Reviewer Name (Last, First)	Chapter (1-6; SPM)	From Page (start)	To Page (end)	From Line (start)	To Line (end)	Comments / Feedback	Final response	
Belgium	SPM	(	0	0	0	0 The SPM is very (too) long for a summary.	Thank you for your comment. The revised version of the SPM is shorter.	
Belgium	SPM		0	0	0	More generally, are sports hunting and bird catching mentioned in the document? It Southern Europe, these are major killers of migratory birds, whether as hobby, food or for leisure. This contradicts A24, where it is written "especially in tropical environments". (see pg. 3, line 84)	Thank you for your comment. Such practices are discussed as terrestrial animal harvesting. See the n definition of the practices added in Appendix L	
Belgium	SPM		0	0	0	is there any reference to the recent trends of "rewilding"? Is it a restoration measured by a use of wild species for conservation, tourism?	Thank you for your comment. We reviewed some e examples of rewilding for recreational hunting and nature-based tourism, see chapter 3. This point did not come out as a priority issue for the SPM though.	
Belgium	SPM		0	0	0	Generally speaking, the assessment could refer to the term "non-ligneous" (or non 0 limber) forest products (or resources), to designate mushrooms, medicinal plants, caterpillars, and the like. There is a body of literature on that.	Thank you for your comment. We prefer to refer to plants, algae and fungi since they match with a single practice in our typology (gathering) while animals, including insects, are associated with terrestrial animal harvesting. See the practice definition now in Appendix I.	
Belgium	SPM		0		0	Given the presumed evidence between wet markets, bushmeat trade, and pandemics, the concept of "One Health" as an integrative preventive approach should be mentioned. See:Marten P.M. Vanhove, Jean Huge, Luc Ianssens de Bisthoven, Hans Keune, Anne Laudisolt, Séverine Thys, Erik Verheyen, Nicolas Antoin Moussiaux, 2020. EcoHealth reframing of disease monitoring. Science Letter Vol. 37 Issue 6518.		
Botzas, Julie	SPM		0	0	0	Overall it seems that bacteria have been omitted from the SPM. Although data on bacteria are lacking and uses are less important and more indirect, the existence of 0 uses of bacteria should still be addressed in the summary. Chapter 4 of the assessment highlights uses of cyanobacteria (line 4847) and there are other documented uses, eg: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-71663-x.	the need for sustained harvesting of micro-organisms to maintain this practice. Chapter 3 does have a section on protista and blue-green algae (3.3.2.7.6) under "Gathering".	
Cevallos, Gabriella	SPM		0	0	0	O A definition of biomass and nature would be useful to fully understand key message	Our understanding of "nature", based on IPBES agreed definitions, is presented in Chapter 1 and in the assessment's glossary. See also the glossary for the definition of "biomass".	
Cevallos, Gabriella	SPM		0	0	0	Regarding the definition of wild species for timber: it is not clear what is embedded in "wild species"? Is e.g. eucalyptus not a wild a species? Is an oak tree a wild species in terms of timber activities, you could distinguish between plantations (manplanted trees); managed natural forests (sometimes referred as semi-natural forest and undisturbed forests (sometimes referred as primary forests), but the use of "wild opecies" here seems not really pertinent. The three categories are similar to the one used by Global Forest Watch (a digital tool to monitor forest cover), managed by Wildtps://research.wi.org/sfr/forest-extent-indicators/pimary-forest-loso) or in FAO forest ressources assessment (ZeAO, Chapter 3 - Forest characteristics - Global forest ressources assessment 2020 - Main Report (2021),http://www.fao.org/3/ca9825en/CA9825EN.pdf )	152 S) Thank you for your comment. The degree of tid management of a forest will indeed characterize to the standard the standard that the	
Charrier, Philippe	SPM		0	0	0	It is generally particularly well made. When reading linearly, there are from time to time elements that feels incomplete, but they are developed later in the document. On had very little time for the full document (my bad), so I presume that there will be in the final version just some anotations forwarding to the other sections when they a closely related.	Inanx you for your comment. Ine posture recordack is greatly appreciated by the authors. The SPM and the comparisation of the key mercage were revised.	
Charrier, Philippe	SPM		0	0	0	There is a lot on matters concerning local and indigenous knowledge, which is good on sthey were usually lacking, but as the document is also a compendium, concerns obth positive and negative- for developed contries and areas is lacking a little (personal feeling).	messages were revised based on the external reviewers' comments and we hope that the SPM provides more encompassing messages concerning both developed and developing countries.	
Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM		0	0	0	Regarding the boundary between wild species and domesticated/managed species, one could refer to the OECD forest seed and plant scheme (2019), which covers 0 reproductive material taken from the wild. See here: https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/forest/documents/oecd-forest-scheme-rules-and regulations.pdf.	Inank you tor your comment. Inis point is thuly discussed in Chapter 1, but we now include a working discussed in Chapter 1, but we now include a working definition of wild species in the introduction of the SPM.	
Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM	(	0	0	0	Overall document: the relations/interactions between wild plants or animals and wi microorganisms (in soil for plants for exemple) (=Holobiont) is missing.	the need for sustained harvesting of micro-organisms to maintain this practice. Chapter 3 does have a section on protista and blue-green algae (3.3.2.7.6) under "Gathering".	
Elsey, Ruth Elsey, Ruth	SPM		0	0	0	note references listed are available from me at relsey@wifi.a.gov general comment - this paper is of importance to the wildlife sustained use discussif by IPBES-Mialon, H., T. Klumpp, M. Williams: "International Trade and the Survival Mammalian and Reptilian Species." Working Paper, Emory University, 2021 (in review).		

France	SPM	0	0	0	0 A definition of "wild species" should be relevant, especially to know if wild species bred in captivity are embodied in this term.	Thank you for your comment. This point is fully discussed in Chapter 1, but we now include a working definition of wild species in the introduction of the SPM.
France	SPM	0	0	0	0 Wild species also have an intrinsic value and are key to maintain and/or restore ecosystem functions. These crucial aspects are absent from the current document.	Thank you for your comment. Intrinsic values are indeed reflected in IPBES conceptual framework (see Chapter 1). This assessment focuses here on the direct use of wild species by humans and does not discuss their exosystem functions. See also Chapter 1 for a presentation of the scope of the assessment.
France	SPM	0	0	0	The Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics of the Intergovernmental O Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services should be mentioned (i.e., its scientific conclusions as well as its Section 5 about policy options)	Thank you for your comment. While the Covid- pandemic has significantly influenced discussions on the sustainable use of wild species, this assessment covers it as part of other drivers, such as climate change or other environmental hazards. This is covered especially in chapter 4 and chapter 5.
France	SPM	0	0	0	The industrialized countries should be more concerned and involved in the outstainable use of wild species (and not almost exclusively IPLCs, e.g., address African Eurasian hunting issues such as hunting seasons or practices). Same remark for non-state actors (e.g., business, civil society) that seem overlooked in the document.	
France	SPM	0	0	0	O The glossary does not define "underfishing", although the term is used in the SPM (p.9, L227)	In FAO terminology, stocks that are above the maximum sustainable yield (comparison of current abundance of the fish stock to target abundance, based on maximizing the long-term harvest) are called "underfished". See Chapter 3 for more details.
France	SPM	0	0	0	The role of local governments is neglected in the SPM, often only global and national policies are mentioned	Thank you for your comment. While local level is out of the scope of IPBES work (see IPBES conceptual framework in Chapter 1), Chapter 6 does explore legal and regulatory instruments at sub-national level. See also revised sections C and D of the SPM which emphasize the role of indigenous peoples and local communities, and therefore of their institutions, to support the sustainable use of wild species.
France	SPM	0	0	0	It is essential to integrate soil functioning into this wildlife use assessment. Wild soil 0 species such as earthworms are used by humans. This is not mentioned either in the report or in Chapter 1 which introduces and defines the subject of the study.	
France	SPM	0	0	0	0 mentioned, but microorganisms from other environments (freshwater and terrestrial) are not mentioned at any time in the report.	Thank you for your comment. While this is an interesting phenomenon, it is all toutside the scope of this assessment because there is no indication of the need for sustained harvesting of micro-organisms to maintain this practice. Chapter 3 does have a section on protist and blue-green algae (3.3.2.7.6) under "Gathering".
France	SPM	0	0	0	Issues related to land sparing/land sharing are not addressed in this assessment and therefore any interpretation is possible. The sustainable use of land, including for wastewater treatment, is not mentioned, even though it is a major and topical issue in the wake of the Covid 19 pandemic.	Thank you for your comment. This point seems out of the scope of the assessment. We focus on the sustainable use of wild species.
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	0	0	0	A second government review of the SPM should be undertaken, as is being piloted for the Values assessment. Government capacity to review at this time has been 0 limited by competing demands to prepare for IPBES-8 and to participate in other major international biodiversity meetings (CITES, SBSTTA, SBI): a second review would mitigate this Somewhat.	Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately this was not possible to organize an extra additional review due to the lack of time. We believe that the final governments review before IPBES 9 will address this.
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	0	0	0	Wild species contribute to both food and food security. A distinction should be 0 maintained between these terms. Examples where the distinction is lacking include A.1.3 and A.1.5. Phrasing as in B.1.2 is more correct.	Thank you for your comment. Wording of the messages was revised accordingly.
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	0	0	0	Direct, simple and precise language should be preferred throughout. This will support of uptake of the results by non-experts. For example, in line 13, "Use of wild species" is particularly important, rather than a circum	Thank you for your comment. Wording of the messages was revised accordingly.
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	0	0	0	If the data are available to support it, comparable statistics across the extractive uses of our doe powerful, even if the ranges of the estimates were quite wide: annual global harves in millions of tons of fish, gathered products, meat and timber respectively, for example.	Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately, this is not possible because of the lack of data.
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	0	0	0	many statements in the SPM are missing references to chapter sections, are linked to 0 chapter sections which do not support the statement, or are missing statements of certainty	Thank you for your comment. These points were addressed in the revised version of the SPM.

Germany	SPM	0	0	0	We commend the development of the FOD SPM and SOD of the chapters. The chapters are generally in a good condition and well balanced. We appreciate the tremendous efforts that the authors have undertaken to condense key findings of the assessment - a roughly 1400 pages document - in this SPM. We very much support the assessment with a clear focus on the dimesion of sustainable use, one out of three pillars of the Convention on Biological Diversity. However, working at the olinterface of science and policy, we have the feeling that the policy-relevance of the SPM can be considerably enhanced through a clear structure with convincing examples and figures. Our analyses of the chapters show that additional policy-relevent aspects could be moved up from the chapters to the SPM. We also believe that the messages provided in the SPM will benefit from the use of plain and cear language. In this context, we hope that our suggestions provided below will support your work on further maturing this SPM.  The close connection between sustainable use of wildlife and the rights, needs and	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. The SPM was considerably improved thanks to the external reviewers' suggestions.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	operspectives of IPLC and ILK is well directed. Especially reference to the recognition of sustainable use practices of IPLCs and the relevance of supporting their tenure and access rights is highly welcomed.	Thank you for the positive feedback.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	In the current structure of the document , the key messages are not presented in a clear and concise way. The document often does not read well and remains quite abstract. The structure lacks clarity and is confusing containing many redundancies. Issues and statements on certain topics are scattered, with some aspects of a topic addressed in one section (A, B, C, D) or paragraph, other aspects of the same topic addressed in other sections or paragraphs. The subsections (A, 1, A, 2) and lower sections (A, 1, A, 12) should be delimited and differentiated more clearly. Especially the titles of the subsections should read more concisely. Also, it is not always clear how the lower's sections relate to the subsections. There is no clear 'storyline' that guides the reader, but rather a collection of messages are liked. The key messages should be distilled, shaped out clearly and follow a common thread. Furthermoe, some key messages appear to have been selected randomly.  An additional observation: We have the feeling, that the sections A and B follow a thread, but do not present strong messages. Content is stronger thereafter, but the thread is not being followed any more.	Thank you for your comment. The structure of the SPM and organization of the messages under each heading were streamlined. The headings of the different sections were revised to be shorter and more policy-relevant.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	It is recommended to add an introduction to the SPM that clarifies goals, main issues  0 audience, key definitions of terms and concepts for mutual understanding and gives an overview on the SPM structure.						
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	The key message D.1.5 relates to the Nature Futures Framework. According to IPBES/8/7, work on the the framework is currently in progress and will only be finalized following a consultation process in 2021. Only after this process, the plenary will receive the Nature Futures Framework for consideration and approval at a plenary session. We therefore request the removal of the mention of the Nature Futures Framework from the above SPM key message.	Thank you for your comment. We removed the reference to the Nature Futures Framework from the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	Please insert the Figure outlining the IPBES "communication of the degree of confidence" as an appendix to this SPM. Otherwise it is not clear for readers not familiar with IPBES work so far why terms such as "well established" are used and might require further reflection (e.g. p. 1, L4).	Thank you for your comment. This is now added in Appendix II.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	Kindly refrain from using presciptive language that gives directives or rules. Against 0 this background, please rephrase sentences that use terms such as "should" (please check lines: 110; 385; 796; 835; 847; 901; 909; 920).	Thank you for your comment. Prescriptive language was removed from the final version of the text.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	The figures in the SPM should help to present or support essential information in an easy-to understand, innovative and inspiring way. The current figures of this SPM, which are indeed supposed to illustrate the findings in an easy-to-understand way, 0 seem to be superfluous in some cases, in the sense that they do not add any additional insights (e.s. SPM 1, SPM 4 [lower part], SPM 5]. We strongly encourage the authors to consider improving the figures in the SPM so that they inspire citation and characterise this SPM.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.1 was removed from the final version. Figure SPM.4 was considerably reworked and is now numbered Figure SPM.5. The authors consider that figure SPM.5, now Figure SPM.5, fings added value to understand how ILK and science are both critical and interconnected to inform sustainable use of wild species. Text on the figure was fixed to increase clarity.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	No indication has been provided in the SPM, how this assessment fits into or informs the IPBES Conceptual Framework. Please check, whether the discussions in the SPM on the interlinkages between the natural world and human societies can also be portrayed against the background of the IPBES Conceptual Framework. Chapter 1 could provide useful insight!	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 includes discussions on the articulation between the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and IPBES conceptual framework in sections 1.1.2 and section 1.3.3. This is now related to messages D.3.3 and D.3.4.					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	Kindly align terminology throughout the SPM and ensure that the meanings of the terms used are also aligned with the IPBES glossary, For example, the IPBES glossary uses the term 'and degradation' and not 'environmental degradation'. This SPM, however, seems to be using the terms "environmental degradation" and "land degradation" interchangeably (ss. 189). Against the background of the IPBES LDRA, i Ols suggested to use the term 'land degradation throughout the SPM: https://www.ipbes.net/assessment-reports/ldr. Given that definitions are crucial to understand the messages of the SPM and noting that this currently is a shortcoming in the SPM EOD, it is suggested that an additional glossary be developed dealing with terms specific to this assessment. Please also consider addressing terms and concepts as appropriate in footnotes.	We use either "environmental degradation" or "land					
Germany	SPM	0	0	0	Since it is a global assessment, this ambition should also be visible in the SPM. At the moment some non-extractive activities are limited to mainly industrialised countries, of some extractive activities to non-industrialised countries. We would welcome a broader and more inclusive approach under each section - this would also allow for entry points for policy makers in different countries.						

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AND THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY	Germany	SPM	0	0	0	fauna came a little short in the assessment - Please check on this to ensure that the 0 SPM is balanced. Specifically, important policy-issues like "collateral damage" (might also be true for timber extraction) and hunting for non-subsistence purposes are	our coverage of plants, algae, fungi and animal species and found it rather balanced across all key messages. "Collateral damage" is discussed briefly e.g., when we talk about byratch (8.1.2), harvesting techniques (8.1.3), non-selective logging (8.1.7) or impact of nature-based tourism (8.1.8), tunting for market sales or for recreational purposes is discussed
The common was a series of the common was a seri	Germany	SPM	0	0	0	0 to fall a bit short in the SPM. non-detriment findings, management plans, certificatio schemes etc. should be considered, also to explicitly address policy makers dealing	developped to address the points about CTES. instruments are further discussed in Table SPM.1. While we lacked the relevant expertise to cover nigenificantly issues associated to the sustainable use of migratory species, several chapters discuss their specificities, and the role CMS plays to promote sustainable use. This is discussed principally in chapter 4, sections 4.2.2.1.2 and in
Fine studies and see of farmers in the 2 protests of undersident to 1 protests of the student of the 2 protests of undersident to 1 protests of the student of the 2 protests of the student of the 1 protests of the 1 pro	Germany	SPM	0	0	0		
determination of the control of the	Germany	SPM	0	0	0	The structure and use of terms in the 5 practices of sustainable use (fishing, gathering, hunting, timber harvesting, non-extractive practices) is not consistent throughout the text: sometimes it is 'hunting', sometimes it is 'terrestrial animal harvest'. These terms do not have exactly the same meaning: For the hunting of larger mammals the term 'hunting' seems more appropriate than 'animal harvest'. Hunting is also not limited to terrestrial species (it should be made clear, how the useyhunting of non-terrestrial animals is addressed). To be more consistent and	activities, some of them involving the death of the animal, which we have defined as hunting, and some that do not involve mortality. Where evidence and findings refer to hunting, that is the term we use. When findings refer brote penerally to all forms of harvest of terrestrial animals, then we use the term terrestrial animal harvesting". When refering to aquatic and marine animals, we use the term "terrestrial animal harvesting". When refering to aquatic and marine animals, we use the term "Ishing". This is made clearer with Figure SPM.1 and the definitions of the practices extracted from
The question of aniturally adequate food is important, when discussing a change in largely when page large from unail area to each in made area wild like a claim to the own or an interest and the second or important the control of the second or important the control of the co	Germany	SPM	0	0	0	0 benefits (mainly in the case of commercial timber) do not necessarily reach the rural	
SPM UPGEN From Equation Species within parasites are bad species. This could harm the loth the relator of bees, to the ear and rolling species within parasites are bad species. This could harm the loth enterator of bees, to the ear and rolling species are out of the species within parasites are bad species. This could harm the loth enterator of bees, to the care of the species within parasites are bad species. This could harm the loth enterator of bees, to the care of the species are out of the species within parasites are bad species. This could harm the loth enterator of bees, to the care of the species within parasites are bad species are out of the species within a parasite and the species of the species within the species of the species within a parasite species and species are out of the species within a parasite species within a pa	Hernandez, Yesenia	SPM	0	0	0	The question of culturally adequate food is important, when discussing a change in lifestyle when people go from rural areas to city. In rural areas wildlife is often the only source of protein. IPCLS co-evolved with our environment and this has an impac on our lives and now we are in uban settings we often eat cow meat and other domesticated species. Does the assessment explore this concept of culturally adequate food 'Disincentivising' could be more strongly worded - don't prohibit of the sworking well. Also, the point regarding protected areas could be worked on. There is a need to study impacts of relocation of IPLCs. We have new guidelines from world heritage. Another consideration that should be included in the assessment is the genetic diversity of populations. Some points could also be revised, as there are some contradictory statements. E.g. harvesting is said to be a source of income, and in other places it is said that it does not generate income. There is also issue of biosecurity measures in relation to wildfile, and in the context of Covid is very	culturally adequate products is discussed in revised message A.2.1. The point on protected areas and on supporting what works well is presented in revised messages under A.3. While the point on genetic diversity was included in our literature review (see Chapter 3), this did not come out as a critical key finding for the SPM. Most messages were revised to improve consistency throughout the SPM. While the Covid-pandemic has significantly influenced discussions on the sustainable use of wild species, this assessment covers it as part of other drivers, such as climate change or other environmental hazards. This is covered especially in chapter 4 and
produce a data deposit package for each figure. This comment applies to all figure a comment of the beginning of the assessment (out of the seasesment). The beginning of the assessment (out of the seasesment). While the revised version of the SPM.  While the revised version of the SPM recognizes in many places the sustainable use of wild species by Place and the potential contributions that PILCs can make to improve sustainable use (e.g., in A.1.5, A.3.3, a.2.3, we did not review evidence on the policy relevance of mapping wild species within indigenous territories. We therefore cannot produce a key message on that point.  It was surprising, given its central importance and relevance to the topic of this the SPM.  It was surprising, given its central importance and relevance to the spice (in Table SPM.)  It was surprising, given its central importance and relevance to this assessment. It is seed to capture fairly extensive discussion about the protocol and its relevance to this assessment.	Jaroński, Jakub	SPM	0	0	0	biodiversity. For instance, the belief that God is the creator of bees, or bees are noble of species while parasites are bad species. This could harm the local diversity. Parasites are a base of the biosphere and from important interactions. In Poland, for example, the population of honeybees doubled in the last 12 years. Honeybees could however	the direct use of wild species. Therefore, domestic bees and their impact on wild species are out of the scope of this assessment. It does not seem to require changes to the text. Note that the impact of the dominant conceptualization of nature is discussed in
SPM Overarching issues. There is need to encourage mapping of wild species within many places the sustainable use of wild species by many places the sustainable use of wild species by many places the sustainable use of wild species by processing and marketing within IPLCs' territories. There is also need to explore sustainable harvesting, make to improve sustainable use (e.g., in A.1.5, A.3.3, C.3.2), wed din or treview evidence on the policy relevance of mapping wild species within indigenous territories. We therefore cannot produce a key message on that point.  It was surprising given its central importance and relevance to the topic of this of the SPM, and without any explanatory text. Many four your comment. While the Nagoya Protocol is discussed in Chapter 6, we kept a broad, general framework to discusse equitable benefit sharing in the SPM.	Kumagai, Joy	SPM	0	0	0	produce a data deposit package for each figure. This comment applies to all figures 0 produced by authors of the assessment. If you would prefer, perhaps a sentence in the beginning of the assessment could be added to confirm the license of every figur	the final version of the CDM
assessment, to see that the Nagoya Protocol appears only once (in Table SPM 1) in Protocol is discussed in Chapter 6, we kept a broad, general framework to discuss equitable benefit extensive discussion about the protocol and its relevance to this assessment.	Longole, Hannah	SPM	0	0	0	SPM Overarching issues. There is need to encourage mapping of wild species within indigenous territories. There is also need to explore sustainable harvesting, processing and marketing within IPLCS' territories. Karamoja has a wide range of wilc	many places the sustainable use of wild species by IPLCs and the potential contributions that IPLCs can make to improve sustainable use (e.g., in A.1.5, A.3.3, 3
The term "wild species uses" is unusual and sounds awkward. Suggest to use "the use Thank you for your comment. We revised wording	Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	0	0	0	0 assessment, to see that the Nagoya Protocol appears only once (in Table SPM 1) in the SPM, and without any explanatory text. Many readers will likely expect fairly extensive discussion about the protocol and its relevance to this assessment.	Protocol is discussed in Chapter 6, we kept a broad, general framework to discuss equitable benefit-sharing in the SPM.
lader, Andre (IGES) SPM 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	0	0	0		

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Mader, Andre (IGES	) SPM	o	0	0	0 b	The number of key messages is overwhelmingly large and might defeat the purpose of having "key" messages. There is also a lot of overlap between them - even between sections like A and B. Some streamlining and simplification could greatly mprove the readability of the document and the readers' ability to identify the most	Thank you for your comment. The final version of the SPM significantly reduces overlaps across sections and between key messages.					
						mportant points.						
Mader, Andre (IGES	) SPM	o	0	0	0 h	suggest more about invasive and alien species, especially given their importance as narvested species in many contexts, and given the existence of the parallel IPBES assessment on this topic.	Thank you for your comment. While Chapter 3 reviews use of invasive alien species, it did not come out as a priority finding for the SPM.					
Mariño, Juana	SPM	0	0	0	0 5	Summary for POLICY makers or for DECISION makers?	Thank you for your comment. This is a summary for policymakers as per IPBES rules for the preparation of IPBES deliverables.					
Mariño, Juana	SPM	0	0	0		n general, is a good summary.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.					
Mariño, Juana	SPM	a	0	0	t u T iii O b T iii s t	Nthough it is a good document in general terms, there are still aspects that should be aken into account in a next version, so that it is more easily understandable and useful for decision makers. Two aspects stand out: The general structure of content could be clearer if it follows the logic of the introductory text of Chapter 6, in which there is a more understandable relationship setween practices and policy instruments.  The final part of recommendations is weak compared to the considerations contained in the other sections of the document; Without ignoring that this is due to the lack of pepcific cases, there are recommendations derived from the analyzes carried out by the group of experts that can be of immense use (for example, related to adaptive management).	Thank you for your feedback. Sections C and D relating to policy options were significantly developed for the final version of the summary for policymakers.					
Mulenkei, Lucy	SPM	o	0	0	0 0 b	SPM Overarching issues Good work from authors. We hope the assessment will capture the recommendations we have raised, and also be attentive to any new comments or resources we can send in the coming weeks. The assessment will also be useful for IPLCs to learn as well on sustainable use and management of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.					ļ
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	d	0	0	0 4	Add index with definitions of key / technical words ("biomass" / "nature's contributions" for example)	Thank you for your comment. Key terms are defined in the glossary of the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, which is also relevant for its summary for policymakers.					
Sellier, Yann	SPM	d	0	0	٥	t would be interesting to include the harvest of wild grasses seeds for sowing perations. See for example: http://www.cren-poltou-charentes.org/pictagraine	Thank you for your comment. While Chapter 3 presents some examples of seed harvesting for sowing, it did not come out as a priority finding for the SPM.					
Sellier, Yann	SPM	d	0	0	o e	there are maintenance harversting of wild species on conservation areas. For example, in the conservation areas set up to compensate for the construction of the lightway to bypass Strasbourg. The exclusion of all agricultural uses of wildlife omits these types of biodiversity-friendly use practices.	Thank you for making this point. It does not seem to require changes to the text.					
Sellier, Yann	SPM	O	0	0		t would be more relevant to consider the use of all wild biodiversity, including pacteria, protozoa, and chromista, in this assessment.	Thank you for your comment. While this is an interesting phenomenon, it is a bit outside the scope of this assessment because there is no indication of the need for sustained harvesting of micro-organisms to maintain this practice. Chapter 3 does have a section on protist and blue-green algae (3.3.2.7.6) under "Gathering".					
Stryamets, Nataliya	SPM	d	0	0	o t	From the reports back into the plenary [of the ILK dialogue workshop] we can see hat IPLCs all over the world have similar issues that should be highlighted in the ssessement: recognition of customary rights, knowledge transmission issues, the loss of and lack of respect for rights.	Thank you for your comment. These points are reflected in revised message B.2.6.					
United States of America	SPM	o	0	0	0 A	All of the figures (icons, etc.) should be standardized to be consistent format.	Thnak you for your comment. This was taken into account in the final version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM	O	0	0		Review for consistent use of "freshwater" vs "inland" (often "freshwater" relates to an ecosystem-type but FAO uses "inland" for fisheries more frequently)	Thank you for your comment. We took it into account in the revised version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM	O	0	0		The SPM and underlying chapters contain prescriptive language that needs to be evised.	Thank you for your comment. The feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors and we have improved the SPM and chapters to address this comment.					
United States of America	SPM	o	0	0		The SPM is fairly long and should be condensed. Section D seems especially epetitive.	Thank you for your comment. Section D was significantly reworked to improve consistency within the section and between sections C and D. The final version of the SPM includes 12 key messages instead of the 16 key messages of the first order draft. The final version of the summary for policymakers is reduced to over 13 000 words. For reference the summary for policymakers of the IPBES global assessment is over 21 400 words.					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	C	0	0	f e c O c a o f	Seneral: the SPM is in general very well structured. Most of the KM are clear, and follow a good structure. The language, with some exceptions, is accessible to non- experts, and direct. The good alignment with the IPBES conceptual framework is commendable. However, there is a tendency to downplay present debates on some of the issues. Probably there is one side of the coin that prevails over the other when ill the evidence is taken together, and this can be presented as an important finding of this report. But at least the fact that some of the issues are debated, and why and rom what sectors, should be better reflected in this SPM. Now it appears simply as haveing been glossed over. I have indicated some of the most obvious ones.	better reflect the status of the literature and the two					

Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	0	0	0	SPM Overarching Have you reviewed experiences of "conservation at the edge" approaches that have led to wilderness areas being on the brink of fire, genetic deterioration by not allowing regeneration, etc.? National parks with no one touching them, etc. This part of conservation could be approached from a dynamic conservation perspective, sepecially on the basis of PBES assessments. Here we talk pabut the relevance of indigenous and local management for the conservation of natural areas. This could promote reflection on other ways of protecting territories, protected areas with human participation.  Thank you for your comment. We focused on the gostate many sustainability of direct use of wild species scriber than sustainable was sustainability of direct use of wild species scriber than sustainable was a large. However, your point regarding the relevance of indigenous and local management for the conservation of natural areas. This could promote reflection on other ways of protecting territories, protected areas with human participation.
Alvarez, Venecia SPM	0		0	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Floristic in document represents a great job, since it is very difficult in dustry is included under revised they the authors. Floristic in dustry is included under revised messages 4.1 and 8.1.3, among others. While we lacked the relevant expertise to cover significantly issues associated to the sustainable use of wild species is very extensive, I suggest including the following topics:  1. Uses of wild plants in the floristry industry  2. Effect of migrations on the sustainable use of wild species.  3. Enhance bibliographic review on wild species on the sustainable use of wild species.  4. Please review the abbreviations and acronyms in the text and appendix, (tables, Finally I suggest correcting the concepts repeated in the text, to reduce it, it is very extensive for policymakers. It should be as summarized as possible, to get policy makers interested in reading it and applying it in the public policies of their respective countries.
Alvarez, Venecia SPM	0		0	Even though the Summary for policymakers of the sustainable use of wild species is very extensive, I suggest including the following topics:  1. Uses of wild plants in the floristry inclustry  2. Effect of migrations on the sustainable use of wild species,  3. Enhance neels on the sustainable use of wild species of freshwater ecosystems, on a small scale (rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons, etc.).  Finally I suggest correcting the concepts repeated in the text, to reduce it, it is very extensive for policymakers. It should be as summarized as possible, to get policy makers interested in reading it and applying it in the public policies of their respective countries.  Thank you for your comment. Floristic industry is included under revised messages A.1. and B.1.3, among others. While we lacked the relevant expertise to cover significantly issues associated to the sustainable use of migratory species, several chapters discussed principally in chapter 4, sections 4.2.2.2.1 and 4.2.3.2.2 and hapter 6, sections 4.2.2.2.1 and 4.2.3.2.2 and in chapter 6, sections 4.2.2.2.1 and 4.2.3.2.2 and 4.2.3.2 and 6.2.1. We do have a fair coverage of freshwater fishers, the respective fisheries (see Chapter 3), every control of the SPM except in the new Box SPM.4 which provides an example of reshwater fishery, the sociated findings are discussed globally when we cover "fishing". The final versions of the SPM is shorter, and the structure and language were improved, based on the external reviewers' comments.
Bellini, Lucy SPM	0		0	General Comment. Whilst the SPM begins by saying that 'use of wild species is not restricted to marginalized communities or subsistence economies', the rest of the summary is almost entirely focused on sustainable use in those situations. The types of sustainable user relevant to the UK are mainly recreational, and the SPM includes little on this beyond wildlife foursins. For example, there's very little within the SPM or recreational fishing, hunting or foraging, and it appears it lacks the sort of sustainable uses licenced (e.g. in UK), such as photography, taxidermy and sale or exhibition of captive bred wild bird species.
Bellini, Lucy SPM	0		0	Thank you for your comment. The aim of this assessment is not to evaluate the status of wild species worldwide, nor to exhaustively document the impacts of human uses on wild for human uses on wild species worldwide, nor to exhaustively document the impacts of human uses on wild species worldwide, nor to exhaustively document the impacts of human uses on wild, as this has already ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already economic that the various biotic and abiotic components of the ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already economic that the ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already economic that they inhabit, as this has already economic the ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already the ecosystems that the vindual that the various block and abiotic components of the ecosystems and inhabit as assessment. Instead, we can such as all the conformation and the process of the ecosystems and inhabit as assessment. Instead, we can such as a section of the ecosystems and inhabit as assessment. Instead, we can carry and now, While already already and the ecosystems and inhabit as assessment. Instead, we can carry and now. While already already and the ecosystems and inhabit aspecies t
Bellini, Lucy SPM	0		0	Thank you for your comment. Indeed, we focus on the use of wild species, whether they are native or not. Chapter 3 documents some uses of linvasive alien species, but I don't think there's anything on stocking or reintroductions, potentially of non-native species.  Thank you for your comment. Indeed, we focus on the use of wild species, whether they are native or not. Chapter 3 documents some uses of linvasive alien species stem as a driver of the sustainability (or not) of the use of wild species. However, this point did not come out as a priority finding for the SPM.

Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	0	0	0	The document is really solid, with much highly important and useful information and recommendations. In the introductory sections, however, it reads as though it is only promoting use for all species and circumstances, not balancing that with non-use 0 where appropriate. The latter is reflected at points further into the document, but also needs to be included upfront: (i) so it is clearly part of the framing; (ii) so that readers don't start out thinking that this is an unbalanced "conservation only througi use" document – which it isn't, but that should be made clear at the start.	is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this assessment focuses on the sustainable use of wild species, while non-use in the case of unsustainable use is covered elsewhere, including in IPBES Global					
Butchart, Stuart	SPM	0		0	shouldn't the SPM include as a figure the most comprehensive indicator available for measuring the impacts of use (in all its forms) on trends in the extinction risk for biodiversity: the thematic out of the Red List Index showing frends driven by use. The "Red List Index (impacts of utilisation)" indicates that unsustainable use is continuing to drive species have been uplisted to categories o higher extinction: more species have been uplisted to rategories on higher extinction risk on the IUCN Red List as a result of unsustainable use than have been downlisted to categories of lower risk as a result of unsustainable use than have been downlisted to categories of lower risk as a result of suscessful management controls on use." The index and underlying data (for each region + Global) are available on the IUCN Red List website (https://www.iucnredlist.org/search), by selecting "Red List Indicas" under type, and "Impacts of utilisation" under "Thematic in the left hand side menu.	Thank you for your comment. We choose not to put forward such an indicator as it would provide only a partial outlook of the sustainable use of wild species. Besides, note that this assessment focuses on the sustainable use of wild species and therefore not on unsustainable uses which can lead to species exinction, as this was documented elsewhere, seathering in particularly in p					
Collar, Mark	SPM	0		0	General Comment. Not certain if there is a document which has this, but some case studies or examples of recommendations in practice would be very useful, especially for some of the more casedmic or complex points which the summary is trying to make. There could be more in the way of response options and examples, appreciating the obvious cavest that much off this is context specific and there is a requirement to engage in the drivers of land use (for example) in the local context.	Thank you for your comment. We developed boxes across the SPM to highlight several examples as case studies, drawing from the material reviewed by the chapters.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	0		0	This is excellent and what I was expecting from IPBES. Chapters 2 and 3 need to be better written to not be pedantic reports but integrate and synthesise knowledge and data, and then critically assess it to support this.	Thank you for the positive feedback, it is greatly appreciated by the authors. The style of the chapters was reviewed and improved where possible.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	0	0	0	there is no mention of the prevailing ploughing of the seabed by trawlers and dredgers which destroys seabed habitats which may take decades, centuries (deep sea coral communities) or never (due to thanging a stable seabed to an unconsolidated one) recover. This is a major well-known omission with global scale impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem function, releases greenhouse gases from the seabed (Sala et al 2021 paper in Science), and is catastrophigic for benthic food webs on which first shock depend, Indonesia and some other countries have banned the practice and it should be banned gloablly. An IPBES assessment of this is critical.						
Costello, Mark	SPM	0	0	0	Another gap, but perhaps is part of a separate chapter (but no such chapter is cited), is scant mention of the huge literature demonstrating the benefits of Marine  O Protected Areas, both fully protected and partially (over 90% MPA allow fishing) to fishery sustainability, biodiversity and multiplike ecosystem services ) social and economic). How has this been overlooked?	Thank you for your comment. Marine protected areas are discussed in Chapters 3, 4 and 6. They are not highlighted as such in the SPM as we do not discuss there all existing policy tools but rather the conditions and principles that apply to all those tools (see sections C and 0 of the SPM), including regulatory ones such as marine protected areas.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	0	0	0	A third gap is the neglect of the role of traditional and modern, marine and freshwater aquaculture. Aquaculture may be more compatible with biodiversity restoration than most fisheries, and provide more sustainable food security, and socio economic benefits.	Thank you for your comment. As this assessment focuses on wild species, aquaculture is out of its scope. See the new introduction to the SPM as well as Chapter 1 for more details. Note however that the shift from wild capture fisheries to aquaculture is discussed in revised message 8.2.4.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	0	0	0	Another gap here is the effect of global sea hunting and fishing on food webs. This is more severe than on land because the lightest fishing removes the largest and oldes fish first, thereby having cascading effects on food webs. There have been numerous examples of how food webs recover in Marine Reserves indicating global scale effect 0 of fishing (and perhaps prior whale hunting) on manine ecosystems which remain unuquantified, in contrast, on land there till are places with opportations and so a better understanding of trophic cascades. And on land these top predator populations breed most years and grow faster than fish, so recovery is faster than in the ocean.	assessment is not to evaluate the status of wild species worldwide, nor to exhaustively document the simpacts of human uses on wild populations or the various biotic and abiotic components of the eccosystems that they inhabit, as this has already been done by the IPBES Global Assessment. Instead,					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	0		0	General Comment. There is very little attention given to the interests or rights of communities of people who are not 'indigenous people or local communities'. In many countries, most of the population are not in this category. These other communities are largely ignored in the policy summary even though they are not disinterested nor uninvolved in the use of widlife (e.g. meeting the demands of urban communities for wild products or wild experiences can have a hig impact on use of widlife!). The document seems oddly unbalanced in this respect and -as such is less helpful than it could be as a policy summary for governments dealing with this issue. Surely, there needs to be engagement with and consideration of, the views of these other groups?						
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	0		0	my modest comment: SPM for policy makers should be made no mote than 10 page (maximum). I am happy to help if needed and provided with ample time	Thank you for your comment. The final version of the SPM includes 12 key messages instead of the 16 key messages of the first order draft. The final version of the summary for policymakers is reduced to over 13 000 words. For reference the summary for policymakers of the IPBES global assessment is over 21 400 words.					
Joanne, Perry	SPM	0		0	general comment - a) please consider revising the use of the term poverty throughout the text. A number of countries in the Pacific for example find this term somewhat degrading and would rather the expression economically vulnerable. Other alternate terms include economic insufficiency or economic deficiency.	Thank you for your comment. We harmonized language to refer to vulnerable people. Note however that we kept the word "poverty" when we discuss it as a driver since this is the term used in the literature we reviewed.					

Joanne, Perry	SPM	C		0	,	general comment b) where possible please keep the language simple and to the point. The use of heterogeneities for example on page 9, line 228 should be switched out with something simpler and more understandable to non technical specialists.	hank you for your comment. Language was revised or most key messages to be simpler and clearer where possible.				
Magnus, Jessica	SPM	C		0		Overall comment: the summary for policy makers is too long. Many of the main key messages (e.g. AL, A2 and A4) state the obvious and risk making the assessment trivial and less useful for policy makers	hank you for your comment. The final version of the PM includes 12 key messages instead of the 16 key sessages of the first order draft. The final version of sesummary for policymakers is reduced to over 13 00 words. For reference the summary for ollicymakers of the IPBES global assessment is over 1 400 words. Structure and organization of the key sessages were revised for the SPM to be treamlined, consistent and more policy-relevant.				
Magnus, Jessica	SPM	C		0		Overall comment: Many of the points are accademic in nature and not relevant to policy makers (e.g. A3. A3.1, A3.2, A3.3, A3.4). More quantified and specific recommendations are needed	hank you for your comment. Wording of the key sessages was significantly improved to increase their elevance for polic, Key message A.3 in particular as removed and its content used to support other olicy-relevant messages.				
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	C	0	0		Overall comment - there is some repetition between sections c and d - but perhaps the authors are trying to get subtle differences across - e.g. including multiple across in policy development - para c.3.3 and D.2.1 for instance. Is this the intention? It would be good to look through these two sections and determine if it is possible to reduce the word count.	hank you for your comment. Structure and rganization of the key messages were revised for es SPM to be streamlined and more policy-relevant.				
Stott, Andrew	SPM	C	0	0		General comment: Overall there is a lack of balance with consideration of marine ecosystems. Whilst fisheries are considered there is little consideration of exploitation of a range of other wild species in the marine environment ranging from corals, ornamental fish, crustaceans, marine mammals (cetaceans, seals etc), marine algae	hank you for your comment. We could not explore Il uses of all wild species in the summary for olioprmakers but see section 3.3.1 fo. hapter 3 that xplores extensively the use of a wide range of rimal marine species. Section 3.3.2.3 covers the use falgea. Note that our findings regarding fishing over all marine animals (not only fish) and that our ndings regarding gathering cover algae. See the ractice definitions in new Appendix I of the SPM.				
Stott, Andrew	SPM	C	0	0		Prescriptive language should be avoided in the response section (ie will, should, needed/necessary/required)	hank you for your comment. The feedback is greatly ppreciated by the authors and we have improved he SPM and chapters to address this comment.				
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	c	0	0	,	This summary, and indeed the entire Assessment Report, did not take into account consideration of animal welfare and animal protection. This is stated in Chapter 1, page 25, lines 827-836. Yet, these lines also explained that this is an important topic that deserves consideration, perhaps through a separate assessment. As this Summary is going to policymakers who might not read a small paragraph nestled in page 25 of Chapter 1, there is a need to put in a disclaimer in this Summary for Policy Makers stating that this issue was not examined even though it's getting "increasing occial, ethical, and legal consideration worldwide (foliabl Sustainability Report 2019 by the Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary General). We kindly request that this smatter not be ignored in this summary. As aspects of wildlife welfare was not assessed, this assessment is by definition incomplete and policy makers should know of this. We request that I ranguage explaining this (perhaps the paragraph from Chapter 1) is included in this Summary.	hank you for your comment. While animal welfare oncerns all animal species, it has been of special oncern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is rcreasingly being incorporated into concepts of ustainable use of wild species but it was not dentified in the scoping report for the sustainable seassessment and is not dealt with in any detail in his assessment. Nevertheless, this issue would serve a dedicated assessment.				
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	C	0	0		This summary for policymakers will benefit from a definition of sustainable use at the top. I know that this report mentions the definition is one the includes both ecological and social components, but it is also important to note (within the definition) that sustainable use an include non-use practices (if sustainability cannot be proven). Any responsible and sustainable use approach should account for such instances. In addition sustainability should be defined not only in terms of ecologic and social considerations but also those that relate to moral, ethical, and the consideration of non-human animal stakeholders as well.	hank you for your comment. We included a working effinition of sustainable use in the introduction of he final version of the SPM. Note that our sessorment focuses on the sustainable use of wild pecies. Therefore, non-use, including when use yould be unsustainable, is out of the scope of this sessement as it was covered in other pieces of work, uch as the IPBES Global Assessment. Several points ighlighted by the reviewers are now included in wived message 0.3.4.				
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	C	0	0		I applaud the authors for creating this important summary for policymakers, this is indeed a difficult endeavor. That being sald, as a policymaker myself, I believe this Osummary should be shortened. There are paragraphs that are too long, repeated ideas and give too many examples (when others don't give any examples.) I would suggest reviewing it and seeing where paragraphs cold be condensed.	hank you for your comment. Structure and granization of the key messages were revised for he SPM to be streamlined and more policy-relevant. he final version of the SPM is shorter.				
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	C	0	0	)	O Congratulations on a very compelling and remarkably written SPM	hank you for your comment. The positive feedback greatly appreciated by the authors.				
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	0	0 0		0	Some lines have unclear or contradictory messages.	hank you for your comment. The whole SPM was evised to improve its structure and consistency, ased on the external reviewers' comments.				
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	0	0 0		0	Have the authors explored the impact of some social perceptions of wildlife, such as some movies, that promote wild life as dangerous or human enemies and their impacts in killing individuals?	hank you for your comment. Chapter 4 reviewed he impact of media on the use of wild species, as a river of the demand for wild species. The general erception of wild species is out of scope of this seessment. See revised message 8.2.11 in the SPM. head wor for wing comment. This is wall slipmed.				
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	0	0 0		0	I don't agree with the argument in the firs lines that wildlife uses need to change. Wildlife is very importat for us as indigenous peoples and local communities, not just as material supplies but as a cultural identity and with spirital importance.	hank you for your comment. This is well aligned ith our findings. We revised several messages to hake this point clearer. They now read in messages nder A.Z.				

							Thank you for your comment. While the point on						
Guadalupe Yesenia						the sales and second and advantage and all seconds and second advantage and advantage and advantage and the sales and advantage	genetic diversity was included in our literature						
Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	Have the authors explored about the genetic diversity of populations in wild life?  There is enough data or ir other ithem for the last table?	review (see Chapter 3), this did not come out as a critical key finding for the SPM.						
(IVIEXICO)	Jr IVI	0	Ü	0	0	There is enough data of it other idient for the last table:							
Guadalupe Yesenia							Thank you for your comment. Biological corridors are out of the scope of this assessment which focuses on						
Hernández Márquez							the sustainability of direct use of species by people.						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	Have the authors explored information aboout biological corridors?	the sustainability of direct use of species by people.						
							Thank you for your comment. While the Covid-						
							pandemic has significantly influenced discussions on						
							the sustainable use of wild species, this assessment						
							covers it as part of other drivers, such as climate change or other environmental hazards. This is						
							covered especially in chapter 4 and chapter 5. See						
Guadalupe Yesenia							the dedicated work on IPBES on biodiversity and						
Hernández Márquez	SPM			_		I don't see information about biosafety, as a point of wildlife managent to prevent	pandemics for further discussions on biosafety						
(Mexico)	SPIVI	U	U	U	U	pandemics. More than traffic or unsustainable management.		H					
Guadalupe Yesenia						In terms of goals for sustainable development, mention that wildlife as meat or	Thank you for your comment. While this issue is						
Hernández Márquez						insects, fungi are an excellent opportunity for sustainable and culturally adequate	highlighted in Chapters 1 and 3, we did not enter this level of details in the SPM.						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	food	level of details in the SPM.						
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez						More work is needed on the ABS innitiatives to protect genetic resources from wildlife and traditional associated knowledge, such as the voluntary record in	Thank you for this suggestion. This is related to our revised messages C.1.3 and C.3.						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	Ecuador.	Teviseu messages C.1.5 and C.5.						
,,		ľ			-		The selection of the se						
Guadalupe Yesenia							Thank you for your comment. This assessment covers all potential types of uses and the conditions and						
Hernández Márquez						Is it appropiate to talk about the sustainable use of species that has only ecological	principles for sustainable use to occur.						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	importance and how people protect them?	F - F						
							Thank you for your comment. This is at the core of						
Guadalupe Yesenia							the messages under B.2 in the revised version of the						
Hernández Márquez						We need to have a stronger message about the relevance of social, economic and	SPM. The text was revised to improve clarity. See						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0		environmental issues together in order to have sustainable management?	also revised messages under D.3.						
							Thank you for your comment. This is at the core of						
							the messages under B.2 in the revised version of the						
							SPM. The text was revised to improve clarity. Note						
Guadalupe Yesenia							that we focus on the conditions for the sustainable						
Hernández Márquez						Do yo have a clear or more reliable information on the major driver of unsustainable	use of wild species but when those are not met, this						
	SPM	0	0	0		use: poverty, land change use, cultural changes, etc.?	can lead indeed to unsustainable use.						
							Thank you for your comment. This point is partly						
							covered under revised message A.3.3. Note however						
Guadalupe Yesenia							that while genetic diversity was included in our						
Hernández Márquez						Indigenous peoples contribute nos only with knowledge, but also protecting and	literature review (see Chapter 3), this did not come						
	SPM	0	0	0		managing genetic diversity.	out as a critical key finding for the SPM.						
							Thank you for your comment. The concept of						
							mainstreaming is similar to our finding on policy						
							alignment. See revised messages C.2.2 and D.2.2. We						
Guadalupe Yesenia						Have the authors considered the progress on biodivesity mainstreaming into	did not review CBD COP decisions and their impact as						
Hernández Márquez						productive sectors and related CBD COP decisions since COP13? And their impact	this is out of IPBES mandate, which assesses evidence						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0		ond wildlife management? Consider such laws, programs, innitiatives, etc.	based on existing knowledge.						
							Thank you for your comment. Many key messages						
							were revised based on the external reviewers'						
							comments and we hope that the SPM provides more						
							encompassing messages concerning all types of						
							actors. We however cannot explicitely refer to specific actions for specific actors due to the wide						
GYBN, México						It's important to include explicitly the NGOs as actors in the decision-maker process	diversity of contexts in which sustainable use occurs.						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	for the sustainable use of wild species.	and the state of t				1		
						There is a lack of language consistency across the document. For example, in section,	Thank you for your comment. The text of the SPM						
Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki						C.2 the authors use "western science compared to indigenous and local knowledge."	was revised throughout to improve language						
	SPM	0	0	0		In contrast, in D.1.2, authors refer to "science" and indigenous and local knowledge."	consistency.						
						Similar inconsistencies in the use of other terms can be found among chapters. So, a							
						review of the language among chapters is highly recommended. By the way,	chapters was revised throughout to improve						
Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki (Mexico)	SPM	0	0		,	"western science" sounds very colonizing; I highly recommend using the term "mainstream science."	language consistency. We now refer to "science" instead of "Western science".						
(iviexico)	JYIVI	U	U	U	U	mainstream Science.					1		
							Thank you for your comment. The revised version of						
							the SPM provides a fair balance of coverage between						
							small- and large-scale fisheries. Note that the aim of this assessment is not to evaluate the status of wild						
							species worldwide, nor to exhaustively document the						
						About fisheries, the main concern is that the use of biodiversity is concentrated in	impacts of human uses on wild populations or the						
						small-scale fisheries in this report draft, which might be true. However, there is a lack of more recognition that the large-scale industrial fisheries also have tremendous	various biotic and abiotic components of the						
						of more recognition that the large-scale industrial fisheries also have tremendous effects on biodiversity, not just by bycatch but also on the habitat, like the shrimp	ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already						
						trawl fisheries. The destruction of habitats also has a high effect on biodiversity,	been done by the IPBES Global Assessment. Instead,						
Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki						especially, for example, if we consider bottom habitats and the large biodiversity of	we focus on cases where sustainable use can occur, and how.						
(Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	0	infauna organisms.	and 110 w.				]		

Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki (Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	Also, this report suggests that there are some examples of sustainable fisheries, which is true. However, the statement contrasts with overfished fisheries or fisheri that there is not enough information for a stock assessment. So, it is unclear if the authors consider sustainable fisheries whose stocks have been assessed and found not overfished or if the fisheries were assessed using a standard as MSC, which considers the fishery's ecosystems impacts. If the latter is the case, the concept will be related to biodiversity use or impact. However, suppose the former is what they are considering. In that case, it is very difficult to know how a fishery considered as not overfished by a stock assessment of the species under exploitation; it can be considered as not affecting the biodiversity during its fishing operations. Especially, stated above, most of the stock assessments are carried out for large-scale fisherie witch also have much interaction with biodiversity or the habitat during their fishin operations. In conclusion, I highly recommend considering once more the role of o industrial fisheries and their relationship with biodiversity in this report draft.	assessed fish stocks, following FAO's guidance. Note that the aim of this assessment is not to evaluate the status of wild species worldwide, nor to exhaustively document the impacts of human uses on wild populations or the various blotic and abilotic components of the ecosystems that they inhabit, as this has already been done by the IPBES Global as Assessment. Instead, we focus on cases where sustainable use can occur, and how.					
Oscar Sosa-Nishizaki (Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	Overall, climate change is considered the main driver for the future risk of the use obiodiversity. However, other drivers should be pointed out with more emphasis. Human population growth, poverty, food, water, agriculture and cattle raising spac competition, and more should be emphasized, especially in section D. There is a ne to construct policies. However, the mechanism to constitut these policies should be more clearly stated. There is a need to stop proposing policies that sound business usual and start considering those policies based on organizational mechanisms that consider the biodiversity problems horizontally across governmental agencies. Suppose we do not see that conserving biodiversity is related to water, cattle raisin agriculture, food production, for example. In that case, we will be kipping things as usual, instead of the brother solutions that are needed. We must change to a new level of organization that considers all the challenges together; if that is not the cas conserving biodiversity will be partial.	drivers that could be impacting the sustainable use of a wild species in the future. Sections C and D were and revised to better highlight the conditions and a principles for more efficient policies, including so through alignment across sectors and scales (see revised messages C.2.2 and D.2.2). The need for more transformative changes, including in policies, is g, now addressed under D.3. The message about the potential contribution of the sustainable use of wild species to the Sustainable Development Goals (A.1.7)					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	0	0	0	The document as a whole seemed too long for decision makers, even with a scan reading, some things will not be clear to them because the central point is how the concepts are translated, the theoretical into the practical. There are specific examples and as the study o each use (USE by USE) progresses, proposals for measures / alternatives will be available to improve in approaching the sustainable use of species, on a case-by-case basis.	reorganized and rewritten to improve the SPM clarity					
Treviño Heres, Sofia (Mexico)	SPM	o	0	0	Keep in mind that policy makers usually have limited time to review documents, so the shorter (clear and concise) the SPM is, the better. This new structure proposed where both, the key messages and the background, are integrated in one whole section, provides a false sensation that the SPM is larger than previous ones. I woul suggest to reconsider and divide the key messages with the most relevant information on a first section and then a second section with the background supporting and providing more details to the key messages (including the corresponding references to chadres).	21 400 words. The messages were for a large part					
Bernal, Maria	SPM		1	2 5	Probably a better concept for "low and high income countries" and "developed countries" would be "developing economies" "economies in transition"" and 17 "developed economies", just as stated in the UN's World Economic Situation and Propects 2020. See: hitsy://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2020_Annex.pdf	Thank you for your comment. We kept the phrasings "developed" and "developing" countries as is the usual practice in IPBES work.					
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		1	1 4	4 Fiber should also be considered together with food	Thank you for your comment. According to our organizing structure (Figure SPM.1) we cite here uses rather than species or their parts such as fibre.					
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		1	1 9	To be more comprehensive inside the brackets "other living organisms" could be added	Thank you for your comment. While acknowledging the use of other organisms than algae, animals, fungi and plants, our assessment decided to focus largely on those taxa. This is now clarified through Figure SPM.1.					
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		1	1 16	16 Non-wood forest products need to be considered besides timber harvesting	We fully agree with this point. Non-wood forest products are covered under the practice of gathering (see Appendix I). Message A.1.2 was rewritten.					
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		1	1 25	25 Lichens should also be added	Lichens are indeed considered in the assessment (see chapter 3) but we did not have a significant amount of evidence to highlight lichen use in the SPM.					
China	SPM		1	2 34	edible insects and other non-lethal animal acquisition activities.	now Appendix III). Non-lethal animal harvesting is covered in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4.					
Collar, Mark	SPM		1	1 15	Does 'it' refer to biodiversity or use of wild species? Not particularly clear given that the heading is use of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.2 was rewritten.					
Costello, Mark	SPM		1	14	"in times of crisis" is rather broad, presumably not everything that we may onsider	Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.2 was					
costello, Mark	SPIVI		1	14	crisis. Could this be made more explicit (or delete phrase)?	rewritten.					

Costello, Mark	SPM	1	3-	I am glad to see the linking or urban and rural. Too often it is assumed that urban people live apart from nature. However, while they may not live in nature their live still depend on it for drinking water, food, and well-being.	Thank you for your comment. The feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.					
Cowell, Carly	SPM	1	1 1	Does 'recreational tourism' refers to all tourism? There is still some debate as to	Thank you for your comment. We harmonized language throughout the SPM to refer to "nature-based tourism" only.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	1	Billions of peopleactually this gives the impression that the others don't rely on 3 wild species;All rely on them , either directly or indirectly.Pleace replace by:People all regions rely on;	Thank you for your comment. We think it is in inportant to stress out the importance of how many people rely on the sustainable use so we decided to keep it in.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	1	Wild species uses contribute directly , or indirectly , to the wellbeing of billions of a people globally	the direct use of wild species. This is now clarified in the introduction. See Chapter 1 for more details.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	1 1	18 Capture fisheries are crucial to the food security and human health of hundreds of : millions of people, living in rural and urban areas worldwide	8- Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.3 was rewritten.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	1 2	be a recommandation to have more percise data on the subject.	table (Appendix III).					
Fleming, Vin	SPM	1	1	The phrase 'wild species uses' is rather clumsy but is used widely throughout the te - perhaps better to use the term 'uses of wild species'? The latter is easier to understand for the reader (and perhaps to translate also?). This comment applies throughout the document	tt Thank you for your comment. We harmonized language as suggested.					
France	SPM	1	1	The terminology regarding the countries' level of development should be harmoniz 5 (low- and high income / developed / industrialized / underdeveloped and remote) tusing the official terminology used by the WTO and the UNCTAD.	y "developing"countries as is the usual practice in IPBES work.					
France	SPM	1	1	We welcome the mention of water sterilization, however it did not appear in any other part of the SPM.	Thank you for your comment and for the positive feedback. While the sentence remains true, this was not covered in our literature review and we removed this example of use.					
France	SPM	1	1	Well-being and resource use should not be limited to food, medecine and energy for cooking. The idea is bring later in this paragraph but should not be forgotten in this sentence too.  9 see "Cultural and spiritual significance of nature. Guidance for protected and conserved area governance and management" IUCN 2021. "Ecosystem and Human Wellbeing" MEA 2003. "Non-material contributions od wildlife to human well-being systematic review" Methorst et la, 2020.	this point that is well developed in Chapter 1 and mentioned throughout the assessment. This is now clearer with Figure SPM.1 in the introduction. Figure SPM.3 also provides a strong focus on this					
France	SPM	1	1 1		Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.2 was rewritten.					
France	SPM	1	1 1	16 Research related employment is missing. Especially near/in PA (research assistants, translators etc.).	We did not look at research as a direct use of the species, but as a driver affecting the use (be it extractive or non-extractive). This is discussed in Chapter 4.					
France	SPM	1	1 3	30 "of Europe and North America" should be deleted OR completed the sentence with other industrialized countries such as Israel, Japan, Australia and New-Zealand	Thank you for your comment. Only Europe and North America are mentioned here because the data we have relates to those regions.					
France	SPM	1	2 3	38 Bushmeat consumption is not only related to food security. Maybe we should add a part on demand from wealthier countries, for different reasons (e.g. luxury etc.).	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and the point on wild meat is now covered in B.1.4.					
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	1	1	Statements here would be more powerful if we could estimate the proportion of the 12 human population that consumes wild species directly. Considering consumers of fit alone, I suspect this would be a very high percentage.						
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	1	1 1	Clarity is needed in this line, as 100% of people depend directly on biodiversity.  Perhaps what is meant is that 70% of the world's poor depend on subsistence use of swild species? The source (UNCAD 2017) cided in 3.2.2 is poorly supported and this may not be the best statistic to bring forward as a key message.	Thank you for your comment. Wording here is carefully chosen and specifically states "depend directly on wild species and "businesses fostered by them". While we agree with the reviewer that 100% for people rely on biodiversity, the focus of this key message and that of the entirely of the Sustainable Use Assessment is on uses of wild species, in particular, rather than biodiversity, in general. We did not find sources disputing the UNCTAD 2017 statistics and therefore regard it as authoritative.					
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	1	1 4	44 this does not seem to be a key message	Thank you for your comment. This message is built as the other ones for each practice: importance of the practice as a nature's contribution to people, key facts and figures, illustration with examples.					
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	1	1 4	46 Wildlife watching and education seem like weak examples considering the profoun connection to nature that is at the core of many cultures and spiritual practices.	Thank you for your comment. We do cover fairly extensively the cultural and spiritual uses of wild species in the SPM. This point is made clearer in the new section A2.					
Germany	SPM	1	1	Please check this statement against Figure SPM.2 which provides a broad and rich spectrum of benefits achieved from the use of wild species. It is not clear, why at the start of this SPM only "food", "medicine" and "energy" are specifically mentioned a what criteria were used to attain this selection.						
Germany	SPM	1	1	Definitions of key terms are missing. What is "sustainable use" (what distinguishes 6 from unsustainable use)?; what are "wild species" (and what distinguishes them fro non-wild ones)?						

Germany	SPM	1		1	While key message A.1 refers to marginalized communities, message A.1.2 presents information on vulnerable people. We propose to replace the term "marginalized 14 ommunities" with vulnerable communities (the term "vulnerable" is commonly used 14 in the assessment chapters). Rationale: The term "vulnerable" highlights the condition that needs to be addressed rather than the complex causalities that are refered to in the term "marginalized".
Germany	SPM	1		1	Thank you for your comment. As defined in the glossary, human well-being refers to a state in which there is opportunity for satisfying social relationships and "where human needs are met, where one can act meaningfully to pursue one's goals and where one enjoys a satisfactory quality of life".
Germany	SPM	1	:	1	8 Please reformulate the sentence to include 'and other ecosystems' after 'forests'. Rationale: many uses of wild species do not take place in forests. Thank you. Message A.1.1 was rewritten.
Germany	SPM	1		1	10 It should probably read "12 % of the global population", not "populations". Thank you. Message A.1.1 was rewritten.
Germany	SPM	1	. :	1 1	This figure comes from the energy access outlook 2017 by the IEA. It does not specify the source of timber from wild forests or plantations so we would include biomass from cultivated sources and plantations (=/= wild)?  discusses extensively various figures on timber harvesting in wild forests.
Germany	SPM	1		1 1	following lines (suggested insert in bold): Fishing, harvesting of timber as well as non- timber products and their processing and trade, but also recreational Tourism are also vital' [see Appendix I). Message A.1.2 was rewritten.
Germany	SPM	1		1 1	What is meant by capture fisheries? (Term needs to be defined). Are small scale fisheries meant? It is unclear how differest (e.g. subsistence fisheries vs. industrial fisheries) are addressed here (and elsewhere). It appears that of fish (taxonomic order") fisheries vs. industrial fisheries) are addressed here (and elsewhere). It appears that definitions in the glossary about "fishery", "industrial fisheries or large-scale fisheries" and "small-scale or non-industrial fisheries".  Thank you for your comment. Please refer to the definitions in the glossary about "fishery", "industrial fisheries or large-scale fisheries" and "small-scale or non-industrial fisheries".
Germany	SPM	1	. :	1 1	While this addresses fisheries for food consumption, other types of fisheries are lacking, such as recreational fishing or fishing for trade purposes (other than aquator trade etc.). This aspects need to be considered here as well.  Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.3 was ervitten. The information is now in A.1.2 where we for the consumption of various species for food. Chapter 3 covers extensively the other uses of fisheries.
Germany	SPM	1		1 1	It appears that this segment (and the ones relating to the same topic) mostly deal 24 with consumption of fish, largely ignoring that other marine species are fished as 8 4 with consumption of fish, largely ignoring that other marine species are fished as 8 18 in. This is now readily accessible in the SPM in the 8 definitions of Appendix I. I.
Germany	SPM	1		1 2	To consider scientific discussions this statement should be put into perspective (suggested insert in bold): "Capture fisheries are also additional key sources of a fish is the main if only source of protein and other types of micronutrients, such as calcium, iron and zinc and fatty acids, to human populations (well established). Rationale: Fish diets shouldn't be seen a the sole source of above micronutrients.
Germany	SPM	1	. :	1 2	It is suggested to include gathering of animals (such as insects, reptiles, amphibians 33 letc) here as well or in an additional new section. Rationale: The mechanisms and impacts appear to be similar in these taxonomic groups.  We include such practices under terrestrial animal harvesting (see definition in newly added Appendix   1). This point is made clearly.
Germany	SPM	1	1	1 2	Please consider improving language. Kindly avoid starting two consecutive sentences Thank you for your comment. The paragraph was rewritten.
Germany	SPM	1		1 3	This is a very superficial description of gender issues based on anecdotal evidence  33 ("there are many examples of"). That is too trivial for a first-page-SPM-statement. The paragraph was rewritten with more accurate statements regarding gendered activities.
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	' SPM	1		В	SPM A Also consider that wildlife is relevant to our diet due to co-evolution, as there 2221 is a greater assimilation of nutrients from species we have consumed ancestrally.  Have you reviewed the literature on this?  Thank you for raising this interesting point.  Unfortunately we did not consider this issue in the literature review.
Hernández Márqueze Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	1	. :	2	SPM A.1 From page 1 to 6 in the last sentence, avoid relating wildlife consumption as something exclusive to marginalised or subsistence economy communities. It is not appropriate to give the image that wildlife is something that only low-income people consume, as currently the market for "bushmest", as it is called in Mexico, is gutte important (so much so that some species are trafficked). The idea is that sustainably managed wildlife is a source of protein and decent income for indigenous and local communities. It is important to note the importance that wildlife has taken on in relation to food, not only locally and internationally, but in relation to food, not only locally and internationally, but in relation to issues of sustainability and healthy food. In some communities in tropical America (and in other parts of the world) is ever important, and there are limitations placed on this. It is very important to emphasise the spiritual, cultural and cosmogonical aspects. I recommend asking Dr. Esther Kartz to review Faldo Medeiros Costa Neto or Julieta Ramos Elourduy for Mexico. In general terms, the relationship between biodivestify and pandemics should be enacted. The use of wildlife should not be seen as wrong, only when it is done in unsustainable ways, without biosafety measures. Consuming wildlife can be more sustainable than cows and other animals that cause deforestation and methane footprints. In short, the problem is not the consumption of wildlife, but the lack of biosecurity measures in its management.

Heydon, Matthew	SPM	1	2	34	36	Not all use of animals (in the non-marine environment) is accurately encapsulated within the term "hunting." The collection of eggs (bird and reptile) or birds nests for 5 food, for example, is not hunting. Suggest amending the text to encompass these other activities or adding another section to encompass non-hunting exploitation of animals outside the marine environment	egs is in the category of "non-lethal terrestrial animal harvesting", Please refer to the glossary and to chapter 1 for more information.
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	1	1	34	35	Recreational hunting can also be an important source income (both in industrialised and non-industrialised countries)	covered in message B.1.4 and B.1.5. This is covered extensively in Chapter 3.
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	1	1	13	17	It seems that referring to "developing countries" rather than to "developed countires" may fit in the context.(see line 302 of page 11)	Thank you for your comment. Actually the statement is true for both developed and developing countries. This was fixed in the new draft of the SPM (now in message A.1.3).
Joanne, Perry	SPM	1		9		please provide more description on how wild species sterilise water? D you mean plants are used for filtering and purifying water? If so it might be simpler to describe it that way.	Thank you for your comment. We meant here the use of wild species as biomass for boiling and steerilizing water. However, we removed this example which was not extensively covered in the literature review carried out by the chapter teams.
Mader, Andre (IGES)	) SPM	1	1	4	Š	"Use of wild species is common in both low- and high-income countries": If there is a significantly larger dependence on wild species in developing countries, that shoul probably be stated here.	In both developed and developing countries. We would like to be philaster by the countries of the countries of the countries only.  not an issue for developing countries only.
Mader, Andre (IGES)	) SPM	1	1	13	14	The sentence seems unnecessarily wordy and could simply read: "Wild species uses are particularly important to vulnerable peoples on both a day-to-day basis and in times of crisis"	was rewritten (now under message A.1.1).
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	1	1	16	16	Hunting should be added to line16. Not sure if they are encapsulating hunting under recreational tourism".	Thank you for your comment. This is now partly covered in message B.1.4 and B.1.5. This is covered extensively in Chapter 3.
Mikiko, Hagiwara	SPM	1	1	1	1	The SPM lacks an introduction to explain what the assessment is all about and the context in which it should be read. First-time readers are thrown straight into the findings. While these are important, having an introductory paragraph or two to explain the purpose and scope of the assessment, and now it builds on previous IPBES and other work, would allow readers to get much more out of the rest of the summary.	Thank you for the comment. An introduction was developped to address those points as requested.
Rojas, Donald	SPM	1	24	2	690	SPM A, B, C Knowledge has to do with spiritual matters, but also with early warnings on climate, food and health issues. Species are closely related to the ecosystem we manage and their absence deteriorates it; it is the basis for the good life of the communities. There is increasing pressure for indigenous knowledge to be made known. In Costa Rica, a decree on the total registration of native seeds was stopped. A women's group filed an appeal for legal protection before the Constitutional Court which succeeded in dissolving the decree. However, whether it is worth registering this knowledge or protecting it is always under discussion, but as long as there is no appropriate Farmework it is better not do do so, it is better to be cautious in relation to the use of knowledge. Finally, an example of sustainability in the economy of the Borcua people is the use of a mollusc known as Murice, we extract a liquid to dye th white cottons purple, 80% of the community lives from this income. The mollusc live in the rocks and its use does not mistreat or destroy it, it is left back in the rock. Article that can be included in the assessment: https://revistas.tec.acc/index.phytrama/article/view/5571/5322 it is important to point out that there are differences between the state's conceptual approach to "sustainable use" and that of the indigenous people. Attention needs to be brought to this difference and it should be reconciled	Thank you for your point. It is very central in our assessment and the revised key messages that follows are meant to address it: all section A.2, A.3.3, e. 8.2.11, C.2.1, all section C.3.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	1	1	1	1	In order to facilitate the readability of the MPS, insert a short table of contents with the title of sections A, B, C and D and Appendix 1	Thank you for your comment. We did not introduce a table of content at this stage, based on previous SPMs approved by IPBES. This can easily be addressed if requested by IPBES of this can be also be addressed of requested by IPBES of the content of the stage of the
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	1	1	1	1	Explanations should be provided on the context in which IPBES prepared this report: mandate on its content, insertion of this report in the IPBES work programme, references to previous reports of the Platform, timing, etc. This can be done by introduction; as short "Introduction" section at the very beginning of the SPM. In the Introduction, the concepts of confidence level and uncertainties should be introduced to the reader, explaining what is meant by "well established", "likely", et in addition, the Glossary should be mentioned in the Introduction as an important document to help read and understand the SPM because the concepts used in the SPM are defined in the Glossary.	Thank you for the comment. An introduction was developped to address those points as requested, including a reference to the glossary. The c. qualification of the degree of confidence is now included in Appendix II.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	1	34	1	930	the paragraph. This situation leads to inconsistent statements in the headings which are not supported in the paragraph text. This situation needs to be improved.	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account in the final version of the SPM.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	1	1	25	33	Consideration of fungi harvesting is very important when discussing the topic of wildlife use. We are pleased that fungi harvesting is well reflected in the key messages about gathering. Another resource that may be of interest is the technical paper by Sellier et al.  https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351010322_Prise_en_compte_de_la_for ge_dans_les_espaces_naturels_Biologie_ressources_documentaires_inventaires_su vis_nanilyse_domnees_bioindication_evaluation_des_impacts_de_gestion_interation_dans_les_pla	teerback is greatly appreciated by the authoris.  Chapter 3 synthetics literature on fungi gathering.  We would rather not add another reference that  Chapter 1 synthetics and another reference that

Setsaas, Trine	SPM		1 2	3	2	The readability and understanding of the assessment by policy-makers without previous in depth knowledge must be kept in mind. The SPM must be understood by non-experts, and efforts should be made to make the text easy to understand and concrete and to the point, and terms should be explained to the reader.	Thank you for your comment. An introduction to the SPM was developed to address those points. The key definitions of the practices are now included in Appendix I while the glossary for the assessment also applies to the SPM for a wide number of terms. We revised the language throughout the SPM to make the key messages shorter and easier to read.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM		1	1	7	Well-being' should be more widely defined and include physical and mental health- 12 and use of wild species should include for recreational purposes (ie recreational hunters, fishers) and be qunatified if possible. (note overlap with A1.7 and B1.9)	Thank you for your comment. As defined in the glossary, human well-being refers to a state in which there is opportunity for satisfying social relationships and "where human needs are met, where one can act meaningfully to pursue one's goals and where one enjoys a satisfactory quality of life".					
Stott, Andrew	SPM		1	1	18	24 The term 'capture fisheries' may need a simpler explanation for policy makers	Thank you for your comment. Capture fisheries mean fisheries where wild fish is caught, compared to raised fish in aquaculture. We did not define this term further since it is widely used by the fishing sector.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM		1	1	25	33 Does gathering wild plants include fruit picking?	It does indeed. The definition of gathering is now included in Appendix I of the SPM. See also Figuyre 1.6 in Chapter 1.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM		1	1	34	Not clear why 'rural and urban' is referenced here? Does this imply trade from rural to urban areas? If this is the case, should it be more explicit?	Thank you for your comment. This point is now discussed in message B.1.4.					
Taki, Hisatomo	SPM		1	2	3	In the front line, it is mentioned "the use of wild species for food, medicine, energy and many other purposes", yet in the followings from A.1.1 to A.1.7, almost nothing is mentioned about details of medicine. It might be better to add such information somewhere or to include it as many other purposes in the front line.	Thank you for your comment. Use of wild species for medicine is now better highlighted in paragraphs A.1.3, A.1.4 and B.1.3.					
Terada, Saeko	SPM		1	1	16	How about wildlife trade?There are several famous cases of sutainalbel use of wild 17 species throrugh trade which help livilihoods of local and/or indeginous peple (see: https://cites.org/eng/prog/liveilihoods)	Thank you for your comment. This point is now highlighted in message A.2.2 (formerly A.4.2).					
United States of America	SPM		1	3	1	In section A1, there is little mention of the role of wild foods to nutrition beyond fish 51 and wild meat. Given the importance of wild plants and fungi for micronutrient consumption - especially in times of crisis - this is a missed opportunity.	Thank you for your comment. This is now highlighted in message A.1.1.					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	7	12) Should be consistent in presentation of numbers in this section e.g., XX billion people XXX% of global population)	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account in the final version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	9	11 If discussing wellbeing, could add recreation to the fisheries statement.	Thank you for your comment. This dimension of human well-being is now covered in message A.1.3.					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	13	As one example of the overall concern regarding our ability to conduct a thoroguh peer review and of redundancy between chapters, a key conclusion is: (A.1.2) Nature's contributions to people through wild species uses are particularly important to vulnerable peoples on both a day-to-day basis and in times of crisis (1.5). An 17 estimated 70% of the world's poor depend directly on biodiversity and businesses fostered by it (well-established) (3.2.2). The main conclusion is from (1.5) but is then supported by (3.2)? Section 3.2.2 cites one report for the 70%, but when that citatio is reviewed it turns out that number is from an infographic and there is no information on how it was derived, yet it is 'well supported?'	the larger dependency of poor people on biodiversity. This is extensively documented in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4. While we acknowledge the limitations of the figure of 70% coming from one					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	18	per the 2020 FAO State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Report (SOFIA 2020), 3.3 billion people worldwide rely on fish for ca 20% or more of their animal protein 19 intake (p. 67). Though this includes fish sourced from aquaculture, the number associated with capture fisheries is almost certainly in the billions, not hundreds of millions	Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.3 was rewritten and content was merged with A.1.1.					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	23	The authors could also mention that fatty acids from fish are particularly important 24 for pregnant and nursing mothers and children, whose nutrition in the first 1000 day of life is critical.	Thank you for your comment. This information seems too detailed for the SPM. We covers more generally the nutrition benefits of wild foods (fish, meat, algae and fungi) in Chapters 1 and 3.					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	25	25 Insects are also widely gathered for consumption in many countries. Could consider including them here with plants, algae, and fungi.	Thank you for your comment. We include insects under terrestrial animal harvesting (see Appendix I for definitions). Message A.1.4 focuses on the species which are targeted by gathering as per our definition, i.e. including only algae, fungi and plants.					
United States of America	SPM		1	1	30	Where does the 18-25% number come from? Section 3.3.2 seems to suggest the 30 number is 18-36%. Also, given that the numbers are highly uncertain, authors should qualify the statement, e.g. 18-36% of the population may gather wild plants or fungi.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the figures of this sentence as well as the wording.					
Government of Argentina	SPM		1	1	3	A.1. We request to change the use of the classification of low/high income countries for the classification of developed/developing countries throughout the document. The classification of countries by their development is more appropriate to inform 6 multilateral environmental processes such as those under the Convention on Biological Diversity (180) which follows this distinction. It should be noted that this distinction is the once used in the summary for policy makers of the IPBES Global Assessment	Thank you for your comment. We harmonized terminology as "developed" and "developing" countries as is the usual practice in IPBES work.					
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	1	8	1	9	Recognize the importance of microorganisms in general (bacterias, protozoans, etc.) as they contribute directly to the wellbeing of people and ecosystems.	Thank you for your comment. While acknowledging the use of other organisms than algae, animals, fungi and plants, our assessment decided to focus largely on those taxa. This is now clarified through Figure SPM.1.					
Petrone, Sandra; Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	1	25	1	33	A.1.4. Insect consumption as part of diets of various human populations could be stressed.	Thank you for your comment. We include insects in terrestrial animal harvesting. Please see the glossary that was added as an appendix to the SPM.					

							This key message was rewritten and merged in now					
							A.1.2. Please see Chapter 3 for more details on the					
Hernández, Laura (Mexico)	SPM		24	,	38	A.1.5. It would be clearer to include what percentage of bushmeat is consumed in the Congo and the Amazon, with respect to the total.	figures of wild meat consumption.					
(IVIEXICO)	SPIVI	1	34	2	30	A.1.5. Line 34 "Hunting contributes to the food security of many people living in rural						
						and urban". Add to hunting the word "controlled or sustainable" considering the	Thank you for your comment. This message was					
						species that could be in a risk category (in Mexico those mentioned in NOM-059-	rewritten and hunting is now covered in B.1.4 and					
Murillo, Fridaa						SEMARNAT-2010) to address the problem by reconciling subsistence hunting with	B.1.5.					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	34	2	38	species conservation.						
Guadalupe Yesenia						The last sentence "and is not restricted to 6 marginalized communities or subsistence	Thank you for your comment. The headline of law					
Hernández Márquez						economies" is conflicting, because in some countries "wildspecies" are exclusively fo						
(Mexico)	SPM	1	5	1	6	people with high income.						
Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne						A1. Some beliefs have led to the opening of a market for species of food, which is	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	,	51	worth mentioning, which also become fashionable, but that period of time is enough to deteriorate the communities.	in section B, in revised message B.2.11.					
(IVIEXICO)	JF IVI		-	-	51	to deteriorate the communities.						
						A1. Include more information on the value that the uses of wildlife represent for	Thank you for your comment. Revised message B.1.3 now includes a point on this, though we did not want					
						different industries. For example, cosmetic uses, which generate a large amount of	to dedicate much cases in the CDM to discuss enesifie					
Domínguez, Aleiandra: Salazar.						economic benefits to companies and that can be shared by the communities, Also pu	uses beyond examples. See Chapter 3 for more					
Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	nutraceutical uses which, like cosmetics, is a millionaire industry that comes from wild species and are neither food nor medicine	details on the cosmetic industry.					
racjanara (mexico)	5. 10.	_		1	31	who species and are netation rood not medicine						
						A1. The approach is odd, it seems that only the poor need biodiversity, while	Thank you for your comment. Wording thoughout A.1 was revised to better emphasize that all human					
Hernández, Laura						developed countries not so much. It is different to depend on wildlife (as in rural	beings use wild species.					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	communities or indigenous peoples) than to depend on biodiversity in a broad sense.						
						A1. Mexico is a pioneer in that it launched a land-owner driven biodiversity management, use, and conservation in a federal program known as UMAs, Units of						
						Management and Conservation of Wildlife. Land owners submit proposals to the	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned					
						government to sustainably harvest and protect species through habitat conservation	with our findings, see e.g., revised message A.3.1. It					
						and management. Harvest is usually limited. There are many success stories	does not seem to require a change of text.					
Medellín, Rodrigo	SPM					associated with this initiative. Today 16% of Mexico's territory is under this						
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	management mode.						
							Thank you for your comment. We take a broader					
							approach and include other groups in "vulnerable people". See revised message A.1.1 where we					
Montijo, Michelle							provide examples of people in vulnerable situations.					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	A1. Name the most vulnerable groups: indigenous peoples and local communities.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
Montijo, Michelle							Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately we do					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	A1. Are there data disaggregated by gender and age group?	not have this level of disaggregation in the data.					
							Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned					
						A1. The main problem is the misunderstanding of traditional uses in rural	with our findings and we address it throughout					
Navarrete, Francisco						communities, from the point of view of decision makers and public opinion in urban areas. This causes a misinterpretation and a distortion in the perception of what is	sections C and D where we discuss conditions and					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	legal and historical in the use.	policy options for the sustainable use of wild species.					
(				f	-							
						A1. Respect for the decisions of the communities about the use of their natural	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed					
						resources, however, be in accordance with the conventions. It seems that in the	in new message B.2.6 in the revised version of the					
Nuñez, Paulina (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	,	51	sections that address for example CITES, it is necessary to recover the success and not only the cons.	SPM.					
(WICKIED)	51 141	-		Ť	31	not only the cons.	The allowed for the second state of the second					
						A1. Now that the pandemic hit us the link that many did not want to see between	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in new message D.3.4 in the revised version of the					
Pérez-Gil Salcido,						health and nature should be exploited and used to get more support, followers,	SPM.					
Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	interest, reflectors, policies, etc. in favor of the protection of nature.  A1. There are many examples of sustainable hunting helping to recover species, from						
						rhinos and elephants, to lions and many herbivores, in Africa, Europe and North	mank you for your comment. This point is discussed					
Pérez-Gil Salcido,						America. In Mexico, ANGADI has interesting examples, basically for deer in the north	in new message B.1.4 in the revised version of the					
Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	(http://www.angadi.org.mx/).	S. 181.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido							Thank you for your comment. This point relates to					
Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	A1. The history of mankind is ONLY explained through the use of wild species	new message D.3.4 in the revised version of the SPM.				1	
()	l	-		ſ	Ť.	A1. I would find it important to address "food security" together with "poverty	Thank you for your comment. Poverty is				1	
Ramírez, Oscar						alleviation" to highlight the importance of the use of wildlife in rural communities in	multidimensional and we discuss this in the revised					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	many countries.	messages B.2.5 and C.2.3.					
							Thank you for your comment. The role of gender in					
							knowledge on the sustainable use of wild species is					
							discussed in revised message C.2.1. The point on the transmission of knowledge through one generation					
							transmission of knowledge through one generation to another is discussed in revised message C.3.1. We					
						A1. The gender issue should appear somewhere expressly. Alfredo Barrera said that	did not review evidence on the inclusion of disabled				1	
Robles, Rafael:						the women of the communities are the depositories and transmitters of knowledge regarding the knowledge and use of plants (pers. Comm.) Also, complement with	people in sustainable use activities. Equity is				1	
Escobar, Elva						equity to include gender, generations, geographies and knowledge. Including	discussed broadly, for all groups, under revised					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	disabilities.	messages C.1.3 and D.2.2.					
Salazar, Alejandra					L		Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	A1. Include a value chain approach in the commercial use of wildlife.	in revised message B.2.9. Thank you for your comment. We do not discuss				1	
Zambrano, Luis							"uncivilized cultures" in the SPM. This does not					
(Mexico)	SPM	1	2	2	51	A1. The use of wild species is not a characteristic of uncivilized cultures.	require a change of text.					

Mexico	SPM	1	2	2	51	The Link Between Biodiversity and Sustainable Development: Lessons from INBio's Bioprospecting Programme in Costa Rica By Rodrigo Gámez Book Biodiversity and the Law Edition1st Edition First Publishea2007 ImprintBoutledge Pages14  Pages14  Pages14	Thank you for the reference. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Mexico	SPM	1	2	2	51	A1. In some populations of wild species such as fishing species, there begins to be a lag in the periods of phenology that has been attributed in some cases to the effects of climate change, for some communities these spe	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in revised message B.2.3 and in messages under D.1. There are however significant knowledge gaps (see the knowledge gaps table in appendix III).					
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	1	5	2	17	Probably a better concept for "low and high income countries" and "developed countries" would be "developing economies" "economies in transition" and "developed economies', just as stated in the UN's World Economic Situation and Propects 2020. See: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2020_Annex.pdf	Thank you for your comment. We kept the phrasings "developed" and "developing" countries as is the usual practice in IPBES work and harmonized it throughout the SPM.					
Nuñez, Paulina (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. The problem is how to make a link between the ways to achieve sustainability, if in a top-down way dictated from the interests of decision makers, but to do it not as an imposition, or to do lit in a bottom-up approach. In the Ilterature there is the current discussion of a shared way to achieve this, following a collaboration between communities and public policies, but how to achieve, that communication is achieved is a challenge. Texts like those of Donella Meadows where she talks about the leverage points for change in socio-ecosystems could help to make that link perhaps with communities for example.	the reviewer is at the core of sections C and D which					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. Survival of species, help against hunger, poverty, cause of protection of other species, not only the target species provision of environmental services economic, social advantages, etc. – etc. etc.	Thank you for your comment. Section A addresses most of the points mentioned by the reviewer. Note that the assessment focuses on the direct use of wild species by people. Impacts on the wider ecosystems are out of the scope of the assessment. See Chapter 1 for more details.					
Portilla, Rosa Maricel (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. The use and exploitation of biodiversity generates monetary and non-monetary benefits, it is important to refer to both. Perhaps it is worth making a difference between the use and utilization of biodiversity and how the benefits they generate are distributed in the supply chain, from the producer / community to the marketer.	Thank you for your comment. The point mentioned by the reviewer is presented in revised message A.1.3. The issue of the distribution of benefits is discussed in revised messages B.2.7, C.1.3 and an example is provided in Box SPM.3.					
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. Emphisize or seek to reflect the role of protected and conserved natural areas in terms of use and access to wildlife, indigenous and community areas as well as other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as their impact on the conservation /management of species, precisely because they are considered one of the most important and successful policies for the conservation and use of biodiversity, but which have also had implications in relation to the restriction of access. So some examples can be used as good practices. In general, this link should be made more exalicit.	contribution of indigenous peoples and local					
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM		3	0	221	A. Sustainable use of wildlife is important for our own existence. Without wildlife we'd never been able to develop as humanity. All the food that we consume used to be part of wildlife, and some species that we currently use are part of wildlife.	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned with our findings and the key messages in section A of the SPM. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. The ecosystem processes that maintain life on the planet as we know it have a direct relationship with the maintenance of wildlife processes, and these processes will not be maintained if it is not through the sustainable use of wildlife.	Thank you for your comment. Even though the assessment does not study the impact of wild species use on the wider ecosystems, the point highlighted by the reviewer is covered in messages under A.3.					
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. The maintenance of ecological processes and ecosystem services are given by wildlife, and these in turn are related to social processes such as the economy, and the maintenance of the social fabric.	Thank you for your comment. Even though the assessment does not study the impact of wild species use on the wider ecosystems, the point highlighted by the reviewer is covered in messages under A.2.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. The fisheries part in this section seems to lack a geopolitical view of the use of fisheries resources and the infrastructure to do so. For example, it should be taken into account where the smaller vessels are concentrated, such as in the Asian continent, and where the industrial fishing. Another example would be where the consumption of fish products is important within the died of the inhabitants of the country or region. Another, the productive chains and commerce. One source of information is the FAO document SOFIA "State of the world's fisheries http://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/2020/esc).	Thank you for your comment. FAO SOFIA reports were used extensively to document Chapter 3, which provides information on regional trends. We did not include those details in the SPM as we deal with all practices equally and this would have taken too much space in the SPM. We also lack regional sensitive-data for several practices.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	1	2	8	221	A. The document does not address aquaculture, but it must be considered since it habeen the origin of invasive species or the origin of genetic alteration of wild species that inhabit the places where these processes are carried out.						

Mexico	SPM	1	2	В	221	A. A classic example of sustainable use is that of the Community Forest Managemen by Leticia Merino. https://www.ccmss.org.mx/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/los_bosques_comunitarios_de_mexico_manejo_sustents le_de_pasiajes_forestales.pdf	reviewer. The SPM does not discuss this specific example but discusses many broadly community.
Ariey-Jouglard, Rachel	SPM		2 2	5(	ŝ	The term "invasive species" should maybe be changed to "invasive alien species" to better match chapter 1, as well as IPBES Global Assessment Report. Furthermore, there are only two other references to IAS in the document and they are referred to as "invasive alien species".  In the document, it is unclear whether the terms "alien species", "invasive species" and "invasive alien species" are always used according to their corresponding	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account in the final version of the SPM.
Belgium	SPM	:	2	5:	1	definitions in the glossary.  As noted for Chapter 1, I miss the fact that sustainable wild use can be part of conservation solutions and increased conservation ownership. It could be part of A3 as well.	Thank you for your comment. This is now clearly highlighted in A.3.1 and A.3.3.
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	:	2 2	5:	2	This is misleading since it implies that sustainable use of ALL wild species is possible. This is not the case. E.g., for some very slow breeding large vertebrates such as 55 elephants, great apes, some sharks and rays, offtake rates to ensure sustainability as 50 low that it provides no benfits, and even very limited use causes species depletions. "sustainable use of multiple, but not all, species is possible" would help.	Inanx you noy your comment. wessage A.2 was rewritten and now reads under A.3. The point about rewritten and now reads under A.3. The point about retermine species' populations growth rate is now covered in A.3. and all in
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	:	2 2	6:	1	It is not always unclear. For high value species targeted specifically for commercial frade, the cause can be extremely clear, e.g., elephants, herps in the pet trade, some mahoganies and orchids, many more.	
Bernal, Maria	SPM		2 2	64	1	In Mexico, there's poor evidence of progress in what bycatch respects. In fact, most regulations have not been updated. Ex: Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura 55 Sustentables was last updated in 2018, Reglamento de la Ley de Pesca was updated in 2004, NOM-009-5AG/PESC-2015 (which is supposed to regulate fishery closure an catch) was updated in 2016.	Intancy you for your comment. we do not clook at Intancy you for your comment Intancy in a 1.3 consolidation and in 2.1.3 consolidation and in 2.1.3 consolidation in the lock in the lock interest in the lock in
Bodard, Bruno	SPM	;	2 2	50	0	The term "recreational tourism" should be more detailed and explained because in nature tourism, there is both contemplation tourism, where there is only a visual lin with the wild and therefore biodiversity, which is totally different from tourism where wildlife is offered as a performance and is oversolicited.	
Cevallos, Gabriella	SPM	:	2 2	35	9	Key message A.1.6 is not clear and detailed enough to know what type of forest use 40 and what type of forest is involved when one states that wild species are the major source of timber harvesting. Does this include managed forests?	
Cevallos, Gabriella	SPM	:	2 2	4:	1	FAO Global Forest Resources assessment 2020 says plantation forests cover 3% of the total forest area: http://www.fao.org/3/CA8753EN/CA8753EN.pdf	he   Thank you for pointing this out. We rephrased A.1.6
Cevallos, Gabriella; Dhaskali, Marilda	SPM		2 2	4	3	It would be interesting and useful for the reader to give an example of the type of demand that would lead to the projected increased demand for timber (for what uses). This demand should be quantified (increase by how much?) with concrete examples of the expected resulting use.	Thank you for your comment. This is now included in section D on scenarios. See message D.1.2 that discusses the demand for wood-based bioenergy.
China	SPM	:	2 2	5	2	53 Change "a major cause" to "one of major causes"	Thank you for your comment. Message A.2 was rewritten and is now included under A.3.2 with the suggested language fixing.
Costello, Mark	SPM		2	4:	1	As I noted in the chapter, I had not realised that 2/3 of wood still comes from natura wild forests. I do not question this but just note this may be a key finding of wide interest.	appreciated by the authors.
Costello, Mark	SPM	:	2	64	1	"mixed progress" in reducing bycatch is over generous. There are good attempts but it remains "insufficient" make clear.	message B.1.2.
de Jager, Riaan	SPM	:	2 2	56	5	The Commercial trade of fire wood( and other wood) potential threat to biodiversit (limited legal protection) threat to mopani worms protein source to indiginous 58 people threat 6 (A.2.1) The role of overexploitation of wild species as a key driver of biodiversity loss 57 together with other factors including (but not limited to) land use/land cover change, 58 environmental degradation, deforestation, pollution, c	Thank you for your comment. This point is true
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	:	2 2	18	3	18 delete "human"(it is clear from the rest of the sentence that health refers to people	Thank you for your comment. Message A.1.3 was rewritten.
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	:	2 2	2:	7	add "social bonding" to personal consumption, income and recreation. In many 28 cultures and circunstances this is a very important component of gathering of wild plants and fungi.	Thank you for your comment. While this is covered more in depth in Chapter 3, we do not dive into this diseased in the SSM. This is intended to he better the state of the sta
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	:	2 2	45	9	Despite the importance of non-extractive practicesdatais limited. Since it's a 51 report for policy akers, it's crucial to recommand more funding for collecting data about the topic	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gap now appears in Appendix III under "observing".

Fleming, Vin	SPM	2	3	64	(A.2.2) Non-target impacts on species are much broader than the SPM implies, which is currently focused only on fishing bycatch (an important issue) and discards. There are many other non-target effects of the use of wild species that could be covered e.g. thouse caused by the use of lead ammunition in hunting; selective logging which impacts other species and has wider ecosystem impacts; damage to the sea bed caused by trawling etc.	hank you for your comment. We did not discuss tensively the non-target effects of the practices, terpreting for the purpose of this assessment "use wild species" in a narrow sense. We assess here hely the direct use of species. The rationale for this rrow focus is (i) that it is consistent with the policy user saised in the scoping report; (ii) past global, glonal and thematic IPBES assessments have ready assessed other ecosystem services and ture's contributions to people; and (iii) the morepts, principles and evidence relating to the rect use of wild species represent a significant issue at needs to be assessed in its own right.				
France	SPM	2	2	56	56 "direct" should be added ("as a key <u>direct</u> driver")	nank you for your comment. This message, now nder A.3.2 was rewritten. We refer to recepploitation as a "threat" rather than as a rivred "row" to avoid confusion with the drivers identified r this assesment (see section B.2 of the SPM).				
France	SPM	2	2	56	"Global change and overexploitation": The question is more about the effect of stock 63 reproduction. Indeed, if global change leads to a reduction in reproduction, with equal exploitation it accelerates overexploitation.	be believe that the issue is more complex and this is bow better explained in section B.2 of the SPM.				
France	SPM	2	2	57	57 "and sea" should be added ("land <u>and sea</u> use")	ank you for your comment. The message was written (now A.3.2).				
France	SPM	2	2	78	78 An exemple from the tropics should be added, so that the reader does not tend to think that successes are limited to western countries.	is message was removed in the revised version of				
France	SPM	2	2	87	Trappers can also rotate between forest parcels before over depletion so that 87 populations can recover (see Redford and Robinson, 1987 "The game of choice patterns of Indian and colonist hunting in the Neotropics" for example)	annik you for your comment. While this is too talled to be in the SPM this is consistent with our didings on traditional practices that adapt to asonality and areas to allow species recovery . See hapters 1, 3 and 6 for further discussion.				
Freyer, Daniela	SPM	2	2	18	This para needs to distinguish between fisheries as a food source for coastal communities and commercially-driven fisheries for global markets (including for delicacy / luxury products such as shark fins, caviar, eels), which pose a much higher risk for wild populations to be over-exploited.	hank you for your comment. The risks from erexploitation are covered in A.3.2. The role of ade in relation to unsustainable use is covered in 2.9 and B.2.10.				
Freyer, Daniela	SPM	2	3	64	As this is under A2 the only section on fisheries, it should not be limited to bycatch & discard management, as bycatch is only one problem among many others, such as unsustainable and unscientific quotas, harmful fisheries subsidies, poor controls at sea etc.)	wank you for your comment. We have now irmonized how we cover sustainability of the rious practices in section B. B.1.1 addresses the uses of unsustainable fishing broadly and the point bycatch is now under B.1.2.				
Germany	SPM	2	2	34	The direct and indirect contribution of hunting should be compared. A large part of 38 the hunted prey might be sold and not consumed. Examples like in A.2.3 (Line 73-82) may be appropriate.	etter under B.1.4. Please refer to chapters 3 and 4 r further details.				
Germany	SPM	2	2	39	The fact that timber plantations take pressure off wild populations should be 44 qualified by the phenomenon that plantations require the consumption of natural habitat and the mother stock used for plantations is removed from the wild.	nank you for raising this point. As we focus here on e direct use of wild species, the literature review cused on the direct sourcing of timber. When gging is carried out in plantations, it tends to crease the use of wild tree species. Chapter 4 scusses plantations as part of the land-use change were affecting the use of wild species. This point is wa also discussed in D.1.2 based on scenario alayis.				
Germany	SPM	2	2	45	The examples of "wildlife watching" and "nature education" are very modern and  "Western" - there also exists a much wider range of non-extractive practices  47 (spirituality, cultural practices). For more inclusiveness and completeness, it would be  good to name also other types of non-extractive practices here as well (even though  they are mentioned later).	nank you for your comment. Nature education is far om being a modern and Western non-extractive e of wild species (see Chapter 4 on education), ough most of the data we found for this sessment (see Chapter 3) come from Western or esternized education systems.				
Germany	SPM	2	2	52	The wording of this heading should connect better with the main question of A: "Why is sustainable use of wild species important?" The wording "but successful cases around the world demonstrate that sustainable use of wild species is possible" fits more with C or D than with A. Sugestion: replace "possible" with "desirable" and explain why it is desirable to manage sustainable (e.g. secure livelihoods, etc.). With this, a better connection to the importance of sustainable use would be achieved.	nank you for your comment. Points under A.2 are ow covered in A.3 and wording was revised.				
Germany	SPM	2	3	52	Key message A.2 needs some reformulation. The statement identifies unsustainable use of wild species as a major cause of biodiversity decline. This is an important statement that should not be weakened.  103 Hence, we would suggest the text section referring to the possibility of sustainable use of biodiversity should come as a separate sentence, and should be supported more clearly by evidence that can be found in the assessment chapters. The messages A2 1-6 do not clearly and comprehensively point to this evidence or show examples of successful sustainable uses of wild species.	ank you for your comment. The key message was vised fully and its points now read under A.3. The scussion on how sustainable use of wild species pipens is now detailed in section C, building tensively on examples and case studies identified the chapters. We re-focused the SPM on the stainable use of wild species as the core of our sessment, provided that former IPBES sessments, including IPBES Global Assessment, scumented extensively the unsustainable use of lid species.				
Germany	SPM	2	3	52	Key message A.2 covers crucial elements which could be used to develop a 103 meaningful table or figure that provides examples of unsustainable and sustainable uses of wild species presented in the sections A.2.1 1.2.6.	nank you for your comment. The positive feedback greatly appreciated. The assessment focuses on e sustainable use of wild species. Table SPM.1 now esents key principles and associated policies titons to support sustainable use of wild species dw included several boxes to present examples sustainable uses of wild species.				

Germany	SPM	2	2	54		With reference to the statement "there is further evidence that eliminating all wild species uses would produce perverse social and ecological outcomes": This aspect has not been addressed in the sub-headings of A.2. As this is an important point, we suggest to add a sub-section on this theme. We would like to expresses our concern about a severe misunderstanding. Focusing	Thank you for your comment. Text under A.2 was significantly reworked and the points now read under A.3.	
Germany	SPM	2	2	56	63	We would like to expresses our concern about a severe misunderstanding. Focusing on fisheries, we are witnessing that the severe negative impacts of fishing on marine biodiversity and ecosystems is ignored and partly being replaced by concentrating on other key drivers (e.g., climate change).  Specifically regarding the key problem of global fisheries you may wish to acknowledge that (1) mostly officially, more is taken out than is regrown, (2) fishing starts before species have reproduced, (3) widespread gears such as bottom trawls have negative impact on benthic communities and huge by-catch of undersized target species and non-target species (e.g. up to 80% in shrimps fisheries), and fishing (including bottom trawling) is still allowed in most marine protected areas (MPAs). Artisanal fisheries are often acting unregulated within nursery areas, and are impacted by industrial foreign fisheries, most of which have paid underrated license fees to their governments. High sustainable catches with much less impact on biolidversity and ecosystems are possible if (1) less is taken out then is regrown, (2) fishing starts after reproduction, (3) low-impact gears are prescribed, (4) well managed refuges (=MPAs) are provided, and (5) all of this is properly communicated and enforced.  References:  Pauly, D. and Froese, R. 2020. MSY needs no epitaph - but it was abused. ICES Journal of Marine Science (2020), doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsaa224 Palomares, M.L.D., Froese, R., Derrick, B., Meeuwigh, J.J., Noel, SL., Tsui, G., Woroniak, J., Zeller, D., Pauly, D. 2020. Fishery blomass trends of exploited fish populations in marine ecoregions, climatiz zones and ocean basins. Estuarine, Coastal and Sheff Science, 243. Article No 106896 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2020.106894	Thank you for your comment. A.2 was significantly reworked and its points now read under A.3. Sustainable fishing is further discussed under B.1.1 and B.1.2.	
Germany	SPM	2	2	61		The statement has to be made a little more differentiated. Not any causality and interplay is 'unclear'.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and is now A.3.2.	
Germany	SPM	2	3	64	82	interpays's unclear.  This part of the text should be better connected to the main question A: "Why is sustainable use of wild species important?" In our view, it does not make an argument for importance, but describes a state of the art (A2.2) / a way biodiversity is promoted (A2.3). These aspects are discussed in B/C. So this part should be wored differently so that it connects better with the main question of A, or relocated to B/C.	Thank you for your comment and your suggestion.  Organization of the text between sections A, B and C was significantly reworked. The points mentioned here can now be read in paragraphs B.1.2 and C.3.2.	
Germany	SPM	2	2	66	68	The sentence refers to the bycatch of species such as turtles, mammals and seabirds being unsustainable. How can the bycatch of these species be made sustainable? Please paraphrase to reflect that bycatch of theses species is avoidable and the fisheries are not sustainable without the avoidance of bycatch of these non target species.	Thank you for your comment. We provided more information on the relation between sustainable fishinhing and bycatch in now message B.1.2.	
Germany	SPM	2	2	66	68	The sentence refers to sharks and rays (and some bony fishes) as bycatch species. Few of these species are bycatch but secondary (or incidental) catch species. Please paraphrase the sentence to reflect the different nature of the problem with these species. Sustainable use can be achieved with the secondary catch species.	Thank you for your comment. The final version of the SPM does not refer anymore to fish soleky, but also includes other groups of by-catch species, such as marine turtles, birds and mammals. Therefore, we prefer to keep the general term of bycatch, rather than secondary catch.	
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	2	2	45	47	The economic benefits of non-extractive practices should also be recognised.	Thank you for your comment. This is now fixed with a reference to the money generated through nature-based tourism in protected areas.	
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	2	2	54	55	There is no assessment (e.g. "well-established" etc) or reference to the evidence to support the final statement	Thank you for your comment. Key message A.2 and associated paragraphs were revised fully and now appear as A.3.	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	2	2	61	62	for non exracttive uses, might not one consider cultivation (butteflies, orchids, and so forth)	Thank you for your comment. These are part of gathering and non lethal terrestrial animal harvesting. Please refer to chapter 1 for more information.	
Mader, Andre (IGES	SPM	2	2	39	44	This seems to imply that plantation wood is far more efficient (7% of global forest cover but about 33% of yield, versus natural forests (93% of global forest cover?) producing about 66%).	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7.	
Magnus, Jessica	SPM	2	2	52		Key message A.2 is also vague and states the obvious (i.e. unsustainable use causes biodiversity decline). Could you quantify and quality the decline?	Thank you for your comment. The revised version (now under A.3.2 provides examples for several practices for which data is available.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	2	2	38	38	The examples given are good ones but suggest that hunting for wild meat is mostly engaged by Indigenous peoples. Important to have other regions and non-indigenous cultures represented, such as NA, SA etc referenced. No reference to document provided to SBSTTAas not metrics given?	removed from section A and the various practices of hunting are now covered under 8.1.4 with generic wording.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	2	2	51	51	Identifying the need for	We did not see the link between this point and the highlighted text.	]
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	2	2	52		Very important interjection. Presumably citations in support are provided in earlier chapters.	Thank you for your comment. Key message A.2 and associated paragraphs were revised fully and now appear as A.3.	
Mortimer, Diana Fleming, Vin	SPM	2	3	70	71	Sentence needs revision. Not sure if the use of the word 'require' in this sentence would be seen as prescriptive. Alternative wording could be ' marine capture fisheries and there is a need to, inter alia, address deficits in national frameworks.' (so delete the 'are addressed' at the end of the sentence)	Thank you for your comment. Wording was revised, now under B.1.2.	
Parrotta, John (IUFRO)	SPM	2	2	42	44	There could be a bit more uncertainty than is suggested here, given changing technology in the wood products industry (which may enable plantation-grown wood to be used for a wider range of purposes/products), also consider the time lag between planted forest establishment and harvest in these forecasts.	Thank you for making this point. This message was reworked and now reads under B.1.7. The point on technology innovation is covered under B.2.12.	

Pereira, Chris	SPM	2	2	11	12	Similarly, 2.8 billion people (38% of the global population) rely on biomass for energy, mostly derived from wood for cooking {3.3.4.4.2}.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this sentence.					
						Rationale: Indicating that most biomass energy is from wood makes this statement more clear.						
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	2	2	16	16	I think hunting and gathering ought to be mentioned also	Thank you for your comment. A new message (A.1.3) now covers this point better. For hunting, see also message B.1.4 and B.1.5. This is covered extensively for all practices in Chapter 3.					
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	2	2	54	55	Pretend such elimination is even feasible makes no sense. It is simply impossible to pretend to halt all uses. There is another major impact that should be added: Economical and even other one could argue (within the speculation frame such an absurd option, -no use at all-opens) think for example in an increased in social unrest, increase in violence, in riots and lootings.	Thank you for your comment. Text under A.2 was significantly reworked and the points now read under A.3.					
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	2	2	8		Add percentage of global population after "1.5 billion" (like it has been done in the next sentence)	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten.					
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	2	2	16		Remove "also" as the examples cited (fishing, timber harvestig, recreational tourism"	Thank you for your comment. This message was					
rigott, radilile	Jr IVI	-	-	10	10	is directly linked with previous sentence	rewritten and is now under A.1.3.  Thank you for your comment. Capture fisheries mean					
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	2	2	18	19	Why particular emphasis on capture fisheries? This messages seems particularly specific compared to the other types of messages given in part A1.	fisheries where wild fish is caught, compared to raised fish in aquaculture. This is therefore the fishing practice that is relevant for this assessment, focused on wild species.					
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	2	2	28	31	is it possible to precise the recurrence at which gathering is performed? Is it a daily activity? Punctual? Should it be considered by governments as a major policy area on which to focus?	The array of situations in which people gather cannot be reflected at the level of the SPM. Please see et al. (Chapter 3 for more details, Given the wide range of policy contexts in which sustainable use occurs, we recommend sovernments to consider all five practices. Figure SPM.4 now provides estimates of the trends in use and in sustainability of the use for each practice.					
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	2	2	36	37	Unclear: what is the global consumption of meat worldwild? Maybe do a comparison by continent instead of specific regions?	This key message was rewritten and merged in now A.1.2. Please see Chapter 3 for more details on the figures of wild meat consumption.					
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	2	2	39	40	It would be useful to specify here in which regions of the world wild species are currently the main source of timber exploitation and will continue to be so in the coming decades.	We unfortunately do not have this data.					
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	2	2	43	43	There is mention here of an "expected increase in demand for wood" but the SPM does not contain a description of scenarios or models predicting the future use of wild species. This should be addressed in this SPM.	Thank you for your comment. This is now included in message D.1.2.					
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	2	3	64		It would be useful in this paragraph to know what various regional and international institutional frameworks such as treaties and conventions, as well as technological tools and best practices have enabled this progress.	Thank you for your comment. Policy instruments and tools for a sustainable use of wild species are covered in section C of the SPM but we cannot go into detail of all policy tools for all practices. On this specific point on bycatch, please refer to Chapter 3 for more details.					
Scanlon, John	SPM	2	2	56	59	Wildlife crime should be included as a driver of biodiversity loss: "The role of overexploitation of wild species as a key driver of biodiversity loss together with other factors including (but not limited to) land use/Jand cover change, environmental degradation, wildlife crime, deforestation, pollution, climate change, and invasive species is well documented in previous IPBES assessments and elsewhere."	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was fully rewritten, now under A.3.2.					
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	2	2	52	55	Suggest to delete from "and there is further" until the end of the paragraph. Eliminating all wil species use is unrealistic. Also, the first statement should stand alone as a powerful and simple first message.	Thank you for your comment. Text under A.2 was significantly reworked and the points now read under A.3.					
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	2	2	56	63	Suggest to move to B on status, and rephrase to the following, in order to extract and make clear the focus on the unsustainable use: "Overexploitation of wild species is one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss. This is well documented in previous IPBES assessments and elsewhere (well estrablished). Long-term systematic research on the relative importance and interplay between use and other drivers of biodiversity loss including (but not limited to) land degradation, pollution, climate change and imvastve alien species, is incomplete (well astablished)."	Thank you for your comment. We want here to put the emphasis on how sustainable use of wild species is critical for nature and therefore kept this point in section A (now under A.3.2). The interplay between drivers is highlighted in B.2.2.					
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	2	3	64	72	Suggest to move to B or C.	Thank you for your comment. This is now under B.1.2.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM	2	2	41		How are long managed woodlands considered here - such as many broadleaved woodlands in UK - which are neither 'wild' or 'plantation'?	8.1.Z. For the purpose of this assessment, we consider managed woodlands as "wild forests", by opposition to plantations. All ecceystems included in the sustainable use assessments are managed one way or another, because of the very practice. See Chapter 1 for further discussions on this pont on forests.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM	2	2	64	64	Reference to 'progress towards sustainability' seems odd? This implies an imperative or policy objective - but it isn't clear to what this refers? Should be more explicit about the policy context.	Thank you for your comment. The paragraph was rewritten, and is now under B.1.2.					
Terada, Saeko	SPM	2	2	45		How about meaning of extractive practices such as traditional hunting and food culuture "to human identity. Support mental and physical well being"? Those also shoud be mentioned somewhere in the SPM.	Thank you for your comment. While this is true, the primary use of wild species in extractive practices is for material contributions, so we emphasize the non- material contributions related to non-extractive practices. Your point is however broadly reflected in now message A.2.1.					

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United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 3	5 3	Request additional information on amount of food consumed from non-wild sources 8 to put stated information into context, as presenting estimated total amounts of wild meat consumption is difficult to assess without a comparator.	
United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 4	2 4	4 technology in the wood products industry (which may enable plantation-grown wood to be used for a wider range of purposes/products); also consider the time lag	Thank you for your comment. The authors considered the level of confidence of this key message following the reviewer's comment but there was a consensus to keep it as well established.
United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 5	2 5	We suggest making it clearer that sustainable use of SOME species, not all species, is possible. Some species have life history characteristics or face such extreme habitat loss that they cannot be used sustainably.	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was fully rewritten, now under A.3.2.
United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 5	5 5		Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was fully rewritten, now under A.3.2.
United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 5	5 <b>6</b>	As another example of the overall concern, A.2.1 states that overexploitation of wild species is a key driver of biodiversity loss and that is categorized as 'well established'. But, that text then states that research is limiting and it's unclear when 46.6.1 The overapolitation is a driver and both are 'well established' (from 3.5 and 4.6). The overling is confusing -it appears to be phrased in a way that calls out a problem and then tries to note that there isn't really support for the issue that was highlighted. It could simply be stated as 'it is unclear if the role of overexploitation of wild species is a driver of biodiversity loss'.	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was fully rewritten, now under A.3.2:
United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 6	7 6		Thank you for your comment. While we do not go into details in the SPM, we mention examples of freshwater bysack thin Chapter 3.
United States of America	SPM	2	2	2 6	9 7	the categorical statement "Global uptake of effective bycatch management measures is understood to be severely lagging in a majority of marine capture fisheries" is unsurced and seems overly broad. Without context or detail, qualifiers "severly	Thank you for your comment. The sentence is indeed broad, but aims to stress the fact that discard and byteach remain a problem for the sustainability of the fisheries worldwide, as documented by many articles reported and summarized in Chapter 3, especially sections 3.3.1.4 and 3.3.1.5.
Woodward, Allan	SPM	2	2	3 3	1 3	This section focuses on wild meat and fails to include hunting of terrestrial animals for skins, medicinal purposes, recreation, and predator control.	This key message was rewritten and merged in now A.1.2. Please see Chapter 3 for more details on the uses of animals. Note that predator control is not a direct use of wild species but ecosystem management. It is therefore out of the scope of this assessment. This is now clarified in the SPM introduction.
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	2	2	5	2		We now included a definition of sustainable use in an introduction section. Animal welfare was not included in the scope of this assessment, as further explained in Chapter 1. Zoonotic diseases are now included in message D.3.2.
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	2	2	4	5	advertisements to benefit conservation outcomes and get funding for conservation (see: The Uon's Share Fund: https://www.thelionssharefund.com/content/thelionssharefund/en/home/) the "use" of wild animals for their carbon sequestration properties and the raising of funding to protect them (see Rebalance Earth: https://www.rebalance.earth/); the "use" of wildlife images and of their ecological data within video games/virtual	Thank you for your comment. There are no measurable evidence on the species uses or on the species themselves related to non extractives practices used to benefit conservation. Chapter 3 have included it in the section on emerging issues. The use of will species for the ecosystem services they provide, such as carbon sequestration, are out of the scope of this assessment (see Chapter 1).
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	2	16	2	16	I think hunting and gathering ought to be mentioned also	Thank you for your comment. A new message (A.1.3) now covers this point better. For hunting, see also message (B.1.4 and B.1.5. This is covered extensively for all practices in Chapter 3.
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	2	49	2	51	Non-extractive practices and other cultural or symbolic uses of nature has been a main subject in ethnobotany, environmental psychology, human ecology, and others. Examples should be included.	SPM.3.
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	2	56	2	63	The information is good but it seems contradictory	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and is now A.3.2.
Hernández, Laura				Ĺ		A.2.1. There are many particular studies of how overexploitation leads to the loss of	Thank you for your comment. This message was
(Mexico)  PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM SPM	2	54	2	55	Pretend such elimination is even feasible makes no sense. It is simply impossible to pretend to halt all uses. There is another major impact that should be added: Economical and even other one could argue (within the speculation frame such an absurd option, —no use at all—opens) think for example in an increased in social unrest, increase in violence, in riots and lootings.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this heading, now reading under A.3 in the updated version of the SPM.
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. How could we eliminate all uses of wildlife? If we start from recognizing its importance for all societies	Thank you for your comment. We revised this heading, now reading under A.3 in the updated version of the SPM.
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103		Thank you for your comment. We revised this heading, now reading under A.3 in the updated version of the SPM.

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Domínguez,							Thank you for your comment. Even though we documented some nutraceutical uses of wild species (see Chapter 3 for more details) we did not want to enter into that level of details in the SPM and we cover this point broadly as part of industry.					
Alejandra (Mexico)  Montiio. Michelle	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. Include additional information on the subject of nutraceuticals.	Thank you for your comment. Drivers are discussed under B.2 and scenarios under D.1 in the revised					
(Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. How does this interact with different climate change scenarios and other drivers?						
Navarrete, Francisco (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. One problem is the imposition of harvest close seasons without considering the opinion of non-urban communities. Generally, unless their urgency is fully proven, close seasons cause perverse incidents such as the promotion of illegal traffic.	and participatory governance is emphasized in messages C.2 and D.2.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. The critical thing is to eliminate the perverse incentives that today favor unsustainable use in various groups as one of the ways.	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered under the issue of aligning sectoral policies, highlighted in revised message C.2.2.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	Invasive species and exotic species, a cause for concern, are imported almost freely to promote their "sustainable use" and actually generate many associated problems. Preferably discourage the use of exotic species.	Thank you for your comment. Even though there is some mixed evidence about the sustainable use of cortic species (see Chapter 3), we highlight their negative impacts on biodiversity through their invasive characteristic. See revised messages 8.2.2, 8.2.4 and D.3.2. We also found knowledge gaps on that issue (see the knowledge gaps table in Appendix III).					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. The non-extractive exploitation / use of species or natural spaces can also have severe negative impacts, it is a great gap to analyze cases in depth, as has been done with archaeological sones where visitor quotas have been defined (carrying capacities, limits restricted rease sct.) in the same way in protect areas, in ecotourism sites, in contact with birds or marine mammals, etc. The accumulated impacts must be analyzed, not only the number of tourists, but the impact of their arrival, permanence, consequences, etc.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now covered in revised message B.1.8, with detailed information on that issue in Chapter 3.  Thank you for your comment. We revised this					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. The proposition of the elimination of all use is absurd, because it is unreal, useless and impossible.						
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	2	52	3	103	A2. I suggest incorporating among the examples the experience of chewing gum in the Mexican southeast (Quintana Roo), in a peculiar use, which is extractive, (of latex), but at the same it it is not, because the tree remains in situ and alive.	Thank you for your comment. This type of use is precisely covered under "gathering" (see definition now in Appendix I). Given the very large number of species and associated uses across the world, we could not cover all cases in the chapters and even less so in the SPM. However, we believe our findings hold true for all gathering practices.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		3 :	3 8	3	True for some species and habitats, but not for all. Sustainable levels of offske of mammals in tropical forests is an order of magnitude less than in tropical savannahs, and for some slow breeding tropical forest species, e.g., primates, achieving offstake 91 levels that are sustainable is almost impossible. See papers in Robinson and Bennett (2000) Hunting for Sustainablility of Tropical Forests. Columbia UP. I assume that the same is true of some cycard species. This needs to be more nuanced, to show that for some species, and some habitates, extractive use sustainability is not readily achievable. While for ungulates and rodents in tropical savannahs, it is.						
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		3	3 8	9	It is not true that sustainable use of all species is possible. E.g., for hunting of orang- ultants to be sustainable, less than one animal/20 sq km/year can be taken. They are CC. That's just one of many examples. Suggest deleting this last phrase since it could lead to increased risk for already endangered species.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5, which provide a balanced picture of the practice and its impacts on the species.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		3	3 9	5	While 10% of forests are subject to sustainable logging, not all of that is sustainable; the proportion that is in SE Asia at least is very small. Hence, although both sentences 94 here are true, the second implies that it applies to all of the forests in the first, which it does not. Some qualifilers needed e.g., "Although selective logging in many of these forests is not sustainable, reducing damage to"	account in the new wording of this message, that now reads under B.1.7.					
Brooks, Thomas	SPM		3	9	0	90 Change the specific "endangered" to the general "threatened"	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Collar, Mark	SPM		3	1 7	5	This sentence appears to take quite a big leap from see this single example to therefore it is and will be an important evenue. No indication of scale of example, or 78 anything on profitability of approach to justify it as an important avenue. Perhaps this sentence would work better with 'may be an important avenue' or 'has the potential to be important':	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					
Costello, Mark	SPM		3	8	5	this paragraph is unbalanced. It over emphasises the positive effects of hunting on conservation but these are the exceptions and only apply to very few species. All studies on causes of past extinctions show human hunting as the primary causes (plus predators introduced by humans to islands). This is still the case on land and sea (not freshwaters). A recent expose showed that hunting is still the major cause of orag utan mortality, not habitat loss as we have been led to believe. As with hunting and fishing in the sea, the decline of organ utan does not stop people killing them because people will just keep on hunting (of fishing) regardless. Sadly this has been human nature for millenia. In some case indigenous chiefs may have placed moratoria on such hunting but clearly this did not prevent humans driving species to extinction, and the loss of power and incursion of non Indigenous people into areas means these protections no longer exist. Hunting is not just "a key factor" - please clarify where it ranks as a cause of species extinctions and threats (the data are available at IUCN). Give this to sown paragraph. As separate paragraph on the limitations of game hunting as a conservation measure could then be included (but not a promotion of It).						

Costello, Mark	SPM	3		97		"frequently less" seems an understatement. Surely non extractive practices are always less harmful than killing or removing something, or at worst, no worse.	Thank you for your comment. While this may be true, we would rather keep the emphasis as there is a general lack of awareness on the sustainability of non extractive practices, especially large scale ones (see Chapter 3 for more details).					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	3	3	57	5	I suggest eliminating "environmental degradtion" and "deforestation", according to the IPBES classification of drivrs, these are included in land use/land cover change.	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was fully rewritten, now under A.3.2. We make a distinction between environmental degradation, which may also include climate change, water availability, a repolution etc. and is thus broader than the specific issue of land degradation. We use either "environmental degradation" or "land degradation" when appropriate.					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	3	3	66	6	6 Briefly define "marketable incidental species"	As the term is not central for the assessment we did not define it in the SPM. We mean here species for which there is an existing market but which are caught unintentionally and likely not sold (for example because of their low value, or because they are undersized or dammaged).					
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	3	3	92	9	Para. A.2.5 is unclear. What does selective timber-harversting mean? What impact i reduced? How much? It is also unclear how much of the 'global timber supply' com from selective timber-harvesting. The para. States that this amount is 'significant' but then the numbers provided are not the one of the global timber supply but the percentage of the world forests. Please link this two sentences and information in a better more understandable way. In addition, 10% of the world forests does not seem 'significant', this should be exlained as well.						
France	SPM	3	3	73	8	The example of the truffle is interesting, because either we deforest or transform agricultural areas to plant trees that are favourable to the development of the truffl we need an explanation on how we can consider that they are still wild and what th impacts on ecosystems are.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment defines wild species as "Any species populations that exist within their natural distribution range, that have not been domesticated through muttgenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive without human intervention. This does not, however, imply a complete absence of human management. It does exclude feral and introduced populations although these may be included in some aspects of the assessment. (see Chapter 1, this definition is further explored in section 1.3.1.)", furfiles are therefore in the scope of this assessment. Note however that we eventually removed this message from the SPM.					
France	SPM	3	3	83	9	"Hunting finances conservation": But the money must go towards maintaining biodiversity, for example by avoiding poaching. We need an explanation on how the is regulated?	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5. The contribution of hunting and fishing licenses to funding conservation is mentioned in A.3.1.					
France	SPM	3	3	89	9	"even species with low reproductive outputs that are currently endangered" should be deleted	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
France	SPM	3	3	92	9	Concessions must be subject to strict specifications on replanting and monitoring of their implementation.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7. Governance issues are discussed in Section C.					
France	SPM	3	3	98	9	"(including induced ones)" should be added ("negative impacts <u>fincluding induced ones)"</u>	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.8. We provided a clearer understanding of the negative impacts on species that may originate from non-extractive practices.					
Freyer, Daniela	SPM	3	3	84	8	"Sentence "However, there is evidence" is biased and far too broad and general, downplaying the fact that hunting has historically and still is in current times resulti in declines and even extirpation of wild species. The paragraph does not specify under which conditions and circumstances hunting can be a "positive driver" and therefore creates a false overall impression as to the scale of risks and benefits involved. Moreover, demographic developments with increasing human population human encroachment into previously unused areas, increasing infrastructure development etc., conversion of wildlife habitat and other threats are completely being ignored here when stating that "many game species" (including those with lo reproductive outputs and that are currently endangered) can be used sustainably.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5, which provide a balanced picture of the practice and its impacts on the species.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	73	7	Clarification required: Are "traditional management practices" backed by indigenous and local knowledge? If so, please provide this information in the SPM.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	73	7	It is suggested to replace 'cultivation' with 'different forms of cultivation'. Rationale:  This would acknowledge the huge differences between cultivation systems with regard to conservation and sustainability. See also next comment.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	73	8	In this sub-section, mentioning cultivation systems that are integrated with natural habitats would be useful, e.g. wild cultivation, semi-natural cultivation, natural fostering, enrichment planting. See 3.3.2.8.4 in SOD.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	73	7	Clarification required: Silviculture is basically linked to successfully raising wooden plants (trees), so the link to fungi and collecting plants is not directly evident.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					
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Germany	SPM	3	3	3	83	Please improve the connection between this part with the main theme of A and question A2. Currently, these connections are not clear from the wording.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	83	The sentence refers to unsustainable hunting only. Please check (suggested inserts in bold), whether it makes sense to add 'unstainable hunting and the harvest of wild 84 animals'. Rationale: While the take of hunting is usually referred to as harvest this would also include other types of wild animal harvesting such as for skins, feathers or hunting trophies.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. We now refer to "terrestrial					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	83	Currently the paragraph and underlying analysis appear to refer to hunting for wild meat. However other types of hunting exist and should also be referred to here, such at Strophy hunting, cultural hunting, wild game culling and wild animal collection (see comment above). Management schemes in most of these other hunting and thus use categories are more advanced (e.g. refer to AEWA sustainable harvest guidelines) but do not address subsistence hunting for food purposes.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	83	91 It might be recommendable to specifically add a paragraph to hunting for non consumptive use (such as trophy hunting or recreational hunting) here.	Thank you for your comment. We prefer to cover hunting for all purposes in one stance as the coological impact is similar. This is why we rather refer to extractive and non-extractive use rather than consumptive versus non-consumptive versus non-consum					
Germany	SPM	3	3	8	92	Please check, this topic does not connect well with the topic of A or whether it could 103 rather fit under B or C. Some more details/evidence would be appreciated to support this message.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	В	92	Please clarify: Is selective timber harvesting the same as reduced impact timber 96 harvesting? (inconsistent wording) Also, what is the definition of selective timber harvesting?	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7. We changed "selective timber harvesting" to "selective logging" which is widely known in the forestry sector. The concept is further discussed in Chapter 3.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	92	For further consideration: Detailed management plans and specific forestry guidances can be useful tools to implement reduced impact logging.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7. Governance issues are discussed in Section C.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	92	It would also be interesting to know what share of these 400 million ha lie in tropical gountries. Furthermore, it would be interesting to provide - if available - a figure for how much of the world's forests a fustisati	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7. We do not have data on the areas under sustainable forest management. Several indicators may be relevant but cannot be aggregated together around the concept of sustainable forest management e.g. areas under forest certification, areas with management plans.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	95	The sentence is correct on a very general scale, but from a conservationist's point of 96 view, a fully sustainable approach has a minimum impact on threatened goods of nature.	Thank you for the positive feedback. This does not seem to require a change of text. Note that this message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7.					
Germany	SPM	3	3	3	97	Non-extractive practices might also provide a direct benefit for biodiversity, for example in some cases spirituality is connected to biodiversity protection. See for 103 example: Chunhabunyatip, P., Sasaki, N., Grünbühel, C., Kuwornu, J. K., & Tsusaka, T. W. (2018). Influence of indigenous spiritual beliefs on natural resource management and ecological conservation in Thailand. Sustainability, 10(8), 2842.	Thank you for your comment. This point should be clearer now in message A.2.3.					
Germany	SPM	3	97	,	97	Non-extractive practices – In many cases globally, recreational fisheries, although they may result in substantial removals of fish, are accounted as non-extractive 103 practices and their removals are not counted in official statistics. Also, recreational fishing practices may frequently have adverse environmental impacts e.g. catch and release stheries (cf. lato 6.1.9).	Thank you for your comment. Recretional fisheries are not considered in the non-extractive ractices in this assessment but in "non-lethal fishing", please refer to the glossary and to Chapter 1 for details.					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	3	3	3	83	Hunting does not accurately cover the range of uses of animals. For example, it does 91 not encapsulate egg or nest collection for food. Suggest revising this section, or add another for this type of use.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. We now refer to "terrestrial animal harvesting" to encompass the various animals and body parts harvested through this practice. This is now moved to messages B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	3	3	8	87	g7 Hunting can also motivate habitat restoration (i.e. not just lead to sustainability, but in some cases to restoration)	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Note that the assessment focuses on the direct use of a species and does not cover ecosystem management per se (see Chapter 1).					
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	3	3	3	82	83 among indirect drivers of biodiversity loss may need to single out climate change	Thank you for your comment. We deal with climate change in messages B.2.2 and B.2.3, among others.					
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	3	3	3	87	may need to add risks to sustainability of economy, ref: WEF & PwC. 2021. Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy	Thank you for your comment. We deal with the relationship between the sustainable use of wild species and economy in message A.1.3, among others. See also Figure SPM.5.					
Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	3	3		84	85 Should this read: "However, there is evidence that SUSTAINABLE hunting can be a positive driver for conservation"?	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Magnus, Jessica	SPM	3	3	3	83	Unsustainable hunting practices do not occur just in tropical environments but also in 91 all other regions. While it is correct to outline that sustainable hunting can be a positive driver for conservation, the examples are limited (can more examples be provide?)	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	3	3	3	83	91 This section is a well balanced statement on hunting.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however that in order to address other comments we significantly reworked this message. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					

Mahoney, Shane	SPM	3	3	97	103	Certainly important that the potential for negative impacts through non-extractive processes is noted.	Thank you for this suggestion. We have chosen not to include it in the SPM, as you have not provided any supporting evidence for this specific approach and it does seem to be suggested in the assessment.
Mariño, Juana	SPM	3	3	92	96	Both in the SPM and in chapter 6, little attention seems to be given to policies related to energy associated uses of timber.	d Thank you for your comment. Section C covers policy Issues. This is now addressed in message C 2.2.
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	3	3	78	82	It's not clear from the three sentences here if the aim is to change the way plants are harvested (eg not removing the bulbs) or stop the practice altogether.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.
Parrotta, John (IUFRO)	SPM	3	3	92	96	There is a discrepancy between the headline message and the discussion of this topic in section 3.3.4, in which there is much discussion of the negative impacts of many forms of selective logging and "timber mining." A more nuanced headline statement or an additional sentence below about the impacts of more destructive forms of selective logging is recommended. The statement on reduced-impact logging is correct, however.	
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	3	3	90	9:	I believe this is properly established, Namibia has splendid examples	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under 8.1.4 and 81.5.
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	3	4	52	103	Section A2 could be better organised by showcasing first the negative impacts of the unsustainable use of wild species and then the solutions with proven efficiency to be adopted by policy makers (with emphasis on most crucial wild species - fungi, fish, etc.)	Thank you for your comment. Text under A.2 was significantly reworked and the points now read under A.3. Solutions and pathways for the sustaibale use of wild species are in sections C and D of the SPM.
Rees-Owen, Rhian	SPM	3	3	78	82	This is useful to know. It would be helpful if this paragraph could mention alternative gathering methods that avoid killing the plant but still enable use of the plant	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM. Details on sustainable gathering practices are provided in Chapter 3.
Richards, Phillippa	SPM	3	3	92	94	General Comment. There is very little attention given to the interests or rights of communities of people who are not 'indigenous people or local communities'. In many countries, most of the oppulation are not in this category. These other communities are largely ignored in the policy summary even though they are not disinterested nor uninvolved in the use of wildlife (e.g. meeting the demands of urban communities for wild products or wild experiences can have a big impact on use of wildlife.) The document seems oddly unbalanced in this respect and - as such is less helpful than it could be as a policy summary for governments dealing with this issue. Surely, there needs to be engagement with and consideration of, the views of these other groups?	Thank you for your comment. The final version of the SPM addresses this issue by refering to urban and rural populations when relevant, to be more encompassing. Note however that by IPBES definition, "local communities" is very broad.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	3	3	92	96	In this paragraph it would be useful to give two or three examples of such selective timber harvesting.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7. Selective logging is further discussed in Chapter 3.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	3	3	97	103	We could not find in the SPM reference to the use of wild species for science and observation, including citizen science. It may be something relevant to discuss in paragraph A.2.6.	Thank you for your comment. While Chapter 3 discusses Education and learning in section 3.3.5.2.4 we reviewed evidence mainly for nature-based tourism within the non-extractive practices, and therefore could develop key messages on this practice only. See Figure SPM.1 that was added to clarify.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	3	3	73	82	Suggest to delete due to inclomplete knowledge. If not deleted, suggest to move to C	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	3	3	83		Suggest to move to B or C. Suggest to delete: ", and even species with low reproductive outputs that are currently endangered, could be sustainably used if wel managed (established but incomplete)", due to incomplete evidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under 8.1.4 and 8.1.5.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	3	3	92	96	Suggest to move to B. Also, rephrase to: "Selective timber harvesting reduces the negative impacts of timber harvesting of wild species and"	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	3	3	97	103	Suggest to move to C	Thank you for your comment. We revised this key message so that it better reflects its purpose i.e. highlighting the contributions to people from wild species non-extractive practices in section A, see now message A.1.6.
Shono, Kenichi	SPM	3	3	95	96	RIL only reduces damage, but does address other aspects of sustainability. Sugges to revise the sentence as "limber harvesting through reduced impact logging (RIL) practices can reduce damage to forest soils, flora and fauna, and contribute to sustainable forest management".	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7.
Stott, Andrew	SPM	3	3	73	82	Evidence of 'promising' seems over stated. Evidence exists that such practices work - but what evidence is there that they are being employed on a scale sufficient to have an effect? And what are the barriers to wider use of these approaches?	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	3	3	83	9:	Careful framing of this key message is important given the policy context. Reference should be made to evidence relating to declines caused by both legal and illegal hunting (poaching). It should also be clearer what 'some species' refers to. It may be necessary to break this into two key messages in order that it can address IMT more precisely. Also not clear whether these statements apply to marine mammals. See also additional points below.	Thank you for this comment. Marine mammals e belongs to fishing, see the glossary and chapter 1 for more details. Hunting is now addressed under 8.1.4
Suzuki, Kirie	SPM	3	3	84	86	Insufficient reporting of cost-effectiveness of the one-off sale. For example, the conservation effect of elephants by purchasing Japanese cars of 3,168,000 USD in Zimbabwe (cf. CAMPFIRE 83,020 USD) REPORT ON THE ONE-OFF IVORY SALE IN SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES SCS8 Doc. 363,8 (Rev. 1)	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under 8.1.4 and 81.5.

Svizzero, Serge	SPM		3	7	75	I wonder whether truffles grown in plantations have to be considered as wild species? In chapter I, section 1.3.1 do not see that a species can be considered as 78 wild if it is cultivated (even though it can be managed, but this is something different). In fact proposition A.2.3 seems to be inconsistent with the definition of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment defines wild species as "Any species populations that exist within their natural distribution range, that have not been domesticated through mutigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive without human intervention. This does not, however, imply a complete absence of human management. It does exclude feral and introduced populations although these may be included in some aspects of the assessment. Even Chapter 1, this definition is further explored in section 1.3.1.)", truffles are therefore in the scope of this assessment. Note however that we eventually removed this message from the SPM.					
Terada, Saeko	SPM		3	3 8	39	For species that are low reproductive and already endangered species, they may be getablished but incompletel, but what about those that are low reproductive but no endangered. Those species are listed in CITES appendix II and sustaibaly and legally used for international trade under regulation.	t Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.					
Terada, Saeko	SPM		3	3 9	97	I understand the description in A.2.6, however, when considering indirect effects such as shabitat conservation, "non-extractive" is not necessarily "less harmful" that 103 "extractive" uses. In addition, since the notes in lines 100-103 are the same for "extractive" use. Adding another summary paragraph for both "extractive" and "nor extractive" might be needed.	highlighting the contributions to people from wild					
Torre-Marin Rando, Amor	SPM		3	3 9	95	95 s there a reason to use the term "reduced impact timber-harvesting" instead of "reduced impact logging (RIL)", a broadly used term?	Thank you for your comment. We revised the name of the timber harvesting practice in the final draft and changed it to "logging". Note however that this message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7.					
United States of America	SPM		3	3 8	31	Sentence is unclear - do you mean that the species where gathering might kill plants 82 are the focus species for conservation, or that conservation of these species focuses on developing more sustainable gathering techniques?						
United States of America	SPM		3	3 8	33	At minimum, would add "some" in front of "species with low reproductive outputs that are currently endangered could be sustainably used if well managed." Perhaps also clarify whether this applies to species that are globally endangered but loadly abundant, and if hunting is restricted to areas where they are locally abundant. As is 91 this is far too broad, and I would argue that MORE endangered species with low reproductive rates that cannot tolerate hunting outweigh those that can tolerate it. This para should further recognize that it is often difficult to properly manage huntin and establish and enforce quotas, that such a system may only work in theory, but not reality.						
United States of America	SPM		3	3 9	92	Can they provide a few examples of selective timber harvesting for context (not 93 defined here)? Does this include illegal logging? Appropriate forest managment plan should be considered.	Thank you for your comment. This message was					
United States of America	SPM		3	3 9	92	There is a discrepancy between the headline message and the discussion of this topi in section 3.3.4, in which there is much discussion of the negative impacts of many forms of selective logging and "timber mining". Selective heavest can in some selective logging and "timber mining". Selective harvest can in some strances severely degrade forest ecosystems, which may be better served by more of the selection of	Thank you for your comment. This massage was					
Venier, Lisa	SPM		3	3 9	92	Timber harvest approaches are ecosystem specific. It is not well established that selective harvesting in the boreal will ensure sustainable timber harvest. These forests use even-aged management to emulate widespread fire that is essential to boreal forest renewal	Thank you for your comment. The reviewer's point that timber harvest approaches are ecosystem specific is well taken. However, the text here does not refer exclusively to selective logging. Rather, the key message lists three approaches including inventory-based management plans and reduced-impact logging practices, as well as the goal to "minimize damage toGrest soils, flora and fauna. These latter approaches and considerations are also relevant in the case of even-aged management systems.					
Woodward, Allan	SPM		3	4 6	64	This section focuses on by-catch of marine fisheries. By-catch of crocodilians, turtles, 72 freshwater dolphins, and non-target fishes from freshwater fisheries is also a major threat to biodiversity.	Thank you for your comment. While we do not go into details in the SPM, we mention examples of freshwater bycacth in Chapter 3.					
Yashphe, Shira	SPM		3	3 8	34	While hunting can increase the value in some sense (financial, motivation to keep alive until hunted), it can also be a perverse incentive for over-harvesting/over-use. Increases in value alone is not enough, education on the need to project wildlife has 37 to come hand in hand. There is also a need to define the word "value" here, as intrinsic value of animats go against hunting them and many local communities view wildliffe as their "relatives" as outlined and referenced by the authors of Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792.	Thank you for your common! This moreon was					
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	3	73	3	75	Add insects and wild relatives of species with hign economic or cultural value" afte fungi.						
Hernández, Laura (Mexico)	SPM	3	73	3	82	A.2.3. While the technique or type of harvest is important, sustainable management is essential for any harvesting technique.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	3	75	3	78	There should be more examples, we suggest including the <i>chinampas</i> , which is an agroecological system from central Mexico where many wild species are tolerated and gathered.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.					

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PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	3	90	3	91		l believe this is properly established, Namibia has splendid examples	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5.
GYBN, México; Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	3	92	3	95	e H	There may be confusion for decision makers to understand the meaning an the difference between "Selective timber-harvesting" and "reduced impact timber- harvesting". Carify what "Selective timber- harvesting" means, because we can have selective harvesting using endangered species. It's not clear in the headline.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7. Selective logging is further discussed in Chapter 3.
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		4 4	12	2	126	Most or all of these conventions also cover species conservation, and that any use is both sustainable and legal. It would be good if this section could reflect that — that conventions generally balance use with non-use if it is illegal or cannot be sustainable	sustainable use because all legal uses are not
Bernal, Maria	SPM		4 4	13	3	133	Spelling mistake, it says "focusses" and should say "focuses"	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as 8.3 and C.1.
Botzas, Julie	SPM		4 4	10	14	104	Suggested edit: "Wild species uses are embedded in social-ecological systems".	Thank you for your comment. The heading of A.3 was removed as such and the associated messages now read under 8.3 and C.1.
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		4 4	10	14	104	Cultural should be insert after "social" when mentioning "social-ecological systems"	Thank your for your comment. We have chosen not to taken into account your comment as social- ecological system is a concept that is broadly used and approved.
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		4 4	13	1	131	Cultural aspects could also be considered	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as 8.3 and C.1.
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		4 4	13	4	134	Cultural factors should also be evaluate	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as B.3 and C.1.
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		4 4	13	6	136	Cultural aspects could also be considered	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as 8.3 and C.1.
China	SPM		4 5	12	7	143	This concept map is not intuitive.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Collar, Mark	SPM		4 4	10	7	112	It feels a little odd that the first couple of sections have use the term sustainable but it's then raised here that sustainable, in the context of use of wild species, is not singularly defined. Equally if it is not singularly defined, in what context should we be reading it and in what contexts should we not?	Thank you for your message. The SPM now includes an introduction which provides a working definition for the sustainable use of wild species. The point raised in the comment is now addressed in key message B3 and in section C.
Collar, Mark	SPM		4 4	12	7	138	This feels very academic and not as well suited to a SPM in comparison with other comments.	Thank you for your comment. This was improved in the final version of the SPM and now reads as 8.3 and C.1
Costello, Mark	SPM		4	10	7	112	Surely some principles can be provided. Would increasing the risk of extinction be regarded as sustainable? From an IPBES and IUCN perspective, does not sustainable have to be in a biodiversity and environmental context, not just utilitarian use of a resources (as used in fisheries).	Thank you for your comment. One of the key findings of the assessment is that sustainable use of wild species needs to be assessed through the lense of social-ecological systems (see introduction). Therefore, the social and environmental dimensions need to be met. Common principles are now described in key message B.3 and in section C.
Costello, Mark	SPM		4	11	3	121	this paragraph is unclear and academic language. To start it states "each practice" but we do not know what practice it is refering to. It could be removed with a better written A.3.1	revised and now reads as B.3 and C.1. The practices are now described in the introduction to the SPM.
Costello, Mark	SPM		4	12	2		This is exactly my expectation. It should be stated in A.3.1 and these supplementary A.3.2 and A.3.3 deleted.	Thank you for your comment. Key message A.3 was significantly reworked and its points now read under B.3.
Costello, Mark	SPM		4	12	7	138	This is too academic in writing style and is redundant due to better phrases in A.3.1. Just say what sustainable use is and why its definition is important. Perhaps note that utilitarian definitions used in fisheries (and foresty perhaps I am not sure) do not consider impacts on biodiversity.	Thank you for your comment. This was improved in the final version of the SPM and now reads as 8.3 and C.1. An introduction to the SPM was developed and provides a working definition of "sustainable use of wild species".
Cowell, Carly	SPM		4 4	8	3	91	Hunting can help conserve habitat and species. However, there is a risk of selective breeding and the breeding of hybrids for bigger and better trophies. This practice does not contibute to the survival of the species as it is genetic manipulation and not in line with natural processes.	Thank you for your comment. Selective breeding is not in the scope of this assessment. Wild species are defineded as "Any species populations that exist within their natural distribution range, that have not been domesticated through multipenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive without human intervention. This does not, however, imply a complete absence of human management. It does exclude feral and introduced populations although these may be included in some aspects of the assessment."
Diaz, Sandra	SPM		4 4		1	82	Last sentence of this paragraph is unclear.	This message was removed in the revised version of the SPM.
Diaz, Sandra	SPM		4 5	8	3	83 a	A 2.4. is presented as a one-sided fully pusitive picture. There are many concerns about these practices that should at least be reflected in this key message, to reflect the state of the field.	Thank you for your comment. This message was significantly reworked. Hunting is now addressed under B.1.4 and B.1.5, which provide a balanced picture of the practice and its impacts on the species.
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	,	4 4	10	7	112	Para. A.3.1 is unclear. What are exactly these 'essential elements'? Only the acknowledgement of 'present and future functionning of both nature and humanity? The essential elements should be presented more concretly. If these 'essential elements' are described elsewhere (for example in the following para) then it should be made more explicit. Overall the para. Should be redrafted to be more understandable by the reader.	
France	SPM		4 4	11	7	119	Spiritual and cultural aspects should be included in social aspects.	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of the text. Note however that this message was fully revised and now reads as 8.3 and C.1.

Germany	SPM	4	4	1	104	meant: 104 https://www.ipbes.net/glossary?f%5B0%5D=glossary_title_initials%3AS&f%5B1%5D=glossary_title_initials%3AT&q-/glossary%3Ff%5B0%5D%3Dglossary_title_initials%3AT T						
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	104	The header of A.3 does not describe/introduce/summarize its content well. It looks 143 like A.3 is a section about definitions of sustainable use?!, while the header announces a different topic.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of A.3 was removed as such and the associated messages now read under B.3 and C.1.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	104	Please clarify how this heading connects to the main question of A (why are these socio-ecological systems important?). This connection should be clearly stated in each heading Otherwise, the readability and memorability suffers. Also, the wording "wild species uses are socio-ecological systems" sounds strange. Suggestion: "Wild species uses connect people and nature, creating complex and manifold socio-ecological systems. The sustainability of these systems []"	Thank you for your comment. The heading of A.3 was removed as such and the associated messages now read under B.3 and C.1.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	104	Sustainable use of wild species - To that end, the implications of fisheries for fish 106 meal with respect to Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions and food safety and security should also be considered and acknowledged.	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered in revised message A.1.2.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	107	The definition of "sustainable use" could and should be linked to the Values/Valuation assessment. Although there is no singular established definition, the conceptualisation of "sustainable use" strongly depends on the different 121 understandings of values (instrumental etc.) and epistemologies as discussed in the Values/Valuation assessment. It is assumed that an economic understanding and a predominance of the instrumental value in terms of "maximum sustainable yield (MSY)" exists.	Thank you for your comment. Since IPBES values assessment is not finalized, we cannot refer to its findings in our own assessment. However, this point is addressed in the revised SPM, see B.2.11, D.1.4, D.3.3.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	107	These definitions and explanations should be at the very beginning of the SPM to clarify the term "sustainable use". It seems strange that this comes up only in A.3.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message that now reads under B.3 and C.1. We also included an introduction with a working definition for the concept of "sustainable use of wild species".					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	107	Kindly, directly name the "essential elements" in the header. As a policy maker, I 112 would be most interested in these elements to find a departure point from which to think.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message that now reads under B.3 and C.1.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	107	In fishery science the definition of sustainable use is well established but it is often ignored or misinterpreted.  Pauly, D. and Froses, R. 2020. MSY needs no epitaph - but it was abused. ICES Journal  112 of Marine Science (2020), doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsaa224  Froses, R., Winker, H., Gascuel, D., Sumalia, U.R., Pauly, D. 2016. Minimizing the  impact of fishing. Fish and Fisheries, 17(3):785-802	Thank you for your comment. This point is indeed well reflected in Chapter 2. In the SPAN, our aim is to discuss understanding of sustainable use for all practices.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	110	112 It is worth considering not only intergenerational but also intragenerational arguments about the use of and especially access to wild species.	Thank you for your comment. Access issues are indeed key for the sustainable use of wild species. We improved this point throughout the SPM but see in particular new message C.2.3.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	111	Here "nature" and "humanity" are mentioned as two separate however connected elements that should "not compromise the other". It is suggested to refer to the simple filed model portrayed in the IPBES Conceptual Framework that identifies "the complex interactions between the natural world and human societies". It is actually quite surprising that there seems to be no mention of the conceptual framework. In this STM (ch I of the assessment refers to the framework).	Thank you for your comment. This is now included in paragraph 0.3.4, refering to the more extensive discussion of IPBES conceptual framework in Chapter 1.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	113	114 Please clarify this sentence's message/content. What is meant by "each practice" - in what context?	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as B.3 and C.1. The practices are now described in the introduction to the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	122	tt would be clearer if this was part of A 3.1. Currently information on this matter is too fragmented.	Thank you for your comment. Key message A.3 was significantly reworked and its points now read under B.3.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	127	It is suggested to include the following terms (inserts in bold): " sustainable use of wild species may have implications for policymaking at all levels, including" Rationale: public policy may have to consider the political level, the executive level, the administrative level and the technical level at e.g. the local, provincial, and/or landitional level. It would actually be very useful to have a table or graph which showcases what policy tools and instruaments options exist to address sustainable use of wild species at these different action and geographic levels. Please check our suggestion also against C 3.1 (p. 20, 1625-627), which discusses four policy approaches (or "levels") which according to the authors of the assessment are commonly used to promote sustainable use of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. Messages C.1.2 and C.2.2 discuss this issue of scale. We cannot indicate policy tools or instruments that would be used at those different governance levels because it would depend on each national context. However, Table SPM. 1 provides key principles that may be relevant for any scale (in most cases needing coordination with other scales of decision-making).					
Germany	SPM	4	4	1	127	What implications does this lack in coherency among conceptualizations and 138 operationalizations have? What options do decision-makers have in order to overcome this challenge? Please add suitable option(s) to section D.	Thank you for your comment. This is now addressed in D.2.					
Germany	SPM	4	4	. 1	135	"Development of indicators and methods to assess non-economic social aspects" This might be the case because the academic disciplines which study "non-economic 138 social aspects" are very heterogeneous and often not based on a positivist logic of inquiry. The term "indicators" is based on a quantitative, positivist logic of inquiry which is not really compatible with non-positivist social sciences.	We thank the reviewer for this interesting observation. However, we would contend that indicators are not the sole domain of quantitative, positivist science. See, for example, revised key message C.3.1 re. indigenous and local knowledge based indicators. While the examples provided are biological, they point to the existence of non- quantitative indicators and apply equally to social factors.					

Harouni, Coralie (CITES)	SPM	4	4	107	We suggest clarifying this section, perhaps by adding the idea that sustainable use is 107 "non-detrimental" to the survival of species (as in CITES art. 4) and reference to definition provide in Article 2 of CBD.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message that now reads under B.3 and C.1. We included Box SPM.2 to present sustainable use of wild species in the context of CITES.					
Hernandez, Ana Maria	SPM	4		116	A.3. (lines 116 to 118). To frame the following paragraphs and to reinforce the message, all the paragraph should be in bold, not only the first sentence (that is not a key message by itself)	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	4	4	119	Isn't this last statement simply the product of time? Conceptualizations of indigenous/local people have built up over many generations. We are not seeing the development of their conceptualisations, as we do with academia/institutions, even though it is likely they went through their own earlier stages at some point in the past. It's implausible that people colonised new areas with fully formed and mature conceptualisations appropriate for the use of wildlife in the new area (as is evident from the extinctions that often followed from people colonising previously unliabilisations are inclusive, due to being well-formed over long periods of time they are, however, more rigidly defined and - potentially - uses flexible in the face of environmental change. There is thus - a challenge in integrating these two: one evolving and one well-established conceptualisations to face future changes / challenges	Thank you for your comment. This point should be clearer now with message B.3.1 and B.3.3.					
Joanne, Perry	SPM	4		132	please reconsider the use of the term "is particularly consequential" as it reduces the clearness of the statement. An alternative might be to state "is important for future management options" if in fact that is what you are trying to say.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the text of this message which now reads as C.1.1.					
Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	4	4	107	Suggest that this paragraph be put right at the beginning of the key messages, because it introduces the concept.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message that now reads under B.3 and C.1. We also included an introduction with a working definition for the concept of "sustainable use of wild species".					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	4	4	104	The description of human-nature interactions as "social-ecological" systems is a good one.	working definition of "sustainable use".					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	4	4	113	This is an important section that can provide insight to policy makers as they struggle  121 with existing or emerging opportunities for sustainable use or to address and reform unsustainable use.	that those points read under B.3 and C.1 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	4	4	136	and extremely important note to policy makers and a challenge to researchers. This knowledge/data deficiency needs to be addressed.	this point in the revised version of the knowledge gap table in Appendix III.					
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	4	4	113	Could this introductory sentence to this paragraph also reflect on the ILK conceptions? Otherwise it seems a little bit of an afterthought.	Thank you for your comment. This point should be clearer now with message B.3.1 and B.3.3.					
Pereira, Chris	SPM	4	4	123	Although the focus of these instruments vary, their definitions and vision statements commonly refer to sustainable use as not causing serious or irreversible harm to bibdiowersity, as well as supporting the material and non-material contributions of biodiversity to human well-being (well established)  Rationale: for clarity	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised and now reads under message B.3.1.					
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	4	4	90	91 Define "well-managed" (e.g. respect reproductive seasons, use quotas, etc.)	Thank you for your comment. Section C of the SPM covers policy options for a sustainable management of wild species. See also Chapters 3 and 6 for details on what "well managed" entails.					
Richards, Phillippa	SPM	4	4	122	Should make link to refreshed Convention on Biological Diversity Commitments including on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework zero draft targets (or whatever is adopted at the forthcoming CBD CoP), including the sustainable use of wild species target.	Thank you for your comment. As the post-2020 Global biodiversity Framework is not finalized by the time of this assessment we cannot refer to it.					
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	4	4	103	As there is no single established definition of sustainable use of wildlife, it would be 106 useful to include a Box in the SPM that brings together the different definitions or major elements that may be considered us	Thank you for your comment. We now include a working definition of sustainable use in the introduction of the SPM.					
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	4	5	104	143 A.3 should be new A.2. Current A.2 could be movewd elsewhere, please see above.	Thank you for your comment. The SPM structure was entirely revised. The heading of A.3 was removed as such and the associated messages now read under B.3 and C.1. Messages under A.2 were also revised and now read under A.3.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM	4	4	92	96 Other benefits of selective timber harvesting could be elaborated, such as retention of carbon stores, conservation of biodiversity, and livelihoods of IPLCs ?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment focuses on the direct benefits of the use of wild species and we do not discuss regulating nature's contributions to people. Livelihoods for IPLCs are discussed under message A.2 of the revised version of the SPM. They cover all practices.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM	4	4	97	This seems a pretty obvious statement. Needs a bit more explanation of why it needs so to be included as a key message. The message is not so much about the comparsion with extractive practices, but rather the evidence that mitigation can reduce impacts of non-extractive uses.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this key message so that it better reflects its purpose i.e. highlighting the contributions to people from wild species non-extractive practices in section A, see now message A.1.6.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM	4	4	113	114 Not clear what is intended by the reference to 'each practice' ?	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as B.3 and C.1. The practices are now described in the introduction to the SPM.					

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United States of America	SPM	4	4	104	104	It seems strange to say that "Wild species uses are social-ecological systems" - it might be more accurate to say that the uses support SES	Thank you for your comment. The heading of A.3 was removed as such and the associated messages now read under B.3 and C.1.							
United States of America	SPM	4	4	107	112	A.3.1 highlights that there isn't concensus on a definition of sustainable use and the 'definition' in the glossary is vague. Yet, the SPM has many conclusions based on sustainable use and they are categorized as 'well established'. How its his possibles' (leg A.2 Unsustainable use of wild species is a major cause of biodiversity decline, but successful cases around the world demonstrate that sustainable use of wild species i possible (well established))								
United States of America	SPM	4	4	113	113	What is meant by "each practice"?	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as B.3 and C.1. The practices are now described in the introduction to the SPM.							
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	4	4	104	106	Add at the end of this sentence: "while contributing to human and wild animal wellbeing." There is a growing recognition that human's welfare and wellbeing is interlinked with that of non-human animals. See: https://www.onewelfareworld.org And this is something that indigenous communities know for many years, which lead to their consideration of wild animals as "relatives", and that "to be sustainable, wild species uses should ensure the wellbeing of both humans and other species", it further notes that through this lens "to choose between human wellbeing and that or wild species is both unethical and untenable" - Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792.	identified in the scoping report for the sustainable use assessment and is not dealt with in any detail in							
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	4		111		Add: "of both nature and humanity, including non-human animals" - this Assessment already stated (in Chapter 1) that it did not include animal welfare and intrinsic value in this assessment, but that authors recognized it's importance (Chapter 1, page 25, ilines 827-836). We should not, even if not analyzed properly within the scope of this Assessment, Ignore mentioning another set of stakeholders so deeply involved in anything that has to do with their own use.	of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild creating but it was not							
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	4		119		There should be a sentence added to this paragraph recognizing the growing recognition to include consideration for intrinsic value and non-human animals' welfare. This is already recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity's Addis Ababa Principles and Giudelines for the Sustainable Use, annew Jeroctical Principle 11, Operational guidelines, last line: "Promote more efficient, ethical and humane us of components of biolidiversity, within local and national contexts, and reduce collateral damage to biodiversity"; and Practical Principle 10(b): "International, national policies should take into account: (b) Intrinsic and other non-economic values of biological diversity and"; https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/addis-gdi-en.pdf	Thank you for your comment. While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not identified in the scoping report for the sustainable use assessment and is not dealt with in any detail in this assessment. Nevertheless, this issue would deserve a dedicated assessment, as pointed out in Chapter 1.							
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	4	4	122	126	Once again, CBD discusses humane treatment and consideration of intrinsic value to  - these aspects need to be added to this paragraph taking on what is addressed  within international conventions. Once again this is the reference (as above). This is  already recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity's Addis Ababa Principle  and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use, namely Practical Principle 11, Operational  guidelines, Ist line: "Promote more efficient, ethical and humane use of component  of biodiversity, within local and national contexts, and reduce collateral damage to  biodiversity'; and Practical Principle 10(b): "International, national policies should  take into account: (b) Intrinsic and other non-economic values of  biological diversity and"; https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/addis-gdi-en.pdf	concerns an animal species, it has obeen or special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild scope but it was not							
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	4		134		Add: "economic, (and) non-economic social (factors), and ethical/wildlife welfare factors". Note: it is this Assessment Report's analysis that conceptualization of wildling streatment of their welfare and that this is intertwined with human welfare (see Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792, so there is no reason to omit it here.	Thank you for your comment. While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incroporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not identified in the scoping report for the sustainable use assessment and is not dealt with in any detail in this assessment. Nevertheless, this issue would deserve a dedicated assessment, as pointed out in Chapter 1.							

Yashphe, Shira S	SPM		4	136	6	Add: "indicators and methods to assess non-economic social aspects and ethical and wildlife welfare and intrinsic value aspects" - same reason as I mentioned in the comment in the row above this one.	Thank you for your comment. While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not identified in the scoping report for the sustainable use assessment and is not dealt with in any detail in this assessment. Nevertheless, this issue would deserve a dedicated assessment, as pointed out in Chapter 1.					
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	4	133	4	133	Spelling mistake, it says "focusses" and should say "focuses"	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads as B.3 and C.1.					
Jiménez, Raquel	SPM	4	104	5	138	A3. In point A.3.3. It would be relevant and useful for the reader / decision maker if some examples from regional and global conventions are included.	Thank you for your comment. Our point stressed in  Thank you for your comment. There is an extensive review of international and regional agreements in Chapter 2. We developed Box SPM.2 to provide an example on CITES. Note that this key message now reads under B.3.1 in the revised version of the SPM.  Thank you for your comment. Our point stressed in					
Machado, Santiago (Mexico)	SPM	4	104	5	138	A3. It would be worth reinforcing the idea that this link between wildlife / ecosystems and people is not limited to the population that uses it directly. In other words, this relationship also occurs in urban and non-rural spaces.	A.1 is that all people directly use wild species, though some rely more on them for their livelihoods.					
Medellín, Rodrigo (Mexico)	SPM	4	104	5	138	A3. The use of agave plants for alcoholic beverage is deeply entrenched in the Mexican identity, Today the tequila and mercal industry encompasses over 3 billion USD per year. But mercal is extracted from at least 54 species, 12 of which are already facing serious extinction risk. It is urgent to adopt and implement environmentally friendly practices such as Bat Friendly mercal and requila, and promote pollinator- and biodiversity-friendly practices in agave fields. It is also important to avoid as much as possible the creation of monocultures. Virtually all commercially available alcoholic beverages come from monocultures. The only exception is some mercals where producers intermingle agaves in their managed ecosystems so agaves coexist with many more species of plants and animals.	Thank you for your comment. We focus here on the direct use of wild species and not the ecosystem services provided by wild species, such as pollination. Therefore, we cannot address this comment as it is out of scope of the assessment.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	4	104	5	138	A3. I believe that there is already a more than clear conceptualization of what sustainable use is, where there are discrepancies is still in the metric, because the foolishness of arriving at a single metric is an illusion, it will reach common ground but it will have differences or type of use, by region? culture, etc.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of A.3 was removed as such and the associated messages now read under B.3 and C.1. The point highlighted by the reviewer about indicators is discussed under B.3.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	4	104	5	138	A3. The sustainable use of wild animals is considered as undeveloped and therefore can be considered as negative practice (see in an example). That should change.	Thank you for your comment. Our point throughout the assessment and the SPM is that the sustainable use of wild species concerns everyone, both in developed and developing countries. This does not require a change of text.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	4	104	5	138	A3. COVID-19 has generated an aversion to cultures that use game animals and stigmatizes hunting practices. Which reduces the possibility of the sustainable use of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. Our assessment and the SPM highlights the importance and possibility of sustainable hunting (see e.g., revised message B.1.4), while discussing the risk of zoonotic diseases (see e.g., revised message B.2.4).					
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM		5 5	139	9	Please replace 'cultural' by 'non-material' for consistency with IPBES terminology	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Batzin, Ramiro S	SPM		5 8	144	4 20	SPM. A.4 Focus needs to be changed somewhat around the idea of conceptualisation, 105 and looking at who the assessment is referring to specifically, looking at what is sustainability.	We use the IPBES definition of indigenous peoples and local communities and have added language acknowledging the diversity of cultures among indigenous peoples and local communities. Conceptualizations of the use of wild species are discussed under B.3 and in D.3.4 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		5 5	144	4 14	This is clearly true, and undisputable. But somewhere in this section, it would also be 48 good to note that many IPLCs have traditional taboos against use of some species (e.g., libans against hunting consequents in parts of Borneo, Rwand against eating all primates), and many or all have traditional mechanisms to prevent over-exploitation.	The role of taboos in indigenous peoples' and local communities' systems of wild species use is discussed in revised message C.2.4.					
Carino, Joji S	SPM		5 8	144	4 20	SPM A.4 Sustainable use of wild species is an important component of the health and management of an ecosystem, through that relationship. This could be better captured in Figure SPM 2. Indigenous peoples consciously and explicitly express that this relationship is part of the conservation and management of lands, territories and occosystems.  About conflicts, between for example hunting and animal welfare groups, the issue is that governments sometimes criminalise IPLC practices and portray them as harmful. This creates conflicts with other values and interests in society. The lack of understanding of sustainable use and wild species management by indigenous people brings values into conflict. This should be captured in the assessment.	We appreciate the comment. The point about landscape management and conservation is addressed in C.1.2. That about criminalization of IPLC					
Cevallos, Gabriella	SPM		5 5	139	9 1	In the diagram, the term "ecosystem" is repeated in two different categories, which is confusing for understanding the layering of complexity levels.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					

Conde, Q"apaj	SPM	5	8	144	SPM A.4 I was struck by the emphasis in the SPM on not separating between the material and the cultural, which for indigenous peoples is extremely vital. Although it is difficult to put it into words, it is complex, but the symbolic aspect of the species with an impact on both the material (food, clothing, etc.) and cultural aspects should be emphasised, they are not separate, they are dosely linked. I agree on the importance of languages. The experience with the environment, especially with wild species, is fundamental, as it helps to form the language, also the role of young peoples there is customary sustainable use. In Bolivia, indigenous people have been penalised for the use of parhiunal (paring arande or Andera flamingo), which is a wild water bird and the fat is part of indigenous medicine. These are difficult perspectives for which a balance has to be found. What distinguishes sustainable use by Indigenous peoples in particular is the customary use that allows for an emphasis on practices that have been passed down from generation to generation and have value for the community collectively and for the environment.	We are grateful for the important points and affirmation.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	5		140	is this based on an objective analysis or purely conceptual? I recommend building it on evidence or data.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	5		149	This is all good but should be reduced in length to focus on the key message in about 5 lines max. Examples will be in the main text.						
Daya, Dakasi Da-Wei Kuan	SPM	5	8	144	SPM A.4. In Taiwan we are concerned with the issue of how to enhance engagement of IPCs within the resource management regime. When we talk about sustainable 181 use of wild animals, we receive resistance from animal protection group, who think we should not hurt animals. Therefore, there is a huge debate about sustainable use of wildlife and animal rights. This could be considered in the assessment.	We address criminalization of IPLC practices in B.2.6.					
De La Cruz, Pablo	SPM	5	6	148	SPM A.4.1 it is difficult to unify the language and the many criteria used in different parts of the world. The SPM mentions that in general "indigenous communities are involved in the sustainable use of natural resources." However, there are countries where these communities are increasingly limited in their access to natural resources or territories. The damaging effect on communities who are managing wildlife when they are displaced by the establishment of protected areas, climate change and the loss of relevant traditional knowledge are real. My reading of that sentence is that 150 indigenous communities are being part of a modern policy or process of sustainable use, plans and something more technified. In my experience in the Colombian Amazon, we say that indigenous communities themselves manage wild species. Participating in sustainable use does not always mean "participating" with "others" who are undefined the state, companies, transnationals). It is not that it cannot happen, but in principle we say that communities manage themselves. I share a document on indicators of indigenous human wellbeing in the Colombian Amazon https://sinchl.org.co/indicadores-de-bienestar-humano-indigena-ibit	We thank the reviewer for this important comment.					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	5	5	104	l agree with the intention of the sentence, but perhaps "system" is not the best way to call the uses,; consdier "social-ecological processes"	Thank your for your comment. We have chosen not to taken into account your comment as social-ecological system is a concept that is broadly used and approved.					
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	5	6	166	SPM A.4.1 it is important to mention that when we talk about sustainable use of wildlife, it is implicit and intrinsic to the customary law of the people that guarantees sustainability. For us, customary law is what guarantees sustainability. In general 168 terms, what is sustainable has varied in different countries, in our case we only use what is necessary, what we need to eat, without destroying or over-exploiting, and if that happens, sanctions are applied so that customary law is respected. Customary use processes are well regulated and implemented in many villages.	Thank you for your comment. This is an important point that is emphasized in several places of the SPM, see among others, messages A.3.3, B.2.11 and C.2.4.					
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	5	6	151	SPM A.4.1 noticed that the text mentions article 8(j) of the CBD, but I think that article 10(c) on customary use of biodiversity should also be mentioned in . Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use are interrelated and interdependent; if a community cannot use a plant that knowledge is lost. In addition interdependent; if a community cannot use a plant that knowledge is lost. In addition of the control of the	Thank you for your comment. The message was rewritten and does not refer to the CBD anymore. See revised message under A.2. The importance of customary rules on the sustainable use of wild species is emphasized in several places of the SPM, see among others, messages A.3.3, B.2.11 and C.2.4.					
Germany	SPM	5	5	138	Figure SPM.1: The information provided and the size of the figure are disproportionate; also, the information content of this visualisation is quite low and disputable. In addition, the relevance of this figure for addressing wild species isn't obvious. As this figure improves, this aspect should be central. Furthermore, not all aspects are intuitively clear (what does "fully integrative" mean in contrast to "social and ecological"; the use of the terms "ecological" and "ecosystems" in two different layers is confusing). Against these observations, please critically consider, whether this figure currently adds value to the SPM. If you think that the content of this figure can be improved, then please use a less space consuming format. Otherwise, it is suggested to drop it.						
Germany	SPM	5	8	144	This section (A4) and each of its headings connect well with the main question of A. It can be used as an orientation to improve the (argumentation) structure of A2 and A3	Thank you for your comment. We revised the structure and headings throughout section A.					
Germany	SPM	5	6	149	An example of a first assessment of lake fisheries in Uganda Musinguzi, L., Bassa, S., Natugonza, V., Van Steenberge, M., Okello, W., Snoeks, J. and 170 Froese, R. 2021. Assessment of exploited fish species in Lake Edward System, East Africa. Journal of Applied Ichthyology 37(2): 216-226, doi:10.1111/jai.14161	Thank you for this suggestion. We have sheen not to					

Heydon, Matthew	SPM	5	6	149		/e appreciate the comment and note that key lessage A.1 makes precisely this point.				
Hillaire, Darrell	SPM	5	8	182	SPM A Figure SPM 2 I am gathering the stories of salmon people in the Pacific coast to understand what salmon people are doing to bring back life to the rivers, protect the ocean from further destruction from pipelines and oil lankers. Most issues with indigenous peoples begin with the spirit, they first recognise spirit in everything that Th: 205 they do. This is not reflected in the figure SPM2. In the figure, things are divided into of circles yet for IPLCs they are integrated in a system, as one. When we bring spirit into the theories were also that the verything is sustainability, in the practice of gratitude, and of leaving something for the next generation. In the English language things are divided up, but in our native language everything is connected and spirit comes first.	f this figure in order to address this point. Note that				
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	5	5	183	In the set of objectives, this reviewer could not see the plan for mainstreaming and biodiversity. Will there be any consideration for guiding principles for biodiversity use? This is very important for sustainable use, is not it	hank you for your comment. This figure (now Figure P.M.3) illustrates different uses of wild species by diagenous peoples and local communities. It does ot illustrate policy options. The concept of hainstreaming is similar to our finding on policy lignment and is discussed in revised messages C.2.2 and D.2.2.				
Joanne, Perry	SPM	5	5	139		hank you for comment. This figure was removed om the revised version of the SPM.				
Joanne, Perry	SPM	5		151	instead of ending the bold text with the work them, consider changing to "many indigenous peoples and local communities".	hank you for your comment. We would rather keep ne emphasis on the two first sentences to highlight hat the relationship between indigenous peoples nd local communities and the use of wild species is wen deeper.				
Kumar Rai, Kamal	SPM	5	8	144	Truals, ceremonies, symbols, identities and communication with the whole  cosystem. Before using wild species, indigenous peoples can communicate with  mother nature to express ad explain their wishes, purposes and needs in their own  language. Indigenous peoples, religions and practices hold an intangible relationship  with nature and wild species, which plays vital roles for sustainable use.	Ve appreciate this comment and its affirmation of the content of A.4. Note that this section now reads A.2 in the revised version of the SPM.				
Longole, Hannah	SPM	5	8	144	205 MUNO (the snakes), PEI (wild dogs), etc (source: Aspects of Karimojong ethno	/e appreciate this comment and its affirmation of he content of A.4. Note that this section now reads A.2 in the revised version of the SPM.				
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	5	5	140	143 Figure SPM 1. A critical insight for guiding new research and thinking as we struggle to make international (MEAsO work and avoid past failures.  of to	hank you for your comment. The positive feedback greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however hat we removed this figure from the revised version of the SPM as several issues were raised by eviewers. The figure can still be found in Chapter 1.				
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	5	6	149	170 A.4.1. The emphasis here on BOTH Indigenous Peoples and rural communities (non- Indigenous) is of critical importance.	/e appreciate the affirmation.				

Montano, Melonee	SPM	5	8	149	17	medicine, pirch canoes, nowever, there is a nuge market ror bird poles attery leading althout to overharvesting of birch rees. The indigenous peoples end up losing larger birch there is no construction. They did a moratorium so that there no longer have the control with the production of the production between the published to control and the control with the production of the production between the published to control and the production between the published to control and the production between the production between the production and the production between the production and the production between the production and the production are productions and the production are productions and the production and the production are production.	appreciate the affirmation and example, ough we are not able to include the latter. Note the connection between indigenous singuage the sustainable use of wild species is discussed in sage 8.2.6.
Montano, Melonee	SPM	5	8	182	20	SPM A Figure SPM2 I really like the diagram and can't see anything that is left out. But just want to emphasize that all those on the outside are of course interconnected in fanny ways. For example: medicines and food are connected to spirituality, ritual, and of this ceremony. So, the diagram maybe needs to be laid out differently. Strongly agree that language is connected to the land.	
Mulenkei, Lucy	SPM	5	8	182	20	Figure SPM 2 could include wild insects since they are used for various purposes are con including food and medicine. For instance, in Pokot community they help in prediction of weather. I also hope that plants captured in the figure are also inclusive of food and medicinal values.	nk you for your comment. While use of insects covered in our assessment (see Chapter 3), we Id not reflect all wild species uses in our SPM and se some examples. Most uses presented in this re (now Figure SPM.3) cover all taxa, i.e., plants, re (now Figure SPM.3) cover all taxa, i.e., plants, re (now Figure SPM.3) cover all taxa, i.e., plants, re (ma) and animals.
Öhman, May-Britt	SPM	5	6	149		also dependent on wild species of plants	nk you for your comment. Saami reindeers are d in Chapter 3 in section 3.3.5 non-extractive titles.
Pictou, Sherry	SPM	5	8	182	20		nk you for your comment. We revised the design his figure, that is now Figure SPM.3.
Pius, Loupa	SPM	5	8	144	20	SPM A. The wild species in use in Karamoja involve plants and animals. The common	appreciate this comment and its affirmation of content of A.4. Note that this section now reads
Raven, Margaret	SPM	5	8	144	20	5 context is not just material, physical use, because wild species are both tangible and species	have added language about cultural keystone cies and tangible and intangible cultural heritage. revised message A.2.1 and box SPM.1.
Regpala, Maria Elen	a SPM	5	8	144	20	wild species, values, spirituality, ritual and ceremony, particularly the values, because the col	appreciate this comment and its affirmation of content of A.4. Note that this section now reads .2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Scheyvens, Henry (IGES)	SPM	5	6	104		sustainable use of wild species. Hence, it would be appropriate if the entire A3 is transferred to the Section B of "current status" and then described as "current status of our framing for understanding sustainable use of wild species."	nk you for your comment. The heading of A.3 was loved as such and the associated messages now di under B.3 and C.1.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	5	5	139	13		nk you for comment. This figure was removed  n the revised version of the SPM.
Stryamets, Nataliya	SPM	5		182		SPM A Figure SPM 2. In eastern Europe, handicrafts and artefacts developed from wild species are important for art, clothing, spirituality, rituals and important knowledge is passed through the generations about how to make them. Handicrafts the revision of the could be included in Figure SPM 2. (In art and music?)	nk you for your comment. We included "crafts" in revised version of this figure, now Figure SPM.3.
Taki, Hisatomo	SPM	5	5	139	13		nk you for comment. This figure was removed not be SPM.
Tawake, Alifereti	SPM	5	8	144	20	species. The link between these wild species their cultural importance need to be specie septiored, as they are more than just food or medicine. There is also need to assess 56 ways to prevent the loss of wild species, bringing out indigenous ways of sustaining its species. Regarding the collapse of fish stocks, perhaps the loss of lix leads to the collapse, or I could be the other way round. This link between knowledge and sustainable use is key.	have added language about cultural keystone cies and tangible and intangible cultural heritage.  revised message A.2.1 and box SPM.1. About the  setween indigenous and local knowledge and  sustainable use of wild species, see revised  sage 8.2.6.
Torre-Marin Rando, Amor	SPM	5	5	139	13		nk you for comment. This figure was removed nthe service of the SPM.
Torre-Marin Rando, Amor	' SPM	5	5	144	. 14	I believe there are also some examples of non-material sustainable uses of wild species, such as the use of bats and birds for pest control in crops (attracting them 4 with the installation of nest boxes), use of earthworms for soil management, use of wild pollinators, etc. It might be worth to include a reference in the SPM to acknowledge these uses.	nk you for this suggestion. The use of wild species the ecosystem services they provide, such as ination, are uto if the scope of this assessment to Chapter 1). We differentiate non extractive vs reactive practices (such as hanvesting vs observing) material vs non-material nature's contributions explicit is such as providing food and supporting trust life.
L							

Tucker, Linda	SPM	2	5	6 14	9 1	This paragraph of the summary does not adequately emphasise the interconnectedness of all Ille, as discussed in some length in Chapter 1, and therefore should be expanded as follows. Whilst the sustainable use assessment clearly took great care to try and highlight the nuanced approach of indigenous peoples, or "the Indigenous Way", this nuance is lost in the summary document. This lack of emphasis on wijst is a core issue is problematic. The connection between Indigenous peoples and the species on which they rely is based on more than just "kindship", there is an onlinerent interconnectedness and interdependence of all elements of Nature. (Note: it is unclear whether the word in line 164 was supposed to be "kinship" or "kindship" risk and the species as both are applicable in The Indigenous Way. As defined in the Charter, "Humanity cannot exist independently of Nature, and herefore the Indigenous way is to recognize the mutuality, or equality, of all species. There is no "other". All species are to be treated with the respect due to family members, elders, or ancestors."	We appreciate the comment. A 2 refers specifically to the knowledge-practice-belief systems of indigenous peoples and local communities. The relationship of humanity at large with nature is addressed in D.3.4.
United States of America	SPM	5	5	5 13	9	In figure SPM 1, what is meant by "fully integrative" beyond social and ecological?	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
United States of America	SPM	5	5	5 14	4 1	14 "Material" existence of indigenous and local communities is unclear.	This text has been deleted as the heading of A.4 was revised. It now reads under A.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
White, Michael	SPM	5	5	5 15	2 1	52 Rights	Thank you for your comment. The message was rewritten and does not refer to international agreements anymore. See revised message under A.2.1.
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	5	5	14	0	Please add another line for ethical and wildlife welfare/intrinsic value aspects. This is part of the conceptual representation of sustainable use (see Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792 and my comments above. I find it very difficult to understand why it keeps being omitted when this report recognized it's importance (Chapter 1, page 25, lines 827-836) and mentioned it as an important value for indigenous communities (Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792). It is important to keep this report and the summary to policymakers coherent.	of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of increasingly being incorporated into concepts of increasingly being incorporated into concepts of increasing the second
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	Ē	5	5 14	9 1	There is a need to also mention the imperative to learn of and adhere to indigenous communities valuation of nature and wild animals. This was included in this Report's Chapter 1 page 24, lines 784-792 which states that most indigenous communities view wild animals as "relatives": and that "to be sustainable, wild species uses should ensure the wellbeing of both humans and other species." Further notes that through this lens "to choose between human wellbeing and that of wild species is both unethical and untenable". Western scientific bodies also recognize the sentience of wild (and other) animals and then need to ensure their welfare. As part of the implementation of the Un Declaration on the Rights of indigenous People and the CBDs Article 8() there is a need to not ignore their way of life alongside nature and their belief systems. Otherwise, the goal mentioned in the paragraph of "wildlife species uses (to) play ar loie in the wellbeing of any indigenous specie! will be disrupted. You cannot have wellbeing as a person when you're belief system is ignored.	d We appreciated the reviewer's comment. The revised text now in A.2 addresses the releational belief systems of many indigenous peoples and local communities, including the responsibility to treat animals and other beings with respect and ensure
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez							Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now read under A.2. We discuss spirituality in Box SPM.1 and in message A.2.3.
(Mexico)	SPM	5	144	5	144	Does "cultural" include spiritual? Or we can add this word?	
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	181	A4. You should start from the recognition of the sustainable use that indigenous groups and local communities have made, as a survival strategy. Gomez-Pompa and Kaus. 1992. Taming the wilderness mith. Bioscience 42 (4): 271-279	
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	181	A4. It should be specified with examples, even of unsuccessful cases, in order to suggest how the use of wildlife by local communities could be supported.	Thank you for your comment. We present conditions and principles to support indigenous and local sustainable uses of wild species in messages C.2, C.3 and D.2.
Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	181	A4. Local communities are aware of the natural wealth, but there is usually a lack of government support and programs.	Thank you for your comment. We present conditions and principles to support indigenous and local sustainable uses of wild species in messages C.2, C.3 and D.2.
Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	181	A4. Lack of investment and projects adapted to the local reality, many times they want to copy models from other countries.	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in revised message C.1.2.
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	181	A4. Gap (Escobar) TK can contribute to the designation of protected areas (sucas APEIs) that are (i) critical to maintain connectivity or ensure survival of key species, including those with major cultural significance for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, (ii) maintain indigenous navigation rights, (iii) recognize sacred or otherwise culturally significant areas.	Thank you for your comment. We highlight the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to protected areas management in revised message A.3.3.
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	181	A4. Recommendation: TK should provide feedback into the key elements of the environmental management system, including: the designation of environmental objectives, the collection of baseline data and subsequent monitoring activities, the preparation of environmental impact assessments and environmental impact statements, the design of operations and associated mitigation, as well as reporting and communication requirements.	Thank you for your comment. This point is highlighted in revised messages under C.3.

			_					
							A4. Mexico has shown that sustainable harvest of desert bighorn is key to the Seri	Thank you for your comment. The case study of
Medellín, Rodrigo							indigenous people's sustainability process and self-reliance. The Seri people have coexisted with and used bighorn sheep for millennia. Today they have a new way to	bighorn sheep management in Mexico is covered in Chaoter 6 and provides evidence for several findings Chaoter 6 and provides evidence for several findings
(Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	18		benefit from it.	Crapter 6 and provides evidence for several minings of the SPM.
(					Ť		A4. Medellín, R. A., C. Manterola, M. Valdez, D. G. Hewitt, D. Doan-Crider, and T. E.	Thank you for the reference. The case study of
							Fulbright. 2005. History, ecology, and conservation of the pronghorn antelope,	highern sheen management in Mayico is covered in
							bighorn sheep, and black bear in Mexico. In: JL. Cartron, G. Ceballos, and R. S. Felger	Chapter 6 and provides evidence for several findings
Medellín, Rodrigo (Mexico)	SPM	e	144		18		(eds.) Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Conservation in Northern Mexico. Oxford University. Press.	of the SPM.
(IVIEXICO)	Jr IVI	,	744		10	1	Oniversity, Fress.	
							A4. Medellín, R. A., F. Colchero, C. Manterola, F. Ramírez, y G. Ceballos. 1999. The	Thank you for the reference. The case study of bighorn sheep management in Mexico is covered in bighorn sheep management in Mexico is covered in
							Tiburon Island Bighorn Sheep Program: an example of binational, interinstitutional	Chanter 6 and provides evidence for several findings
Medellín, Rodrigo (Mexico)	SPM		144		18		collaboration for conservation and sustainable development in a Mexican Indian and protected area. Wild Sheep, Spring of 1999: 71-72.	of the SPM.
(IVIEXICO)	SPIVI	3	144	•	10	1	protected area. Wild Sneep, Spring or 1999. 71-72.	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned
								with our findings and does not require a change of
Pérez-Gil Salcido,							A4. It is an undeniable reality that the impossibility of making use of natural resources	
Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	18	1	threatens cultures	under A.2.
								Thank you for this suggestion. While our literature
								review includes several references on REDD+ policies
								(see the assessment's chapters), we do not point
								specifically to the wealth of policy guidance
							A4. It should somewhere be mentioned the effort made by the (sub-national) states	documents existing in RED+ policies and beyond on the sustainable use of wild policies. Instead, our the sustainable use of wild species. Instead, our
							participating in the Governors for Climate and Forests Working Group (GCF-TF), in	the sustainance use or wind species. Instead, our lassessment and SPM focus on Identifying key
							terms of to the guiding principles of collaboration with indigenous peoples and local	
							communities. They are mainly oriented to the implementation of REDD +, but	and their implementation, in light of existing
Robles, Rafael	SPM	-	144				concern 38 states of 10 countries, which account for a third of the global surface of	evidence. See revised sections C and D of the SPM.
(Mexico) Zambrano, Luis	SPIVI	3	144	8	18		tropical forests.  A4. Supporting the use of wild species also leads to habitat conservation. Emphasis	Thank you for your comment. This is highlighted in
(Mexico)	SPM	5	144	8	18		needs to be placed on the link between habitat and wildlife.	revised message A.3.3.
Robles, Rafael;								Thank you for comment. This figure was removed
Sosa, Oscar	SPM	_		_	14		A Fig. SPM 1. In fact, this figure is not particularly illuminating. The message to be	from the revised version of the SPM.
(Mexico)	SPIVI	5	139	5	14	3	given with this figure, its intention (where it is leading or should lead) is not clear.  Would be good to add that, to prevent that, mechanisms are needed to prevent over-	-Thank you for your comment. Solutions and
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		6	6 1	178	181	exploitation, e.g., seasonal closures, excluding outside fishers. That is important	pathways for the sustainale use of wild species are in
·							guidance to give to governments.	sections C and D of the SPM.
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		6	4 1	159	159	Cultural change could also be considered	Thank you for your comment. The writing was revised and the message now reads under A.2.
					+			<del>                                     </del>
								Thank you for your comment. We reduced the length of the key message, that now reads under A.2.
								or the key message, that now reads under A.Z. However, we felt there is a need to illustrate several
China	SPM		6	6 1	164	167	There is no need to cite these specific examples in the SPM.	of our points with examples, since the sustainable
								use of wild species is so embedded in local contexts.
								We therefore added boxes in each section of the
								SPM. This example is now in Box SPM.1.
Costello, Mark	SPM		6	1	164	170	kinship or kindship?	Thank you for your comment. The writing was
					_			revised and the message now reads under A.2. Thank you for your comment. This message was fully
Costello, Mark	SPM		6	1	171	181	Good but should be more concise and reduce in length by half.	Intensity you for your comments. This microsage was fully revised and now reads under A.2.2.
							Figure SPM 1. It is not clear in what way complexity is different from number of	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed
Diaz, Sandra	SPM		6	6 1	140		dimensions. If they are indeed sufficiently different aspects, they should be briefly	from the revised version of the SPM.
		1	+	-	+		defined/explained in the legend.	
								Thank you for your comment. We cannot add
							For example, the name of the Menominee peoplesIt would be interesting to have	additional text to the SPM due to word length restrictions. As there are other example to support
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM		6	6 1	164	170	more examples from other regions of the World and in other continents.	this key message, we have chosen not to include it
								more. Please refer to the chapters for more
								examples from other regions of the worls.
					$\top$		Globally, small-scale 173 fisheries are important sources of food, income and social	
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM		6	6 1	173	181	and cultural activities for millions of people in indigenous andWould it be possible to give he repartiction by continent or regions to help policy makers decide on the	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under A. 2.2 revised and now reads under A. 2.2
							to give he repartiction by continent or regions to help policy makers decide on the policies adapted.	TETISEU GIIU ITUM TEBUS UTIDEI A.C.A.
			1		_		SPM A.4.2 In Figure SPM2, medicine is mentioned, but emphasis should be placed on	
							traditional medicine, which is based on wild species. Please add "traditional" next to	Inanx you for your comment. We included
Elgueron Mula-	SPM				104		medicine in SPM2. It should also be added that wild species use contributes to	of this figure, now Figure SPM.3. The other points
Figueroa, Viviana	SPIVI	l '	0	0 1	184		genetic diversity and climate change adaptation. In the graph (SPM2) I suggest adding the contribution to climate change, because wild species give us indicators of	raised by the reviewer can be encompassed under
							climate change and are therefore extremely important for climate change mitigation	the box learning and knowledge transmission and
			1				and adaptation.	"community institutions and governance".
France	SPM		6	6 1	161	161	Peoples to be replaced by singular?	Thank you for your comment. We mean peoples as oldural here.
							As there is an example for plants in the US afterward, you could use here an example	
							of animal totem or kinship in african societies for example? (Bortolamiol et al., 2018	
France	SPM		6	6 1	164	164	"Wildlife and spiritual knowledge at the edge of protected areas: raising another	Please refer to the charters for more examples
							voice in conservation" for example). There is an example in Figure SPM2., but may be included in text too.	across the world.
			+		$\dashv$		Please insert (bold): 'Many of these communities rely on species which are conceived	Thank you for your comment. The writing was
Germany	SPM		6	6 1	162	164	of' before the sentence, as not all IPLC consider the used species as non-human	Inank you tor your comment. Ine writing was revised and the message now reads under A.2.
	1	1	1				persons etc.	

Germany	SPM	6	6	164	Although the example is accurate, it is not obvious why we go into such depth at this 170 point. Please consider removing this detail in the SPM, and simply include a chapter reference for further reading.	Thank you for your comment. We reduced the length of the key message, that now reads under A.2. However, we fet there is a need to illustrate several of our points with examples, since the sustainable use of wild species is so embedded in local contexts. We therefore added boxes in each section of the SPM. This example is now in Box SPM.1.					
Joanne, Perry	SPM	6		171	there is limited reference to the fact that the "mana" of indigenous peoples is often tied extricably to the health and wellbeing of the species and ecosystems for which they have customary guardianship of. Maori for example include species in their "whakapapa" or genealogy as part of their ancestoral connection back to mother 181 and the species of the species of the species of the species of the species on the health of the land and species they have responsibility for. This has implications for unsustainable use by themselves and others, now and for future generations.	We appreciated the reviewer's comment. The revised text now in A.2 addresses the relational belief systems of many indigenous peoples and local communities, including the responsibility to treat animals and other beings with respect and ensure reciprocity.					
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	6	6	159	and" In addition, suggest to delete the examples presented as it makes paragraph too long and specific.						
Terada, Saeko	SPM	6	6	171	Not only small fishries but also other example for A.4.2 should be mentioned because 181 it is assumed that focused readers (policy makers) can not imagine other cases. (Such as bushmeat and plant gathering?)						
United States of America	SPM	6	2	163	Suggested edit of "kindship" to "kinship" in the sentence "tied to human communities by bonds of kinship."	Thank you for your comment. The writing was revised and the message now reads under A.2.					
United States of America	SPM	6	6	171	In relation to small-scale fisheries, just flagging the upcoming International Year of 171 Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2022: http://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/en/	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text. Note that this message was fully revised and now reads under A.2.2.					
United States of America	SPM	6	6	176	Per SOFIA 2020, citing the 2012 World Bank study "illuminating Hidden Harvests" "O the 120 million people who depend on capture fisheries, 116 million work in the 120 million people who depend on capture fisheries, 116 million work in and work in small-scale fisheries, and women make up almost 50 percent of the workforce. Absent some other source we're unfamiliar with, the assertion here that 120 million people are reliant on trade in small scale fisheries appears to be a misinterpretation of the source.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under A.2.2.					
White, Michael	SPM	6	6	164	164 kinship	Thank you for your comment. The writing was revised and the message now reads under A.2.					
Government of Argentina	SPM	6	6	178	A.4.2 The generalization of "recent collapses in fisheries" in three entire continents  (Africa, Asia and South America seems misleading. We suggest to specify the  example, given that not all fisheries in those continents have collapsed, or to remove the specific mention to some regions of the world	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under A.2.2.					
Schiele, Simone	SPM	6		177	Trade based on small-scale fisheries supports an estimated 120 million "people", approximately one half of whom are women - Does this refer to IPLCs or people in general? If people in general, maybe "these communities" in the next sentence need to be adjusted?	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully srevised and now reads under A.2.2.					
Hernández, Laura (Mexico)	SPM	6 171	6		A 4.2 It might be worth including more examples of sustainable use by indigenous communities. Also highlight even more why industrialization (of any process, such as tequila, or artificial vanilla) on many occasions becomes a threat both for the communities themselves (because they lose their way of subsistence), and for the resources.	Thank you for your comment. We cannot add additional text to the SPM due to word length restrictions. Please refer to the chapters for more examples of indigenous peoples' use of wild species. Note that this message was fully revised and now reads under A.2. The point on the threats for indigenous peoples' livelihoods caused by change in the scale of the use is covered in messages 8.2.7, C.1.2 and Box SPM.4.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	7	7	193		Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Bodard, Bruno	SPM	7	7	182	in addition to the link of respect between the uses of IPLCs and wildlife, it would be 182 relevant to add the aspect of possible destruction of the natural area by some practices.	Thank you for your comment. This assessment and its SPM focus on the sustainable use of wild species as unsustainable use was well documented by other pieces of work, including IPBES Global Assessment.					
France	SPM	7	8	186	it could be relevant to add examples of unsustainable use of wild species and its 205 dramatic impact to alert decision-makers (e.g., 10-year fishing ban on the Chinese Yangtze river)	Thank you for your comment. The objective of this assessment is to consider various approaches to the enhancement of the sustainability of the use of wild species of all organisms within the ecosystems that they inhabit and to strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools for their conservation through such use. Therefore, the assessment focuses on the sustainability of the use of wild species and examples of unsustainability are out of scope.					
Freyer, Daniela	SPM	7	8	183	This section is too detailed for the summary (also in relation to the other paragraphs) instead few examples should be mentioned to show the range of cultural meaning	Thank you for your comment. The caption of the figure, now Figure SPM.3, was shortened.					

Germany	SPM	:	7 7	18	31	182	Figure SPM. 2: The definition of "well-being" is not clear throughout the SPM. Figure SPM.2 for instance uses the terms "well-being" and "health" side by side. Isn't health an element of well-being? Aren't economy and food (security) also elements of well- being? IPBES defines "well-being" as a "perspective on a good life that comprises access to basic resources, freedom and choice, health and physical well-being, good social relationships, security, peece of mind and spiritual experience. "See IPBES glossary for the full definition). It is suggested to analyse, and if necessary to rearrange the elements of this Figure according to the IPBES definition.	Thank you for your comment. We define "human well-being" as "a state in which there is opportunity for satisfying social relationships and "where human needs are met, where one can act meaningfully to pursue one's goals and where one enjoys a satisfactory quality of life" as in the Global Assessment Glossary approved during IPBES 7th Plenary session. Note however that the uses refered to in this figure (now Figure SPM.3) come from our literature review and the ILK dialogues organized for this assessment.
Germany	SPM		7 7	18	38	189	Please reconsider: The example of 100 terms for ice and snow 1. has been scientifically questioned, and 2. is somewhat inappropriate and not directly relevant to the relationship between wild species use and language.	Thank you for your comment. The legend of the figure (now Figure SPM.3) was revised accordingly.
Joanis, Eric	SPM	:	7 7	18	38	189	This Euro-centric way of describing the language is not appropriate. It would be preferable to refer to maintenance of traditional knowledge through the community's language. The existence of multiple terms for snow in inuit languages is the subject of decades of controversy. Example references can be found from a simple web search, and include The Great Eskimo Vocabulary Hoax, Geoffrey Pullum, 1991. A plain-language summary is here:	Thank you for your comment. The legend of the figure (now Figure SPM.3) was revised.
Joanne, Perry	SPM		7	18	33	205	http://tre.cis.upenn.edu/~myl/languagelog/archives/000405.html. Again reference to the kinship aspect of species is missing here as is the importance of cultural practices that enhance the mana of the indigenous peoples. Some tradditional harvesting preactices are sacred spiritual practices that because of the scarcity of species is now often an illegal practice. (Maori tradditionally harvested kereru, a taonga species, to give to dying elders as one of their last meals before going to the underworld).	We appreciated the reviewer's comment. The revised text now in A.2.3 addresses the relational belief systems of many indigenous peoples and local communities, including the responsibility to treat animals and other beings with respect and ensure reciprocity. Note that the figure (now Figure SPM.3) indicates that wild species are "kins, totems and spirits".
Johnson, Anthony	SPM	:	7 8	14	14	205 6	SPM A Figure SPM2 My community is located in central Saskatchewan, Canada, on the northern edge of what used to be Great Plains of North America. The ancestors followed the plain bison called buffaloes. Buffaloes came to a point of extinction, and the community lost that way of life. This figure shows how much we have lost and how much we want to revive I.e. languages, cultures, wild species and relationships with nature. In Saskatchewan, called the breadbasket of northern America, there is industrial agriculture that surrounds the community. Over generations, as people lost their connection to the plains bison, they also lost connection with land, water and sky. Today, like many communities in Canada, they are trying to revive those ancestral relationships with land, water and sky. They are also sharing their lessons with external non-indigenous partners. The challenge is that they often lack resources and 21st century expertise and experiences to deal with some matters. They usually partner with NGOs and institutions. The community is aware that industrial agriculture is not sustainable, they nearly lost the plains bison, and now they are looking for ways to bring back the buffalos to their territories. To define themselves as indigenous peoples in 21st century they need 'brother buffalo' beside them. They are looking to review udilife, plants species and relationships with spirits that surround them and provide for them. They are looking to 16 th is through landbased programming through elementary and high schools. They feel it will be sustainable to work with young people and acknowledge that the revival is a gradual process and need time. Therefore, organisations, institutions and governments need to give IPLCs time, as they are still adapting, but together we can learn together how to adapt to these changes for future generations.	
Pigott, Pauline	SPM		7 7	17	77	177	Explain why it is more important for women than men.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under A.2.2.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	:	7 8	18	33	203	Figure SPM.2 contains the terms "Respect", "Reciprocity" and "Responsibility" which need further explanation and the list of these concepts may need to be expanded in Figure SPM.2.	Thank you for your comment. Those points are now further explained in revised message A.2.3 that is supported by the figure (now Figure SPM.3).
Sellier, Yann	SPM	:	7 7	20	00	201	One category of uses includes "shelter". It would be very useful and interesting to have an example on the use of wildlife species by IPLCs for shelter.	Thank you for your comment. Examples are provided in Chapter 3, mainly related to logging.
Terada, Saeko	SPM	:	7 6	18	32	182	The three words in the diagram (Repect, Reciprocity, Responsibility) are ambiguous as to what they refer to. For example, the locations of the words has meaning or not?	Thank you for your comment. Those points are now further explained in revised message A.2.3 that is supported by the figure (now Figure SPM.3). We revised the design of the figure to better emphasize that respect, reciprocity and responsibility are equally at the core of the wheel and the principles followed for any use of wild species.
United States of America	SPM		7 7	18	33	183	"Material" existence of indigenous and local communities is unclear.	Thank you for your comment. The caption of the figure, now Figure SPM.3, was revised.
United States of America	SPM		7 7	18	33	183	The placement of "respect," "reciprocity," and "responsibility is confusing. It seems like it is only associated with the arrows where it is positioned. Some of the photos could be reconsidered (e.g., even with reading the caption for the food picture, it's hard to see the person and that it is a fish)	We revised the design of the figure to better emphasize that respect, reciprocity and responsibility are equally at the core of the wheel and the principles followed for any use of wild species. The final ayout of the SPM should allow an increased readibility of the pictures.
White, Michael	SPM		7 7	18	32	182	Figure SPM.2. is very good, well done!	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that the figure is now Figure SPM.3.
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Woodward, Allan	SPM	7	7	171	Inclusion of collection of crocodian eggs by indigenous peoples in Papua New Guinea and Australia for commercial purposes would enhance this section (Hutton and Webt 2002, .  Hutton, J., and G. Webb. 2002. Legal trade snaps back: using the experience of crocodilians to draw lessons on regulation of the wildlife trade. Pages 1-10 in 181 Proceedings of the 16th Working Meeting of the Crocodile Specialist Group, IUCN—The World Conservation Union, Gland Switzerland.  Corey, B., G. J. W. Webb, S. C. Manolis, A. Fordham, B. J. Austin, Y. Fukuda, D. Nicholls, and K. Saalfeld. 2017. Commercial harvests of saltwater crocodile Crocodylus porosus eggs by indigenous people in northern Australia: lessons for long-term viability and management. Oryx doi:10.1017/S0030605317000217	Thank you for your comment. We cannot add additional text to the SPM due to word length restrictions. Please refer to the chapters for more examples from other regions of the world. Note that this message was fully revised and now reads under							
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	7		183	Please add (preferably near the arrow coming out of "respect") a circle with an image representing "well being of wild animals/intrinsic value" - once again, this report and the CBD already recognized this, why is it ignored?	Thank you for your comment. While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not identified in the scoping report for the sustainable use assessment and is not dealt with in any detail in this assessment. Nevertheless, this issue would deserve a defloated assessment.							
Schiele, Simone	SPM	7		183	Suggests "Addressing both instead of "integrating"	Thank you for your comment. We cannot see the link between the comment and the highlighted text and are unable to address the comment.							
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	7 182	8	2	A Fig. SPM 2 It is essential to mention that the sustainable use of wildlife is related to our own survival. Wildlife is related to the ecosystem processes that sustain life as we know it.	Thank you for your comment. This point is highlighted in revised message A.2.1.							
Botzas, Julie	SPM	8	8	214	215 Figure SPM.3: A legend would make this figure easier to understand.	Thank you for your comment. The legend is now included in the figure (now Figure SPM.2) and the design was revised to improve readibility.							
Cascone, Carmela	SPM	8	8	215	215 In figure SPM.3 Sustainable Development Goals are cited as SGD instead of SDG	Than you for your comment. The typo is fixed.							
Costello, Mark	SPM	8		206	Great message here, and nice quantified supporting figure 3.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this point is now under A.1.7 in the revised version of the SPM.							
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	8		183	Figure SPM, legend and associated text: the fact that ancestral rights and cultural issues have been used by some countries to resist global conservation initiatives (e.g. related to whales) is a difficult, contested issue, that should somehow be reflected.	Thank you for your comment. The objective of this assessment is to consider various approaches to the enhancement of the sustainability of the use of wild species of all organisms within the ecosystems that they inhabit and to strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools for their conservation through such use. Therefore, the assessment focuses on the sustainability of the use of wild species and examples of unsustainability or of conservation without any use are out of scope.							
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	8	8	206	However, this contribution is largely overlooked in targets and indicators. The adoption of the post 2020 on biodiversity should remediate to this!	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.							
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	8	8	215	221 unclear how the percentages in Figure SPM.3. were derived?	There is now a reference to the data management report for producing the figure in the figure's legend.							
Fleming, Vin	SPM	8	8	214	SPM3. the x axis reads 'Percentage of targets (by SGD) underpinning sustainable use of wild species'. The acronym 'SGD' should be corrected to 'SDG' and the text should surely refer to 'the percentage of targets (by SDG) underpinned by the sustainable use of wild species'.	Thank you for your comment. The figure was revised and is now Figure SPM.2.							
France	SPM	8	8	221	Directly should be added before "relevant". It is underpinned in/connected to each SDG but more relevant in specific ones.	Text of the figure's legend was fully revised to improve clarity. There is also now a reference to the data management report for producing the figure in the figure's legend, that indicates how the relevance of sustainable use of wild species was assessed for each SDG associated target.							
Germany	SPM	8	8	216	Figure SPM.3 is relevant, however it falls considerably short of inviting the reader to linger and contemplate. Please consider a more attractive graphic depiction, and please insert a reference to the chapter, Switch provide the background, how the authors identified or estimated the percent proportion for each SDG.	Thank you for your comment. The legend now refers to chapter 1 section 1.6 for further background. The data management report is also now available to explain how percentages were calculated. The figure was revised to improve readibility, reducing the number of colors and removing the percentage numbers in the bars, which were redundant with the xaxis. It is now Figure SFM.2.							
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Jiménez, Raquel (Mexico)	SPM	8	206 8	3	214	A5. It would be interesting to add a point that talks about which SDGs contribute to the sustainable use of wildlife to have the two-way relationship.	We could not create such a figure as the manning	
							SDG 15. See section 1.6 in Chapter 1 for further details.  Thank you for your comment. The point raised by the reviewer relates more to the discussion and drivers.	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	8	8	214	1 2	SDG 16 - would it worth to provide examples to improved governance such as 5 cleaned supply chain, sustainable forest management, customary tenure, landscape scaled approach etc.	Thank you for your comment. The contributions of the sustainable use of wild species to sustainable supply chains is analysed as part of Sto E12.	
Utkarshini, Swati/ Manji, Fatima	SPM	8	8	215	5 2	Generally all the figures in the SPM are difficult to read. For example SPM3 is a little 5 unclear and difficult to decipher on its own - it would be useful to have a key to explain what the different colours and shaded areas represent.	Two categories of shades were combined to make the figure easier to read. The legend was added. See also accompanying text, next to Figure SPM.2 (renumbered). It will be made clearer with the formatting of the final version of the summary for opolicymakers.	
United States of America	SPM	8	8	216		.6 how were the relevant targets identified?	There is now a reference to the data management report for producing the figure in the figure's legend.	
Taki, Hisatomo	SPM	8	8	215	5 2	In the figure SPM3, I see three different color types of browns using my PC, yet only dark and light brown were mentioned in the text.	Two categories of shades were combined to make the figure easier to read.	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	8	8	206		It is expected that the SPM will be published after the publication of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and its monitoring framework. It would therefore be most policy relevant to include a placeholder here to make reference to what is agreed at COP15.	Thank you for your comment. As the post-2020 Global biodiversity Framework is not finalized by the time of this assessment we cannot refer to it.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	8	8	206	5 2	.4 Important para. Could be moved to A.1 as the last para.	Dous, pinasetas. Thank you for your comment. The structure of section A was revised and former message A.5 now reads a A.1.7.7.  2.7.7.	
Sellier, Yann; Bodard, Bruno; Cevallos, Gabriella; Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM	8	8	215	5 2	This figure is too complex for the reader to understand and for decision makers to interpret. It lacks a detailed legend to explain the colors and percentages shown. A solution to make this figure more readable would be to keep only the most importa causal links to give priorities to decision makers.	Two categories of shades were combined to make the figure easier to read. The legend was added. See also accompanying text, next to Figure SPM.2 nt (renumbered). It will be made clearer with the formatting of the final version of the summary for collorwaters.	
						Goal 14, life below water, and Goal 15, life on land.  Rationale: These additional SDGs have significant contributions from SU, shown by their percentages in Figure SPM.3.	(now Figure SPM.2) was revised to improve readibility.	
Pereira, Chris	SPM	8	8	207	7 2	Measures to support existing sustainable use of wild species and enable additional future sustainable use will make direct contributions to meeting many Sustainable Development Goals, notably but not exclusively, Goal 2, zero hunger, Goal 3, good health and well-being, Goal 6, clean water and sanitation, Goal 7, affordable and 1. clean energy, Goal 9, industry, innovation an infrastructure, Goal 13, climate action,	Thank you for your comment. Text was modified to rather highlight the SDGs for which the potential contributions of the sustainable use of wild species are the most overlooked. The design of the figure	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	8	8	206	5 2	A.5 and Figure SPM.3making the linkage to SDG's is a critical point, as the 7 interconnections and mutually supportive aspirations and knowledge platforms of the various MEAs and Conventions must be strengthened and coordinated.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	8	8	202	2 2	Figure SPM.2. The figure is a good one but could be improved by including local communities of non-indigenous peoples, including imagery of local European and SE uropean-descendant cultures, such as in the US and Canada. This would help emphasize the global perspective and "local communities" aspect of this figure, engaging both developed and developing countries.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that the figure is now Figure SPM.3. The picture illustrating traditional medicine was changed to illustrate the use of wild species in Eastern Europe.	
Kumagai, Joy	SPM	8	8	214	2	Is there a data deposit package and accomponying data management report 11 associated with this figure? If not, please provide one for transparency and reproducibility.	There is now a reference to the data management report for producing the figure is legend. It is now figure SPM.2.	
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	8	8	206	5 2	It seems that there is inconsistency between the text of A.5 and the eplanation text cl of Figure SPM3, especially in terms of the contribution of sustainable use to SDG2 and SDG3. (see also Upper part of Figure SPM 4 in page 17)	Thank you for your comment. Text was modified to rather highlight the SDGs for which the potential contributions of the sustainable use of wild species are the most overlooked. The design of the figure (now Figure SPM.2) was revised to improve readibility.	
Germany	SPM	8	8	215	5 2	It is generally unclear what the 'proportions of targets' are and why these are 21 differentiated by different browns. If this is not explained it would be better to combine them in each line.	There is now a reference to the data management report for producing the figure in the figure's legend. The legend was also revised to be clearer. Two categories of shades were combined to make the figure easier to read.	
Germany	SPM	8	8	206	5 2	11 Please check if the message of A.5 could be included under A 3.3.	Thank you for your comment. The structure of section A was revised and former message A.5 now reads as A.1.7.	
Germany	SPM	8	8	206	5 2	Both the argument and the illustration are meaningful. In view of the clear referent to the SDGs, consideration should however be given to providing more in-depth information, for example, arguing why exactly the sustainable use of wild species w not considered under a specific target. Also, information is required, why the Isustainable use of wild species relevant to differing degrees for a specific target. How were these percentages calculated/estimated? Otherwise it is not plausible on which basis this assessment is based. In lines 210-211, four SDGs are explicitly mentioned, in line 217 five - please check. Reference for further reading should be provided as well.	species to each SDG in the SPM because that would as make the document very long. However, the full analysis is available in chapter 1, section 1.6 (refered after the sentence in bold). Reference to the data management report detailing how percentages were calculated is also referenced in the figure's legend. Text was modified to transher highlight the SDGs for which the potential contributions of the sustainable use of wild species are the most overlooked. It is now Figure SPM.2.	

Machado, Santiago	1	1	1	1	1	A5. Providing a couple of examples to illustrate this contribution would be very	Thank you for your comment. See Chapter 1 for	
(Mexico)	SPM	8	206	8	214	convenient. How much does it contribute? How?	more details and examples.	
Petrone, Sandra (Mexico)	SPM	8	206	8	214	A5. Perhaps, it could also be noted that local communities are crucial to safeguarding wild populations that are not being used but which serve as genetic reservoir for their "used" relatives (e.g., wild cotton populations that are rarely used harbor genetic diversity not found in cultivars but that must be protected."	Thank you for your comment. While this point was included in our literature review (see Chapter 3), this lid not come out as a critical key finding for the SPM.	
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	8	206	8	214	A5. I suggest that this section emphasizes the issue of safeguards and benefit sharing. Some clear publications in this regard are the Mexican Nationa REDD- Strategy (ENAREDD+) and the State REDD + strategies (subnational governments), as well as some works by Sergio Madrid.	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed in revised message C.1.3.	
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	8	206	8	214	A5. Example: The use and conservation of the axoloti (A. mexicanum) in the canals where chinamperia is made, is a practice that promotes the objectives of the SDG food, water, urbanization. etc.  Zambrano et al 2020 Ecological Restoration	Thank you for this suggestion. It does not seem to require a change of text.	
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	8	215	8	221	A Fig. SPM 3 The alleviation of powerty should be better located in the figure, that is to say that the activities not only of harvesting for food but also as an economic activity are supporting the alleviation of powerty and it is not reflected in the figure	Thank you for your comment. Both dimensions lagged by the reviewer are actually reflected in our assessment of the contribution of wild species to poverty alleviation. See Chapter 1 for more details.	
Barbin, Yves	SPM	!	9 9	24!	5 25	Are the figures for international trade? It would be good to discuss the difficulty for the authorities to monitor the national trade flows for wild medicinal and aromatic plants, in particular in India or finan where it is a ligi issue. These national flows constitute an enormous pressure on the ecology of these plants.	Thank you for your comment. This message was everitten. For discussions on trends in trade for plants in traditional Asian medicine see chapters 3 and 5.	
Belgium	SPM	!	9	24!		In West Africa and in Asia there is a huge trade in animal parts (geckos, snakes, skins, bones, scorpions etc) to "cure" all sorts of ailments. This "medicinal" trade seem to be completely neglected in the assessment, except in more general / generic terms.	Appendix 1 for definition. It is now mentioned in message B.1.4 and is further discussed in Chapter 3.	
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		9 9	25	23	4 Strong heterogeneities taxonomically as well. Overall, groupers and some taxa of sharks and rays are greatly over-exploited.	Thank you for your message. We address this point in messages A.3.2 and B.1.2.	
Bohm, Monika	SPM	,	9 9	22:	3 22	Start section B1 with the headline results from Marsh et al. 2020 and McRae et al. 2020, and insert figures 3.9 and 5.11 from chapter 3 here to illustrate the broad overview of use in global species, and supports the point that the status and trends in the use of wild species are worrying, but situations vary considerably depending on social and ecological contexts (and geographical contexts). This will also integrate more of the excellent figures from chapter 3 into the SPM which is currently a bit light on figures.	Thank you for your comment and the positive feedback on Chapter 3. We choose not to put forward those figures that provide only a partial outlook of the sustainable use of wild species. We created however a synthetic figure, now Figure SPM.	
Brooks, Thomas	SPM		9 9	224	224	Insert "taxonomic" to read "social, taxonomic, and ecological contexts"	Thank you for your comment. Taxonomic differences are included under "ecological".	
Brooks, Thomas	SPM		9 9	3 224	224	It would be really good to insert a data figure here to illustrate this - SPM section B is currently light on figures (and the SPM overall light on data figures). Figure 3 from Marsh et al. ("Prevalence of sustainable and unsustainable use of wild species inferred from the IUCN Bed List", https://www.bionow.org/content/10.1101/2002.01.1.04.36776341) would be an excellent fit; and could be inserted directly here to illustrate exactly the point that "The status of and trend in the use of wild species globally are worrying, but situations vary considerably depending on social and ecological contexts."	Thank you for your comment. We choose not to put forward those figures that provide only a partial outlook of the sustainable use of wild species. We reasted however a synthetic figure, now Figure SPM. 4, based on the findings of Chapter 3.	
Butchart, Stuart	SPM	,	9	22:	3	The section needs a message that supports the general headline "The status of and trends in the use of wild species globally are worrying". You can report that "The Red List index showing the impacts of use indicates that unsustainable use is continuing tredrive species towards extinction more species have been uplisted to categories of higher extinction risk on the IUCN Red List as a result of unsustainable use than have been downlisted to categories of lower risk as a result of susceptible management or controls on use". The index (for each region - Global) is available on the IUCN Red List website (https://www.lucnredistor.or/search, by selecting "Red List indices" under type, and "Impacts of utilisation" under "Thematic" in the left hand side menu.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the heading of message 8.1. Note that our assessment focuses on sustainable use rather than on unsustainable use, which was extensively documented in the IPBES Global Assessment, among other.	
Butchart, Stuart	SPM		9	22!	5	This section needs to refer to bycatch, which remains at unsustainable levels for many seabirds, let alone other groups.	Thank you for your comment. This is now covered in message B.1.2.	
Cascone, Carmela	SPM		9 9	224	224	4 Cultural contexts could also be considered	Thank you for your comment. Cultural context is encompassed in the social dimension.	
Collar, Mark	SPM		9 9	24!	24	7 And what is the principal driver of this increase in demand?	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised accordingly.	
Costello, Mark	SPM	:	9	22:	3	"are worrying" attaches a personal emotional persective that will vary between people. A more factual statement would be stronger. Have not previous IPBES reports and IUCN Red List noteed that species extinctions are increasing in the anthropocene and humanity has altered the planet land, oceans, freshwater and atmosphere in ways unprecedented in the evolution of present life on Earth?	Thank you for your comment. We revised the heading of message 8.1. Note that our assessment focuses on sustainable use rather than on unsustainable use, which was extensively documented in the IPBES Global Assessment, among other.	
Costello, Mark	SPM	,	9	22!	5	This uncritical acceptance of FAO data, which contradicts most of the primary peer reviewed literature and much of Chapter 3, is alarming for an IPBES assessment.	Thank you for your comment. This statement is partly based on biannual FAO reports, which are accepted by the great majority of the scientific community, but also on peer rewiew literature, such as following the community, but also on peer rewiew literature, such as following the community, but also on peer rewiew literature, such as following the community, but also on peer rewiew literature, such as following the community of	

Costello, Mark	SPM	9		228	What are these countries, are they repesentative of global trends, is their data robust 229 to independent analysis or is this echoing what governments and fisheries proponents want us to believe? There is no critical assessment of this in Chapter 3.	Thank you for your comment. This statement is partly based on biannual FAO reports, which are accepted by the great majority of the scientific community, but also on peer rewiew literature, such as (but not limited to) Costello et al., published in 2012 in Science or Hilborn et al., published in 2020 in Proceeding of National Academy of Science, USA. Text in Chapter 3 was revised for the final draft.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	9		231	Yes, but an understatement. Overfishing is still the norm in Europe due to politically set quotas. And why is this alarming situation for the lives of many people only lightly mentioned after the non peer reviewed FAO reference - this perpetuates the 233 hegemony of developed countries wanting to frame their fishery management in a postive light, including its unadmitted impacts on fisheries in tropical and developing countries (eg EU continuing to overfish in Indian Ocean against Indian Ocean countries wishes). That is the problem that IPBES should be putting to the forefiront.	Thank you for your comment. The KM puts forward the results that are better known (in this case there are more data for large scale fisheries) before presenting results that are less well-known (in this case about small-scale fisheries as there is less evidence). It is not to undermine fisheres in developing countries. Please refer to Chapter 3, section 3.3.1.4 for more details on small-scale fishery.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	9		235	Great to see this emphasis on importance of marine and land biodiversity at local community level.	Many thanks for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	9	9	223	The status of and trends in the use of wild species globally are worrying, but 234 situations vary considerably depending on social and ecological contexts:Would it be posssible to give, variation by regions or continents, even in percentage	Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately, this is not possible because of the lack of data.					
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	9	9	228	It would be useful to quickly provide what aspects make a fisheries management 'strong'. Possibly a few key words in brackets would suffice.	Thank you for your comment. See chapters 3 and 6 for details on fisheries management.					
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	9	9	245	Please, if possible, provide numbers and paterns of the international trade in wild medicinal and aromatic plants amongst different regions of the world. Is there a 252 telecoupled effect for this particular type of go	Thank you for your comment. We could not include the requested figures. The link betwen trade and the sustainability of the local use is addressed in the revised version of this message, as well as in message B.2.9.					
France	SPM	9	9	225	In this section and the previous one, there are several times emphasis on fisheries 244 and I wonder why: is it because authors are more familiar with fisheries or because there is a higher threat on fisheries than terrestrial or aerial mammals?	Thank you for your comment. This emphasis was not intended and the SPM was revised to strike a good balance in covering all 5 practices across key messages.					
France	SPM	9	9	228	228 "strong" should be replaced by a less vague adjective	Thank you for your comment. See chapters 3 and 6 for details on fisheries management.					
France	SPM	9	9	241	241 What about the Middle East, they also have inland and coastal fisheries.	Thank you for your comment. We did not review evidence specific to the inland and coastal fisheries of this region. It would have been useful to share relevant references with us.					
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	9	10	245	257 the use of wild plants as food is conspicuously missing	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in section A (messages A.1.1, A.1.2, A.1.4) and further emphasized with the new Box SPM.1.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	224	Clarification required: "Social and ecological" or socioeclogical? (please check with the IPBES glossary).	Thank you for your comment. This can be read as socio-ecological or social-ecological as per in this assessment glossary and as per in the global assessment glossary.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	225		Thank you for your comment. This statement is partly based on biannual FAO reports, which are accepted by the great majority of the scientific community, but also on peer rewiew literature, such as (but not limited to) Costello et al., published in 2012 in Science or Hilborn et al., published in 2020 in Proceeding of National Academy of Science, USA. See Chapter 3 for more details on freshwater and marine fisheries.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	227	"Underfished" is a term that sounds strange and is not well-known. Please explain this term and its implications in the text - does it imply that there are areas that should be fished more? If yes, please explain why, as I doubt that it is straight forward to policy-makers.	Thank you for your comment. See chapter 3 for the definition of FAO's categories on the status of fish stocks.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	229	230 Which countries are meant by "These countries"?	We refer here to the countries mentioned in the previous sentence, i.e., countries with strong fisheries management.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	231	This may represent an inadmissible reverse conclusion: even in regions with 234 extensive management of fish resources, sustainable use is not necessarily given. The conclusion should be revised.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence is not a logical conclusion but rather an empirical assessment. And indeed, in some regions with extensive management there may not be sustainable use, see e.g. Box SPM.4.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	235	This does overlap with A, right? Drawing from the text supporting this heading.  237 should the heading not rather be about whether small scale fisheries is sustainable or not and why it can (not) be judged as such (lacking data, etc.)?	information on status and trends, that is now in message B.1.1.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	235	244 Agreed. See example given under A.4.1	Thank you for your comment, the positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that the message was revised and its information now reads under A.1.1 and B.1.1.					
Germany	SPM	9	9	236	Para A.1 uses the terms "low- and high-income countries" (page 1, L5). This para uses 236 the term "developing countries". Please check, whether terminology needs to be aligned.	Thank you for your comment, we reviewed the SPM throughout to ensure consistency in the use of those terms.					

Germany	SPM	9	9	242	24	This is an important advice - should it be in the header?!	Thank you for your comment. This key message was revised and the point on monitoring, which relates to policy instruments and tools, is now in C.3. We made it more encompassing a message, since it was relevant for other practices than small-scale fishing as well.
Germany	SPM	9	9	245	25	This is indeed a huge problem also for many threatened marine species, such as e.g. seahorses, sea cucumber.	Thank you for your comment. Such use falls under the practice of "fishing" as part of our typology of the use of wild species. See Appendix 1 for definition. It is discussed in Chapter 3.
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	' SPM	9	12	245	32	SPM B.1.3, B.1.4, B.2.2 Did you review literature on the challenges and opportunitie of ABS initiatives under the Nagoya Protocol for wildlife use, demand and management? Some records of access and how they have played out over time can be reviewed in the Nagoya Protocol's Clearing House. Could rules based on the worldview, ethics or moral norms of communities be added after management systems? Institutions are key and the main things that characterise IPLCs, unlike oth societies.	Thank you for your comment. We address agreements such as the Nagoya Protocol in section 3 on policy instruments and tools. See message C.3.2. The role of Customary institutions and governance in
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	9	9	249	25	There is no reference in B1 to exploitation of animals for medicinal reasons, even though B1.3 references such use for plants. This is a significant pressure on populations of a number of highly threaten species (e.g. rhino, pangolin, tiger etc). There is also no reference to exploitation of animals for other cultural reasons in section B1 (e.g. ivory, rhino horn for daggers, and a wide range of species for the petrade, etc)	
Joanne, Perry	SPM	9		228		replace the work heterogeneities with something simpler and more readily understood.	Thank you for your comment. This word seemed acceptable for the other reviewers and we decided to keep it.
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	9		227		There have also been some unsustainable uses by IPLC through history. Where are these mentioned?	Thank you for your comment. This assessment focuses on the sustainable use of wild species rather than the unsustainable use. Please see chapter 1 for discussion on the cases of unsustainable use of wild species by IPICs.
Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	9	9	223	22	This statement contains somewhat vague and subjective wording ("worrying"; "vary considerably"), where more quantitative wording might provide a clearer message.	/ Thank you for your comment. We revised the heading of message B.1.
Magnus, Jessica	SPM	9	9	239	24	What about large-scale (industrial) fisheries which must have a more devastating impact on fish stocks than small-scale fisheries?	Thank you for your comment. We included information on large-scale fisheries in 8.1.1 and 8.1.2. Note that this assessment primary focus is on sustainable use and not unsustainable use.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	9	9	225	23	B.1.1 This section offers support for science-based management as a mechanism no only for ensuring sustainability of harvest but for potentially increasing harvesting potential. Lout also notes the difficulty of assessing stocks where such practices are not operationalized. Thus absence of knowledge and capacity serve to both increase uncertainty and risk. This is important as the disparate capacity of countries to meet global standards for management, monitoring and assessment of wild resources is a major challenge for many relevant conventions.	Thank you for your comment. Here in section B we focus on describing the status and trends in the use of wild species. Please see section C for policy control in the policy for the polic
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	9	10	253	25	B.1.4. A useful reminder of how even long-standing uses may be largely uninformed by science, and even in developed countries which have strong science capacity but have largely not applied it to cosystem components which may not be seen as a meaningful part of the larger economies. Thus timber harvests are attended by science but fungi, a very important harvest for many local communities, are largely absent from forestry research priorities.	inans you ory out comment. Ine positive records:  Is greatly appreciated by the authors. We revised the organization of the key messages and this point is possible to the second of the
Mariño, Juana	SPM	9	11	222	30	Throughout the assessment as well as the SDP "uses" and "practices" of wild species are frequently used in an undifferentiated way, which is confusing for the reader, as 8t happens in these paragraphs, although the title speaks of "uses", the paragraphs refer in many cases more to practices than to uses.	microduction to the sym in wincin we deariny what we mean by "practices" and "uses". We also reviewed wording within the SPM to use those terms consistently with our definitions.
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	9	9	210	21	Add SDGs that relate to poverty & economic development : goal 1, goal 8	Thank you for your comment. Text was modified to rather highlight the SDGs for which the potential contributions of the sustainable use of wild species are the most overlooked. The design of the figure (now Figure SPM.2) was revised to improve readibility.
Rees-Owen, Rhian	SPM	9	9	242	24	It would be useful to set out the kinds of strategies and policies that can make small scale fisheries more sustainable.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	9	9	225	23	This paragraph provides interesting information but is inclusive in the sense that there are no regions and countries mentioned. This makes it impossible to identify where the problems are and thus to solve them. Please mention explicitly the countries and regions where the problems are located.	Thank you for your comment. We provided additional geographical information in the revised version of the SPM.
Scanlon, John	SPM	9	9	225	22	In its most recent report (The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations pointed out that tha 59.6% of fish stocks are "maximally sustainably fished", while 34.2% of stocks are "fished at biologically unsustainable levels". This data suggests that 93.8% of fish stocks are either biologically unsustainable or at their maximum level of exploitation we suggest changing the language used in lines 25-2272 accordingly, so that it matches the words used by FAO and better reflects the seriousness of the crisis we are facing.	within biologically sustainable levels decreased from 90 percent in 1974 to 65.8 percent in 2017 (a 1.1 percent decrease from 1975). With \$6.6 percent

Sellier, Yann	SPM	9	9	245	25	There could be an introduction on the use of fungl and their links with human societies, notably by developing examples concerning the links between fungl and human health (only one among many other: the example of pen	Thank you for your comment. We chose not to over- emphasize fungi compared to alge and plants but see Chapter 3 for further details on the use of fungi for medicine. We thank the reviewer for the additional reference but did not include it since we already had enough evidence pointing to the same direction.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	9	10	253	25	More information is needed on the impact of pesticide use (particularly plant protection products) and on the physico-chemical balance of soils (see e.g. Griffith, G. W., J. P. G., Gamarra, E. N. Holden, D. Mitchel, A. Graham, D. A. Evans, S. E. Evans, C. Aron, M. E. Noordelloos, P. M. Kirk, S. L. N. Smith, R. G. Woods, A. D. Hale, G. L. Easton, D. A. RaktowskiVSky, D. P. Stevens, H. HalbewBwalts. 2013. — The international conservation importance of Wielsh 'waxcap' grassland. Mycosphere, 4 (S). Edition en ligne, D. 969–984 or https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael-Castellano-3/publication/234837911_Reactions_of_Mycorrhizal_Fung_and_Mycorrhiza_Formaton_to_Pesticides.pdf), whether in crops or in forests.	Thank you for raising this point. The assessment focuses on the sustainability of direct use (see Chapter 1 for more details about the scope of the assessment). However, we do address the impact of environmental conditions, including those derived from agriculture practices, on the sustainability of the use in Chapter 4.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	9	9	222	22	Rephrase: "What is the status of wild species and their use?" The status of wild 2 species should be presented as well as the use of wild species. Both are equally important in order to show the importance of sustainable approaches.	Thank you for your comment. We did not take this comment into account as this assessment focuses on the sustainable use of wild species. The status of wild species was documented in many other pieces of work, including the IPBES Global Assessment.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	9	9	223		This part B of the SPM should more explicitly present paragraphs both on the status 3 and trends of wild species as well as the status and trends of wild species uses. See above.	Thank you for your comment. We focus here on the status and trends in the use of wild species, not the status and trends of wild species themselves as the latter was document in IPBES Global Assessment.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	9	9	223	22	Use of the term "worrying" may seem vague. Perhaps rephrase to: "The status and trends of wild species globally are unsustainable, but"	Thank you for your comment. We revised the heading of message 8.1 heading of message 8.1.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	9	9	224	22	Insert a parapraph on the overall global status of wild species and their use, before Spresenting particular numbers on fishing. WWF Living Planet Report provides a good reference.	Thank you for your comment. We choose not to put forward those figures that provide only a partial
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	9	9	235	24	4 Text in bold belongs perhaps in Part A, while the remaining text belongs in B.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message fully. Part of its information now reads in message fully. Part of its information now reads in message A.1.1.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	9	9	245	25	2 The importance of wild species for medicinal purpuses should be presented in Part A	Thank you for your comment. This is now addressed
Stott, Andrew	SPM	9	9	223	22	4 The term 'worrying' seems rather imprecise.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the heading of message B.1.
Stott, Andrew	SPM	9	9	253	25	These threats are not limited to fungi. Similar statements are not provided for other taxonomic groups? Corals may be another group that should be highlighted?	Thank you for raising this point. We revised the wording of the message now in 8.1.3 to focus on
Torre-Marin Rando, Amor	SPM	9	9	238	24	many small-scale fisheries have been considered to be unsustainable: are small scale fisheries unsustainable or are industrial fisheries having a very strong impact or the sustainability of small-scale fisheries? I think the latter is a very important issue that does not seem to be mentioned.	Chapter 3, section 3.3.1.4.1. There is not a major or unique cause for this global unsustainability of small-scale fisheries, but rather various and often multple causes, which are described in details in this section.
Torre-Marin Rando, Amor	SPM	9	9	249	25	Social media and influencers may have a strong impact on the demand of wild specie 2 for cosmetic, medicinal or ornamental use and as super foods. This will aslo apply to animals and their use as pets	Chapter 4.
United States of America	SPM	9	9	225	22	This is a misleading statistic — this is MARINE fisheries only. Note that it is not 7 possible to estimate inland fisheries this way but that does not mean that they are not at risk.	Thank you for your comment. We clarified that the figures relate to "marine wild fish stocks" in the revised version of the SPM.
United States of America	SPM	9	9	245	25	Request more detail on the current sustainability of the harvesting of wild medicinal and anomatic plants. As currently writen, this section implies that all practices are presently sustainable, only indicating that future actions may result in unsustainable lanvesting. More detail also requested on " new technologies [] employed to increase the volume of the harvest or result in damage to plant parts What are these technologies and what is the likelihood that they will be employed to harvest wild plants?	Thank you for your comment. We did not provide
White, Michael	SPM	9	9	249	25	Also impacts of climate change, in particular higher levels of ultraviolet radiation 2 caused by degradation of stratospheric ozone layer, leading to pollen sterility or loss of plant tissue	sustainable use of wild species.
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	9	9	223	22	Please include a paragraph outlining the status of sustainable use in the context of animal welfare and intrinsic value. I know this was not included in the analysis as stated in Chapter 1, page 25, yet at the very least there should be a mention that this is an area that could greatly impact use practices and needs consideration and furthe examination. Please refrain, though, from referring to moral and welfare considerations as "challenges for scientific based policymaking" as was done in Chapter 4, page 223, Line 8460-8462 (see our comments for that too) - that was an erroneous comment that should be avoided.	Thank you for your comment. While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incroprotated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not identified in the scoping report for the sustainable use assessment and is not dealt with in any detail in this assessment. Nevertheless, his sue would deserve a dedicated assessment.

Yashphe, Shira	SPM		9	9 250	25	52 Please include mention of climate change as an impacting factor apart from the already mentioned technological factors.	Thank you for your comment. Messages B.2.2 and B.2.3 address the impact of climate change on the sustainable use of wild species.					
						B.1.1. Relatively few fisheries have data to assess whether they are overfished. For	Thank you for your comment. This statement is partly based on biannual FAO reports, which are accepted by the great majority of the scientific					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)  Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	9	225	9	234	what should be mediated.	community.  Thank you for your comment. We address					
Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	9	245	9	252	Consider information regarding the new scheme of ABS under Nagoya Protocol, related to the use of genetic resources from wild species.	agreements such as the Nagoya Protocol in section 3 on policy instruments and tools. See message C.3.2.					
						B.1.3 The ecological sustainability of wild plant and resin gathering if a function of harvest It remains to consider the socioeconomic sustainability, which depends on fair prices for producers and the elimination of as many intermediaries as possible. Device	Thank you for your comment. We prefer to keep the original wording, as sustainable use is conceptualized within social-ecological systems and does not have					
Mexico	SPM	9	245	9	252	mechanisms to increase the income of rural people.	solely an ecological dimension.					
Mexico	SPM		245		252	B.1.3 Encourage collectors' cooperatives, which allow adding added value to medicinal plants and resins, or, where appropriate, negotiate the price with private companies	Thank you for your comment. While we do not explicitely mention cooperatives in the SPM, their operating mode is described in section C on policy instruments and tools. See message C.1.3, and Chapter 4 for further details on cooperatives.					
Benitez, Esteban		9		9			Thank you for your comment. We included examples of the uses triggering this increase in demand for					
(Mexico)	SPM	9	249	9	251	Include examples.	algae, fungi and plants.  Thank you for your comment. This is flagged in the					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	q	223	9	224	B. Uses of wild species are terribly unknown, still poorly studied.	knowledge gaps table in Appendix III. However, there is also a wealth of existing knowledge on which we could build our assessment.					
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	q	222	18	522	B. Sometimes we are more focused on documenting misfortune than on finding management answers that are useful to decision makers and policy makers.	Thank you for your comment. The purposes of sections C and D in the SPM are to provide options and outlooks for policymakers.					
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	g	222	18	522	B. One of the main problems is the LACK OF LAW APPLICATION at a global level.	Thank you for your comment. Areas to improve law enforcement are discussed under revised messages C.2.4 and D.1.3.					
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	9	222	18	522	B. There may be very well documented cases, but generally very little is known. But it addition, the little that is known is not, in my opinion, adequately monitored, it is not reported prompthy, and the reports that exist are not verifiable. This is perhaps the Great Vold at his point.	Thank you for your comment. This is flagged in the knowledge gaps table in Appendix III. However, there is also a wealth of existing knowledge on which we could build our assessment. The shortcomings of current monitories are presented in B.3 and ontions					
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	9	222	18	522	B. The document is quite technical. It should probably have to be tailored (key messages) to different audiences, but it should be ensured that this version includes the most important points.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the document, based on the feedback from our varied audience during the SPM external review.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	9	222	18	522	B. One of the conceptual problems facing the various powers is that the benefits of wildlife conservation are always diffuse (it benefits us all without our realizing it) and long-term. Also that it is associated with groups that have less power in rural areas. While its destruction generates tangible (economic) and short-term benefits and is carried out by groups of high economic and political power. Good management tools have to consider this when generating public protection policies.	Thank you for your comment. We discuss this issue in the typical case of global trade. See revised message B.2.9. See also messages C.1.2 and C.2.2, among other.					
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	B1. There is an intrinsic difference between subsistence and commercial hunting that should be highlighted; including them together in the analysis makes it difficult to understand the problem.	Thank you for your comment. As we cover all practices equally, regardless of the end uses, it makes sense to cover terrestrial animal harvesting, including hunting, in one block. However, we qualify differently the issues regarding subsistence and recreational hunting. See revised message B.1.4.					
Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	B1. Lack of information on biological fishing species limits their regulation.	Thank you for your comment. We flag the knowledge gaps identified for fishing in the knowledge gaps table (see Appendix III).					
Domínguez, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	Example: Cases where there is uncontrolled extraction of wild species and these activities are not regulated but at the same time they generates benefits (profits) for the families of the communities (eg. some orchids, mosses during Christmas season, froga as food for reptiles in pet stores, etc.).	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Escobar, Elva						B1. There are gaps in the governance and management of the oceans, including the lack of compliance with international agreements such as the reduction of noise	Thank you for your comment. We only address here direct use of wild species. Therefore, reduction of marine noise and wider environmental management are out of scope of the assessment.					
(Mexico) Escobar, Elva	SPM	9	223	11	305	under water to avoid damage to marine life.  B1. Risk analysis for new tourism and management projects in protected areas lack support and baseline in aquatic, coastal and marine systems, which affects marine	Thank you for your comment. The risks caused by tourism pressure on species are discussed under					
(Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	and aquatic life.  B1. An example is the tourist use of marine protected areas which entail daily trips in	revised message B.1.8.					
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	speedboats and cruises of people to the Islands, affecting marine life with noise, especially marine mammals, turtles and risk of collision with migratory pelagic species, which which is not reflected in the management plan since it only mentions the island.	Thank you for your comment. The risks caused by tourism pressure on species are discussed under revised message B.1.8.					
Navarrete, Francisco (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	B1. It is necessary to consider the cultural and economic variables, in addition to the social and ecological ones.	Thank you for your comment. Cultural and economic drivers are included in the social component of systems.					
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Pérez-Gil Salcido,	SPM		223	11	305	B1. The wide mosaic of uses is not all regulated (therefore no information is collected) Regulation and norms are local / traditional customary or regulation and formal norms (requirement of permits).	Thank you for your comment. Those points are discussed in sections C and D of the revised SPM.	
Ramón (Mexico)	SPIVI	9	223	11	303		Thank you for your comment. Areas to improve law enforcement are discussed under revised messages C.2.4 and D.1.3. The point on criminal activities and	
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	B1. Common denominator is the lack of law enforcement and the links that have developed between other organized crime activities and the illegal use of Wildlife. B1.1 did not see examples or information related to the use of birdlife (in the	Illegal use of wild species is discussed under message	
Salazar, Aleiandra						executive summaries). But birds are very important culturally, as food, recreation, e and are relevant for their broad migration patterns that require international		
(Mexico) Salazar, Alejandra	SPM	9	223	11	305	coordination.  B1. The data in Chapter 3 that small scale fisheries support over 90% of the 120	more details.  Thank you for your comment. This figure is now	
(Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	million people engaged in capture fisheries globally is omitted.  B1. Regulating the use and exploitation of wildlife in maritime areas is essential for	presented in revised message A.1.1.	
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	9	223	11	305	conservation in the short, medium and long terms. It is essential to prioritize the us and sustainable exploration of marine biodiversity within international regulations, especially in international waters. It is crucial to ensure that sustainable use assessments through green stamps are properly applied. Especially in large-scale fisheries.		
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)		0	223	11	305	B1. The main document mentions gaps in regional fisheries information, but there is	Thank you for your comment. The point highlighted by the reviewer is encompassed in the knowledge [85] agas table (Appendix III) as a gap on fishing production, consumption and trade statistics.	
		9	223	11	305	also a gap in the geography of use (consumption) of fishery products.  81. In relation to fishing, in general this section is very focused on indigenous communities, however, the greatest use of wild species, and therefore of biodiversity, is given by industrial fishing. This type of fishing has a strong interaction	Thank you for your comment. Key figures in revised in message B.1.1 come from large-scale fisheries.	
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico) Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)		3	223	11	305	with ecosystems, therefore, with biodiversity.  B1. The geography of the use of fishery products must be considered, there are places of origin and there are places of consumption, there is not only subsistence use in some indigenous communities.	Thank you for your comment. Revised message A.1.1 now highlights that small-scale fisheries contribute to people's subsistence on all continents.	
Belgium	SPM	1		2		use in some intogenous communities.  Maybe stressing that we talk about wild wood. Because timber of cultivated wood such as Eucotyptus is another issue, both in the South and in the North (e.g. in Portugal, but also the coniferous forests in Germany).	Thank you for your comment. The assessment and the SPM only look at the use of wild species and therefore, in this case, of wild wood. See Chapter 1, the definition of wild species is further explored in section 1.3.2. 2.	
Belgium	SPM	1	0	2	38	Not only in tropical countries but also in other countries. See deforestation in the Carpathians in Romania, in the primary forest of Bielowicka in Poland. See the loggin in the boreal forests of USA and Canada.	rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7.	
Botzas, Julie	SPM	1	0	11 2	90 2	Sugested addition: "Reducing damage to forest soils, microorganisms, flora and fauna through reduced"  Important to include soil microorganisms (bacteria + fungi), as they are also affecte by unsustainable timber harvesting. See FAD Report on the State of knowledge of soloidversity thru/jowws-fao org/documents/card/en/c/cb1928en section 4.2.1.		
Brooks, Thomas	SPM	1	0	10 2	54 2	Edit "nearly 20% of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List threatened and near threatened species are directly threatened by hunting" to read something like "nearly 20% of threatened and near threatened species from taxonomic groups comprehensively assessed for the IUCN Red List are directly threatened by hunting". This change in wording is important, because the OVERALL of threatened species which are threatened by hunting is 45% (because there are thousands of threatened plant species assessed for the Red List which are not in comprehensively assessed groups.		
Cascone, Carmela	SPM	1	0	10 2	36 2	66 Cascade use of wood could be a topic to evaluate	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 3, section 3.3.4 for more details about the uses of wood and cases of the same wood used for multiple uses.	
Cevallos, Gabriella	SPM	1	0	10 2	78 2	Goncerning the statement: "common globally", a quantitative precision would be useful. What proportion is it?	Thank you for your comment. We added a sentence to specify this. This message now reads under 8.1.6.	
Collar, Mark	SPM	1	0	10 2	38 2	By low financial returns, what do we really mean here? That it is costly to implemen the guidelines in comparison with not? or that there isn't yet a premium market By price for a verified, sustainably sourced timber in comparison with that which isn't? And a lower price relative to tropic wood? Also needs to consider regulation and enforcement, and demand management.	Thank you for your comment. This message was	
Costello, Mark	SPM	1	0	2	50 2	the phrase "vary enormously, from negative to neutral to positive" makes the "well 55 established" meaningless. It should be deleted. This paragraph shuld be reprhased with more objective statements. As in the last sentence (lines 263-265		
Costello, Mark	SPM	1	0	2	37	There is also a widespread problem of traceability of not only wood products, but fish. Numerous studies now show fraudulent mislabelling of fish in markets and restaurants that compromise informed consumer choices. I think this has been overlooked in Chapter 3.	Thank you for your comment. Traceability issues are discussed briefly in Chapters 3, 4 and 6.	
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	1	0	10 2		the IPBES classification of drivrs, these are included in land use/land cover change.	wording of the drivers. They are now listed in	
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	1	0	10 2	53 2	Perhaps add in parenthesis some examples of the 301 mammal species endangered by hunting	rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.	
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	1	0	10 2	76 2	77 Mention some examples of big-bodied species hunted	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter  3 for details on species hunted depending on the location of the use.	

European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	10	10	287	290	Please, if possible, provide numbers and paterns of the international trade in tropical wood amongst different regions of the world. Is there a telecoupled effect for this particular type of goods?	Thank you for your comment. We did not review such evidence. Please see Chapter 3 (Table 3.1) for key figures on logging. Telecoupled effects are discussed in key message 8.2.9.				
Fleming, Vin	SPM	10	10	261	261	This sentence implies that over-hunting is taking place "due to lack of knowledge or monitoring." However, it is not clear that it his lack of knowledge etc is always or even the actual root cause of over-hunting - it is more likely to be driven by other factors (demand etc). Suggest the text: "due to lack of knowledge or monitoring' is deleted. The sentence makes sense without it. And the lack of knowledge or monitoring is probably more of an obstacle to putting in place better measures to manage hunting than to causing over-hunting in the first place. The focus of the sentence isn't why overhunting in the first place. The focus of the sentence isn't why overhunting takes place so it isn't imperative to have it included.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.				
France	SPM	10	10	269	269	The text does not express clearly enough whether wild meat includes fish meat.  Maybe it worth to be clarified if we only consider terrestrials here.	Thank you for your comment. For the purpose of this assessment, we discuss the use of marine mammals under the practice of "fishing", "hunting" refering here only to terrestrial animals. See full rationale in the definition of fishing in section 1.3.4 in Chapter 1. This definition is also added in Appendix I of the revised SPM text.				
France	SPM	10	10	282	282	For example near National Parks, where people can not access forests anymore Which highlights the paradox between conservation and sustainable development for local communities.	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text.				
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	10	10	272	277	Selective hunting also has genetic effects - these should be included in the chapter and raised here. Example references include https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2008.02.008 https://doi.org/10.1013/jns.0901069106, https://doi.org/10.1111/eva.13178, but note https://doi.org/10.1033/jmammal/gyy138	Thank you for raising this point. We cover this in Chapter 3 but did not make a key message out of it as we did not identify it as a priority message for the SPM.				
Germany	SPM	10	10	256	257	Please clarify: Silviculture is basically linked to successfully raising wooden plants (trees), so the link to fungi and collecting plants is not directly evident.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.3.				
Germany	SPM	10	10	256	257	Please check, this may rather fit to section C: What promotes the sustainable use of wild species?	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.3.				
Germany	SPM	10	10	260		Rather unclear what is meant by "overhunting" here. Please define.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.				
Germany	SPM	10	10	266	277	Again this refers to hunting for food purposes. Other types of hunting practices (e.g. trophy hunting) are ignored. However "selective hunting" is addressed. It is recommended to add a paragraph on types of hunting and relevant pros and cons (e.g. carnivore densities are in many cases reduced by other types of hunting than subsistence hunting).	Thank you for raising this point. We address other uses associated with hunting under 8.1.4 in the revised version of the SPM.				
Griffin, Cy	SPM	10	10	260	262	FACE (European Federation for Hunting and Conservation) does consider importance of empowering local communities and respect for regional cultures. I do not understand how a conclusion to the contrary has been reached. FACE has given long standing support for local decision making and respect for cultural hertige related to hunting. Evidence can be provided on request. The statement on the Carpathian convention should also be verified.	Thank you for your comment, but we can see no connection between the highlighted text and the comment, so we are unable to respond appropriately.				
Harouni, Coralie (CITES)	SPM	10	10	258	277	We would welcome the inclusion of a brief discussion on poaching and its impact in these paragraphs. Poaching significantly differs from over-hunting in that it is an illegal practice -whereas overhunting can occur under legality.	Thank you for your comment. We include this issue when mentionning the variety of legal contexts in which hunting does occur. Legal and illegal uses are addressed in message 8.2.10.				
Joanne, Perry	SPM	10		290		refers to "from increased markets", is this both domestic and or global, if so it would be clearer to state both. In further chapters you talk about globalisation and the distance between markets and impacts. It would be good to also include some rhetoric on that in this para as it is one of the key drivers of unsustainable use and the hidden impacts of consumption by decoupled and distant markets forces.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7. Telecoupled effects are discussed in key message B.2.9.				
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	10	10	266	277	B.1.6. The summary of ecological interactions which attend both subsistence and commercial hunting is a useful reminder of the complexity of this activity and surgulasio implicates a need for more ecosystem based research of hunting's impacts. However, lost in the dichotomy of subsistence versus commercial hunting in the enormous amount of 'recreational hunting' that occurs and which also provides large volumes of meat as well as making other significant contributions to economies and livelihoods. The issue of subsistence versus commercial and the definitions of both are likely dealt with in earlier chapters	Thank you for the positive feedback, it is greatly appreciated by the authors. We revised the previous message on hunting that now reads under 8.1.4. It covers subsistence and commercial hunting and the drivers affecting the sustainability of both uses. See Chapter 3 for more details.				
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	10	10	278	286	B.1.7 Harvesting and burning wood for heat remains an important activity for may rural communities, especially, even in developed countries.	Thank you for your comment. The final version of the SPM states that "Logging for energy is prevalent globally, but reliance on wood for heating and cooking is highest in developing countries" which does not exclude developed countries.				
Mariño, Juana	SPM	10	11	290	292	Reducing damage to forest soils, flora, and fauna through reduced impact timber harvesting contributes to sustainable timber harvesting seems unquestionable, the important thing is to establish how to achieve it, focusing on the mentioned drivers.	Thank you for your comment. The principles and conditions for the sustainable use of wild species, including selective logging, are discussed in section C of the SPM.				
Parrotta, John (IUFRO)	SPM	10	10	287	288	Suggest adding "unsustainable and" before "illegal timber-harvesting" in the headline message, as this is a better reflection of the actual situation and relevant text in Chapter 3 (esp. 3.3.4).					
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	10	10	258	265	The paragraph talks about negative, neutral and even positive impacts yet closes in a very unbalanced fashion talking about risks and threats imposed by hunting to a list of species, this paragraph MUST conclude presenting at least figures for the positive impacts, well established and many in fact.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.				
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Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	10	10	266	268	As said before, I think this is perhaps average "globally" and must be indicated for it is not the case in some regions.	tor more details. The key message nigningnts some cases where this is not true (e.g., small band societies).	
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	10	10	231	232	Is it possible to name which regions have the least fisheries management measures?	Thank you for your comment. See chapters 3 and 6 for details on fisheries management.	
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	10	10	246	246	Is the public demand global?	Thank you for your comment. The message was revised to reflect better that the increasing demand for wild algae, fungi and plants is indeed global.	
Richards, Phillippa	SPM	10	10	272	277	Also indirect effects on wild species due to commercial hunting e.g. grouse moors and peat burning	This assessement looks only at the sustainability of the species harvesting process, in order to keep the scope of the assessment manageable. We therefore do not look at the sustainability of the whole value chain and wider environmental impacts of species use.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	10	10	263	265	It would be very instructive to specify in which countries and regions the 301 mammals and almost 20% of the IUCN Red List are threatened by hunting.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.4.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	10	10	267		Specify which "large-bodied (> 30 kg)" animals are hunted.	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 3 for details on species hunted depending on the location of the use.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	10	10	285	200	A reference to the chapter on which this conclusion is based should be included at the end of the statement.	Thank you for your comment. This point is made in Chapter 3, section 3.4.4.2 (same as the last section mentionned in brackets).	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	10	10	287		It should be clarified who (countries, international organisations or treaties, etc.) formulates and disseminates these guidelines for sustainable timber harvesting, as depending on the legal status of these guidelines it can be deduced whether they are implemented or not.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7.	
Sellier, Yann	SPM	10	10	258		There should be a point on the issue of armed conflicts that have a negative impact on large mammal populations (e.g. in Africa, Guillaume Blanc's work on the Invention of Green Colonialism): it would be interesting to integrate this into the SPM.	Thank you for your comment. Armed conflicts actually impact the sustainability of the use of all taxa. See Chapter 4 for more details.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	10	10	261	263	The SPM would benefit from including also references where overhunting is found primarily due to hunting for food supply, not only overhunting due to lack of knowledge and monitoring. In addition, governance is fundamental.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	10	10	263		Perhaps present also the percentage number, not only 301. In addition, the percentage 20%, is that 20% of what? Does it include only hunable species, all species, only animal species? Perhaps make this more explicit.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	10	10	278		Perhaps be careful with stating that timber harvesting for energy is sustainable at a global and national scale if eveidence is incomplete. Make more clear what this means if included.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.6.	
Shono, Kenichi	SPM	10	10	287	290	Illegal logging is a governance issue that cannot be resolved by disseminating harvesting guidelines. Legal harvesting would likely be done following national codes of practive for harvesing while illegal forms of logging would likely be unconcerned about environmental impacts. However, the question of profitability of RIL is not what drives illegal logging. I suggest to reformulate this paragraph.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7.	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	10	10	266	277	No reference here to marine mammals - cetaceans and seals etc	Thank you for your comment. For the purpose of this assessment, we discuss the use of marine mammals under the practice of "fishing", "hunting" refering here only to terrestrial animals. See full rationale in the definition of fishing in section 1.3.4 in Chapter 1. This definition is also added in Appendix I of the revised SPM text.	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	10	10	278	286	This seems an over simplification of a very complex issue regarding emissions and bioenergy. Not sure where the line is drawn between species assemblages (forests) and individual wild species?	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.6. This assessment focuses on species rather than ecosystems, so we discuss the sustainability of the use of a given species when such species are targeted in logging. However, some of the evidence we reviewed discuss will do rests in general and do not single out species. Please see chapter 3 for more details.	
Taki, Hisatomo	SPM	10	10	288	288	It is focused on "in tropical countries", but I can assume that illegal timber-harvesting	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7.	
United States of America	SPM	10	11	256	257	of wild species is increasing even in other parts of world.  This sentence was already covered in A.2.3. Suggest keeping it in only one place to avoid dualication.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.3.	
United States of America	SPM	10	10	258		avoid objectation.  Although it appears later in the SPM, this paragraph warrantes a reference to poaching (and trafficking more broadly) in the discussion of the threats/challenges posed by wildlife hunting and consumption. Poaching - whether of completely protected species or the overharvesting of regulated species - undermines sustainable hunting and consumption, and would recommend a sentence to this effect. The subsequent paras on timber (8.1.8) reflect the links between legal and illegal timber trade.	Thank you for your comment. The final key message  B.1.4 does state that "Globally, populations of many terrestrial animals are declining due to unsustainable use," and we address the isuse of "selective hunting" in the final key message B.1.5 of the SPM. Moreover, illegal terrestrial animal harvesting and trade are addressed in B.2.1 zand box SPM.2, and more extensively in Chapter 3, section 3.3.3.2.	
United States of America	SPM	10	10	279	282	More accurate to say "Timber harvesting for energy CAN BE sustainable at global an national scales []" Perhaps worth noting that 'sustainability' is not well defined internationally when it comes to biomass, certainly on the climate emissions issue.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.6. Note that here we do not discuss sustainability as a broad principle but the sustainability of the use. This is clarified in the introduction we added in the revised version of the SPM.	

United States of America	SPM	1	10 1	1 28	7 29	Sustainabilty shouldn't be conflated with legality, suggest reframing as "Despite the formulation and dissemination of guidelines for legal and sustainable timber harvesting, or unsustainable timber harvesting, or wild species, including illegal 92 harvesting, is increasing in tropical countries. This trend is due to a number of reasons, including increased market demand for tropical wood and relatively low financial returns on implementing guidelines." This is a better reflection of the actual situation and relevant text in Chapter 3 (esp. 3.3.4).	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.7.	
Venier, Lisa	SPM	1	10 1	0 27	8 28	Bioenergy from wood is increasing in importance. In Canada, coal fired electricity as plants are being replaced by wood burning. In Canada we are also exporting wood pellets to Europe to meet RED energy requirments. This ongoing transition should be highlighted as it may result in increased use of harvest to supply energy	Thank you for your comment. This is discussed in messages D.1.2 and D.1.3.	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	1	10 1	0 27	7 27	Inner is room to ado a paragraph in detween these two lines that discusses another aspect of "current status of sustainable use", namely that of the impact of trophy hunting on wild populations. Trophy hunting has been shown to cause negative ecological impacts for the target species such as latered age/sex structures, social disruption, deleterious genetic effects, and even population declines in the event of excessive off-takes, as well as threaten the conservation and influence the behavior of non-target species. It also suffers from corruption and the lack of funds being received by indigenous communities. Finally, many communities wiew it as a colonial practices that conflicts with their way of life.  References:  Milner, JM, Nilsen, EB, Andreassen, HP (2007). "Demographic side effects of selective hunting in ungulates and carnivores". Conservation Biology. 21 (1): 36–47.  Rasmussen, HB, Otello, JB, Wittmeyer, G, Siegiamund, HR, Arctander, P, Vollrath, F, Teb al. (2007). "Age- and tactic-related paternity success in male African elephants".  Behavioral Ecology. 19 (1): 9–15. Lindsey, PA; Balme, GA; Funston, P; Henschel, P; Hunter, L; Madzikanda, H; et al. (2013).  Soglohossou, E A; Bauer, H; Loveridge, A; Funston, P; De Snoo, GR; Sinsin, B; et al. (2014). "Social structure of lions (Panthera leo) is affected by management in Pendjar Biosphere Reserve, Benin". PLOS ONE. 9 (1): 1.  Crosmary, W-G; Loveridge; Ndaimani, H; Lebel, S; Booth, V; Cóte, SD; et al. (2013).  Trophy hunting in Africa: long-term trends in antelope horn size". Animal Conservation. 16 (6): 648–60.  Nuzzo, MC, Traill, LW (2013). "What 50 years of trophy hunting records illustrate for hunted African elephant and bovid populations". African Journal of Ecology, 52 (2): 250–253.	Thank you for raising this point. We have reviewed several of those cases in Chapter 3 and 4 but also noted that there is no strong trend coming from the literature. We highlight this as a knowledge gap in Appendix III.	
Benitez, Esteban						B.1.5. These types of propositions, present throughout the document, are very uninformative, it is suggested to be much more specific, so that the differences are	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.4.	
(Mexico)	SPM	10	258	10	265	highlighted.  The paragraph talks about negative, neutral and even positive impacts yet closes in a	rewritten and now reads unique 6.1.4.	
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	10	258	10	265	very unbalanced fashion talking about risks and threats imposed by hunting to a list of species, this paragraph MUST conclude presenting at least figures for the positive impacts, well established and many in fact.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.1.4.	
Murillo, Fridaa (Mexico)	SPM	10	260	10	263	B1. Line 261- "due to the lack of knowledge or monitoring, varying degrees of hunting pressure often" add the issue of the lack of training on the knowledge of the population status of the species.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under 8.1.4. The point on knowledge and indirectly, training, is addressed under C.3.	
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	10	266	10	268	As said before, I think this is perhaps average "globally" and must be indicated for it is not the case in some regions.	Thank you for your comment. Our message is as specific as the evidence we reviewed. See Chapter 3 for more details. The key message highlights some cases where this is not true (e.g., small band societies).	
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico)	SPM	10	266	10	277	B.1.6 include in the analysis the impact of the capture of live animals for corral and as companion animals and ceremonial uses.	Thank you for your comment. Note that for the purpose of this assessment, coral use is addressed under "fishing" (except when it relates to observation as a non-extractive practice). See definition now in Appendix I. As a general principle, we do not deal with specific species in the SPM beyond some illustrative examples. The very large number of species used across the world could not be truly reflected in the limited space offered by the SPM.	
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	10	266	10	277	B1. Message B.1.6 reflects a bias in the vision, there is an emphasis to see with Africa optics and commercial hunting, it is not exactly like that in the case of Mesoamerica, the pieces that make the largest volume are smaller, see the case of pigeons, chicks, ducks, rabibits.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the text of the message that now reads under 8.1.5 but kept the emphasis on large manmals, even if they may be relatively smaller in size in the Americas. See Chapter 3 for the underlying evidence and more details on the warrety of species hunted across different regions of the world.	
Jiménez, Raquel						B1. In point B.1.8. "guidelines" are mentioned, it would be relevant to include here examples of guidelines for the reader's reference and include the specific topics in	Thank you for your comment. This message was	
(Mexico)	SPM	10	287	11	292	which these guidelines exist.	rewritten and now reads under 8.1.7.	

Alphonse, Chief Joe	SPM	11	12	309	345	SPM B2.1 and B.2.2 Our role is to protect and fight for the survival and protection of our cultures and lifestyle. The community of Tsilhqot'in won aboriginal title in 2014, which provides a starting point from which to push for our values to be incorporated into government haws and policies, for example to bring back salmon. Until recently they had the most consistent sockeye salmon run on the Fraser River, and the furthest travelling steelhead trout. The woodland caribou, the most southerly woodland caribou in the world, was on the brink of extinction. Moose populations are depleting, Government policies are not doing a good job of managing natural resources. When salmon goes, we lose our ability to share our knowledge and pass our teachings to the next generation, and with that goes our language, our laws and our sense of being. So the community are passionate about continuing to enjoy their territories, and will fight fiercely to protect their resources. They are happy to share the resources, but others coming into their territories strive to keep mining companies out of their territories to ensure clean water. Without clean water you cannot have healthy fish stocks. Money does not govern their culture. The most important thing is making sure they have a healthy food source.	Thank you for your comments. We reached many conclusions similar to your points, that are presented in key messages A.3.3, B.2.6 and messages under C.3.					
Belgium	SPM	11	12	322	345	The way this paragraph is phrased gives the feeling that the indigenous cultures and systems are somehow fixed in time. They are, like all other cultures and systems, constantly evolving and even being modernized in the more recent decades/years. Hast this been considered when making these statements about It Au and indigenous people? Can we say these are still true for all of them? Would their management systems, principles, customary rights would still be as valued, considered, supported if these were to change?	Thank you for your comment. We have now added wording to highlight the dynamic and adaptive nature of ILK under section C.3.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	11	11	298	299	Species rich — and also high biomass of species, even if somewhat less species rich. Tropical savannahs tend to have higher tourism rates than tropical forests due to wildlife spectacles.	Thank you for your comment. "Wild species-rich countries" designates here species diversity and abundance alike. See Chapter 3 for more details. This point was moved to revised key message A.1.6.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	11	11	310	311	Unsustainability also due to changing technologies, from metal rather than wooden spears to firearms and wire snares, and loss of ability of many communities to move locations periodically.	Thank you for this comment. This is addressed in messages such as B.1.3 and D.1.3.					
Botzas, Julie	SPM	11	11	317	318	Suggested addition: "The long history of uses of wild animals, fungi, bacteria and plants"	Thank you for this comment. We decided not to include bacteria in the scope of this assessment and therefore did not review evidence on the sustainability of their use.					
China	SPM	11	11	293	305	What is the impact of isolation on activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic?	Thank you for your comment. This point is now covered in message A.1.6.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	11		315		how much of Marine Protected Areas are associated with Indigenous people? A major driver for MPA in Pacific Islands and SE Asia is to ensure food security by preventing industrial fishing.	Thank you for your comment. While we do not have data on this specific point, the idea is addressed in message C.1.2. See Chapter 3 for more details on the relationship between industrial and small-scale fishing.					
Cowell, Carly	SPM	11	11	293	305	I agree with this assessment however given the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic this model should be revisited as physical visits to protected areas etc may be drastically reduced in the future and previous levels of benefit no longer achieved	Thank you for your comment. This point is now covered in message A.1.6.					
Daguitan, Florence	SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM B. 2.2 Great point from Prasert - that our marketable products can ensure sustainability and carry the stories of our culture of sustainability to others	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this part was rewritten and now reads under messages A.3.3, B.2.6 and messages under C.3.					
Daguitan, Florence	SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM B.2.2 Comment on case study of Rattan and strong customary laws and governance. There are communities in the Philippines with strong customary laws for not just rattan but the whole of the watershed system, with a very minimal human intervention in the watershed system, so pollinators and other wildlife are being protected by the customary governance. Because of socio-economic and ecclogical pressures, IPLCs in the Philippines also enter into commodification and this is happening when our customary governance has weakened. Does the assessment look at whether IPLCs have regulatory mechanisms for marketing wild species?	Thank you for your comment. We decided to remove the rattan example in the revised version of the SPM to shorten it. This point is addressed in message A.2.2, B.1.4 and Box SPM.3.					
Daya, Dakasi Da-We Kuan	i SPM	11	13	322	345	SPM B.2.2 It is good to see acknowledgement that ILK is developed and refined generation after generation. Often there are issues with IPLCs using new equipment, including guns, to hunt. Some people say guns are not traditional equipment so you should not use guns. But this neglects the fact that ILK can embrace new things that we encounter and make it part of our social order. If we can maintain our control over our traditional territory, then even when using new equipment we can maintain the landscape. Knowledge is also encoded in language, as the assessment notes. This includes place names and stories behind place names, which are very relevant to the management of the landscape and how to sustain the system. I will write down and share some examples.						
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	11	11	293	305	Recreational use of wild species (e.g., wildlife watching tourism):althogh local communauties benefit from this activity, its impacts on some wild species are devastating notably with massive tourism. The study should make a reference to the risks of this activity, when badly managed on the loss of the biodiversity.	Thank you for your comment. This point is reflected in the revised version of the key message, now under 8.1.8.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	11	11	306	321	Indigenous peoples and local communities make fundamental contributions to sustainable use of wild species: this heritage should be valuated, documented and transmitted to young generation. Policy makers should be sentised on the risks of loss of all this knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. This is exactly the point of key message B. 2 and its supporting paragraphs. In the revised version of the SPM, this point is highlighted in message A.3.3, 8.2.6 and messages under C.3.					

Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	11	12	306	32:	SPM B.2.1, B.2.2 I am concerned that it is stated in the document that the use of wild species by indigenous peoples "are not always sustainable". I would like to know where the information and conclusions come from, because this can be taken in a very negative way against Indigenous peoples. As a far as I know there is no global research on the sustainability or unsustainability of the use of species by Indigenous peoples. You also have to take into account that many countries have laws to protect animals and plants for which we have customary uses. So it is said that our use is not sustainable, while the use that the rest of the population is making is totally unsustainable because animals are killed for recreational purposes or animals are killed for sport, something that is totally forbidden in our communities. The document indicates that the use of wild species by indigenous peoples "are not always sustainable". This could threaten the livelihoods and activities hundreds of indigenous peoples depend on for their livelihoods. Countries could prohibit communities from accessing their food, remove them from their lands, change their lifestyles and cause serious damage to biodiversity. What is clear today is that customary sustainable use of biodiversity has contributed to its conservation. Indigenous peoples have not put a large number of wild species at risk of extinction; on the contrary, indigenous species protect and care for them. I am very concerned about the wording and the vagueness in the document. I think there is another way of putting it. Other communities that have lost their lands because of the creation of protected natural areas and the illegal entry of other people to obtain plants and animals, this is what is considered unsustainable.	Thank you for your comment. This part was rewritten and now reads under messages A.3.3, B.2.6 and messages under C.3.				
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	11	11	310	31:	SPM B. 2.1 Elsewhere in the document it is alluded to that Indigenous peoples would participate in decision making. However, the biggest problem is that we do not have full and effective participation at the governmental level in all aspects of species Imanagement. An important point of the Global Assessment (of IPBSS) is that a large percentage of species, Induding those that are unique, are found on the lands and territories of Indigenous peoples. So it is important to recognize the rights of Indigenous peoples to their lands and territories to maintain species.	Thank you for pointing this out. This is addressed in the revised messages C.1.3, C.2.3 and under D.2.				
France	SPM	11	11	293	309	5 The link between vision tourism and hunting must be clarified.	Thank you for your comment. For the purpose of this assessment, we consider nature-based tourism as a non-extractive partice only while recreational hunting is addressed under terrestrial animal harvesting. See Annex I for definitions of the practices.				
France	SPM	11	11	306	32:	Care must be taken that the transmission of knowledge does not necessarily and automatically ensure the perpetuation of knowledge. The link between transmission and perpetuation is more complex than described.	Thank you for this comment. We have removed that sentence but we address this idea in new text we have included on education. See message 8.2.6.				
Germany	SPM	11	11	293	291	The heading suggests that recreational use is always non-extractive. This is incorrect.  Recreational use also includes recreational hunting, fishing and collection of wild species which is extractive use. Paraphrase to say Wildlife watching and tourism is the most prominent []	Thank you for your comment. For the purpose of this assessment, we consider nature-based tourism as a non-extractive practice only while extractive practices associated with tourism are addressed in the other practices (fishing, aghtering, terrestrial animal harvesting). See Annex I for definitions of the practices.				
Germany	SPM	11	11	309	32:	A now well established phenomenon is that in times of crisis, traditional managemen or newly protected areas are abandoned or protected species are hunted for short- time financial gain. So far, social science has not adequately addressed this problem nor found or proposed or tested a solution to it. Obviously, the role of wildlife to provide an emergency fund for times of crises has to be addressed and replaced by other mechanisms.	Thank you for this comment. Section C of the SPM now addresses conditions of sustainable use.				
Germany	SPM	11	12	322	34!	This view may be overly optimistic. There are many cases of species extirpation or overuse by indigenous people and local communities. But it is correct that existing local management rules should be recognized and included in any new management efforts.	while section C discusses the principles and conditions for sustainable use. Those messages hold true for uses of wild species by IPLCs and non-IPLCs alike.				
Griffin, Cy	SPM	11	11	268	271	O Same comment as above	Thank you for your comment, but we can see no connection between the higlighted text and the comment, so we are unable to respond appropriately.				

Grodzicki, Przemysław S	SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM B.2.2 I come from a group of Polish beekeepers who aimed to consider wheth the Honeybee, especially the Central European Honeybee A. mellifera mellifera, cou be wild species to be used sustainably. The participants of the Africa and Europe Session of the IK dialogue (especially hat readers) noticed that members of our group were arguing whether the Honeybee was a wild or fully domesticated species and whether its promotion would not lead to severe violation of the ecological balance. We will try to address these issues in a report that we are going to submit. We want to mention that in Poland and the neighbouring Central European Countries, many activities are aimed at the restitution of tree-beekeeping (we described in the previous report for the Values Assessment). Consequently, it relates to the breeding of the Apis mellifera mellifera - Central European Inneybee that should exist in the wild in Central and Eastern Europe. In an urbanised agricultural Indiscape, one can not overestimate the benefits of preserving native bee fauna because they are the best adapted to pollinate native plant species, thus contributing to their maintenance at the area and their conservation. Despite that, we will always have to take the positive or negative effects of human activity into account that, more or less, consciously modify the ecological balance we want to keep on carrying out such activities for the good of man and nature. Unfortunately, we also are not always aware of the negative impacts of human-induced migration of plants and animals most often used in agriculture and beekeeping practices on the native bees. There will always exist a conflict between farmers, tree-beekeepers, commercial beekeepers requirements, and the ecological needs of bees. We also know that we have already gone so far away in the practice of breeding that the return to the original state of nature will never be possible.	Thank you for this comment. It is in line with our discussion on the definition of wild species in Chapter  1. This does not seem to require a change of text.	
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	11	11	361	37:	SPM B. 2.4 The issue is not to reduce the demand for wild meat or "bush meat" as we say in Mexico, because it is a cultural and co-evolutionary issue. It may be more sustainable to feed on wildlife than on cows or pigs, which promote land-use change and generate methane emissions. I am concerned that there is a disincentive to eat bushmeat, which is sometimes our primary source of protein. Sometimes external demand is what affects wild species, for example in Mexico, the "shamanisation" the puts pressure on peyote or Psilocybe mushroom populations, but it is not an issue for indigenous communities.	connection with the nignilipated text but note that this point on wild meat is addressed under messages that one of the SPM.	
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	11	12	309	345	SPM B.2.1, B.2.2 I think the issue about language is to have a dialogue to agree on terms that really give the message. The idea is how do we approach decision-makers with these messages and advocate for the benefit of sustainable wildlife use.	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed in key message C.2.	
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	11	12	309	345	SPM.B.2.1, B.2.2 I support the motion to change the order in which these phrases and ideas come. First to state that Indigenous peoples use sustainably. Then mentior that in some cases there is a lack of access to land where unsustainability can occur. Sustainable should come first, just as in other paragraphs, it is necessary to check the order and meaning. Because it may be a well-intentioned wording but if it is not don properly the results may be different.	and now reads under messages A.3.3, B.2.6 and	
Holmberg, Aslak S	SPM	11	13	309	321	SPM B 2.1. The statement "uses of wild species by IPICs are not always sustainable". This can be true, but it seems odd that this is the top message. The statement could be rephased to "are partly unsustainable". Due to climate change some customary sustainable practices of IPICs may not be sustainable anymore, and may require some adjustment, as ecosystems are changing dramatically. For example, the salmon fish stock in my community have declined rapidly yet fishing activities have not increased. There are so many external forces that impact our practices and use of resources.	and the points highlighted by the reviewer are addressed under B.2.3 and B.2.6. The need for	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	11	11	344	344	for place based approach, one may also consider Japan satoyama.  reference: Indrawan, M., Yabe M., Nomura H., Kitajima K. & Harrison K. 2014.  Deconstruction of satoyama, socio-ecological landscape. Ecological Engineering 64: 77 – 84	Thank you for this reference. We removed most of specific examples from the SPM as they would always provide too incomplete a picture companed to the many uses of wild species in many places. However, the example was passed to Chapter 3 authors.	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	11	11	344	344	and for place based approach in the sea, one may also consider surviving sasi system in places in eastern Indonesia Ingwild Harkesa, Irene Novaczekb. 2002. Presence, performance, and institutional resilience of sasi, a traditional management institution in Central Maluku, Indonesia. Ocean & Coastal Management 45 237–260	Thank you for this reference. We removed most of	
Kumar Rai, Kamal S	SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM B. 2.2 Indigenous language is the foundation but there are gaps now, particular in education, which also breaks links between nature, culture and wild species. This may be why wild species and ILK is declining but there is an opportunity for us to bridge this gap, with policymakers. Kirant indigenous peoples are only found in Neps They had 32 distinct diacrusters but now there are only about 30 recensinity. Most of when are 41 distincted or a constitution of the second of the second or a constitution. They had a distinct vocabulary, and are mostly oral, with very deep links with wild species, eccoystem, nature, Himalayas, snow, air, microbes, sacred lakes, waters, forests, lands, caves and animism.		
Longole, Hannah S	SPM	11	13	346	360	SPM B2.3. ILK is under threat. There is a need to try to quickly document and store ILK as soon as possible, to prevent its erosion in light of the dangers the system is facing, so that it is there for generations to come. Wild species are also under threat and this heightens the need to document relevant ILK, as ILK could assist in sustainably managing wild species. Culture is also instrumental in ensuring sustainable use of wild species. Cultural festivals, including marriages and ceremonies, in Karamoja help the community, including the youth, to see and enjoy the benefits of wild species, During these social activities wild species are used as ornaments and instruments.	Thank you for your comments. We reached many conclusions similar to your points, that are presented in key messages A.2.1, A.3.3, B.2.6 and messages under C.3.	
Longole, Hannah S	SPM	11	13	322	345	SPM B Mobility of wild and domestic animals is also one way of sustainable use of wild species, it's believed they help in maintaining ecosystems and increasing wild species.	Thank you for this example. We are unable to include it without a reference.	

Mahoney, Shane	SPM	11	11	293	296	B.1.9 Important to note that wildlife watching and film-making have been identified as forms of wildlife "use".	Thank you for making this point. Wildlife watching and film-making are indeed covered in our assessment on sustainable use under the non-extractive practice. It does not seem to require changes to the text.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	11	11	306	308	B.2 Local communities are continually referenced but are we clear on what we mear by this term. Indigenous is well understood, but is this equally true of what the IPBES process means with this reference? Ditto for many other processes and conventions.	The term "Indigenous peoples and local communities" is widely used by international organizations and conventions to refer to individuals organizations and conventions to refer to individuals and groups who self-identify as indigenous or as members of distinct local communities. See Chapter 1 of the assessment and IPBES. (2020).  Methodological guidance for recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in IPBES. IPBES, for a more detailed discussion.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	11	11	311	311	Important recognition, that Indigenous Use, is not always sustainable. This issue is often ignored or avoided in conservation discussions.	Thank you for this observation. Note that we revised this text. While there is much information on overexploitation, including in previous IPBES assessments, the focus of this assessment is on sustainable use. Messages under 8.7 now address the drivers of sustainable use unsustainable use, while section C discusses the principles and conditions for sustainable use. Those messages hold true for uses of wild species by IPLCs and non-IPLCs alike.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	11	12	322		B.2.2 It is important to recognize that while Indigenous Peoples often have some lev of authority over historic and/or treaty lands, or otherwise have at least some recognized inherent rights to voice opinions and influence regional non-indigenous governments, many local (non-indigenous peoples living within and under the legislative authority of the larger state, may have almost no recognized authority or special capacity to influence governance and management decisions. This is a major challenge within authoritarian states but also within democratic ones, something the local communities and indigenous Peoples may well experience in common.	Thank you for pointing this out. This is addressed in the revised messages C.1.3, C.2.3 and under D.2.
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	11	11	319	321	It's not clear from the previous sentence that this sentence is about 'management oroyisions'	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was rewritten and now reads under A.3.3.
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	11	11	319	321	I believe this is properly established, there are splendid examples of the custommary practices (rules and rites and all) from many indigenous groups worldwide. In fact the next entry B.2.2. underlines this point	y This is correct, we have changed now to well
Pictou, Sherry	SPM	11	13	306	373	SPM B. 2 SPM D. 2 it was interested to see small-scale fisheries has been captured in the assessment and also some of the concepts highlighted in previous dialogues has been captured. Geographical and community diversities are often taken for granted, and they should not be. in Canada there are many different tribes and nations. Communities are also being pressured to tap into their resources in an unsustainable way, which makes work on sustainable use very important. Fishing has been very controversial in the east coast of northern Turtle Island [North America]. Communities are now trying to look into indigenous laws and protocols as a way froward.	re , Thank your for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this
Raven, Margaret	SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM B.2.2 Australia has a lot of legislation on use of wild species and exportation of wild species. Most of the species we have are endemic to Australia but the largest emu farms are in the US. How would this be captured as use of wild species?	Thank you for your comment. We define wild species as any species populations that exist within their natural distribution range, that have not been domesticated through mutigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survie without human intervention. Emu farms in the US are therefore not in the scope of this assessment (see Chapter 1, the definition is further explored in section 1.3.1.)
daven, Margaret	SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM.B.2.2 We also have boom-bust cycles of animals in Australia and we have periods where we have large numbers of kangaroos. In my community we eat kangaroos. However often [non-Aboriginal] people are sent out to cul Kangaroos. Meanwhile, Aboriginal communities are being requested not to hunt many kangarod and emus. There is huge waste of food during a cull, and this could be captured in the assessment, as it is a missed opportunity for Aboriginal people, including creating businesses around the use of kangeroos.	
tegpala, Maria Elena	a SPM	11	12	322	345	SPM B.2.2 Has domestication of wildlife been captured in the assessment? In the Philippines for instance, we have domesticated deer, which are caught in the wild and domesticated and then bred.	Thank you for your comment. We define wild species as any species populations that exist within their natural distribution range, that have not been domesticated through mutigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can surviwe without human intervention. This does not, however, imply a complete absence of human management. It does exclude feral and introduced populations although these may be included in some aspects of the assessment (see Chapter 1, the definition is further explored in section 1.3.1.)
Romero, José Switzerland)	SPM	11	10	297	300	The figures in this sentence are interesting: 8 million visitors per year, generating US 600 billion, which means that each visitor would generate USD 600,000/8=75,000	Balmford et al. 2015
Schevvens. Henry						USD per year in protected areas?  I think the issue of wood use for energy in terms of CO2 emissions is already getting	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1002074  Thank you for your comment. This message was
IGES)	SPM	11	11	285	286	clear. Biomass energy is not carbon neutral because of energy inputs we need for transportation and processing of these wood resources.	resulting and now reads under B.1.6.

Scheyvens, Henry (IGES)	SPM	11	11	287		ank you for your comment. This message was viritten and now reads under 8.1.7.	
Sellier, Yann; Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM	11	11	309	The term indigenous people should be clarified and the notion of transmission of local knowledge should be clarified. Whether they are inter-generational or through the recognition of other groups of a common knowledge (example: users of the yellow gentian in France)	eterm "Indigenous peoples and local mmunities" is widely used by international anizations and conventions to refer to individuals groups who self-identify as indigenous or as mbers of distinct local communities. See Chapter f the assessment and IPBES. (2020). thodological guidance for recognizing and rking with indigenous and local knowledge in ES. IPBES, for a more detailed discussion. garding the transmission of local knowledge, this ludes both the transmission of knowledge from generation to the other (see revised message e,6) and the transmission of indigenous and local buildedge to inform decision-making (see revised ssage C.3).	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	11	11	293		ank you for your comment. This issue is covered in agraph A.1.6.	
Stryamets, Nataliya	SPM	11	13	322	SPM B 2.2 Very important that customary rights are acknowledged, as these are really supporting sustainable use of wild species in eastern Europe. Economic 345 pressure (both on lands and on the resources) is influencing greatly the sustainable resources.	agraph n.4.b.  Ank you for your comment. The feedback is greatly oreciated by the authors. It does not seem to utilie changes to the text and we think this point s made in the SPM.	
Torre-Marin Rando, Amor	SPM	11	11	293	again to the impacts of wildlife watching it sound observation guidelines are not applied. The impacts of disturbance on certain species (e.g. marine mammals	ank you for your comment. This point is reflected the revised version of the key message, now under .8.	
Trakansuphakon, Prasert	SPM	11	13	306	customary use. Inere is a gap in understanding and recognition. Inere is a need to look back in history, to see how people were in harmony with nature. In forest areas, pages of hundreds of years, people developed customary laws, taboos, and knowledge on hunting and gathering, framed by sprituality and belief systems. There are also concerns that utilization of guns for hunting by indigenous peoples will affect conservation efforts, and indigenous peoples will fosk knowledge of traditional methods, and now people only talk about modern ways.	ank you for this commment. It seems well aligned hour findings. On the threats to indigenous opples and local communities' sustainable use of dispecies, see revised message 8.2.6. On the al/alilegal and sustainable/unsustainable ususion, see Chapter 1 for more details.	
Trakansuphakon, Prasert	SPM	11	12	322	SPM B.2.2 I remember our elders said that you need three things to survive/live in	smade in the SPM.	
Trakansuphakon, Prasert	SPM	11	12	322	SPM B.2.2 On commodification and IPLCs, "traditional" and "innovation" can go together. For instance, IPLCs in northern Thailand have been practising bee keeping in fallow land. The bees occur naturally, but you can manage them to increase their numbers and get honey for the market. From community forests other non-timber forest products are also sold in the market. From community forests other non-timber processes to make products for the market, for income for the communities. Our elders said that if you manage your resources, forest and nature well, it will bring more products, and that is will be sustainable. With knowledge and skill of manage Till show the move of the products, and that will be usualinable. With knowledge and will be manage Till knowledge of practice, with which they create a lot of processes. To get income from these products, it is important to communicate about your livelihood, traditional knowledge and practices to the people outside the communities. As a result in Thailand consumers are increasingly interested in the communities, and they are becoming quite successful. So you can have income and also use the food and products to communicate about your life and your knowledge, within a sustainable process. Covid has also helped a lot of community members to go back to traditional practices.	rding to highlight the dynamic and adaptive	
United States of America	SPM	11	11	293	vehicles, waste generated by lodges/camps, possible creation of pest animals due to	ank you for your comment. This point is reflected the revised version of the key message, now under .8.	
United States of America	SPM	11	11	293	305 Does wildlife watching include snorkeling and diving? These are also major non-extractive practices as well.	e notably Table 1.1 in Chapter 1 that presents an  priview of what is included in non-extractive  ctics and 3.3.5.2 which describes in depth  see practices, including snorkeling and diving.	

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United States of America	SPM	11	1	30	1 30:	How are pro-poor taxes related to wildlife watching and tourism? "are crucial" is also prescriptive.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under 8.1.8.	
United States of America	SPM	11	l 1:	1 30	6 30	This statement is missing a confidence statement. Additionally, "requires" is prescriptive and should be changed, e.g. "Supporting indigenous and local knowledge and the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to continue the material and cultural practices that underlie those uses can maintain existing sustainable use of wild species."	Thank you for your comment. This heading was removed and its key points now appear throughout sections C and D on conditions and principles for the sustainable use of wild species. We harmonized the introduction of the key messages under each section of the SPM and removed confidence statements from the headings.	
United States of America	SPM	11	1 1	2 32	2 34!	In B.2.2 a full paragraph is categorized as 'well established' but its unclear if that is for the marula example or all of the many varying points in the paragraph.	Thank you for your comment. Note that this key message was rewritten and its points read under C.2.	
White, Michael	SPM	11	1 1:	1 30	2 30:	only if carbon neutral	This assessement looks only at the sustainability of the species direct use (here, e.g., through watching), in order to keep the scope of the assessment manageable. We therefore do not look at the sustainability of the whole value chain of species use.	
White, Michael	SPM	11	1 1	1 30	4 30:	this requires great scrutiny, otherwise funds will be used elsewhere	Thank you for your comment. This is what we intend when underlining "when well-managed". See Chapter 3 for further discussion on this point.	
White, Michael	SPM	11	1 1	1 31	6 31	now climate impacts are changing this	Thank you for your comment. This is now addressed more clearly in message 8.2.3 and 0.1.1. Note that we identified a knowlegde gap (see Appendix III) regarding the impact of climate change on the use of wild species in indigenous territories.	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	11	L 1:	1 29	3 30:	Other forms of non-extractive use are now being developed and are expected to grow in the future and should be mentioned here. See our comment above. This paragraph will benefit from inclusion of other non-extractive practices (papar from tourism) such as: the use of animal imagery in documentaries and advertisements to benefit conservation outcomes and get funding for conservation (see: The Lion's Share Fund: https://www.thelionssharefund.com/content/thelionssharefund/end/home/) the "use" of wild animals for their carbon sequestration properties and the raising of funding to protect that (see Rebalance Earth: https://www.rebalance earth!); and the use of animals, and the "use" other images and of ecological data on them for fund-raising video games/virtual initiative: https://www.internetofelephants.com/. It is important for policymakers to know about these.	Thank you for your comment. There is no measurable evidence on the species uses or on the species themselves related to non extractives practices for the benefits of conservation. Chapter 3 has included it in the section on emerging issues. Regarding carbon sequestration, note that this assessment covers the direct use of wild species by people, not the ecosystem services they provide (see Chapter 1 for more details on the approach).	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	11	L	32	2	Please include reference to Indigenous people's diverse set of beliefs and approaches to nature, including the outlook that wildlife are "relatives" and their views that "to b sustainable, with species uses should ensure the wellbeing of both humans and other species", If further notes that through this lens "to choose between human wellbeing and that of wild species is both unethical and untenable" - Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792.	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed	
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	11	293	11	305	Birwatching may be included as a famous and quite good example of recreational use of wild species	practices.	
Hernández, Laura (Mexico)	SPM	11	293	11	305	B.1.9. It does not consider the disadvantage of tourism and the carrying capacity of ecosystems to support such activity and this is a serious problem in tourist sites with high diversity and vulnerable systems.	Thank you for your comment. This point is reflected in the revised version of the key message, now under 8.1.8.	
Nuñez, Paulina (Mexico)	SPM	11	293	11	305	B.1.9. The recreational use of biodiversity is an example of success in the world, we only have to make an effort so that the benefits obtained from this type of activities are maintained in local communities, since sometimes the beneficiaries are larger companies.	Thank you for your comment. This is what we intend when underlining "when well-managed". See Chapter 3 for further discussion on this point.	
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	11	293	11	305	B.1.9 It should be mentioned that the negative effects on the species when doing "ecological" tourism, since sometimes organisms are given food to attract them or paths of many steps are generated.	Thank you for your comment. This point is reflected in the revised version of the key message, now under 8.1.8.  Thank you for your comment. This point is covered in	
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	11	300	11	305	It also contributes to science and social awerness, as in the case of i-Naturalist and other similar.	Inanx you for you for your comment. Inis point is covered in detealis in Chapter's but we did not include it in the SPM to keep the text short.	
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	11	312	11	313	Have you analized "cultural changes" or behaviour changes after the transmission of ILK ? As a driver of loss sustainable use practices?	Yes, this is addressed in new message B.2.6 and throughout section C.3.	
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	11	319	11	321	Sometimes the rules, rest periods, etc. are in a very close relationship with cosmology or based on cosmology.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now made clearer in message B.2.11.	
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	11	319	11	321	I believe this is properly established, there are splendid examples of the custommary practices (rules and rites and all) from many indigenous groups worldwide. In fact the next entry B.2.2. underlines this point		
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	11	322	11	322	Another critical element is when principles become rules.	Thank you for raising this point. This is discussed in messages under C.2 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	11	322	12	345	B.2.2. Check if it is appropriate to use the term "wealth", since it can generate confusion, considering that the document incorporates economic terms in another sense.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under A.2.3.	

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Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico	o) SPM	11	306	11	308	Incorporate the contribution of smallholders who use their lands for conservation and sustainable use.	Thank you for this suggestion. Smallholders are largely covered as local communities in our assessment and its SPM.					
Domínguez, Alejandra (Mexico)	) SPM	11	306	13	373	B2. There are examples of overexploitation of wild species for religious or ceremonial or ritual purposes.	Thank you for your comment. This assessment focuses on the sustainable use of wild species as unsustainable use was documented elsewhere, see e.g., the IPBES Global Assessment.					
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	B2. This message should include a better knowledge of ancestral connection with the seas, for example, in Mexico in its three marine regions. For the regional oceans: Raise public awareness of ft through: One Ocean Hub Code of Practice, The International Indigenous Youth Council, Elder councils, showcasing TK in the most appropriate medium.	Thank you for your comment. Our findings on indigenous and local knowledge apply both to marine and terrestrial environments. See the assessment's chapters for examples and details.					
Machado, Santiago (Mexico)		11	306	13	373	B2. The support and accompaniment to IPLC can mean a risk, if it is not considered to satisfy the interests of these actors rather than those of who seek to accompany or support them.	Thank you for your comment. This issue is discussed in the SPM in revised messages on fairness and equitable benefit-sharing. See in particular new message C.1:3.					
Navarrete, Francisco (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	B2. A common problem is the implementation of policies from an urban vision, leaving the rural and / or indigenous vision only as a decorative element. This causes the demonization of local uses of blodiversity precisely due to the lack of understanding of the uses and customs of rural communities.	We address criminalization of IPLC practices in B.2.6.					
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	B2. Examples: Recovery of El Manglito with populations of scallops supported by NOS in La Paz BCS, Mexico (http://www.nos.org.mx/wp/ https://www.youtube.com/wacht/ne-ptw_ktlsRc) The North Pacific with the use of abalone and lobster (http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script-sci_arttext&pid=50185-3392018000100041)	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Robles, Rafael						B2. I would propose incorporating into this section the possibility of adopting, at least at the level of subnational jurisdictions, the guiding principles for collaboration between governments and indigenous peoples and local communities, agreed by the	this guidance and their implementation, in light of existing evidence. See revised sections C and D of the					
(Mexico) Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	GCF-TF.  B2. Include sample information repositories.	SPM.  Thank you for this suggestion. We did not review evidence on this specific point and are unable to include it in the SPM.					
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	82. One of the most important factors that indigenous communities have for the sustainable use of wild species is the applied local governance, the rules in use and the institutions (sensus Ostrom). I recommend that in this sense you consult Dr. Lettical Merino, who can give an adequate overview in this regard.	Thank you for this suggestion. This point is discussed in revised messages A.3.3, B.2.11 and under C.2.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	B2. It remains to be included in the last paragraph that part of the loss of the use of wild species by local communities is the economic pressure of the use of the territory.	Thank you for your comment. This is discussed in the SPM under the idea of landscape and seascape change. See revised message B.2.6. The economic drivers of such changes are discussed in Chapter 4 in more details.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	11	306	13	373	B2. Another shortcoming is that it seems as the text is idealizing local cultures for wildlife management, which is not always the case.	Thank you for your comment. We discuss drivers leading to mismanagement of wild species in revised message B. 2.6. Note however that our assessment and SPM focus on the sustainable use of wild species, while others, including the IPBES Global Assessment, have documented the unsustainable use of wild species.					
Alphonse, Chief Joe	SPM	12	2	12 346	37:	SPM.B.2.3 and B.2.4 The federal government's economy is the biggest threat to indigenous peoples' Iwelihoods and resources. Indigenous peoples have their own economy, and if they have plenty of salmon, game, berries, that is their grocery store and garden and their economy, and it is healthy. Elders tell of how before, people did not have nice clothes, but they had moose meat, wild salmon, wild potatoes, and communities had a lot of food to share. Today, people look nice with colourful clothes but do not have good food in their homes. Industrial machines are wiping out the forests, and consequently the nature-based balanced way of living. To live in a healthy way the community needs to bring back that balance.	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered in the SPM, now reading in messages under A.2 and in message B.2.6.					
Belgium	SPM	12	2	322	2	OK, wealth of knowledge, but how to capitalise on that without "stealing" the knowledge? Nagoya Protocol should be mentioned. See pg. 27, line 770: "clarifying access and ownership rights".	Thank you for your comment. We now address this point under message C.3.2.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	12	2	12 343	34!	A Latin American example, if you want one, would be fishing of pirarucu (Arapaima gigas) in Mamiruaua Sustainable Development Reserve, Brazil whose harvests are sustainable and increasing due to local capacity and the ability to exclude outside fishers.	Thank you for your comment. The pirarucu case was well-studied in the assessment and is now highlighted in the SPM in Box SPM.4.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	12	2	346	5	this is true and should also include mention of marine wild species	Thank you for your comment. "Wild animals, fungi and plants" are meant for both terrestrial and marine species. Note that this message was rewritten and this point now reads under A.2.1.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	12	2	361	L	another issue is movement of older people from Pacific Islands to larger islands and New Zealand for health care, leaving those remaining without knowledge of local biodiversity. Most people on Pacific Islands may recognise and utilise the species in their environment but have no lode of their life histories, life spans, and ecology. For example, we found many do not realise that corals are animals.	Thank you for this suggestion. This relates to the drivers described under message B. 2.6 in the revised version of the SPM, even though we did not specifically highlight the role of demographic trends in the loss of indi					

Cusamero, Juan	SPM	12	18	349	SPM B.2.3, B.4.3 Regarding the paragraph on indicators, I suggest that it should not only refer to the quantitative or statistical, but use indicators under indigenous criteria. Qualitative is important, it is also concrete and measurable, but it is often left out. I suggest a better balance in the appreciation of all aspects, without diminishing the product of the suggest and the product of t	Appendix III) the need for indicators co-produced					
De La Cruz, Pablo	SPM	12	13	346	SPM 8.2.3, 8.2.4 Regarding the lack of indicators that evaluate the use of wild and non-wild speeds and their cultural importance, I would like to comment that in the Amazon we had an experience with a method to register special indicators such as taboos and conditions of each species. This method is an attempt to record aspects of the cultural importance of the species, both to decrease and to increase its use depending on the circumstances. The properties of the species can be medicinal and dietary. Here is an example of an attempt that could be looked at in other contexts and how it would work. I share a document on indicators of indigenous human wellbeing in the Colombian Amazon https://sinchi.org.co/indicadores-de-bienestar-humano-indigena-ibhi	Thank you for this valuable example. Our statement about the lack of indicators in that regard comes from a global review perspective. We also note the lack of links with the status of indigenous peoples' and local communities' property rights.					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	12	11	293	This KM should also reflect the potential disadvantages of nature-based tourism, and, 300 If that is the case, point out that the advantages outweight them. As it stands, the KM reads to one-sided and does not reflect the present debates on the final impacts on animals and local people.	significantly reworked and is now included under					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	12	13	322	This KM is very important and contians a wealth of relevant information, but it is far 345 too long and detailed as compared with the rest of the KM. Please summerize and send the detailed information to the Chapters or encapsulate it in a figure.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the author. This message was rewritten to be shorter and its points now read under messages A.3.3, B.2.6 and messages under C.3, with appropriate reference to the chapters' sections for more details.					
France	SPM	12	12	358	358 Local application of protected areas guidelines should be mentioned.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point reads under 8.2.6. Issues about rights to land access and tenure are discussed globally, in the case of protected areas or not. See Chapter 4 for further details on the case of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights.					
Germany	SPM	12	12	335	These case studies support key message B2.2 very nicely. We would encourage the authors to illustrate key messages in the SPM - wherever appropriate - with such very concrete and helpful case studies; however, a regional balance should be ensured in the selection of case studies.	Thank you for this suggestion. We took it into account and developed regionally-balanced examples in 4 boxes in the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	12	12	339	Some readers might not be familiar with "rattan" palms in the Philippines. Please add 339 scientific name(s) of the taxa, e.g. (inserts in bod): "In the Philippines, the rattan palm (Calamus spec.,) in an area is managed"	the rattan example in the revised version of the SPM to shorten it.					
Germany	SPM	12	12	339	340 Consider revising: "In one area in the Philippines, rattan is managed by communities."	Thank you for your comment. We decided to remove the rattan example in the revised version of the SPM to shorten it.					
Germany	SPM	12	12	346	The sustainable use of wild species is also threatend because of attacks against land and environmental defenders (especially IPLCs). The Global Witness report 2020 360 shows that 2019 was the year with the highest number of murders of environmental defenders in a single year. 212 land and environmental defenders were killed in 2019 – an average of more than four people a week. This fact should be considered here.	about attacks against environmental defenders is discussed in more details in Chapter 4. In the SPM,					
Germany	SPM	12	12	346	Please mention that the sustainable use of wild species by indigenous peoples and local communities is also threatened by certain exclusive conservation policy plans, like "half Earth". See Bisker, B., Fletcher, R., Brockington, D., Sandbrook, C., Adams, W. M., Campbell, L., & Shanker, K. (2017). Half-Earth or Whole Earth? Radical ideas for conservation, and their implications. Ory, S. 13(3), 407-410. This was also pointed out by indigenous youth representative Ms. Archana Soreng during the UN Summit on Biodiversity. 30 September 2020. She warned that plans to protect blodiversity might end in "biggest land grab of the world history". It is suggested to explicitly mention this concern here, and to draw attention to tensions between conservation and sustainable use.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point reads under 8.2.6. Issues about rights to land access and tenure are discussed globally, in the case of protected areas or not. See Chapter 4 for further details on the case of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights.					
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	12	12	346	SPM B. 2.3 An example on land tenure conflict is the establishment of natural protected areas or world heritage sites, which promote the displacement of indigenous groups or limit their rights of use. Have you reviewed the literature on this?	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point reads under B.2.6. Issues about rights to land access and tenure are discussed globally, in the case of protected areas or not. See Chapter 4 for further details on the case of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights.					
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	12	12	349	SPM B.2.3 On this issue, it has been seen in World Heritage and its Convention that the establishment of protected areas presents a pattern of displacement of Indigenous peoples. So in one or two generations, traditional knowledge about species is in danger of being lost. So it is necessary to rethink the protected areas scheme, because if the IPBES report says that Indigenous peoples do conservation well, why are we being evicted? In that sense, national legislations, policides and regulations are detrimental and are not consistent with what is stated about best suse. We must try to reconcile and complement this with the evidence about the best opportunities when indigenous peoples are not evicted. Because conservation and the presence of indigenous peoples are compatible. If I am removed from my territory, in one or two generations I will lose the knowledge about animals, plants and management. In the convention, it has been seen that the pressure to achieve goals in protected areas, especially in Africa, has led to this displacement of populations.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point reads under 8.2.6. Issues about rights to land access and tenure are discussed globally, in the case of protected areas or not. See Chapter 4 for further details on the case of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights.					

Joanne, Perry	SPM	12	12	346	360	it might be worth mentioning here the impact that "western" perservation and conservation constructs have in allienating indigenous people from their tradditional practices and sustainable use, particularly in protected areas.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point reads under 8.2.6. Issues about rights to land access and tenure are discussed globally, in the case of protected areas or not. See Chapter 4 for further details on the case of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights.	
Johnson, Anthony	SPM	12	12	346	373	SPM B.2.3 and B.2.4 Most indigenous languages come from the land, and without access to land and species begin to lose language and who we are as people and as a nation.	under new message b.z.b.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	12	12	356	360	These make the critically important point of how sectoral policies impact sustainable use practices, de facto and de jure, by IPLCs.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this point now reads under 8.2.6 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Manji, Fatima	SPM	12	12	335	345	What would be the most effective way to develop capacity in Local Communities and strengthen their decision-making institutions? Some policy implications of how to support these institutions might be helpful (not sure if this has been fully addressed in section D).	Thank you for your comment. Solutions and pathways for the sustailable use of wild species are in sections C and D of the SPM and this point about participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making is central.	
Pictou, Sherry	SPM	12	12	346	373	SPM B.2.3 and B.2.4 Sometimes in Canada it seems that indigenous communities do not have any option but to commodify their resources, as this can be the only way that they can exercise their indigenous rights. Also, when communities lose land and water-based practices, and that relationship, that is when communities start losing their knowledge and language. This connection between practice, knowledge and language is fundamental to indigenous peoples around the world. They should not be seen as separate, as they can be in academia, where knowledge is often seen as separate from practice.	with our findings and is reflected in messages under A, 2 and in message B.2.6 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Rojas, Donald	SPM	12	12	346	360	SPM B. 2.3 I did not see in this section that a large number of ancestral areas are in State or private conservation areas, with no access for Indigenous peoples.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point reads under 8.2.6. Issues about rights to land access and tenure are discussed globally, in the case of protected areas or not. See Chapter 4 for further details on the case of protected areas and indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights.	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	12		353		Not sure lack of indicators is really a very significant factor in contributing to declines in biodiversity	Thank you for your comment. Our point here is that there is a lack of indicators on trends in indigenous peoples and local communities keeping or retrieving their land rights. This now reads under message 8.2.6.	
Tucker, Linda	SPM	12	12	330	334	Again, this description of common principles with respect to Indigenous peoples' use of wild species does not adequately portray the nuanced approach of recognizing that humanity cannot exist independently of Nature (Worldwide Indigenous People's Governance Charter).	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed in new message D.3.4.	
United States of America	SPM	12	12	346	349	Suggest 'In some instances, declining healthy populations of [] cannot support sustainable use, and therefore can jeprodize this practice by indigenous groups and local communitities.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and this point now reads under A.2.1.	
White, Michael	SPM	12	12	352	353	very true!	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this part was rewritten and now reads under message B.2.6.	
Woodward, Allan	SPM	12	12	293	305	Recreational use should expand to recreational consumptive harvest (sport and trophy hunting), which are major and sometimes controversial uses.	Thank you for your comment. For the purpose of this assessment, we consider nature-based tourism as a non-extractive practice only while recreational hunting is addressed under terrestrial animal harvesting. See Annex I for definitions of the practices.	
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	13	14	398	407	For wild meat, some urban dwellers, especially in Central Africa, like to continue to eat wild meat as a cultural link to their rural roots, even though it is generally unsustainable, and cheaper protein options (e.g., chicken) are available so the wild meat becomes a luxury good.	Thank you for this suggestion. We point to that in the revised version of this message (now under message 8.2.8) but more information is available in Chapters 3 and 4.	
Costello, Mark	SPM	13		375	388	These sections could be more concise, by half. This would strengthen the message.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of B.3 was rewritten and shortened. It now reads under B.2 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Costello, Mark	SPM	13		393		yes, but reaffirm on land and sea.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this paragraph slightly (now under 8.2.2) and specified that we cover seascapes and landscapes, thus including both marine and terrestrial species.	
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	13	13	381	382	Please consider redrafting the first sentence of paragraph B.3.1. As it is it does not express well what is then explained in the paragraph	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was slightly rewritten and now reads under 8.2.1. Note however that we consider the first sentence to reflect well the rest of the paragraph, highlighting the interdependencies and mutual influence of drivers on the sustainable use of wild species.	
France	SPM	13	13	381	388	The link with transmission of zoonotic diseases should be explained.	Thank you for your comment. We cover this point under message D.3.2 in the revised version of the SPM. See Chapter 4 for more details.	
France	SPM	13	13	382	382	They do not act in isolation and they are different/function of case by case studies.	Thank you for your comment. As stated in B.1 the sustainable use of wild species vary considerably depending on social-ecological contexts. This does not seem to require a change of text.	
Germany	SPM	13	13	366		It is unclear from the sentence whether matrilineal and matriarchal cultures and strength of women leaders in IPLC are part of the problem or part of the solution. Kindly rephrase for enhanced clarity.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was rewritten and now reads under B.2.6.	

Germany	SPM	13	13	37	37	3 Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. We significantly reworked this key message and this point was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	13	13	37!		This passage is oddly formulated and lacking important elaboration on the role of policy and management.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of B.3 was rewritten. It now reads under B.2 in the revised version of the SPM. Note that policy options and management are discussed in sections C and D.
Germany	SPM	13	13	37	37	Please insert land use change as driver (suggested inserts in bold): "(including urbanization, land use change and rural development)".	Thank you for your comment. The heading of 8.3 was rewritten. It now reads under 8.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	13	13	386	38	6 It is suggested to add the different user groups and types of demand to the list of species use characteristics to facilitate appropriate consideration in policies.	Thank you for your comment. This is now covered under sections C and D when we discuss the need for inclusive decision-making.
Germany	SPM	13	13	384	38	"Should" in this context sounds rather policy-prescriptive. Please reformulate this 8 sentence. Furthermore, we wonder whether it would be more appropriate to discuss policy options under section "D".	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was rewritten and now reads under 8.2.1. Policy options are covered under section C.
Germany	SPM	13	13	389	39	The IPBES Global Assessment and its SPM mention the following direct drivers of change in nature with the largest global impact (starting with those with most impact): changes in land and sea use; direct exploitation of organisms; climate 2 change; pollution; and invasion of alien species. Please check why the aspects "changes in land and sea use" and "direct exploitation of organisms" are missing here? It is suggested to consider these aspects as well in line with the narrative of the text.	Thank you for your comment. We corrected "land degradation" for "landscape and seascape change", which is also how this driver is addressed by Chapter 4. Because use of wild species is Itself a driver of the use of wild species, it is not analyzed as a driver in this assessment. Rather, we look at its interaction with other drivers. Note that this message now reads under 8.2.2.
Germany	SPM	13	13	39:	2 39	The formulation "may positively affect some species" is problematic: an increase in the abundance of a fish species in a given location is not a "positive effect for the species" - It may actually be detrimental for its sustainability if it results in an emergent fishery without previously formulating management measures.	Thank you for your comment. We retained the original wording since we do not discuss the sustainability of the use yet in this paragraph. This is only a comment on the abundance of certain species that can increase in some cases and places.
Germany	SPM	13	13	39	i 39	Does the scientific evidence clearly show that there is always such a clear, 7 deterministic and positive link between sustainable use and climate change (mitigation)? Please also insert the degree of confidence for this statement.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed from the revised version of this key message (now reading under 8.2.2). The complexity of the sustainable use-climate change issue is now addressed in a dedicated key message 8.2.3.
Germany	SPM	13	13	39	39	Please insert land use change as direct driver. The sentence would read (inserts in bold): ", including climate change and land use changes,"	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was revised and now reads under 8.2.2. We removed the emphasis on any specific driver since this findings apply to all drivers equally.
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	13	14	394	40	SPM B.3.3 Regarding the comment that some ecologists privilege wilderness, this is why it is important to include social scientists in assessments.	Thank you for your comment. We did not see the link between this point and the highlighted text.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	13	13	389	39	B.3.2 The critical link between sustainable use and climate change needs to be developed further.	Thank you for your comment. We now discuss climate change and sustainable use in a dedicated key message, under 8.2.3.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	13	14	398	3 40	B.3.3 Urbanization often leads to changing social perceptions that can move to 7 restrict legal use of wild species for consumption, either through legislative means or through less structured social license dynamics.	Thank you for your comment. This point is made in the second sentence of this paragraph, now reading under message 8.2 in the revised version of the SPM. See Chapter 4 for more details.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	13	13	37	37	7 Write: " (including population growth, urbanization and rural development)"	Thank you for your comment. The heading of 8.3 was rewritten. It now reads under 8.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	13	13	398	3 39	Having the positive aspect of urbanisation on species use in the title of this sub- 9 section raises questions. The message is confusing and there is doubt about the importance of the urbanisation factor on the sustainable use of species.	Thank you for your comment. Our literature review did point to the importance of urbanization as a driver, hence its discussion in a key message. The review also pointed to the ambivalence of this driver (like many others) on the sustainability of the use of wild species. The key message highlights this ambivalence. Note that this message was slightly revised and now reads under 8.2.8.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	13	13	37	37	The main environmental drivers should be included to the benefit of the reader.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of B.3 was rewritten. It now reads under B.2 in the revised version of the SPM. The environmental drivers are listed in revised message B.2.2.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	13	13	378	38	Delete: "The negative impacts of these drivers" and until the end. How all these 0 drivers can be mitigated cannot be preseted in one sentence, and therefore makes the sentence unclear.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of 8.3 was rewritten. It now reads under 8.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	13	13	390	39	0 Which impacts? Negative? Positive?	Thank you for your comment. The ambivalence of those impacts is discussed in the following text of the paragraph.
Svizzero, Serge	SPM	13	13	389	39	2 I suggest adding "agriculture"	Thank you for your comment. Agriculture is covered under land use change.
Taki, Hisatomo	SPM	13	13	37	37	Adding some examples for environmental drivers, like economic drivers and 5 demographic drivers, might be helpful. Or deleting examples of economic drivers and demographic drivers could be the other choice.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of B.3 was
United States of America	SPM	13	13	369	36	However, reinforcing or making assumptions about gendered roles can be counter-	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in Chapter 6 with reference to other work of Lau and colleagues.
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Yashphe, Shira	SPM		13 1:	3 365	; 3	Please also mention the fact that many indigenous communities view some sustainable use practices, especially those that don't consider wild animals welfare, a unacceptable ("to be sustainable, wild species uses should ensure the wellbeing of both humans and other species", It further notes that through this lens "to choose between human wellbeing and that of wild species is both unethical and untenable" Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792) and even disenfranchising and of a colonial-nature.  A 2019 study looking into facebook pages of three major social media players with a predominantly African followership, namely, BBC News Africa, News24.com, and NewsDay-Zimbabwe, revealed a dominant pattern of resentment towards what was 73 viewed as the neo-colonial character of trophy hunting, in the way it privileges Western elites in accessing Africa's wildlife resources. In addition, criticism was directed at African politicians who were perceived as allowing wildlife exploitation to satisfy their own greed. In the works of the article's author, Mucha Mkono: "In this instance, far from [trophy] tourism being a facilitator of intercultural understanding and peace, it appears to reproduce images and wounds of a colonial past."  Communities themselves feel they are being robbed of their natural heritage and resources when greed and profit maximization are at play. Mikno 2019. "Neo-Colonialism and Greed: Africans' wiews on Trophy Hunting in Social Media," Journal o Sustainable Tourism 27, no. 5: 689-704, https://doi.org/10.1880/05665982.2019.1604719	Thank you for your comment. The point on the relationship between human and wild species is now discussed under message 0.3.4. The point highlighted by the reviewer on trophy hunting is addressed in Chapter 4.					
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico)	SPM	13	368	13	373	B2. It is important to analyze the role and dimension of perverse incentives on traditional practices and sustainable use, in addition to the lack of understanding of public opinion about this type of sustainable use.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now addressed in section C of the revised SPM.					
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico)	SPM	13	389	13	397	B.3.2 For example biological corridors, connectivity, sustainable landscape and territorial planning.	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to detail this paragraph which covers points that are thoroughly addressed in previous IPBES assessments. Note that this message reads under B.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	13	398	14	407	The issue is not reducing the demand of wild meat from local people, for example, because it is more dangerous for the planet and wildlife to change land use from rainforest to a grazing area. I propose to change the sense of this paragraph.	Thank you for your comment. There is no recommandation in this message. It states that demand for wild species varies, often decreasing but sometimes increasing, with urbanization. Chapter 4 notes that it influences the availability of wild species for local, peri-urban people. Note that landscape change is covered under 8.2.2 but we did not discuss it in detail since it was thoroughly covered in previous IPBES assessments.					
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	13	400	14	401	Sometimes reliance on properly managed wildlife is more sustainable than cows. In addition to this, it is not considered the fact that many indigenous people evolved with the food around us, not to go to prohibition but to sustainable management.	Thank you for your comment. This seems aligned with our findings and does not require a change of text.					
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	13	377	13	378	It apparently contradicts B.3.3, should be clarified.	Thank you for your comment. The heading of B.3 was rewritten. It now reads under B.2 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. There are no socio-economic studies that really reflect the situation of the elasmobranch fisheries at the national level.	Thank you for your comment but we do not see the connection with the highlighted text. We are unable to answer adequately.					
Hernández, Laura (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. Throughout the paragraphs, it seems that urbanization is equivalent to improving or implementing sustainable use, when in reality, rural or urban, it always takes from ecosystems, they depend on biodiversity.	balanced to us in terms of being a negative and positive driver of sustainable use.					
Jiménez, Raquel (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. In terms of illegal trade, it would be important to address organized crime and how the illegal trade in species is linked and impacted.	Thank you for your comment. This is covered in revised message B.2.10 of the SPM. See Chapter 4 for more details.					
Navarrete, Francisco (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. The paragraph should include that policies should be interdisciplinary and multisectoral because otherwise it can be interpreted that the policies are sectoral and not comprehensive.	Thank you for your comment. The point on multisectoral policy is highlighted in revised message C.2.2, while the importance of interdisciplinary and multiple knowledge systems is highlighted under C.3.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. Disincentives or perverse incentives that favor the unsustainable use of species persist. The elimination of them can lead to a change, as well as reviewing some of the restrictive measures that only promote an increase in illicit, not a decrease in the use and also lose the opportunity to have information.						
Ramírez, Oscar; Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. Promote biodiversity mainstreaming into productive sectors at the global, national and subnational levels.	Thank you for your comment. We cover this point as the need to align sectoral policies. See revised message C.2.2.					
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. In the construction of public policies in this area, it is worth considering the establishment of mechanisms of payment for results and distribution of benefits (in the manner of forestry, or payment for environmental services) but formulated ad hoc for biodiversity.	Thank you for your comment. While payment for ecosystem services are discussed in Chapter 6, they are not highlighted as such in the SPM and are encompassed in the issue of fairness and equitable benefit-sharing. See revised messages C.1.3 and D.2.2.					
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	499	B3. Is information included regarding in which countries the consumption of wild species from international trade is concentrated? What it represents in terms of volume, value, main species (I understand that it is sh and wood).	Thank you for your comment. We did not review throroughly such evidence as it would be too complex (too many flows depending on the species) and provide only partial information (most data coming from species covered under CITES but not available for other species). Chapter 3 provides data for several species groups.					

Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	4	B3. The biggest gap that exists in current economic models is taking environmental services as externalities. When using ecosystem services, it is essential to consider the costs of their restoration, while developing instruments to ensure their restoration.	Thank you for your comment. Ecosystem services are eout of scope of our assessment.					
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18		B3. It is essential to integrate an adequate governance of the commons at the international level so that it is integrated into the economy. If the costs of using conserving and restoring biodiversity are not integrated into the economy, global trends of decline will continue. I recommend that you read and quote Elinor Ostrom, one of her latest works, working together, is an essential element to understand the processes of governance and sustainable use of biodiversity.						
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)		13	375	18		B3. Very little emphasis is placed throughout the document on the use of technologies that give both positive and negative results. For example fishing gear, media, etc.	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed under revised messages B.2.12 and D.1.3.					
Zambrano, Luis; Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	4	B3. It is much more than institutions and policies. For example, in Mexico there are a the tools for conservation in place, but they are not always respected in certain political and economic contexts.	Thank you for your comment. Areas to improve law enforcement are discussed under revised messages C.2.4 and D.1.3. See also the discussion on transformative changes throughout section D.					
Zambrano, Luis; Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	13	375	18	4	B3. It is not enough to have legal and regulatory frameworks if there is no effective application of the law. There are examples of protection and management tools that do not work and where all national and international protection mechanisms have been violated.	Thank you for your comment. Areas to improve law enforcement are discussed under revised messages C.2.4 and D.1.3.					
Mexico	SPM	13	375	18	4	B3. To mitigate the effects of economic drivers, it is necessary, in addition to policies and institutional work, to internalize the costs of efforts to guarantee the permanence of species and ecosystems in the market system.	Thank you for your comment. This point did not come out of our literature review on the drivers of sustainable use (Chapter 4) nor on the policy options and tools to support sustainable use (Chapter 6). We are therefore unable to include it in the SPM.					
Barbin, Yves	SPM		14 :	14	408	Not just an international issue. The difference should be clarified between global and local trade (e.g. China/India which are huge national markets).	Thank you for your comment. This key message intends to focus on global trade which bears some specific dynamics for the use of wild species, while trade at local and national level is included in broader discussions on trade as a driver of the sustainability of the use of wild species. See e.g. messages 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7 in the revised version of the SPM. Chapter 4 does explore wild species trade at national and international level, and does give a few examples at the national level, Note that his message now reads under 8.2.9 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Collar, Mark	SPM		14	14	417	This sentence could and should be simplified and clarified as it is not clear what it is trying to say. Also by 'functioning regulation', do we mean legislation?	Thank you for your comment. Legislation is one way of regulating trade but there are other, which are discussed in Chapter 4. We therefore retain this broader term. This sentence summarizes the findings of Chapter 4 and therefore uses fairly broad concepts.					
Costello, Mark	SPM		14		424	Does this include illegal fisheries? If should. Some estimate about one third of fisheries are illegal.	Thank you for your comment. This key message applies broadly to all practices, therefore including fishing.					
Costello, Mark	SPM		14		437	and aquaculture	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM as it related mainly to land- and seascape change that are addressed in now messages B.2.2 and B.2.6.					
Cowell, Carly	SPM		14	14	424	The role of the internet should be mentioned here as it enables access of local (rural) communities to global markets where buyers and consumers are often not 431 concerned with species survival. There is very little policing of these online markets and major trade platforms (e-Bay, Allabab, Facebook) should be included in an policy development and implementation.	out internet in the SPM, we discuss science and technology changes in message now B.2.12. See Chapter 4 for more details, including a specific discussion on internet.					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM		14	14	389	3900 lauggest using the IPBES categories of drivers: land use/sea use change, climate change, pollution and invasive alien species, for consistency.	Thank you for your comment. We corrected "land degradation" for "landscape and seascape change" and "biological invasions" for "invasive alien species", which is also how these drivers are addressed by Chapter 4.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM		14	14	432	Rural populations in low-income countries rely most heavily on use of wild species (well established) and comprise nearly 3.5 billion people, or 45% of the human 436 population: Is it possible to provide more informations on the geographical repartition of this population by region?	Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately data is not available to us to provide more informations on the geographical repartition of this population by region. Note that this message was significantly reworked. This information now reads under message B.2.5 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Elsey, Ruth	SPM		14	14	421	do not agree that global trade generally increases pressure on wild species, leading to unsustainable use and sometomes to population collapses - this can happen, but there are many situations in which global trade is an incentive to sustaon use of crocodilian species and other taxa	Thank you for this suggestion. Our literature review showed that this is a general trend, though there may be exceptions. This statement is already balanced, by specifying that it is the lack of functioning regulation that usually leads to an increased pressure on the species. We further clarified the ambivalence of global trade as a driver in the revised version of the message, now under 8.2.9. We state that global trade is "often unsustainable".					

SPM	14	14	424	425		Thank you for this suggestion. We discuss some success stories of crocodile leather trade in Chapters 3 and 6. Note however that sustainability in crocodile leather trade mainly came from a shift from wild crocodile havesting to captive breeding. See new message 8.2.4.								
SPM	14	14	420	422										
SPM	14	14	408	431	What are the consequences on sustainability of going from illegal to legal trade? Could regulation of the trade of some species lead to a more sustainable way of consumption? This is linked, inter alia, to para. B.3.11 of the SPM and should be explored here.	Thank you for your comment. We did not address this question in our literature review and are unable to discuss it in the SPM.								
SPM	14	14	414	415	This line references the increased volume of trade in CITES-listed species over two time periods. It should note that the number of listed species has also increased over the same period -s or this is not comparing like with like and the increase is also an artefact of the number of species listed - this caveat should be noted (unless the analysis only looked at increased volumes of trade in species listed in the earlier period).	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under B.2.9.								
SPM	14	14	428	428		Thank you for your comment. This sentence was revised. It now reads under message B.2.10 in the revised version of the SPM.								
SPM	14	14	406	407	demand of an economically well-situated urban middle and upper class has become an increasingly important driver. Bushmeat is considered a delicacy and status symbol, often meant to show attachment to rural cultural roots. So, the example of seafood products should at least be complemented here and the indication should be provided that the meat of wild aimal species is often viewed as a delicacy and a	Thank you for your comment. We now refer to the increased demand in wild meat too in the revised version of the message, now reading under 8.2.8. Please see Chapter 4 for further discussion on that topic.								
SPM	14		407		Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. The degree of confidence was added in the revised version of the key message, now reading under B.2.8.								
SPM	14	14	407		Clarification required: Since shrimp farming is linked to the decline of mangrove forests, it is queried whether the link to wild animals (in this context: seafood) is so directly given.	Thank you for your comment. We only cover the use of wild species, as farmed animals are out of the scope of this assessment (see Chapter 1 for more details). For a discussion on the relationship between the shift to farmed species and the sustainability of the use of wild species, please see message B.2.4.								
SPM	14	14	407			Thank you for your comment. We now refer to the increased demand in wild meat too in the revised version of the message, now reading under 8.2.8. We limited the examples to food here for the sake of brevity but see Chapters 3 and 4 for further discussion on that topic.								
SPM	14	14	408	423	This paragraph refers to global trade. While it is correct in itself, it is poorly prepared by the previous statements. A paragraph on the interplay of legal and illegal trade of wild species is needed here (probably in section A). CITES provides this via the CITES trade database!	message (now 8.2.9 in the revised version of the SPM) makes the point about the role of regulation in global trade and the sustainability of the use of wild species. This leads to message now 8.2.10 on illegal trade.								
SPM	14	14	408	423		Thank you for your comment. We discuss here global trade generally, for all practices allike, including fishing, and for all uses alike, including animal feed. For details on trends in wild fishing for aquaculture, see Chapter 3.								ſ
SPM	14	14	411	412	1211. This code by far does not include all MAP species and on the other hand it also includes traded material from cultivated plants.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under B.2.9.								
SPM	14	14	412	415		Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under B.2.9.								
SPM	14	14	424	431	It is suggested to consider widening the statement to include "illegal trade" (where appropriate): "illegal, unreported and unregulated" (analogous to IUU fishing) - (Inserts in bold).	Thank you for your comment. As the concept of unreported and unregulated trade is not monitored in other practices than fishing, we chose not to include it in this message (now reading under B.2.10) that covers all practices broadly.								
SPM	14	14	424	431		Thank you for your comment. The picture is far more complex than that. This key message sheds light on the reasons why lilegal trade tends to be unsustainable but some illegal uses are sustainable. In those cases, the legality or not of a use and trade is questionable. See Chapter 4 for more details. Note that this message now reads under 8.2.10 in the revised version of the SPM.								
SPM	14	14	425	425	Change "leading to" to "can lead to". This would be more in line with the statement made in line 429 "often results"	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into accoun in the last version of the SPM and we specified that illegal trade "often leads to" unsustainable use. Note that this message now reads under 8.2.10 in the revised version of the SPM.								
	SPM	SPM 14  SPM 14	SPM 14 14  SPM 14 14	SPM       14       14       420         SPM       14       14       408         SPM       14       14       414         SPM       14       14       428         SPM       14       14       406         SPM       14       14       407         SPM       14       14       407         SPM       14       14       408         SPM       14       14       408         SPM       14       14       411         SPM       14       14       412         SPM       14       14       424         SPM       14       14       424         SPM       14       14       424         SPM       14       14       424         SPM       14       14       424	SPM         14         14         420         422           SPM         14         14         408         433           SPM         14         14         414         415           SPM         14         14         428         428           SPM         14         14         406         407           SPM         14         14         407         407           SPM         14         14         407         407           SPM         14         14         407         407           SPM         14         14         408         422           SPM         14         14         408         422           SPM         14         14         411         412           SPM         14         14         412         415           SPM         14         14         424         431           SPM         14         14         424         431           SPM         14         14         424         431	29M 14 14 424 22 and leading to unsustainable use - this can happen, but there are many situations which global trade is an incentive to sustain use of coordillan species and other tax which global trade is an incentive to sustain use of coordillan species and other tax and the supply chain that has been sustainable use or at least decrease the impact of global trade? If yes, it should be membroned in the SPM.  14 14 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 40	Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence on sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and extraction of the Series of the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the series of the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the subsequence of the subsequence of the subsequence of the sustainability of going from legal to large of regions and the subsequence of the subsequ	Service of the company of the compan	Service of the company of the production of the company of the com	Service of the process of the proces	Service specification processes, efficiency of processes, efficiency of processes and management specification of	Service of the control of the contro	Section of the control of the contro	Seeme former former figst field concessed and seemed an

Harouni, Coralie (CITES)	SPM	14	14	408	423	This paragraph lacks nuance, and ignores the protection that has been afforded to species -such as giraffes at COP18- through their inclusion in CITES and by the regulation of global trade under the Convention.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under B.2.9. CITES functionning is further detailed in Box SPM.2.					
Harouni, Coralie (CITES)	SPM	14	14	430	431	It is worth noting the destabilising effect of illegal trade on local governance, through corruption. The involvement of certain officials in the facilitation of illegal trade is supported by a wealth of empirical evidence and reports.	Thank you for your comment. Corruption is explicitely discussed in Chapter 4 but we focus here on the broader issues of social injustice and criminal networks, which are supported by it.					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	14	14	424		It feels simplistic to treat illegal trade as something 'other' and unrelated to traditional use of wild species. Much illegal trade (whether of lovery or medicial products like pangolin scales) is the same use of wild species that has taken place for hundreds or even thousands of years but has been made unlawful in recent times (because it is now conducted in an unsustainable way or it is inconsistent with dominant contemporay views of what is acceptable). There are drivers for the illegal trade that should be explained. For example, the persistence of indigenous / local community beliefs into industrialised societies leading to a level of demand that is no longer ecologically sustainable. It seems to me that recognising the drivers is important to resolving the challenges illegal trade poses. Talking about this only in terms of being an illegal activity will not help find a solution.	Thank you for your comment. As highlighted in now message B.2.1, all drivers discussed in this section interplay. We declicate one key message to each of the main drivers coming out of our literature review (see Chapter 4) but see e.g., messages now B.2.8, B.2.11 or B.2.12 that explain why demand for certain wild species evolve, leading to more or less sustainability in trade. This would depend on the regulation shifting with the demand and practices (see e.g., message B.2.4 in the revised version of the SPM).					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	14	14	422	422	Recommend interjecting "sometimes" leading to unsustainable use.	Thank you for your comment. We rephrased this sentence and included "generally". It now reads under message B.2.9 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	14	15	432	444	B.3.6 'Rural Development" can also incentivize local people to increase harvests for cash-based economies that did not earlier exist. With cultural constraints being sometimes altered by rural development efforts, harvests for sale can significantly increase and, in some cases, undermine previously sustainable practices. Actually, this point is captured in B.3.7-B.3.9.	Thank you for your comment. Note that this message was significantly reworked. This information now reads under message B.2.6 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	14	14	408	423	Should this have a nod to global trade that is sustainable - there are some examples eg sustainable ornamental aquatics.	Thank you for this suggestion. While we discuss this topic in Chapter 3 as "BioTrade", our findings from the literature review rather point to the general trend of unsustainable global trade, for the reasons explained in this key message (now reading under 8.2.9 in the revised version of the SPM).					
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	14	14	424	431	Considering most people hear illegal trade and believe it is the only type of trade that takes place and that therefore it should be stopped. I strongly suggest to add a line saying that illegal ought to be halted and only legal allowed or should 1s y tolerated. permitted (thus regulated and a number of other attributes, and hopefully just sustainable also). Just a line so the reader (this is the SPM) "learns" that not all trade is lillegal.	The message before that (now reading under 8.2.9) discusses legal global trade. Note that all legal uses are not sustainable and all illegal uses are not unsustainable (see Chapter 4), so we disagree with the reviewer's proposal.					
Richards, Phillippa	SPM	14	14	406	407	In addition increasing development linked to increased consumption of animal products which in turn is driving deforestation	Thank you for your comment. This point is included under landscape change (see message 8.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM). We do not enter into details on this issue since it was covered extensively in previous IPBES assessments.					
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	14	14	424	431	It would be very informative to give more details on the chain of illegal trade in wild species: which are the main countries and regions from which wild species originate, and for which type of trade (national or international - to which countries and regions) they are intended.	Thank you for your message. We did not include such information in our literature review due to time constraints and the need to keep the review within a realistic scope.					
Scanlon, John	SPM	14	14	430		As the illicit trade has been linked to the potential spreading of zoonotic diseases, public health concerns should also be mentioned: "The illicit trade is further associated with social injustices, public health concerns, the involvement of criminal networks and can lead to violent conflicts". The illicit trafficking of wildlife is also responsible for the introduction of exotic species of animals into new geographical areas (invasive species).	Thank you for your message. This is now addressed in message D.3.2.					
Stott, Andrew	SPM	14	14	452		This statement is over-simplified and is not provided without any reference to underlying assessment report. ABS regimes under CBD (Nagoya Protocol) are specific to the use of genetic resources and not the wider exploitation of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.					
United States of America	SPM	14	14	407	407	Perhaps it is also worth mentioning nature deficit disorder here.	Thank you for this suggestion. While this point is covered in Chapter 4, we did not identify it as a priority for the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM	14	14	408		Suggest clarification: the first time that "global trade" is mentioned, it should be listed as "global trade in wild species" so as to avoid generalization that all global trade impacts the use of wild species.	Thank you for this suggestion. The intent of the message seems clear to us. Note that this message now reads under B.2.9 in the revised version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM	14	14	410	411	Updated statistics available in SOFIA 2020: Global fisheries exports rose to 67 million tons in 2018	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and we do not include specific statistics for practices. It now reads under 8.2.9.					
United States of America	SPM	14	14	424	431	1428-429 in particular seem to conflate the magnitude of species traded with impact on those species. Revise "It is dominated in terms of volumes and value by illegal trade in timber and fish [add:, but also includes wild animals traded for food, medicine, and luxury goods, and can have an outsized impact on rare species.] or something that spells out the link/distinction a little more.	Thank you for your comment. The sentence was revised accordingly and now reads under message 8.2.10 in the revised version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM	14	14	424	431	Where does the \$69-199 figure come from? This does not seem to include fish or the figure would be significantly higher (Interpol puts illegal logging at between \$52-157B annually alone).						

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United States of America	SPM	14	ı	14 4	124	431	In reference to fish, this paragraph is unclear. It refers to the Illegal trade of fish, but it is unclear whether this is referring to fish that is caught as a result of IUU fishing, or if it is fish that is being illegally traded because they are protected under CITES. If referring to fish caught with IUU fishing, the trade itself should not be referred to as Illegal or illitle tocause many times these fish end up in the regular food chain and people are not aware that the fish has been caught this way.	thank you for your comment. As the concept of inreported and unregulated trade is not monitored n other practices than fishing, we chose not to nclude it in this message (now reading under B.2.10) hat covers all practices broadly.					
United States of America	SPM	14		14 4	428	428	Assuming that this paragraph is referring to IUU fishing, I suggest for the line that starts on line 428 that "This trade" be struck, and the sentence should then be started with "The Illegal trade of timber and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU)"	hank you for your comment. As the concept of inreported and unregulated trade is not monitored n other practices than fishing, we chose not to nclude it in this message (now reading under B.2.10) hat covers all practices broadly.					
United States of America	SPM	14	ł	14 4	425	425	Change "leading to" to "can lead to", This would be more in line with the statement made in line 429 "often results"	hank you for your comment. This was taken into ccoun in the last version of the SPM and we pecified that illegal trade "often leads to" insustainable use. Note that this message now reads under 8.2.10 in the revised version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM	14		14 4	430	430	Suggest that line 430 starts with "The illicit activities" and delete illegal trade because of reasoning described above. We also suggest reframing the sentence to "The illicit activities disregard traditional and institutional safeguards"[]" and can be associated with violent conflicts"	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include the reviewer's suggestion since this key inessage covers all practices.					
United States of America	SPM	14	ı	15 4	437	438	Should "in-migration" be "Immigration"?	Thank you for your comment. This message was entirely rewritten.					
White, Michael	SPM	14		14 4	424	431	Shipborne illegal trade typically includes, drugs, arms, people-trafficking and wildlife	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to equire a change of text.					
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	14		4	417		Please add note about global trade also having the potential to lead to emergence and spread of diseases affecting wild species and also humans.	hank you for your message. This is now addressed n message D.3.2.					
Friedman, Kim	SPM	14	ı	14 4	422	422	and spread or obseases ametering wind species and also frumans. I the 422 currently list "shark fin trade" which gives the impression that is incorrect. FAO would prefer the following "shark and ray meat and commodities". This is requested as there is an overconcentration of the worlds attention on shark fins that even if stopped tomorrow would not halt declines in shark and rays, as their commodities are varied (cartilage, curio, oil, skin meat etc).	hank you for your comment. We provide only an example here in the SPM but Chapter 4 discusses in more details shark products and the issues at stake when trying to address the sustainability of their use.					
Government of Argentina	SPM	14	ı	14 4	417	417	B.3.4. We suggest to delete the word "Yet"	Thank you for your comment. This message was evised and now reads under B.2.9.					
Government of Argentina	SPM	14	ı	14 4	419	420	B.3.4. There is need to clarify the meaning of "shift governing strategies from collective actions to individual based strategies".	hank you for your comment. We mean here that nsertion in global trade supply chains tends to break lown the positive relationship taking place at the ocal level between harvesters and consumers who ooth benefit from the sustainability of the use of wild pecies. Global trade tends to lead to fewer people senefitting from the harvest, which changes the scale ind type of policy needed to address sustainability.					
Government of Argentina	SPM	14	ı	14 4	420		B.3.4. The absence of functional regiolation across the supply chain may be the case in some situations, but not in others. We suggest to also quote positive experiences with the regulation trade of wild species and avoid a formulation that seems to have a purely negative approach to trade. We suggest to avoid pointing out specific examples (shark trade)	hank you for this suggestion. While we discuss this oppic in Chapter 3 as "BioTrade", our findings from he literature review rather point to the general rend of unsustainable global trade, for the reasons sypalined in this key message (now reading under st.2.9 in the revised version of the SPM).					
Government of Argentina	SPM	14		14 4	434	434	B.3.6. We request to change the use of the clasification of fow/high income countries for the clasification of developed/developing countries throughout the document. The clasification of countries by their development is more appropriate to inform multilateral environmental processes such as those under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which follows this distinction: It should be noted that this distinction is the once used in the summary for policy makers of the IPBES Global Assessment	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into ccoun in the last version of the SPM.					
Hernández, Laura (Mexico)	SPM	14	408	14	42		B.3.4. ".International trade in species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora increased from 9 million whole organism equivalents per year, from 1985 to 1995, to 100 million whole organism equivalents from 2005 to 2014", would be more clear if it was specified if these estimates cover all species.	hank you for your comment. This message was evised and now reads under 8.2.9.					
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	14	416	14			"Often higher income for harvester" is nor always true, some times the intermediaries gets the major income.	hank you for this suggestion. Our findings from the treature review rather point to the general trend of ligher income (though to less people) coming from global trade in wild species. For an example on a less oositive outcome, see new Box SPM.3.					
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	14	424	14	43	31	Considering most people hear illegal trade and believe it is the only type of trade that takes place and that therefore it should be stopped. I strongly suggest to add a line saying that illegal ought to be halted and only legal allowed or should I say tolerated permitted (thus regulated and a number of other attributes, and hopefully just sustainable also). Just a line so the reader (this is the SPM) "learns" that not all trade is lilegal.	The message before that (now reading under B.2.9) iscusses legal global trade. Note that all legal uses rere not sustainable and all illegal uses are not mostainable (see Chapter 4), so we disagree with he reviewer's proposal.					
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	14	430	14	43	31	After conflicts, other great problem is the murdering of people who protect the lands and wild life.	hank you for raising this point. This does not seem o require a change of text but note that this is issue s discussed in Chapter 4.					
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	14	430	14	43	31	You should add that ilegal trade can be more complex than we think in many Latin American Megadiverse countries, this illegal trade usually goes hand in hand with drug cartels and others ilegal activities.	hank you for your comment. This is included in our nentron of the involvement of criminal networks. siee Chapter 4 for more details. Note that this nessage now reads under 8.2.10 in the revised erroison of the SPM.					

Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márque: (Mexico)	z SPM	14	432	14	4	134	Reducing the dependence on wild species should not be incentivized in rural areas and indigenous communities, particularly as the use of wild species are the main livelihood of IPICs, who usually value boldiversity, use wildlife sustainably and conserve ecosystems. PICs diets have coevolved to maintain the balance of ecosystems, and these changes may bring negative impacts in IPICs health and ecosystems health. It would be a mistake to assume that "rural development" and the consequent reduction in the dependence on wildlife, would result in higher levels of sustainability. Keep in mind that the main objective is not to achieve changes is rur diets through the reduction of the use of wild species, but the sustainability in their use (extraction, management and consumption).	Thank you for your comment. This message was entirely rewritten. The reviewer's point is now the discussed in message B. 2.6 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	1	.5 :	15	445	452	This might benefit from a little more detail or examples. E.g., in addition to outside companies commercially exploiting a species (e.g., logging companies), it can be people working for logging and mining companies hunting for their own subsistence then depriving local communities of the resource.	for more details. Note that this message was	
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	1	5 :	15	463	466	Maybe especially pull out impact of roads, which rapidly catalyze all of these effects Well established.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.  Development of roads and infrastructure as a driver of the sustainable use of wild species is discussed in details in Chanter 4.	
Botzas, Julie	SPM	1	.5 :	15	465	467	An example of how illegal trade can have more devastating impacts than hunting would be useful.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	1	.5	15	416	416	there are many examples in which the harvesters do not receive a higher income; I susgest replacing "often" with "sometimes"	Thank you for this suggestion. Our findings from the literature requires rather than the literature requires rather print to the separal trend of literature requires rather print to the separal trend of	
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	.5	15	457	459	Increasing access to food, shelter, education, employment, and health can lift peop out of powerty and make them less dependent on wild species Actually giving them leway of living and stable revenues is the point. There is the need to create other activities and emplyment opportunities that could prevent unsustainable use of will species.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and this point now reads under B.2.5.	
France	SPM	1	.5 :	15	439		"leads to increased contact among people, wildlife and livestock, and increases the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases" should be added.	species and the nigher risk or zoonotic diseases is addressed in messages B.2.4 and D.2.3 in the revised	
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	1	.5	15	465	468	the reference to recreational hunting (3.3.3.3.4) does not adequately support this strong statement	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	1	.5	15	482	482	Captive populations may amplify populations of wildlife disease organisms as well a 200noses - in particular, the attention given to sea lice in aquaculture operations an should provide material for consideration here and in the chapters.	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed  Studer review message 8.7 4.4 We right on include the	
Germany	SPM	1	.5 :	15	444	444	Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was	
Germany	SPM	1	.5	15	453		This may represent an inadmissible reverse conclusion: Wealth is no guarantee for sustainable use, since overuse can then take effect due to low prices. Please considing rephrasing this statement.		
Germany	SPM	1	.5	15	453	459	Most importantly, there is growing evidence that climate change and environmental degradation will primarily impact the most vulnerable people with lower adaptive capacity (cf above point on B.2.1).	In new message 8.2.3 in the revised version of the SPM. Note that former message 8.3.8 now reads under 8.2.5.	
Germany	SPM	1	.5 :	15	452	452	Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.	
Germany	SPM	1	.5	15	460	468	This subsection is restricted to hunting but is in all aspects definitely relevant for gathering as well (at least for medicinal and aromatic plants). Please amend i.e. expand accordingly.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Germany	SPM	1	.5	15	468	468	Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Hernández Márquez Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	1	.5 :	15	456	463	SPM B.3.9 The issue is not reduce the demand of wild meat from local people, for example, because is more danger for the planet and wildlife to change land use fror rainforest to a grazing area. I propose to change the sense of this paragraph.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and this point now reads in message B.2.1 as an example of the interplay between multiple drivers.	
Joanne, Perry	SPM	1	.5		453		Consider replacing the term poverty with economically vulnerability	Thank you for your comment. We kept the word "poverty" when discussing it as a driver since this is the word used in the literature we reviewed. See Chapter 4.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	1	.5	16	469	474	B.3.10. This is a very rich field for exploration by the academic and policy	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.	
Manji, Fatima	SPM	1	.5	16	472	474	What role could policy play in improving these outcomes?	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed throughout section C, in particular when we cover points such as plural knowledge and value systems.	
Pereira, Chris	SPM	1	.5	15	441	442	Sugegstion to rephrase: Industrial/Large-scale agriculture can destroy natural habit: and displace people to marginal and degraded lands where sustainable use of wild species is not achievable.		
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	1	5	15	453	459	The first line is highlighted in (B.3.8) "Poverty is strongly related to unsustainable us of wild species". I suggest that the phrase to be highlighted ought to be the final or instead, not to give a wrong message. The line is (457 to 459): "Increasing access to food, shelter, education, employment, and health can lift people out of poverty and make them less dependent on wild species (well established)" The wrong message being "the poor people use species unsustainably", which is a deformation of whither report is actually trying to underline.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully grevised and now reads under 8.2.5.	

Takehara, Mari (Ministry Environment of Japan)	SPM	1	5 1	5 44	1 44	As the section on "Rural communities and development" in 4.2.3.3.5. aptly implies, the industrialization of agriculture and other large-scale development pressures may have a negative impact on rural livelihoods, including harvest of wild species. As can be seen from this example, agriculture is not the only cause of the failure to 2 achieve sustainable use of wild species, and thus the cause of this problem needs to be more specifically addressed. For example, the word "agriculture" should be replaced with "industrialized agriculture". It is also desirable to provide appropriate rationale and references for related sentences.	Thank you far your comment. This massage was				
United States of America	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 44	1 44	Please provide detail as to how well established the statement "Agriculture can destroy natural habitat and displace people to marginal and degrade laneds where sustainable use of wild species is not achievable," is, along with appropriate references.	Thank you for your comment. This message was entirely rewritten.				
United States of America	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 44	5 45	Suggest revision of this section, as it largely overlaps with and is redundant to sections B.3.4 and B.3.5.	Thank you for your comment. We revised all three messages, which now read under B.2.7, B.2.9 and B.2.10.				
United States of America	SPM	1	5 1	.5 45	3 45	One of the knowledge gaps listed in the executive summary of chapter 6 is 9 "evaluation of the influence of broader policies (e.g. that address poverty alleviation) on sustainable use are lacking. So is this actually well established?	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.				
United States of America	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 46	5 46	We strongly support a sentence reflecting the costs of wildlife trafficking. However, this is sentence is confusing as worded. It's unclear what the 'devastating impacts' ar that are worse than the overhunting described. For example, are there other environmental consequences that result from poaching and illegal trade beyond reducing species abundance and increasing extinction risk as a result of hunting? Consider revising for clarity.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.				
Vukeya, Judith Vutivi	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 45	3 46	in which world is powerty linked to the unsustainable use of wild species? Illegal hunting and management practices of wild species is led and coordinated by people who are not exactly poor. In fact, poor people in communities close to farms really benefit nothing from these practices, also, in coutries like South Africa, the stablishment of protected areas meant that there were forceful removals of the stablishment of protected areas meant that there were forceful removals of the people denous people. most of these people were prevented entry, in South Africa people do not depend on mean form these species, but the use and dependence on wild species like the leopards is solely for religious purposes and divine uses, but eve with this use the people really do not have access to these species becasue domestication of wild species is not a lawful practice.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.				
White, Michael	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 45	1 45	52 Sometimes just 1 or 2 families benefit and village life/community suffers	Thank you for this suggestion. This is aligned with our findings and does not seem to require a change of text.				
White, Michael	SPM	1	.5 1	6 47	2 47	4 and the opposite effect: internet leading to loss of culture/respect	Thank you for your comment. About internet development impact on the sustainable use of wild species, we found mixed evidence. See Chapter 4 for more details.				
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	1	.5	46	9	The notion of wildlife as "relatives" as outlined in Chapter 1 of this assessment, page 24, lines 784-792, should also be added here. This is something policymakers should know about.					
Government of Argentina	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 45		B.3.8. We suggest to invert the wording of the initial sentence for "Unsustainable use 8 of wild species is strongly related to poverty" or for a positive sentence, such as "Sustainable use of wild species can be enhanced by addressing poverty"	revised and now reads under B.2.5.				
Government of Argentina	SPM	1	.5 1	.5 46	0 46	8 B.3.9. A mention to how development inequalities drive market shifts, including the demand of luxury goods, may be appropriate in this paragraph	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.				
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	15	472	16	473	Culture also includes practices. Values, philosophies, and knowledge shouldn't be separeted from practices. Education doesn't make a change without changing the material conditions of the poor.	Thank you for your comment. This is exactly our point, "people's interactions with wild species" here refering to the wide range of practices. Note that this paragraph now reads under 8.2.11 in the revised version of the SPM. The point on poverty is made under B.2.5.				
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez							Thank you for your comment. This message was entirely rewritten. The reviewer's point is now discussed in message B.2.6 in the revised version of				
(Mexico)	SPM	15	439	15	439	After wild species, add "and cultural practices".	the SPM.			1	
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez	CDM	45	445	45		It's contradictory with lines 416-417 about the income from harvesting or gathering	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under B.2.7.				
(Mexico)  Benitez, Esteban	SPM	15	445	15	447	wild life products.  Should be clarified in which conditions that relation occurs (Adams et. Al. 2004.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.Z.S. We already included a reference from Adams in our literature review in Chapter 4 and did not add the one suggested by the reviewer as the evidence was				
(Mexico)	SPM	15	453	15	453	Biodiverstity Conservation and the eradication of Poverty. Science)	pointing in the same direction.		1		
Machado, Santiago (Mexico)	SPM	15	453	15	459	B.3.8 does not seem clear and it could be interpreted differently than desired.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.				
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	15	453	15	459	The first line is highlighted in (8.3.8) "Poverty is strongly related to unsustainable use of wild species". I suggest that the phrase to be highlighted ought to be the final one instead, not to give a wrong message. The line is (457 to 459): "Increasing access to food, shelter, education, employment, and health can lift people out of poverty and make them less dependent on wild species (well established)" The wrong message being "the poor people use species unsustainably", which is a deformation of what the report is actually trying to underline.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.				
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	15	453	15	459	B3. The wording of point B.3.8. It is very unfortunate, wealth also uses natural resources in an unsustainable way, the ecological footprint is higher in higher strata, it is clear that they mean (in the chapters it is explained) but this is wrong. They are NOT cause and effect.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and now reads under B.2.5.				

						Thank you for your comment. This message was fully
Guadalupe Yesenia						revised and now reads under B.2.5. Conditions to
Hernández Márquez						ensure the sustainability of the use of wild species
(Mexico)	SPM	15	458	15		458 Again, it is not about reducing the dependence, but about ensuring sustainability are discussed in section C.
	SPM		6	16	491	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was
Botzas, Julie	SPIM	1	ь	16	491	492 Examples of how science can both contribute and undermine SU would be useful. revised and we provide examples. This now reads under ressage B.2.12.
				-		Should traceability and transparensy of sources using mobile phone apps and related to the source of
						technology he mentioned here? Also comers trans for non intrusive monitoring in size
Costello, Mark	SPM	1	6		483	492) and underwater, and use of AI by iNaturalist and others to identify species. Such
costello, ividik	5				403	suggested by the reviewer. This now reads under
						Image coeminication coulo revolutionaise market piace labelling as well as wild species unseillance.
						This point is also relevant to over harvetsing of plants for horticultural, medicinal and
Cowell, Carly	SPM	1	16	16	460	466 food sales. Suggest to include reference to plant harvesting and not only hunting of thank you for your comment. This message was thank you for your comment. This message was the plant harvesting and not only hunting of the plant harvesting a
						animals
						In field assessments are still required and quotas or harvest regimes based on remote Thank you for this feedback. We decided not to
Cowell, Carly	SPM	1	16	16	483	data can over-predict a species occurance. This occurs in dense closed canopy forests include this point as it was not part of the literature
, ,						where tree size and population structure cannot be accurately assigned. Capacity
				_		and funding for in field studies are required we reviewed.
						The way it is formulated, this KM is highly suggests that poverty by itelsef is a driver
						of unsustainable use, which, as noted in a previous message, is not the case, or at  Thank you for your comment. This message was fully
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	1	16	16	453	459 least it is not the major factor. Often the poor who engage in unsustianable wildlife revised and now reads under R 2.5
						hunting do so to satisfy the demands of the affluent. Harvest for local consumption is
						of course a factor, but by no means the main and most common one.
						education and raising awareness have the potential to drive changes in behavior  Thank you for your comment. Our literature review
						education and cashing awareness have use potential to three changes in the lawor towards more sustainable uses of will depicies, but these are poorly studied and the led us for provide more balanced a view on that point.
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	6	16	472	474 outcomes uncertain. This message should be reformulated for not discouraging Pleas see Chapter 4 for more details. Note that this
						countries from conducting education and awareness. Usually rising awareness help message reads under 8.2.11 in the revised version of
						change behaviours and it's recommanded world wide. the SPM.
		-		+		
						the outcome depends on how new innovations are applied: actually it depends also Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	16	16	483	on now those innovations are disseminated and now much persons or communauties under message D. 2.2 in the revised version of the
						are betiting from and could have reach of. It will depend on eliminating the
						inequalities between countries , technology transfer and capacity building for all.
						It can change towards more or less sustainable uses of wild species. For example,
						collision and modernization are often situal as concern of traditional knowledge. Thank you favour comment This point is pour
France	SPM	1	16	16	473	47) Eregion and unbernization are order time to as reasons on adultionar knowledge in mank you on your comment. This point is now a disappearance, such as specific beliefs toward a space or species, which lead to less addressed under revised message 8.2.6.
						protection over a specific place or species when disappearing.
-		-		+		
						Thank you for your comment. While this key message
						Why only considering life/biology science and technology, not human science or In the revised version of the SPM)
France	SPM	1	16	16	483	492 interdisciplinary studies? They all have the notantial to improve sustainable use of
						wild species.  science, we highlight the contribution of human
						sciences in other messages such as those under 8.3 and in the whole section C.
						and in the whole Section C.
						The fact that plantations take pressure off wild populations should be qualified by the
Germany	SPM	1	16	16	475	The fact this plantacturs tare presented in the populational and only dependent of a finite of the populational and the populational and the populational and the population of the population o
						from the wild (the latter also applies to animals).
						The statement "However, advances in science and technology can both contribute to
						and undermine the sustainable use of wild species" is noteworthy. Yet the statement falls short of providing evidence how for instance science has undermined the
						lais sinct or proving evinetic now for instance science has undernined the sustainable use of wild species in the past's list possible to further elaborate on this
						Sustaination are to wind species in the past, is a possible to intrine relationate on the second sec
						undermine sustainable use. This really needs to be emphasized and explained more   Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was
						here S&T are presented everly entimistic especially the natural sciences and revised and we provide examples. This now reads
Germany	SPM	1	16	16	483	492   technological developments - its nature of being a dual-faced force is insufficiently   under message B.2.12. Please see also new message
						visible (this is better dealt with in the associated chapter, where the ways S&T can D.1.3 for further discussion on that topic.
						undermine sustainable use is discussed and examples are given). Concrete examples
						in the SPM would therefore help to understand the connection between advances in
						science & technology and sustainable use of wild species (how can advances in
						science & technology contribute to or undermine the sustainable use?). These
						examples should inspire options for designing future science and technology.

						The Nagoya Protocol establishes a legal framework for bilateral access and benefit-						
Germany	SPM	16	16	483		sharing of genetic resources regardless of the intended purpose of the research. This means that not only commercial and applied research but also biodiversity-related research including taxonomy, species inventories, and barcoding must adhere to the national rules implemented under the NP. Furthermore, many types of basis and translational research enable progress on the sustainable development goals by delivering on waste and pollution reduction, alternative biofuels, biodegradation of plastics, etc. These fields are also impacted by the NP.  Although the NP foresaw Article 8b – simplified measures for research on biodiversity and sustainable development—many countries are still lacking such simplified measures. Instead biodiversity and sustainability research is often treated the same way that commercial research is and often experiences significant burneaurcay and delays or even cannot take place at all.  German researchers have noted that average delays for obtaining an ABS agreement is between 6-12 months. Given that most academic researchers have short project timelines and staff [2-3 years], these delays are significant. Over time, unfortunately, researchers give up and move their research to other countries (away from the biodiversity-rich countries where we need to know morel) to countries with simpler or on ABS regimes in place. This is a perverse unintended consequence: the very research that is needed for the IPBES is too often significantly impaired by the CBD'S and goal itself.  In order to increase policy-relevance, it is suggested to refer to the Nagoya protocol here, instead of some phrases without a strong message.	Thank you for your comment. We did not include a specific review on the Nagoya protocol in our work but you may find some of the points raised by the reviewer in Chapter 3.					
Germany	SPM	16	16	483	492	Advances in science and technology: the role of blockchain technology is a major topic concerning the governance and monitoring of supply chains and could be addressed in this paragraph as well.	Thank you for your comment. We did not include the specific case of blockchain technology since you did not provide references on this topic.					
Germany	SPM	16	16	483	492	The potential of the social sciences could well be acknowledged at this point to draw policy-makers' attention to these disciplines as well. The need for social sciences is a) indirectly called for multiple times at the end of the document under "Knowledge gaps"; b) mentioned multiple times in the SOO - e.g. in chapter 4, or in chapter 2 (see for example SOD, Ch.2, line 1877). In contrast, the terms' social sciences' or humanities' are nowhere explicitly mentioned in the SPM. Yet, these are very relevant scientific disciplines for studying and working towards sustainable use (see for instance: Vadrot, A.B.M., Akhtar-Schuster, M., Watson, R.T. 2018. The social sciences and the humanities in the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (PBES), Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research, 31: sup 1: 1-10. DOI: 10.1080/13511610.2018.1424622. https://www.tamdfonline.com/doi/ful/10.1080/13511610.2018.1424622. https://www.tamdfonline.com/doi/ful/10.1080/13511610.2018.1424622.) The definition given here of S&T as only life sciences and technology overlooks the potential of social sciences and humanities. (Please see: Lahsen, M., & Turnhout, E. (2021)). How norms, needs, and power in science obstruct transformations towards sustainability. Environmental Research Letters, 16(2), 025008.) Hence, please explicitly note the potential of social sciences in this part of the SPM/elsewhere in the SPM.	Thank you for your comment. While this key message (now B.2.12 in the revised version of the SPM) focuses on technology use mainly in ecological science, we highlight the contribution of human sciences in other messages such as those under B.3 and in the whole section C.					
Hahn, Deborah	SPM	16	16	475	475	change "restricting" to "regulating"	Thank you for your comment. According to the literature we reviewed, the shift to farmed stocks results from a restriction in trade. We did not change the wording. Note that this message was partly revised and now reads under B.2.4.					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	16	16	483	492	The issue is not just how innovations are applied, but how they are accepted. Cultural practices and beliefs can be very strong and - for example - even if it may no longer be necessary to hunt or use a wild species for food or medicine, people may have a compelling wish to do so because of its cultural importance or their beliefs.	Thank you for raising this point. We addressed it in the design of Figure SPM.5.					
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	16	16	475	482	Some captive breeding operations outside range countires may risk opportunities of these countries for benefiting from sustainable use of their native species, especially where the legality of founder individuals of those operations is in doubt.	Thank you for your comment. This point is made in our key message (now under B.2.4 in the revised version of the SPM) since we flag potential issues related to livelihoods and benefit-sharing, among other.					
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	16	16	475	482	There seems to be a inconsistency between the heading and the final sentence of this section. Zoonosis transmission potential is not necessarily a driver of shifts to captive breeding, considering the fact that farm animals also carry some of zoonotic pathogens.	Thank you for your comment. The heading indicates that shift to capture breeding is triggered by regulation. The rest of the paragraph discusses potential benefits and risks associated with this shift, including a higher risk of zoonotic diseases. Note that this message was partly rewritten and now reads under 8.2.4.					
Joanne, Perry	SPM	16	12	475	482	Multilateral agreements and national laws also decouple indigenous people from their tradditional practices.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under B.2.4. On the decoupling of indigenous peoples and local communities from their traditional practices, see revised message B.2.6.					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	16	16	483	492	B.3.12 Highly valuable insight to the double edged sword of increasing knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. The feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors. Note that this message was further refined and now reads under 8.2.12.					

Rees-Owen, Rhian	SPM		16	16	481	Could you clarify what is meant by this sentence - does it mean that there is a risk of a conosis from captive bred animals, or that it's unknown whether there is a risk? How does this statement relate to evidence assessed in the IPBES workshop report on biodiversity and pandemics?	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was rewritten and now reads under message 8.2.4 in the revised version of the SPM. IPRES workshop report on pandemics and biodiversity was included in the review conducted by Chapter 4 that led to this message in the SPM.						
United States of America	SPM		16	16	475	Would encourage acknowledgment that captive breeding of certain wildlife can 482 further legitimize and fuel demand, and provide cover for the illegal trade. Do not want this to provide cover/justification for, e.g. pangolin farms, tiger farms.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now included in the revised version of this message, now numbered B.2.4.						
United States of America	SPM		16	16	475	note that 90% of ornamental fish are freshwater (5,300 species traded in 125 contries) retail value of US\$15-30 billion- see: https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/freshwater_practice/the_world_s_forgoten_fishes/	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text as we do not provide volume and amount details on trade by each taxa in this message. On the point of trade in freshwater aquarium species, please refer to Chapter 3. Note that this key message now reads under 8.2.4 in the revised version of the SPM.						
United States of America	SPM		16	16	475	475 change "restricting" to "regulating"	Thank you for your comment. According to the literature we reviewed, the shift to farmed stocks results from a restriction in trade. We did not change the wording. Note that this message was partly revised and now reads under B.2.4.						
United States of America	SPM		16	16	483	Suggest adding "genomics and other forensic identification techniques , 492 bioinformatics, []" to capture the range of identification methods in development and use to ID wild species in situ and in trade.	Thank you for your comment. While forensic identification techniques are mentioned in Chapter 4, we prefered not to enter into details at this level in the SPM.						
United States of America	SPM		16	16	483	Suggest including descriptions of HOW science and technology has improved sustainable use of wild species besides just generic "data and analysis" - data and 49 analysis to inform what kind of management decisions? - and there is no discussion how science and technology can undermine sustainabe use, merely a statement that it does. HOW does it? What are some examples? As written, there is very little substance to this paragraph.							
White, Michael	SPM		16	16	481	oceanic plastics and discarded industrial fishing gear are major vectors for alien invasive spp	Thank you for your comment. This point is out of scope of our assessment and we did not include it in the SPM.						
Woodward, Allan	SPM		16	16	449	The use of the term, "elite" does not convey the true meaning of this statement. The 449 term, "advantaged" is a more accurate description of this group of users. Suggest searching for the term elite throughout the document and changing.	Thank you for your comment. this was taken into account in the SPM.						
Woodward, Allan	SPM		16	16	466		Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and this point now reads in message B.2.1. We only use the case of wild meat as an example of the interplay between multiple drivers.						
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico)	SPM	16	483	16	i	The role of citizen science (or participatory science) remains to be included as part of these innovations that greatly facilitate and expand capacities for the collection of scientific information at unprecedented scales.	paragraph accordingly. It now reads under message B.2.12.						
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	16	483	16	5	It should be mentioned that this advance in science and technology depends on governments and institutions investing in scientific research and promoting public policies to improve this.	Thank you for your comment. We did not review evidence on this topic and were not able to include it in the SPM.						
France	SPM		17	17	493	I would reverse the figure and put the "increasing complexity and interplay of drivers" at the top and the SDGs at the bottom. Its just a visual issue as the legend seems to follow this order.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5.						
Germany	SPM		17	17	493	Figure SPM.4: The core message of the figure is not clear: Its increasing complexity due to an upscaled perspective isn't really helpful. The figure shows the "increasing complexity" of drivers through three levels from "within a community" to "within a region" and "global". However, some of the arrows between boxes are labelled ("feedbacks"), some are not. Please indicate briefly (e.g. "interaction," impact" etc. what the (different) arrows stand for. According to the figure's caption, the lower part of the figure shows the interactions and the "interplay of drivers" from local to regional to global level. The viewer would expect that there are also feedbacks from the global to regional and the local level. The "interplay of drivers" from local to ormunity", so as to complement and further reflect what the labe! "[] interplay of drivers" of this last part of Figure SPM.4. suggests. In the upper part of the fligure boxes for wild speciels/ecosystems, practices and uses are placed on the same level with "practices" put at the centre. For practices and uses (many) examples are given in the boxes, but not for wild speciels/ecosystems. Both seems to put more emphasis on practices/uses than on wild speciels. Please consider re-arranging these elements with wild species/ecosystems at the centre - and with the same level of information given as for the other two elements.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5.						
Germany	SPM		17	17	493	Figure 4, Box "Practices": Hunting should be mentioned explicitly (not only Terrestria Animal Harvest); hunting is not necessarily limited to terrestrial species.	Thank you for your comment. Terrestrial animal harvesting includes lethal harvest (hunting) and non lethal harvest of terrestrial species. Any harvest of marine or freshwater species are in the category of fishing. We now added the definitions of the practices in Appendix I of the SPM. Note that Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and now reads as Figure SPM.5.						
Germany	SPM		17	17	493	493 figure 4, Box "Uses": it should include the aspect of wild species(-products) as source of income.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5. For the uses of wild species, see new Figure SPM.1.						
L							1	-	1	<b></b>	1 1	 	1

Germany	SPM	1	7	18	493	499	Figure SPM.4: there is no reference to the rest of the text or it is not immediately apparent. Please provide additional text to better embed this figure in the SPM.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5. It is associated with revised message 8.2.1.
Hendriks, Rob	SPM	1	7	17	493	493	The bottom of the figure shows the aspect of scale, going from local to global. As raised in the discussion on May 12th: It would be useful to policymakers if in section Do of the SPM the messages would be specified/differentiated according to such scal levels as indicated in figure SPM 4.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5. The
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	1	7	17	491	492	Explain how can technology undermine the sustainable use of wild species	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was revised and we provide examples. This now reads under message 8.2.12.
Richards, Phillippa	SPM	1	7	17	493	493	Figure SP4.M not clear what this is trying to convey. Reference to 'wild species' should be linked to to 'uses' here	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5. In our conceptualization of the sustainable use of will species for the purpose of this assessment, there is no direct link between the will species and the uses: the "end use" results from a human practice.
United States of America	SPM	1	7	17	493	493	Why is this "terretstrial animal harvest" instead of "hunting"? Also not clear on the utility/clarity of the "within a community" s "within a region" pieces of this figure. The "global" image seems to be a better reflection of "within a region" as the "within a region" image is just the community image overlayed on a background. If the glob image is used for the regional one, the background orange and yellow are unnecessary and then a simpler image (perhaps just green representative dots on the whole globe) could be substituted for the global.	Inance, you for your comment. I errestral animal harvesting induse lethal harvest (hunting) and non in lethal harvesting induse lethal harvest (hunting) and no harvest (hunting) and no harvest of terrestrial species. We now added balt the definitions of the practices in Appendix i of the balt harvest of terrestrial species. We now added balt the definitions of the practices in Appendix i of the species with the species of
United States of America	SPM	1	7	17	493	493	Color should be considered carefully in the figure - as the SDGs are included, a readimay interpret the colors utilized elsewhere to be in association with the SDG colors. Shouldn't the arrows go both ways for feedbacks?	
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	17	493	18	4	99	B Fig. SPM 4 This figure is, of those that have been proposed in the document, the most complete and clear. It can even be a usable sheet for presentations. In other cases, they are still in skeetch plan, with a lot of problems.	Thank you for your comment, the positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however that due to several concerns raised by the reviewers about this figure, it was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5.
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico	) SPM	17	493	18	4	99	B Fig. SPM 4 in the lower part of the figure, if a colored font is used so that "Increasing complexity" is in green and "drivers" in the color (brick) of the figure, the message between the lower and upper part would be graphically unified. A graphic designer could certainly improve this figure.	
Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM	1	8	18	502	507	It would be interesting to discuss the point of species which are known but are not used (yet), and where this lack of use comes from.	Thank you for your comment. Note that our assessment focuses on existing uses, therefore on "discovered" species. Note however that some species that are not documented by science are known, "discovered" and used by indigenous peoples and local communities.
Costello, Mark	SPM	1	8		500		This section B4 could be usefully more concise and avoid academic language. One paragraph may suffice.	Thank you for your comment. The text was streamlined and the associated key messages were rewritten. They now read under 8.3.
Dhaskali, Marilda	SPM	1	8	18	508	510	What are the trends for the different uses?  It would be interesting to propose a graph (or diagram) to illustrate the point.	Thank you for your comment. We developed Figure SPM.4 in the revised version of the SPM.
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	1	8	18	502	507	Sustainable use is conceptualized in multiple, evolving ways by different interests an perspectives, without a stable consensus:Arent' intarnational agreements and conventions giving targets and operational objectives?	Thank you for your comment. As Chapter 2 work shows, the way international agreements phrase shows, the way international agreements phrase shows their targets and objectives entails specific conceptualizations of the sustainable use of wild species, that are here identified and analyzed. The SPM provides a state-of-the-art on where the consensus stands now. This point now reads in revised messages B.3 and in C.1.1.
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	1	8	18	518	520	do not agree indicator frameworks for hunting are lacking - note numerous instance of crocodilians which are monitored and regulated through use of CITES tags and quotas	Thank you for your comment. The point raised by the reviewer contradicts the findings from our literature esterwise. See Chapter 2 for more details. We do not mean here indicators on the status of species but on the sustainability of the use, encompassing all social and ecological dimensions. Note that this message reads under 8.3.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
France	SPM	1	8	18	500	501	Key message B.4 should be reformulated and precised because as it stands, it's quit vague.	Thank you for your comment. The text was set streamlined and the associated key messages were rewritten. They now read under B.3.
France	SPM	1	8	18	502	507	Yes, this is the challenge or the trap, this point should not be neglected, we must be vigilant	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback e is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this message now reads under B.3 in the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	1	8	18	499	499	For the sake of logic, and policy-relevance, it is suggested to include the term "national". The sentence would read (suggested insert in bold): " expands from local to national to regional or global interactions." It also needs to be specified, wh the term "regional" is refering to in this context? E.g. the UN regions?	
Germany	SPM	1	8	18	502	503	Please ensure there is no overlap with main message A 3.4. on the lack of coherence in the conceptualizations of sustinable use.	e Thank you for your comment. A.3.4 and B.4 were erewritten to ensure consistency. They now read under messages B.3 and C.1.1.

Germany	SPM	18	18	518	522	This is not true for fisheries, where indicators and thresholds are well established.  Also, major limitation in current policy frameworks, indicators/thresholds are often understood as policy targets as opposed to limits that should not be confused.	Thank you for your comment. Indeed indicators for fishing are more advanced than in other practices, but still with some gaps especially regarding the social dimension. See Chapter 2 for more details. We highlight other practices than fishing for which indicators are not so well developed. Note that this message reads under 8.3.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	18	18	522	522	Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This was updated and now reads under message 8.3.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	18	18	518	522	Please ensure there is a suitable policy option mentioned under section "D" to address this challenge.	Thank you for your comment. The associated policy options are actually in revised section C.3.
Joanne, Perry	SPM	18	18	508	517	these two points could be joined for the sake of simplicity.	Thank you for your comment. We addressed this in new key message 8.3.3.
Joanne, Perry	SPM	18	18	518	522	would be worth mentioning the use of tradditional methods of monitoring/indicators	message B.3.3.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	18	18	508		B.4.2 Yes, and within the context of global debates over use of nature, detailed information on these socio-cultural indicators is critical, perhaps even more so than the pursuit of ever better refined resource inventory baselines.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this point now reads under message B.3 in the revised version of the SPM.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	18	18	518	522	B.4.4 The pursuit of global indicators is crucial to informed discussion by policy makers and legislative practice.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors.
Manji, Fatima	SPM	18	19	508	510	How can socio-cultural factors be adequately reflected in global indicators to make this process, and international agreements, more inclusive? Do these indicators exist, can examples be given? Are global/regional indicator sets useful when it comes to managing particular practices and/or species at the national and local level?	t/ Thank you for your comment. These points are addressed in the revised C.3 section.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	18	18	500	501	The fact that many species, especially fungi, are still undiscovered should be made here. See Taylor's work on the issue: https://www.hutton.ac.uk/staff/andy-taylor	Thank you for your comment. Note that our assessment focuses on existing uses, therefore on  "discovered" species. Note however that some species that are not documented by science are  known ("discovered") and used by indigenous  peoples and local communities. The updated  knowledge agas table (Appendix III) highlights that  wild plants, algae and fungi and their uses are  globally little known.
Sellier, Yann	SPM	18	18	508	510	There should be a point on the preservation of species for the benefit of local populations. See for example Aumeeruddy-Thomas et al. 2012 https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/ovl21/3/s2/art12/ or Therville, 2013 https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-00869195/document	Thank you for your comment, but we can see no connection between the higilighted text and the comment, so we are unable to respond appropriately.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	18	18	500	500	Numerous methods and tools do exist for assessing and managing the sustainable use of wild species. In Norway, for example wild species use include birds, mammals and fish. Successful approaches should perhaps be inserted in Part C and/or D.	Thank you for this suggestion. Since successful tools and methods are very context specific (see revised message 0.2.2), the SPM focuses on the mains conditions and principles for the sustainable use of wild species to happen. Those are discussed in revised sections C and D of the SPM. We also included several boxes to highlight examples, drawing from the chapters of the assessment.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	18	18	500	522	Should it be stated in the haeding that 8.4 includes only indicators on a global level?	Thank you for your comment. This also applies to the regional level. The heading was rewritten, and now reads under 8.3 in the revised version of the SPM.
Stott, Andrew	SPM	18	19	518	522	Text should be updated following agreement of post-2020 monitoring framework.	Thank you for making this point. We cannot analyze content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework because it is not finalized by the time we write the summary for policymakers.
United States of America	SPM	18	18	508	510	What is meant by "global and regional indicator sets"? What are these indicators tracking?	Thank you for your comment. We provided examples in the revised version of this message, now reading under 8.3.2.
White, Michael	SPM	18	18	519	522	Oceania is quite good as it comprises different island nations/cultures	Thank you for your comment. This is indeed covered in Chapter 2.
Woodward, Allan	SPM	18	18	494	494	Suggest adding "social" to the Drivers box and adding "apparel" to the Uses box	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.4 was redesigned entirely and is now Figure SPM.5. "Social" is now listed in the list of drivers. For the uses, see new Figure SPM.1.
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	18	18	508	510	While there is a growing recognition of the need to include indicators on welfare and intrinsic value—these are currently missing as indicators for sustainable use. Please add mention of the need for these indicators too and the lack of them. References for such a recognition: Addis Ababa principles (see prior comments; Global Sustainability Report 2019 by the Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the Secretary General as referenced by authors of Chapter 1, page 25)	Thank you for your comment. While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the sope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not increasingly being comparated for the curtainable of the contraction of the contraction of the curtainable of th
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	18	18	524		Of note: there is a growing concern of inclusion of animal welfare and intrinsic value of wildlife within policies. This IPBES assessment did not review these aspects and therefore Policymakers should be encouraged by this report to inquire about such aspects when building policies as well.	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text.
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Yashphe, Shira	SPM		18 1	3 529	9 !	We caution against opening up the NDF or listing procedures to social aspects as these are to be dealt with on a national scale through national legislation. Social 300 elements are not science-based and require deep understanding of country-specific social needs, on the other hand, if addressed on a country-level, where knowledge of social needs is the greatest this could be done more effectively.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.					
Navarrete, Francisco; Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. The problem with the methods and tools is their accessibility. Access must be guaranteed for all interested parties, whether they are from the scientific milieu, decision makers or community representatives. Accessibility is an issue, not only to the analyzed information but also to the raw data. It is necessary to strengthen capacities to make use of this information from different audiences, especially considering the development of projects / programs at the local level so that they are more robust.	Thank you for your comment. We did not review the impact of open vs restricted access data in the sustainable use of wild species and are unable to provide a key message about it.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	BA. There are several metrics, methods, initiatives to determine the sustainability of the uses and activities, there is no unified system. Liner have been efforts to do so but it will be possible to reach at least some basic parameters but it will be necessary to maintain local differences and by type of activity and part of the activity necessarily.						
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. Determining the baselines for different types of use or activity is also a huge challenge, because they are not importable.	Thank you for your comment. The point highlighted by the reviewer is entailed in revised message B.3.3.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. The project "importancia económica de los vertebrados silvestres de México" (Economic importance of the wild vertebrates of Mexico) of CONABIO, a mechanism for determining the sustainability of the use was proposed, in this case of 90 uses of the terrestrial vertebrates of Mexico.  http://www.conabio.gob.mx/institucion/gcj-bin/datos.cgi?tetras=A&Numero=1 http://biblioteasiba.ecosir.mx/isbe/book/000007640	Thank you for this example. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. IPBES should lean more on the IUCN sustainable use and livelihoods specialist group (SULI) network which has compiled for years (since the emergence of the concept of Sustainable Uses and its promotion in various forums) variants of metrics used in different parts of the world.	Thank you for your comments. Several experts of the assessment's author team and contributing authors are members of the IUCN SULI group and they provided literature, case studies and analysis for the assessment.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido,	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. The 9 dimensions of sustainability must necessarily be incorporated, not only, as indicated in point B.4.2 or B.4.3, only ecological, economic and governance.	Thank you for your comment. We do not have the reference to the nine dimensions of sustainability and are unable to address the reviewer's comment. Note that the categories of ecological, economic and governance indicators come from the methodological frame of Chapter 2 analysis. Former message B.4 now reads under B.3 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Portilla, Rosa Maricel (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. CONABIO developed a tool to verify the principles and criteria of sustainability in production projects aimed at second-level producer organizations (also for private companies), it can be applied in any production project. https://bioteca.biodiversidad.gob.mx/janium-bin/detaile.pl?id=20210602154853	Thank you for the example. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. What do you mean by "comprehensive"? There should be approximations by species, or by landscape unit, perhaps, but it is difficult to speak of "comprehensive" methods for entire taxa, or for "biodiversity", or "wildlife", beyond generic approximations, such as UMR figure in Mexico, for example.	Thank you for your comment. See in Chapter 3: "The use of wild species is captured by the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List in two ways: as a threat (under the threats classification scheme) and as a form of use or trade (under the use and trade classification scheme). While the coding of major threats is required (except for species of least concern), the coding of use and trade is only recommended, and is therefore less consistently coded across listed species, including the comprehensively assessed groups. To qualify as a comprehensively assessed group, the taxonomic group must include at least 150 species, of which more than 80% have been assessed (Marsh et al., 2021." Besides, the indicator sets usually misses key elements of the social-ecological system. See revised SPM.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. I believe that there should be an indicator of technological uses. For example, fishing efficiency has been changing as more devices are used to locate resources. Even in indigenous communities in Alaska for example, they now fish with motorized equipment, when before they did it on foot to reach the fishing spots. In the figure, science and technology are considered as a driver, so it should also be considered as one of the indicators.	Thank you for your comment. This categorization comes from Chapter 2 analysis of key elements of the sustainable use of wild species following a review of international and regional standards and agreements. It is not related to the drivers of the sustainable use of wild species.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	18	500	18	522	B4. They may be comprehensive but there are never sufficiently implemented (or penalized when not implemented), to compete with the dynamics of the other political and economic powers. It should be included that the tools are always at a disadvantage compared to the dynamics of the other powers.  B4. UMAs in Nexico have prover to be a useful tool to ensure conservation through	Thank you for your comment. We did not review power imbalances in the application of indicators and omnitoring and are unable to address this comment. Note that this message, now reading under 8.3, does not discuss the implementation of indicators and monitoring but the conceptualizations of the sustainable use of wild species that they entail.					
Mexico	SPM	18	500	18	522	the sustainable use of wild species and which may be conficted in other countries to						

Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM	19	19	524	528	Again, would be good if this section, maybe here in the chapeau, reflects that effective policies determine when and how sustainable use should be promoted, and also that effective policies also have clear guidance on when sustainable use is not the appropriate conservation strategy.	Thank you for your comment. According to our review of the evidence, the "when" and "how" to use wild species are not the only questions that matter to dachieve sustainable use. Those are part of the need to adapt to local ecological context, but that principle is only one among several other. See revised message 0.2.1.
Costello, Mark	SPM	19		524		Section C overlaps with previous sections. I struggle to find what the new messages are. The langusge is rather academic and general with no clear objective statements.	
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	19	19	540	552	Aligning high-level national economic and development policies (e.g., agriculture, education, energy and health) with targeted local policies: It's more important to have integrated national and economic policies at the national and local levels.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under C.2.2.
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	19	19	533	537	do not agree CITES findings of no detriment focus solely on overharvesting	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	19	19	519	522	SPM C.1 At this point it is important to mention that there have been restrictions in public policies and no place has been given to recognition and customary use. The predominance of a conservationist policy has led to the loss of traditional knowledge and the sustainable use of resources. Note that the whole chapter is missing something, to show that in reality there are no public policies that promote customary sustainable use which is an obligation of countries as stated in Article 10 of the CBD, the Global Plan of Action on Sustainable Use https://www.cbd.im/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-12-en.pdf and in fact Alchi Target 18 of the strategic plan, which is still in force, states that this Target has not been met, mainly with regard to customary sustainable use. https://www.bcd.im/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf. countries around the world do not have laws and policies and mechanisms for participation and I think it would be important to emphasize the use of this data to ensure that these approaches are promoted and advanced in establishing positive policy. There is a need to make visible and aggregate the elements of countries' obligations at the nation level.	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account in the updated version of section C. See in particular revised message C.2.4 but the point raised by the reviewer is articulated throughout.
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	19	25	523	690	SPM C The GBO assessment report, Global Biodiversity Outlook, concludes that the targets have not been met (target 18). The data show that only a few countries have made progress. However, it is not detailed at country level, but in general terms.	Thank you for your comment. Several key messages of the SPM in sections C and D relate to A chih Target 18 on respect of and taking into account indigenous and local knowledge. This does not seem to require a change of fext.
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	19	25	523	690	SPM C The developments in the SPM are important and I welcome the contributions. It is important to emphasise that currently most legislation does not give any role to Indigenous communities in wildlife management. Participation is not enough. It is important that participation is full and effective in decision-making processes through the creation of committees or advisory groups.	is greatly appreciated by the authors. The point on full and effective participation of indigenous peoples
France	SPM	19	19	530	530	"though primarily aimed at protecting threatened species (including with extinction)"should be added: "Their guidelines and standards, though primarily aimed at protecting threatened species (including with extinction)."	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.
France	SPM	19	19	531	531	They adress sociocultural factors but at a global scale (eg. CBD, UNESCO, IUCN etc.), while socicultural factors mainly rely on case by case studies, which is the issue to have a broad vision.	Thank you for your comment. Our review did not indicate storage vedence of the sking into account of social and cultural factors by international agreements at the global scale. See Chapter 2 for more details.
France	SPM	19	19	540	541	"infrastructure" should be added ("e.g., agriculture, education, infrastructure, energy and health")	Thank you for your comment. We included  y "transportation" sectoral policies in the revised version of this message, now reading under C.2.2.
France	SPM	19	19	553	558	SUNESCO and the biosphere reserves could be mentioned here.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under C.1.2. While we discussed man and biosphere reserves in Chapter 4, we did not review thoroughly how they addressed all the policy dimensions we cover here. Thus, we kept the message broad, without an example.
Freyer, Daniela	SPM	19	19	529	539	This section should be deleted; This paragraph does not provide an answer to the question in the headline of paragraph ("what promotes sustainable use") It seem neither appropriate and within the mandate of the report to question "international bodies and agreements that address sustainable use", nor is this controversial statement backed up by facts and arguments. The statement seems to endorse "over harvesting" (which is the opposite of sustainable use) and ignores the fact, that wild species used by indigenous and local people can only be maintained, if use is ecologically sustainable (i.a. not over-exploiting species or damagrigh their habitat). The chapter portrays ecological and social dimensions to be in conflict with each other - when ensuring ecological sustainability is actually a pre-requisite for providing social benefits from wildlife.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised, but note that our review points exactly to revised, but note that our review points exactly to rethe contrary of the reviewer's point: when looking at sustainable use, social and ecological dimensions carry equal weight and sustainable use is exactly where the balance is striken. See Chapters 1 and 2 for more details.
Germany	SPM	19	25	523	690	The chapter sometimes reads as if customary regulations are always more appropriate, useful and important for the sustainable use of wild species than statutory regulations; this lacks evidence and gives the impression of an unbalanced argument.	Thank you for your comment. We emphasize the complementarity of both traditional and statutory management measures, informed both by indigenous and local knowledge and science. We hope this point is clearer through the revision of section C of the SPM.

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Germany	SPM	19	25	523	690	There should be a paragraph on the (positive) effects of CITES as an international convention on sustainable trade in endangered species, recommendably in the beginning of Chapter C. This could include the instruments CITES promotes, e.g. auotas.	Thank you for your comment. We developped Box SPM.2 to address this comment. Note that policy tools, such as quotas, are discussed broadly, and not within a specific instrument. See revised messages					
Germany	SPM	19	19	529	539	This section does not contribute to / give an answer to the question of C: "What promotes the sustainable use of wild species?". It would rather fit under B as it describes a problem, without giving a direct suggestion for a solution/description of something that would promote sustainable wild species use. Therefore, this section should be reformulated so it provides answers to the main question of C, or relocated.	under C.1.  Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised. We also revised the title of section C.					
Germany	SPM	19	19	537		CITES is about international trade, and almost only on commercial trade. It is unclear how sustainable use practices of IPLC could/should be 'recognized' in non-datingmental feedings and the modern of confident trade.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.					
Germany	SPM	19	19	555	556	Please consider revising: "The use of wild species takes place in landscapes rich in biodiversity. cultures"	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was revised and now read under C.1.2.					
Harouni, Coralie (CITES)	SPM	19	19	533	537	Diodiversity, Cultures, This section ignores the growing attention to sustainable livelihoods under CITES, as set out in Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP17). [https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-16-06-R18.pdf]						
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	19	19	529	539	In RST process of CITES, sustainability of internatnional trade ("export") of an appendix-II-listed species is examined at national level (in a form of species/country combination) by scientific committees of the convention (Resolution Conf. 1.2.8 (Rev. CoP18)), while Parties are recommended to take into account, among others, relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities when makin NDF, and this may include the consideration of the level of domestic use or trade, outside the mandete and scope of CITES(Resolution Conf. 1.6.7 (Rev. CoP17)). Both processes still continue to evelove (AC31 Doc. 1.4.1 and its addemdum) and we have to understand that CITES can not adress directly the sustainability issue of non-CITE species which appear in international trade and or domestic trade.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and we developed Box SPM.2 to discuss the working of CITES further.					
Joanne, Perry	SPM	19		543		Consider replacing the term poverty with economically vulnerability	Thank you for your comment. We kept the word "poverty" when discussing it as a driver since this is the word used in the literature we reviewed. See Chapter 4.					
Korwin, Marie	SPM	19	19	529	539	As mentioned in comments above, incorporating issues of livelihoods and rural communities in the conversation concerning wildlife trade and conservation is important, however socio-economic issues are matters for national implementation and management, each country having its own social, economic and legal realities. The objective of CITES is to ensure 'the international cooperation of parties to prevent international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants from threatening their survival. The 'ron detriment finding' is the key tool to prevent the detrimental impact of trade on the survival of the species.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.					
López Maldonado, Yolanda	SPM	19	24	537	660	SPM C.1.2, C.3.3 Indigenous groups have suffered for many years from the erosion of their knowledge. Care must be taken with the methodologies and concepts currently used for the supposed integration of knowledge. If this situation continues, we will continue to erode knowledge that is crucial for sustainability. It is time, not only to evaluate the SPM, but also the methodologies used to engage indigenous knowledge for example: It is mentioned that knowledge needs to be co-produced, but if there is no scrutiny of how indigenous knowledge is engaged in these processes by indigenous academics (or non-academics), we will continue to erode this knowledge that needs to be maintained. Those of us in this workshop must look at these processes with a magnifying glass. Inclusive processes have been given importance, but the benefits to communities are still not very clear. It is not clear how indigenous knowledge is understood, respected and above all maintained without trying to foro its introduction into academic or scientific processes. In processes that attempt to corpoduce or generate new knowledge, Indigenous knowledge is often simply injected The rules are distrated by Western/non-indigenous academics, so knowledge continues to erode because there is not yet an approach that sensitively respects Indigenous way of thinking. There have been accures stories, but the scrutiny must be from an Indigenous perspective. I mean, rather than including them, to generate body of Indigenous researchers to analyse and scrutinise these methodologies. I am not against the corproduction of new knowledge, and scrutinise these methodologies.	Thank you for your comment. We agree with this point and took it into account in our revision of section C. The point raised by the reviewer is discussed throughout the revised section, but more					
López Maldonado, Yolanda	SPM	19	19	523	523	SPM.C.1 A general comment on the section, from section C1, where it is mentioned that policies should be based on taking into account the views and needs of Indigenous peoples, but who are the ones who feed these policies on species use? The scientific bodies, but if they do not really respect and recognise Indigenous knowledge as the basis and build from there, no policy will work. Often the knowledge is added to research projects, but is not recognised as such. Sometimes it is even seen as supernatural or even esoteric. As long as we do not question who the actors are who are speaking, publishing and making decisions in relation to Indigenous knowledge, without distinguishing and including the voices of our peoples, who for centuries have been marginalised, inequalities and limitations will prevail.						
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	19	19	529	539	C.1.1 This section highlights the critical importance of ensuring that IPBES document are read and used by the relevant conventions. There is no question that CITES "non detrimental findings" do not, in general, consider impacts on IPLCs but focus almost entirely on the wildlife species in question.						
Mikiko, Hagiwara	SPM	19	19	533	538	Non detrimental findings of CTES are not mentioned in 6.4.2, but only at 4.2.2.1, where it does not discuss effects of NDF on indigenous people's right. Paragraph (E.L.1) is not appropriate to be in the summary in this context, as this expression of the example of CTES is biased, neglecting the effort of CTES dealing with indigenous people and livelihood.						

Raven, Margaret	SPM	19	9 1	19 540	55	SPM C.1.2 You can't have sustainable use of wild species without access to your traditional lands and seas.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now included in message C.2.3 in the revised version of the SPM.
Stewart, Davyth	SPM	19	<b>9</b> 1	19 529	53	The objective of CITES is to ensure 'the international cooperation of parties to prevent international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants from threatenin their survival'. The 'non detriment finding' is the key tool to prevent the detrimental impact of trade on the survival of the species.	
Suzuki, Kirie	SPM	19	9 1	1.9 52:	53	L.1. Why is LITES mentioned in the summary while it is not mentioned in 6.4.4.27 There is no evidence to conclude that it is well established.  This paragraph is inconsistent with (B) as follows.  Contradiction with (B.2.4)*Many indigenous peoples and local communities identify integration into monetized and commodified economic systems as undermining values toward nature and sustainable use of wild species.  → There may be few indigenous and local peoples who depend on international trade for their livelihood.  Contradiction with (B.3.7)*Inequitable distribution in the access to and benefits from the use of wild species undermines sustainability by encouraging over-harvesting, short term gains over long-term management, poaching, and mining of resources by commercial companies (well established).  → There are concerns about inequitable distribution in international trade, which are pointed out here.  Contradiction with (B.3.8)*Poverty is strongly related to unsustainable use of wild species.  → Rather, NDF can be considered to be a tool to prevent the depletion of resource and protect people from poverty.  Contradiction with (B.3.9)*Commercial demand, availability of sales markets, rapid urbanization and infrastructure development threaten the traditional lifestyles of indigenous populations by weakening or dissolving traditional laws and taboos, whic decrease the sustainability of hunting activities (well established).*	Thank you for your comment. We revised the text of y the SPM relating to CITES and developped Box SPM_2. These findings draw from the work of Chapter 4.
Terada, Saeko	SPM	19	<b>3</b>	19 533	53	A. There is a concern that commercial demand and cales markets for not only.  Since CITES is the convention to regulate international trade in wildlife, in order to prevent that the trade affect negatively the survival of the species or population. Therefore, it is natural that the criteria for NDFs in CITES are based on the ecological perspective of the impact of capture for international trade on the population status Rather, CITES recognizes the benefits of commercial trade to conservation and local development if it is conducted at the sustainable level (Resolution 8.3). The conservation status of a species is the result of the whole conservation practices including a variety of local social and cultural contexts, and CITES evaluates the statu It is not the mechanism of CITES that is problematic, but the decision-making by some Parties and some NGOs who do not appreciate the positive effects that legitimate us and management by indigenous peoples and local communities have no conservatio but sorely focus on the trade volume itselef. Therefore, I consider that this is not an appropriate example for this section.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully us revised.
White, Michael	SPM	19		20 555	55	Human global population is 5 times larger than a century ago	Thank you for your comment. Demographic trends are encompassed in the "social context" we refer to in the revised version of this message, now under C.1.2. See Chapter 4 for more details.
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico Ramírez, Oscar; Treviño Heres, Sofía		19	537	19	539	For example, the subsistence use of songbirds and ornamentals in Mexico.  C 1.2 Strategies for the integration of biodiversity in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors at the federal level and in the state of Jalisco. https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/planeta/internacional/cbd/integracion-de-la-biodiversidad https://www.jalisco.gob.mx/es/gobierno/comunicados/estrategia-estatal-para-la-	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.  Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.2.2
(Mexico) Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	19	540	19	552	Integracion-de-la-biodiversidad-en-sectores  C1. In C.1.2. In general, protected areas are not addressed, and they are related precisely with the access and use of wildlife. I do not know if there was an explicit reference to this issue as part of sectoral policies.  C1. Policies on use, for example in fishing, should be reviewed considering that not	Thank you for your comment. Biodiversity conservation policies can be included in sectoral policies. We discuss the issue of protected areas and the sustainable use of wild species in Chapter 4 in more details.  Thank you for your comment. The revised version of the SPM stresses more the need for adaptive management. See in particular messages under C.2
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM SPM	19	553 523	20	561 690	only because they are historically applied they are necessarily good (C.1.3)  C. It seems that only public policies promote sustainable use. In this section, the role of education (formal and non-formal) and the dialogue of knowledge should be emphasized.	and D.3.  Thank you for your comment. Section C was rewritten and the point highlighted by the reviewer is now central in C.3 and key messages under it.
Mexico	SPM	19	523	24	690	C. Elimination of subsidies to unsustainable fisheries (SDG14.6) should be considered	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered under the issue of aligning sectoral policies, highlighted in revised message C.2.2. See also revised d. message D.1.4.

							Thank you for your comment. We developed boxes			-		1	
							in the revised version of the SPM to provide						
							examples throughout. Note however that due to the						
							numerous uses of wild species across the world and						
							the variability of the contexts of uses, we do not						
Benitez, Esteban							provide many examples in the key messages, that could be misleading or provide too partial a view.						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	19	528	Include examples.	could be inisteading of provide too partial a view.						
						Examples in Mexico: General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental	Thank you for those examples. It does not seem to						
Berlanga,	CDA	19	534	19	520	Protection (LGEEPA), General Law of Sustainable Forest Development (LGDFS),	require a change of text.						
Humberto (Mexico)	SPIVI	19	524	19	528	Biodiversity Mainstreaming Policies							
Díaz Sánchez,							Thank you for your comment. Our revised version of						
América Wendolyne						C1. Public policies must be adapted to the regional context, seeking a national	C.1 stresses further the points raised by the						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	interest, for social welfare.	reviewer.						
						C1. Oceans are in continuous movement. Countries in a region need to hold each	Thank you for your comment. International						
Escobar, Elva						other accountable and craft mutually reinforcing policies, such as sharing data and technology to help monitor illegal fishing, climate change and pollution effects on	cooperation and alignment are highlighted throughout the SPM. See in particular revised						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	wildlife.	messages B.2.10, C.2.2 and D.2.2.						
							Thank you for your comment. This is highlighted in						
						C1. There is limited knowledge of the effects of pollution and microplastics on marine							
Escobar, Elva						and coastal wildlife, which limits the generation of legal instruments that reduce their							
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	impact on those who generate them on the continent.	pressures.						
							Thank you for your comment. The point raised by the						
							reviewer seems out of scope of our assessment						
							which does not address carbon emissions. Note however that shifts to new diets and potentially new						
							or more intense uses of wild species is discussed in						
Escobar, Elva						C1. Creating incentives to reduce high carbon to low carbon impact protein-based	revised message D.3.2.						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	diets (algae and some fisheries) should be considered.							
						C1. As an example, the support of silvopastoralists in the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development of the state of Jalisco (Mexico) asks the ranchers to present some							
						instrument of environmental management and conservation (UMA, PSA, PMF) in	Thank you for this example. It seems well aligned						
						force in the ejido or community. This articulation promotes a specific profile of	with our findings in section C and does not require a change of text.						
Gómez, Carmen						ranchers and the adoption of conservation and environmental management	change of text.						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	schemes.  C1. Intersectoral and interdisciplinary work to achieve comprehensive policies	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered						
Jiménez, Raquel						continues to be a challenge. In governments, a sectoral work (silos) approach	under the issue of aligning sectoral policies,						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	continues to be a changing. In governments, a sectoral work (slips) approach	highlighted in revised message C.2.2.						
,						C1. IPBES has made emphasis on the importance of cross-cutting policies repeatedly.							
Medellín, Rodrigo						To no avail. This is one more example that highlights the need to harmonize policies	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text.						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	across sectors and adopt cross-cutting policies.	require a change of text.						
							Thank you for your comment. As this points to similar						
Medellín, Rodrigo						C1. UMAs in Mexico are a clear example of what can be done for policies that	evidence that was already reviewed in the						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	incorporate socialand ecological dimensions.	assessment we did not add this specific one.						
						C1. In forestry, the ways in which it interacts with productive policies should be	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered						
						reviewed so that they become compatible. Perverse incentives are generally created	under the issue of aligning sectoral policies.						
Navarrete, Francisco					567	to slow down sustainable use efforts when agricultural policies emerge in many	highlighted in revised message C.2.2.						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	emerging countries.							
						C1. The articulation of policies (and the programs in which they are reflected) is							
						central to promoting sustainable use. The current contradictions between the	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered under the issue of aligning sectoral policies,						
						perspectives of food production and the policies to safeguard biodiversity or access	highlighted in revised message C.2.2.						
Pérez-Gil Salcido,						to water, fragmentation and land use, to mention just a few examples, show the							
Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	difficulties of promoting sustainable use in a coordinated manner.							
							Thank you for your comment. We do not have the						
							reference to the nine dimensions of sustainability						
							Note that this key message discusses only the social						
							and the ecological dimensions, following the concept						
						C1. There is indeed a bias towards the ecological (very limited) and economic (also	of Ostrom's social-ecological systems. Many						
						myopic) dimensions of sustainability. Recognizing the 9 dimensions is fundamental (Cultural, Ecological, Economic, Social, Political, Technical, Legal, Space and Time).	dimensions such as cultural, economic and						
						The analysis can not remain in seeing the activity or use but its links with others	technological are understood as part of the social						
Pérez-Gil Salcido,						before and after it. As is done in other certifications, review the Impact and nature of	dimension. The point highlighted by the reviewer is reflected in revised message D.3.1.						
Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	supplier inputs, etc.							
Salazar, Alejandra	SPM	19	524	20	567		Thank you for your comment. Heading of C.1 was						
(Mexico)	SPIVI	13	J24	20	30/	human rights (and fail to consider human rights).	revised and now includes rights.  Thank you for this suggestion. We do not point		+				 _
							specifically to examples of local governance. Instead,						
Salazar, Alejandra;						C1. Include examples of representation of indigenous peoples in international or	our assessment and SPM focus on identifying key						
Robles, Rafael					1	national governance mechanisms, to serve as a guide. For example, the Working	conditions and principles throughout the literature						
(Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	Group of Governors for Climate and Forests (GCF-TF).	and case studies.					1	
							Thank you for your comment. Many scales are worth considering, from international to regional, national						
							and local, depending on the patterns and drivers of a						
							given use. The revised version of the SPM						
							emphasizes the need to tailor policies to specific						
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	19	524	20	567	C1. I believe that regional visions must be emphasized.	contexts in section D.						
	CDLA		524	20	567	C1. Example: National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to						
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	25M	19	524	20	56/	Pollinators in Mexico.	require a change of text.  Thank you for your comment. The text was revised		+			1	
Belgium	SPM		20 20	56	8 5	70 The presence of 'both' and 'and/or' in that sentence creates ambiguity.	accordingly. Note that it now reads under C.3 in the						
			1 -	50	1		revised version of the SPM.						
							Thank you for your comment. This message was						
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		20 20	57	8 5	78 mostly ONLY available	removed from the revised version of the SPM and						
			1	1	1		most of its content is now reflected in the knowledge						
				1			gap table (see Appendix III).	l			 	J	

Botzas, Julie	SPM	20	20	575	575		Thank you for your comment. While this is an interesting phenomenon, it is a bit outside the scope of this assessment because there is no indication of the need for sustained harvesting of micro-organisms to maintain this practice. Chapter 3 does have a section on prolists and blue-green algae (3.3.2.7.6) under "Gathering".	
Cowell, Carly	SPM	20	20	529	539	The statement that NDFs do not take into account sustainable harvest by local communities is incorrect. It depends on the implementation of the NDF by the Party conducting the NDF. This is taken into account by the UK Scientific Authority for Flora and often NDFs are done on the species survival in that particular area of harvest, this may be a country scale but is often very local and thus community parctices and access are taken inot consideration. What is lacking is information and evidence of this.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised.	
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	20	20	543	543	Community coherence or community cohesion?	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under C.2.2.	
Fankki, Erik	SPM	20	22	584	622	SPM C.2 I hope the convention on biodiversity will come up on the political agenda within the Sámi Parliament (on Swedish side of Sápmi). What is going on within the wildlife management it is a disaster, or a collapse. In the mountains, in the treeless mountain, the reindeer and the reindeer calves have no chance against eagles, the sace agale and the golden eagle. The eagles are protected by Swedish legislation as an endangered species, they are not in a number to be diverse, rather the opposite. It would have helped their numbers if the hunting was restricted. But any limitations proposed are met with strong aggression. Just see what happens with the proposal on shortening the hunting season for ptarmigan. Girunal/ the ptarmigan needs protection, just like with eagles. Eagles, of course needs to be an acceptable number. Reindeer and reindeer calves should not need to be predator food. There is no biodiversity, the eagles have nothing else to eat other than reindeer calves. Giruniid/the ptarmigans, are being short by angry ptarmigan hunters. What kind of biodiversity, the his? You can read more here (in Swedish): https://www.facebook.com/erik.fankki/posts/4026365774121936	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text.	
						This line notes that 90% of fungi are unknown to science. Whilst correct, it seems	Thank you for your comment. This message was	
Fleming, Vin	SPM	20	20	575	575	Inis line notes that 50% of rung are unknown to science. Whilst correct, it seems unlikely that 90% of the fungi that are subject to regular established uses are unknown. The bigger knowledge gaps are likely to be on levels and impacts of harvests	removed from the revised version of the SPM and most of its content is now reflected in the knowledge gap table (see Appendix III).	
Germany	SPM	20	20	560	560	Facilitators are not mandated to formulate policies. Please avoid policy prescriptive language. Please also note that the degree of confidence was not provided for this statement.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under C.1.2.	
Germany	SPM	20	20	569	569	It is not clear what is meant by "western" science (see also L608, L620). Science is not restricted to the western world, so "western science" should be replaced by e.g. scientific data. We perceive science as having been and continuously being inspired by knowledge which has evolved and continues to evolve in different geographic regions. Phoning "science" geographically to the "west" is therefore misleading. Just refering to 'science' or 'scientific evidence' (see L571) or 'scientific information' (I. 573) portrays more precisely that all regions and cultures have contributed to the richness of science as it exists today, including the associated methods, terminologies and knowledge exchange formats. Therefore, kindly refrain from using the term "western science" because this language lacks any scientific basis.  Also 'ana/or' should be replaced by 'and' only, because otherwise the 'informed by both' makes no sense.	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised accordingly. Note that it now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Germany	SPM	20	20	571	583	The heading of this section states that "Scientific evidence is widely recognized as an essential basis for improved decision-making relating to the sustainable use of wild species." Vet, the text of this section only elaborates at length the lack of data. Please add a brief explanation of what science can actually contribute (since it is referred to as "essential basis" in the heading).		
						It might also be mentioned that the growth patterns and regeneration dynamics of	Thank you for your comment. This message was	
Germany	SPM	20	20	571	583	many commercial timber species are not known yet and have not been monitored (which is surprising, since the timber trade is such a large-scale, important and lucrative industry).	removed from the revised version of the SPM and most of its content is now reflected in the knowledge gap table (see Appendix III).	
Germany	SPM	20	21	584	595	This paragraph advesses adaptive management Bloose briefly evaluate the estimate	further in new section D.3.	
Germany	SPM	20	20	588	588	bening adaptive management.  It should be specified by whom the changing flavor of fish is observed.	Turtner in new section U.S	
Johnson, Anthony	SPM	20	22	568	622	SPM C.2 and C.3.2 We have shared responsibility for land water and sky but often policy, regulations, legislation and jurisdiction get in the way of a shared good future. My community are looking for ways to review ancestral relationships with land, water and sky, and the first step is respect. There are communities on the Great Plains that followed the buffalo, and buffalo sustained them and defined who they were as plains people. Today they share the plains with many other people, but they can still maintain balance if they are all seated at the same table with equal status. And at times there is a need to set aside jurisdiction, regulations, legislation and policy and work together for shared good futures. Indigenous peoples usually consider past and future to ensure sustainability, in ancestral times, individual action required consideration of the past (what we've learnt, where the knowledge came from), to deal with present realities, and also consider future needs. Past, present and future was not compartmentalised – it was all one consideration. In the 25t century, today there is often a hierarchy and compartmentalisation, and it can be important to set this aside to consider other ways of knowing together.	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text.	

Lui, Stan	SPM	20	22	568	622	which are threatened globally and in Australias. But in our area, there are limited employment opportunities and little money, but the area is rich in natural resources and culture. In other areas of Australias here is a lot of development, mining, agriculture etc and habitat is being destroyed, and species suffer from that destruction. And that is due to population and issues that come from "progress". Torres Strait has one of the longest continuous seagrass meadows in the southern hemisphere, and lots of turtle and dugong in healthy numbers and healthy conditions, and that is attributed directly to the traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples, and very little impact from the outside world on how people live. However, with progress, people are moving into the area. The communities recognise this, and recognise that turtle and dugong are a public good for all Australians and the global community. We have recented Turtle and Dugong Management Plans, which outline guiding principles, purpose, roles and responsibilities and cultural protocols around dugong and turtle welfare. They also include statutory management arrangements that are also applicable. This is how the community are trying to look at the sustainability issue not just from a community point of view but also from a government and conservation point of view. Also, Australia is in the process of developing a "State of the environment" report, and Torress Strait will also develop its report to complement this. In the report, we have developed our 16 key values, and these are being assessed, looking at condition, significance, conservation status, conservation status, threat, trends and, importantly, confidence levels of data. Elders in community will be part of that confidence level, giving them the same status as professors and eminent scientists. This shows that in Torres Strait they take the knowledge of their people very scirculay, as the value level one for many generations. We plan to have our first draft developed before Sept this year.	Thank you for your comment. To an extent the assessment does do this, through dialogue workshops and other mechanisms where IPLCs are asked to validate the information provided, rather than science being used to validate ILK.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	20	20	562	567	C.1.4 Incremental law and policy formulation is a weakness shared by institutions at the global level. Periodic strategic review of policies and laws pertaining to sustainable use would be a good, though difficult to achieve, idea.	Thank you for your comment. The revised version of the SPM Stresses more the need for adaptive management. See in particular messages under C.2 and D.3.	
Michels, Ann	SPM	20	20	529	539	Sustainability within CITES (NDFs) is based on status of populations, takes and other factors that impact a species' status, regardless of the (dynamic) economic and social factors involved. The process does not give greater weight to who uses the resource and it would not be appropriate for CITES or the Parties to grant access or consider land tenure rights/benefits to any group of individuals (users) or judge the appropriateness of one user's rights over another's. The treaty does not provide the tools, nor should it, to evaluate the validity of a user's access or tenure rights. It simply evaluates as to whether takes may or may not be non-detrimental. Detriment is determined via scientific information (which may come from indigenous or local communities and may include consideration of the effects of sustainable use practices of indigenous or local communities) noting that detriment may occur irregardless of which user is involved. This impartial evaluation is advantageous to both user groups and future generations as it seeks to ensure that lakes (regardless of WHO is involved) can be maintained into the future if the wild population can sustain it. Takes from a population are or are not detrimental depending on who takes them.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and we developed Box SPM.2 to discuss the working of CITES further.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	20	20	560	561	This begs the question as to who facilitates the resolution - government, NGOs?	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under C.1.2.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	20	20	565	565	Remove "If" from the start of the sentence.	Thank you for your comment. This suggestion reflects a language preference with no addition to the original sentence so we did not include it. Note that this message now reads under C.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	20	20	569	569	Please delete the word WESTERN, it should read just SCIENCE	Thank you for you roomment. The text was revised accordingly. Note that it now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Pigott, Pauline	SPM	20	20	525	526	effective policies address both social and ecological dimensions of wild species use> effective policies also address the economic dimension!	Thank you for your comment. Following the concept of Ostrom's social-ecological systems, the economic dimension is understood as part of the social dimension.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	20	20	569	569	Write: " informed by both western science and/or indigenous and local knowledge". Indeed, the word "western" to describe science is strange since science is universally recognised and not restricted to a single geographical area.	Thank you for you roomment. We updated the text and removed "Western" Note that this heading now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.	
stott, Andrew	SPM	20	20	568	568	Is it clear what 'Western' science is. It is a universal approach?	Thank you for your comment. We updated the text and removed "Western". Note that this heading now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	20	20	575	583	As per general comment. The list of species groups described misses most marine taxa apart from fish - corals, marine mammals, crutaceans, algae etc	Thank you for your comment. This message was  removed from the revised version of the SPM and  most of its content is now reflected in the knowledge  gap table (see Appendix III). Note that when we  discuss the fishing practice, it encompasses all marine  fauna (see definition in Appendix I). Algae are  covered in gathering.	
Stott, Andrew	SPM	20	21	584	607	These points only apply where IPLCs have a role in managing wild species.	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in revised message C.2.3.	
Svizzero, Serge	SPM	20	20	569	569	"western science"; I suggest to write simply "science" (less controversial). Same remark for lines 608 and 620.	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised accordingly. Note that it now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.	
United States of America	SPM	20	20	575	576	Should this say "less than half of the world's fish catches" if the majority of fish stocks are poorly monitored?	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and most of its content is now reflected in the knowledge gap table (see Appendix III).	

United States of America	SPM	20	) 21	575	57:	the statistics here are attributed as "well established" and indeed, the first part of this sentence is: the main repository for stock assessment information (the RAM Legacy Stock Assessment Database) contains biomass information for about half of the global catch reported to FAO. However, the source or basis for the second half of this sentence ("the majority of the fish stocks, especially those exploited by small-scale fisheries worldwide, are still poorly monitored and assessed") is less of a consensus view. That assession is well-accepted for stocks primarily exploited by small scale fisheries, but it is not well-accepted that is true for a "majority of the fish stocks." Strongly recommend reasting this to focus on small scale fisheries and avoid a potentially incorrect general statement.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and most of its content is now reflected in the knowledge gap table (see Appendix III).					
Vukeya, Judith Vutiv	vi SPM	20	) 2	562	56	7 sometimes multiple policies and laws create conflicts in terms of implementation	Thank you for your comment. This is what we intend by "The interaction of such policies can support or undermine sustainable use.". This does not seem to require a change of text. Note that this message reads under C.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Woodward, Allan	SPM	20	2	529	53:	This section is incorrect. CITES. CoP17 Doc. 13, and CoP18.31 and 18.32 recognize the importance of maintaining indigenous and community-based sustainable use.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised and we developed Box SPM.2 to discuss the working of CITES further.					
Ramírez, Oscar; Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	20	562	20	567	C.1.4. Strategies for the integration of biodiversity in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors at the federal level and in the state of Jalisco. https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/planeta/internacional/cbd/integracion-de-la-biodiversidad https://www.jalisco.gob.mx/es/gobierno/comunicados/estrategia-estatal-para-la-integracion-de-la-biodiversidad-en-sectores	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.2.2.					
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	20	562	20	567	C1. Message C.1.4 should provide some examples of perverse outcomes.	Thank you for your comment. Expanding on an example would take too much space in the SPM. We therefore invite the readers to refer to Chapter 4 for more details. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.2.2.					
Treviño Heres, Sofia ((Mexico)	SPM	20	562	20	567	C.1.4. Mexico has developed theNational System for Concurrent Incentives Consultation (SINACIC), a platform that allows the identification of national the currently executed subsidies/incentives from the Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT) and the Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) through spatial analysis tools in order to promote synegies and avoid duplication Develop an automated cartographic query system that allows evaluating national subsidy / incentive applications (SADER / SEMARNAT) based on current operating rules, executed through spatial analysis tools and complying with the new general forestry law. The system provides geographic information and sufficient databases and information inputs, in order to view, analyze and receive reports on environmental and agricultural information related to any request for a subsidy associated with a geo-referenced property, in such a way that it allows them to decide on the granting of financial support and incentives for the realization of primary production processes based on renewable natural resources such as agricultural frontier. An agricultural frontier, and the production of the produc	Thank you for this example. This does not seem to require a change of text.					
Ramírez, Oscar; Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	20	571	20	583	C.2.1 CONABIO in an example of the development of scientific and technical intelligence (knowledge, data, analysis) to support decision and policy-making.	Thank you for this example. This does not seem to require a change of text.					
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico	b) SPM	20	584	21	595	C2. Refer to citizen science or community science (which is more inclusive).	Thank you for your comment. While this message relates to a review focusing on indigenous and local knowledge, we discuss citizen science in more details in Chapter 4. It did not come out as a priority point for the SPM though. Note that this message now reads under C.3.1 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	20	584	21	595	Monitoring of wildlife by users (Indigenous and local communities) (C2.2) should be considered the most important for making timely and proper decisions about resource management.	Thank you for your comment. While the SPM cannot be prescriptive, we highlight the current and potential contributions of indigenous and local knowledge to sustainable use of wild species in this part of the SPM, now reading under section C.3.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico	o) SPM	20	584	25	595	C2. There is an important movement in the Citizen Science literature and it would be good if you evaluated the term in point C.2.2	Thank you for your comment. While this message relates to a review focusing on indigenous and local knowledge, we discuss citize science in more details in Chapter 4. It did not come out as a priority point for the SPM though. Note that this message now reads under C.3.1 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Jiménez, Raquel (Mexico)	SPM	20	608	21	617	C2. Regarding point C.2.4. many challenges also remain for policy and decision makers to base the policies they promote on science and ILK.	Thank you for your comment. We highlight this point indeed, now in the revised version of this message that can be read under C.3.2.					
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	20	569	20	569	Please delete the word WESTERN, it should read just SCIENCE.	Thank you for your comment. We updated the text accordingly. Note that this message now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Escobar, Elva		20	500	24		C2. An important step would be to have ILK data repositories consistent with existing Data Exchange Policy. Such repositories must be formed with the free, prior and informed consent of the relevant ILK holders, in accordance with the United Nations	evidence on this specific point and are unable to include it in the SPM. Note former message C.2 now					
(Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	Declaration on the Rights of IPLCs.	reads under C.3.					

				,								
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. ILK has complemented science in the protection of biodiversity (development of the Nagoya Protocol, designation of ESBAs, ILBI / BBAI instrument, IPBES assessments), as well as in climate action (Peris Agreement, New Zealand Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019), fisheries management (NOAA https://voices.mds.noaa.gov), mineral resources management (inuit Circumpolar Council) and damage compensation (Local Communities in China).	Thank you for your comment. Our review showed that there is still a great area for improvement in integration of ILK in sustainable use policies and management practices. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Jiménez, Raquel (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. Possibly, the example of "champions" works to inspire more leaders (politicians and governors) to motivate actions based on science and ILK. Example: Biden.	Thank you for your comment. We are unable to point to specific people in the SPM as this would go beyond the political neutrality of IPBES.					
Machado, Santiago (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. Not only the information and knowledge of "western" science and IPLCs should be considered, but also the shared vision of development and values. The recognition should not be exclusive of information and knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now addressed in revised message D.3.4 of the SPM.					
Medellín, Rodrigo (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. Highlight the links to the ILK documents of IPBES.	Thank you for your comment. The ILK dialogue workshops conducted for the IPBES Assessment of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species are used as evidence in the Chapters and referred to in their reference lists.					
Medellín, Rodrigo (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/diversidad/UMAs	Thank you for this example. It does not seem to					
	SPINI	20	508	21	617	C2. Bray and Merino's 2004 book talks about the successful experiences of communities with forest management in Mexico. There is also the book on critizen initiatives in Mexico City by Dieleman and Martinez, 2017. There is also a text on how to achieve this collaborative management, such as the 2018 guide by Juliana Mercon, Barbara Ayala and Julieta Rosell' experiences of transdisciplinary collaboration for						
Nuñez, Paulina (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	sustainability, building the common "that rescue collaborative management and sustainability from below.						
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón; Ramírez, Oscar; Portilla, Rosa Maricel; Medellín, Rodrigo; Zambrano, Luis; Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. Eliminate the word WESTERN in allusions to science. The term western Science doesn't seem appropriate. Be careful with the term western science, perhaps it is better to put scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge (which includes indigenous and local knowledge). Western science is colonialist and ellitist. Referring to western science is colonialism, it should refer to formal science or something that is more inclusive Orientals also do science.	Thank you for your comment. We updated the text accordingly. Note that this message now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. It is not considered that a fundamental piece of what they call "indigenous knowlege" is heterogeneity to solve the problem. Which is the biggest problem in "western" knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. The point raised by the reviewer is conveyed through the use of the phrase "indigenous and local knowledge" that frames the integration of such knowledge in IPBES work. The local dimension stresses the heterogeneity of such knowledge.					
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. Local knowledge must be prioritized	Thank you for your comment. This point is not reflected by our literature review findings, which highlight the need to base policies both on science and indigenous and local knowledge. It is true, however, that indigenous and local knowledge tends to be overlooked and would benefit from greater attention. C2 was rewritten to better emphasize this point. It now reads under C3.					
Mexico	SPM	20	568	21	617	C2. Communities and their customs are usually not taken into account, while if they are included in decision making they will own the knowledge and benefits.	Thank you for your comment. This is aligned with our findings and those points are flagged in revised message D.2.2.					
Belgium	SPM	:	21	605	5	It sounds a bit strange to say 'engagementwith knowledge', we talk here about engagement with people, stakeholders	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account in the revised version of this message, now under C.3.2 in the updated SPM.					
Boodram, Natalie	SPM	:	21 2:	2 608	3 6	SPM C.2.4 and Figure SPM 5 It is good to see clear messages on the need to work with indigenous and local knowledge in policy, but it would also be good to see more reflection on the mechanisms and processes of effectively making bits happen, as it is not that easy to do. Context, scale and size of country are very important in this. My comments should be taken in the context of island communities, which are very small, with short distances. So, for example, for governments wanting to implement a policy, intermediary organizations could be an effective avenue since they may have the networks and are usually trusted by IPCs. It is also important to ensure 222 engagement, by making sure IPLCs attend relevant meetings, or taking the meetings to them. Timing is also important when engaging IPLCs is. It is thert to engage them is late afternoon and not in the middle of the day, and where possible provide them with transport allowances. Different communication technologies can also be used as a mechanism of ensure flow of information. IPLCs benefit from being in the room and participating in such processes, as if you are there and your voice is heard, the person writing the policy will be obliged to include your thoughts.	Thank you for your comment. These points are now addressed under message D.2.					
Boodram, Natalie	SPM		21 2:	1 608	3 6	SPM C.2.4 It will be very important to capture gender, and show how this has factored into research and the questions the assessment is asking. In the analysis of ILK, how has gender been captured?	Thank you for your comment. This point is now highlighted in revised message C.2.1.					
Conde, Q"apaj	SPM	:	21 2:	L 620	0 6	SPM C.2.4 in relation to the creation of public policies, it is perhaps interesting to see that within some communities certain types of species management and conservation policies have been developed. I am thinking of self-governance in 222 certain reserves in the United States, or in regions that are seeking processes of autonomy such as in Bollivia and Colombia. Although they are very few processes and with many difficulties, as experiences and lessons they are extremely interesting.	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in revised messages A.3.3, C.2.4 and C.3.2.					

Conde, Q"apaj	SPM	21	21	620	SPM. C.2.4 Regarding the figure, in principle we are starting with two types of knowledge on a level playing field. But the reality is that it is always seen as if it [iLK] were still isomething "aw," not elaborated. When we talk about this dialogue of knowledge, the first thing one thinks and want is for it to pass through the laboratory to be validated, when from the beginning it is. It is difficult to put this relationship between the two types of knowledge in a single figure.	Thank you for your comment. That is exactly our point to put indigenous and local knowledge and science on an even playing field when it relates to the sustainable use of wild species, without a hierarchy where one would validate the other.					
Daguitan, Florence	SPM	21	21	608	SPM C.2.4 I appreciate the view in the document that ILK is very important to policymaking. For example, there can be very conflicting laws about how to manage 617 indigenous people's forests. This includes internationally where plantations can be included as forests, but this is very different from the natural forests of indigenous peoples. This impacts on indigenous peoples' rights, lands and management systems.	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed in the revised version of the SPM in messages C.1.1 and C.2.3, among others.					
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	21	21	569	569 If the message is about "both", then it should be "and" not "and/or"	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised accordingly. Note that it now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.					
Figueroa, Viviana	SPM	21	21	620	SPM C.2.4 in the graph, co-production is not clear to me, because it is the biggest problem we have. Scientific knowledge is protected by property rights and in traditional knowledge, that is not yet as given, it is developed collectively. It is complicated because whenever co-production is done there is a high risk that traditional nidigenous knowledge is not respected, as well as intellectual property rights. The graphic is not understood, maybe add some words. For us knowledge is like a closed circle, but it difficult to understand these half circles. In the final part when you talk about co-production it is like a hierarchy of scientific knowledge. () for me it is a process of dialogue. The square at the top as a hierarchy, as if it were above, above, generates confusion for me.	Thank you for your comment. That is exactly our point to put indigenous and local knowledge and science on an even playing field when it relates to the sustainable use of wild species, without a hierarchy where one would validate the other. We highlight the point on equitable benefit sharing and free, prior, informed consent in revised message C.3.2.					
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	21	21	611	western science and Indigenous and local knowledge share some commonalities, which should be emphasized. Key is that both are grounded in observation and 612 continually refine themselves as new information comes to light. This is the basis of any integration of the two. Such text would support Fig SPMS as well. Framing as "compatible," as used at line 709, is preferable to "distinct."	Thank you for your comment. The common grounds of science and indigenous and local knowledge are highlighted in evised message C.3.1. The point on the compatibility of indigenous and local knowledge and science was revised and reads now under D.3.1 as complementary to each other.					
Garreta, Raphaele	SPM	21	22	608	SPM C 2.4 I would like to testify to the fact that we have, in France, an interesting initiative resulting from an association of professional gatherers of wild plants (AFC). It is a question of starting from their experience in collecting their knowledge and know-how, in order to co-construct a set of good collecting practices. Ethnologists, ecologists and gatherers work together on this dynamic. We are in the process of producing a general guide and booklet techniques plant by plant. The idea is not to standardize practice, but on the contrary to participate in the collective improvement of the management of a shared resource. Many elements (from the sensitive relationship with the plant to stre management, including governance methods, etc.) are taken into consideration.	Thank you for this example that highlights the relevance of our text. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Garreta, Raphaele	SPM	21	22	608	SPM C 2.4 In the case I mentioned about AFC, we are engaged in the co-production of knowledge in botanical conservatory. We are working together with ethnologist ecologists and gatherers. People have very specific knowledge that botanists don't have and they manage their own sites. We are happy to work hand in hand with them especially during this period when biodiversity is eroding. The people were also 51 hoping to get scientific validation from experts in the field. We get opportunities not necessary to normalize the knowledge but better understand how they manage their resources. This project has now been recognised by the French government. There are many documents and summaries we can share. In relation to comments about to production of knowledge, the work was inlitted by ethnologists with knowledge of ILK, and they put the gatherers at the centre of the work and really worked for them.	relevance of our text. Note that this message was					
Germany	SPM	21	21	601	Please consider revising (suggested inserts in bold): "where it continues to be developed and taken into account."	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under C.3.2.					
Germany	SPM	21	21	608	The term "western science" may not be appropriate as science has developed in all regions of the world. For the reasoning see comment above.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the phrasing and now refer to "science" only. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	21	21	608	SPM C.2.3 and C.2.4 In the issue of co-production it is necessary to consider cross- fertilisation or borrowing between knowledge. For example, in traditional societies, climate change is something that can be considered to be modified in the long term but the short term needs to be taken into account. Nor can we be isolated from the world. Traditional knowledge is not static either. There are many things that we have acquired "the hard way" south as plant varieties and so on, which are already part of our lives. Another thing is that there are already economic and social challenges that we have in the communities, and whether we want to or not, as communities we belong to countries or national systems. What we have two wkn on is how these national systems recognise us and enable us to recognise our rights. We are also contributing to the welfare of the country through conservation, but also showing that wildlife management affects the GDP. Therefore, we should not fight but co- produce between knowledge and co-produce processes, initiatives, management plans. Because there are also external regulations and market issues, and things that we cannot ignore. The challenge is how to create those lines of work and that this evaluation can go in that direction. Maybe mentioning what would be the minimum conditions of co-production of knowledge, fair, equitable, efficient and successful. Working under standards of respect that make this co-production feasible.	Thank you for your comment. This is now addressed in the revised version of this message, now reading under C.3.2.					
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	21	21	608	SPM C.2.4 Perhaps in the last section this "respect" could be proposed. There is also a 622 lack of sensitivity towards how to handle Indigenous knowledge or mocking our rituals or not respecting our time when doing research.	Thank you for your comment. This is now addressed in the revised message D.2.2.					

Hernandez, Yesenia	SPM	21	22	60	3 62:	SPM.C.2.4 The image the spiral is a good way to show indigenous thought, because IPLCs are cyclical unlike the thought of other societies where things and cycles are closed (circles and squares). You just have to look at the issue of hierarchies and work more on a hybrid figure without one being on top of another. It would be a great contribution of this assessment, in line with the results of the IPBEs global blodiversity assessment, to give the message of the relevance, need for indigenous wildlife management for conservation and diversification, calling on national governments to miplement international agreements on the rights of indigenous and local peoples to our natural richness, and to promote schemes that provide social and economic usatianability to this wildlife management wed, oa, as the fair and equitable payment for harvested products, recognizing the value of our knowledge, fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of biodiversity at its three levels.	Thank you for your comment. This is aligned to our findings and does not seem to require a change of text. The two blocks of science and indigenous and local knowledge in the figure (now Figure SPM.7) are side by side to highlight that there is no hierarchical relationship.					
Heydon, Matthew	SPM	21	21	60	3 60:	is there a better term to "western science". It doesn't feel appropriate to use this phrase for an approach to scientific practice that is now widely adopted across the world. It would be better to use something like 'contemporary scientific practice' or somethign similar	Thank you for your comment. We revised the phrasing and now refer to "science" only. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Holmberg, Aslak	SPM	21	22	60	3 61	SPM C 2.4. Co-production of knowledge and co-management is very important, it is good to see it represented here. However, there are good and bad examples of including ILK in research. If people who are not familiar with ILK as a knowledge system do this work, It can hinder the process. Sometimes biologists are required to includie ILK in their reports, but they end up undermining it as a knowledge system, and only pick some parts which fit their methods, often only using the parts that can be transferred into numbers. So they miss a big part of the knowledge. There is a trendency by biologists to view science as superior than ILK and try to validate ILK using scientific methods. Only people familiar with ILK as a system should be involved in co-production and co-management to ensure ILK is properly considered. Usually when people work on a subject they are expected to have knowledge and training in IL, but often this is not the case when people work with ILK. Biology based on western science is different in its production of knowledge. It seems reasonable to require that people working with ILK have knowledge of and respect for ILK systems. Good examples include co-management programmes set up with biologists and Sami working together.	Thank you for your comment. We made this point clearer in the revised version of this message that can be read under C.3.2.					
Johnson, Anthony	SPM	21	21	59	6 60	SPM C 2.3 ILK is often not reflected in national policies and their respective national data and targets. For instance, in Canada, indigenous peoples are not involved in setting up targets yet they are expected to contribute in their implementation. Sometimes nationally agreed targets concerning climate and the environment are presented to indigenous communities and they are told they have to be met, but the communities were not involved in setting those targets. If policymakers and communities truly worked together it may eb possible to set higher targets, as communities do want their lands to be there for future generations.	Thank you for your comment. This point goes the same way as our findings and does not seem to require a change of text. Note that the message was rewritten and now reads under C.3.2.					
Kumar Rai, Kamal	SPM	21	21	60	3 62:	SPM C.2.4 The issue of intellectual property rights should be incorporated in ILK research and commercialization of products. An effective mechanism needs to be developed to ensure indigenous peoples' rights and that IPICs benefit (and don't suffer) from commercialization of wild species. Effective participation of IPICs and education can help secure the benefits for IPICs.	Thank you for your comment. This is encompassed in the SPM under the idea of benefit sharing. See the revised messages C.3.2 and D.2.2.					
Kumar Rai, Kamal	SPM	21	21	60	3 62:	SPM C.2.4 There are some challenges of trying to integrate LIK and science. The integration could have both positive and negative impacts. ILK is broad and holistic while science is specific. It is very important to be clear and there is need to junderstand what IPLCs are losing in the integration process. Dialogue and participation of elders, women and youth would be essential. Elders are being lost in the pandemic, and with them much ILK is also lost. In this regard, we are losing ILK associated with wild species for sustainability, and there is a need to have mechanisms for its continuation.	Thank you for your comment. The importance of linking education and indigenous and local knowledge is made in the revised message B.2.6. The way indigenous local knowledge and science complement each other is discussed in message C.3.1.					
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	21		61	1	Would it be worth also mentioning the development of virtual ecotourism (and education), mentioned in an earlier message as one of the benefits of wild species?	Thank you for your comment. We do not detail practices (now in section A) or drivers (now in section B) in this key message. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
López Maldonado, Yolanda	SPM	21	21	60	3 622	SPM.C.2.4. One cannot hybridise a knowledge that respects nature and the concept of harmony with a knowledge that does not respect it, that assumes that it is something that can be sold or exploited. This is why we have to start analysing these integration processes. What the figure shows is the possible hybridisation of Western science and Indigenous knowledge to produce new knowledge. This is useless if it does not leaf to a new way of thinking about humanity, to a change in how nature is perceived, used and valued.						
Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	21	21	60	3 619	Figure SPM.5 lacks an explanation. Perhaps the figure is not necessary, because the corresponding point in the text is clearer without it.	Thank you for your comment. We decided to keep the figure which provides a good, visual summary of the points made in this message (now C.3.2).					
Mader, Andre (IGES)	SPM	21	21	60	3 61	It may be important to acknowledge that ILK and "Western science" can come up with conflicting conclusions.	Thank you for your comment. We discuss options to find common grounds in the revised version of this message, now reading under C.3.2.					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	21	21	59	60	C.2.3 The point can be further emphasized, that recognition of Indigenous Knowledge in no way assures that it will be applied in policy or practice by non-Indigenous authorities.	Thank you for your comment. We addressed this in the revised version of the message, now reading under C.3.2.					

Öhman, May-Britt	SPM	21	22	608	knowledge. And, then this knowledge often does not make its way into policy making.  622 This is a big problem as there is severe destruction of Saami territories, by wind on the problem of the destroying Saami possibilities for livelibood. To divide	hank you for raising this point. The indigenous and ocal experts to whom you are refering are included the indigenous peoples and local communities' nowledge holder in IPBES work.					
Öhman, May-Britt	SPM	21	22	608	622 In regard to the knowledge production, I have promised to write an article in English by on the Sámi Land Free University as a site for free Sámi knowledge production -	hank you for raising this point. The concerns raised yt the reviewer are addressed in the revised version if message C.3.2, though in broader terms not only pplying to indigenous scholars.					
Öhman, May-Britt	SPM	21	22	608	https://indigenoussts.com/research-team/. Professor TallBear can be seen in several by videos online talking on these issues, such as this one:	hank you for raising this point. The concerns raised by the reviewer are addressed in the revised version of message C.3.2, though in broader terms not only pplying to indigenous scholars.					
Ohman, May-Britt	SPM	21	22	608	systems, as well as gaining access to the funding provided for knowledge production at and research in science. Furthermore - there are indeed western scientists - that are production in the search in science is indigenous speeples do - stating that what is ongoing right move is an ongoing destruction - pollution, water, climate, socially, culturally, mass extinction of wild species. So - also here - recognizing that Science is not homogenous. There are also alliances between Indigenous peoples and non-	hank you for your comment. The specific point bout indigenous peoples' and local communities' rotests to protect the environment is discussed in nore details in Chapter 4. In the SPM, this issue is liscussed more globally as the land rights issue for ndigenous peoples and local communities. The other oncerns rialsed by the reviewer are addressed in the evised version of message C.3.2.					

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Pereira, Chris	SPM	21	ι :	21 6	511	613	Indigenous and local knowledge and what is traditionally understood as Western science are distinct but potentially complementary sources of knowledge that can serve as a basis for policy (Figure 9FM.5).  Rationale: Included 'Western' since indigenous and local knowledge can sometimes gernerally be seen as 'science' as well.	Thank you for your comment. Based on the suggestions of several reviewers, we revised the phrasing and now refer to "science" only on one side, and "indigenous and local knowledge" on the other side. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	21	. :	21 (	608	608	Please delete the word WESTERN, it should read just SCIENCE	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Pictou, Sherry	SPM	21	į :	22 6	608	622	SPM C.2.4 and Figure SPM 5 It is challenging to effectively incorporate or integrate ILK into western science. There is a need to explore how to enhance knowledge co- production while maintaining the legitimacy of ILK. Place aheapy to share knowledge and stories if it is done in a respectful way, but please do not pressure us to compromise who we are, and our ways of being and our relationships with the land. Scientists are often trying to fit ILK into their way of thinking. Instead we need to see how IPLCs view the world, and set that alongside science. Just because science and ILK to not agree, that does not mean ILK should be set aside. Co-management could be better at conserving and promoting sustainable use of wild species, but this too can be very difficult, as indigenous peoples are often expected to follow outside models, and ask who they are conserving the resources for.	Thank you for your comment. The concerns raised by the reviewer are addressed in the revised version of message C.3.2. The specific point on respecting indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights and rules is detailed in message D.2.2.					
Regpala, Maria Elena	SPM	21	L :	21 5	596	607	SPM C.2.3 There could be stronger recommendations regarding intergenerational transfer of knowledge in relation to sustainable management of wildlife. Also, integration of indigenous languages and ILK into education system should be explored. In the Philippines there is an indigenous education section of the dept. of education. They see it is important that such knowledge is incorporated in educational curriculum	Thank you for your comment. The importance of linking education and indigenous and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.					
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	21	. :	21 (	608	608	Write: "Integrating science and indigenous and local knowledge!". Indeed, the word "western" to describe science is strange since science is universally recognised and not restricted to a single geographical area.	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Spencer, Ruth	SPM	21	ι :	21 (	608	622	SPM C.2.4 Good governance is important to support conservation of wild species and their habitats. The challenge is that the knowledge of local people is not always taken into account in decision-making processes. For instance, the usage of sprays to kill mosquitoes end up killing pollinators along the sides of the roads. Orders are top down, and do not always suit local needs. Therefore, good governance with inclusive participation can help to holistically analyse the problem and solution, but it takes time and effort making your voice heard. Public awareness and education are also important to conserve biodiversity.	Thank you for raising this point. It is addressed throughout the revised section C of the SPM. See in particular message C.1.2.					
Spencer, Ruth	SPM	21	ı ;	22 6	608	622	SPM C.2.4 and Figure SPM S. Local communities are often aware when policy makers and practitioners are wrong. They will often pass their thought son to trusted intermediaries, and they expect those comments to then be passed on to policymakers. They expect their comments and views will be heard and heeded, but the local people themselves can seem to be silent. When ministers are invited to meet the local communities, they can be very fascinated by the knowledge of local communities. Bringing policymakers and local people together is essential. Partnership and intermediaries can be important and trust is essential as otherwise local people will remain quiet and not be visible. Policymakers also have to trust the intermediaries.	Thank you for your comment. We did not specifically review evidence on the role of intermediaries between indigenous peoples and local communities and policymakers.					
Trakansuphakon, Prasert	SPM	21	L a	21 5	596	607	SPM.C.2.3.1 appreciate Maria Elena Regpala's point on transfer of ILK to young generation. We need to develop a mechanism to ensure young people get a balance deducation of ILK and science. This is a big challenge that needs to link to national policy. There is also need to reflect on the link between languages, names of plants and animals, and biodiversity conservation. For instance, many of the young people don't know the names of wildlife in their indigenous language but only in the scientific or national language. They also don't know the knowledge about these animals and plants, and this tells you how to conserve, protect and use in a sustainable way. It is a big challenge for policymakers to think about this balance between ILK and science.	Thank you for your comment. The importance of linking education and indigenous and local knowledge, including language, is made in the revised message 8.2.6.					
Upun, Yeshing	SPM	21	. :	21 5	596	607	SPM C.2.3 It is important to consider the knowledge of Indigenous women in the sustainable management of species, which, as already mentioned, ranges from spiritual, medicinal, language, etc., which is passed on from generation to generation.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now highlighted in revised message C.2.1.					
Laurigauderie, Anne	SPM	21	ı	6	508		C2.4 "In many cases, indigenous and local knowledge and science can each provide some but not all the information that may be needed to support sound, equitable policy." - Would there be a quick example to illustrate this, perhaps a situation where both types of knowledge were used in a complementary manner?						
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	21	608	21	60		Please delete the word WESTERN, it should read just SCIENCE C2. Regarding c.2.4, more than integrating Western science with indigenous and local	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account. Note that this message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.					
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	21	608	21	61		knowledge systems (there are differences of opinion, even on the part of indigenous peoples who do not want to integrate their knowledge with Western scientific knowledge), perhaps another word related to taking those systems into account as well should be used (although reviewing the texts if they speak of being different bodies of knowledge).	Thank you for your comment. We highlight this point indeed, now in the revised version of this message that can be read under C.3.2.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	21	608	21	61		C.2.4 A strong problem is the imposition of 100% conservationist visions without giving way to a vision of sustainable use.	Thank you for your comment. The IPBES Assessment of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species addresses this point at its core and throughout the SPM. It does not seem to require a change of text.					

м	22	22	625	62	Amongst the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, it is stated that an approach of understanding of ecology and state of knowledge on wild species should be included for sustainable wildlife management, Perhaps in de SPM It should be clearly stated as well, suggesting then 5 policy approaches instead of 4. This could promote the importance of research and monitoring as part of the public agenda.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised. Policy options are now discussed under message 0.2.2, including several points regarding enhancing knowledge and monitoring.	
м	22	22	618	62	SPM C, Figure SPM5 Figure SPM5 - Please give a concrete example on how you can integrate ILK and western science, to back up this figure	Thank you for your comment. We developed box SPM. 4 to provide an example. See further examples in Chapter 5.2, 4 and 6.	
м	22	22	620	62	This graphic is too complicated for an SPM and feels unnecessary and largely academic (in content)	Thank you for your comment. We prefer to keep this figure that illustrates a critical point of the SPM. We revised the messages associated to the figure, now in C.3, to better accompany it.	
м	22		620		this figure is unclear. Suggest omit it.	Thank you for your comment. We prefer to keep this figure that illustrates a critical point of the SPM. We revised the messages associated to the figure, now in C.3, to better accompany it.	
м	22	22	618	62	goals and indicators"? In part C of the figure iterative consideration of the knowledge from different sources (science, indigenous and local knowledge) seems to re- combinate specific knowledge aspects from one source with other aspects from the other source. Please explain how this is done, and how this will lead to new insights/new knowledge, and how this will support effective, equitable policy (as this	Ingure that illustrates a critical point of the SPM. We revised the messages associated to the figure, now in C.3, to better accompany it. We also revised the figure to make it clearer, following the reviewer's advice.	
м	22	22	625	62	For a heading that is located in section C "What promotes the sustainable use of wild species?", its message is not strong enough: As a policy maker, I expect to see messages on promotion of sustainable use, and not vague evaluations as "These approaches have been used with differing frequency and effectiveness across practices." Of course, policy-makers should be aware of the limitations of approaches, but I think the headings should be answering the question of C better.	Thank you for your comment. Sections C and D were entirely revised, including their headings.	
м	22	22	627	62	While the frequency of using different policy approaches may have been thoroughly assessed according to Figure SPM.6, it is less clear which approaches have been used to assess the effectiveness of policies/practices. Please provide more information on this issue in the unbold text.	Thank you for your comment. We removed Figure SPM.6 from the updated version of the SPM. Section C was fully revised, and the point raised by the reviewer is now addressed in key messages under C.1.	
м	22		756		Would a graphic version for numbers in Figure 6 not be more powerful than the current long list of numbers? At least some graphic ways for guiding the understanding of key values and differences would please be required.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.6 was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
м	22		796		KM 3.5 is rather isolated and on a different level as compared to other KMs of section C		
м	22	22	620	62	Please delete the word WESTERN, it should read just SCIENCE	Thank you for your comment. The figure and its	
м	22	22	620	62		Thank you for your comment. The figure and its caption were revised.	
м	22		620		Legend of figure missing, currently it's not comprehensible.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the messages associated to the figure, now in C.3, to better accompany it. We also revised the figure to make it clearer.	
M 22	2	625	22	627	Amongst the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, it is stated that an approach of understanding of ecology and state of knowledge on wild species should be included for sustainable wildlife managment, Perhaps in de SPM it should be clearly stated as well, suggesting then 5 policy approaches instead of 4. This could promote the importance of research and monitoring as part of the public agenda.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully revised. Policy options are now discussed under message to 2.2, including several points regarding enhancing knowledge and monitoring.	
M 22	2	623	24	688	C3. Promote transformative changes, which are long-term changes, more than 12 years where government institutions, NGOs and communities are involved and the vocation of the people is analyzed and experiences have been developed in which a new activity is implemented for the communities Regardless of your vocation, Transitional_Change_Booklet_SP (1).pdf	Thank you for your comment. Transformative changes are discussed in revised messages D.3.3 and D.3.4.	
м 25	2	623	24	688	C3. Gaps in actions and regulations in the continent on the contribution of pollutants, microplastics that affect wildlife.	the knowledge gaps table in Appendix III. See the line	
	1 2 2	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	22 22 625 22 626 626 626 626 626 626 626	22 22 625 62 627  22 623 24 688	on Biological Diversity, it is stated that an approach of understanding of ecology and state of showledge on wild species should be included for statishing wilding a state of showledge in wild species should be included for statishing wilding policy approaches instead of 4. This could promote the importance of research and monitoring as part of the public agenda.  22 26 620 622 SMP. A Figure SMP. Sigure SMP. Pieze give a concrete example on how you can integrate ILK and western science, to back up this figure  22 620 620 622 This graphic is too complicated for an SPM and feels unnecessary and largely academic (in content)  23 620 620 this figure is unclear. Suggest omit it.  24 620 620 this figure is unclear. Suggest omit it.  25 620 620 this figure is unclear. Suggest omit it.  26 620 this figure is unclear. Suggest omit it.  27 620 Figure SMM. S. What additional significant value does this figure provide? We believe that indigenous and not all knowledge have their own systematic approaches which may not be well described by the eight character or paidurate through the state indigenous and contained the paidurate through the state indigenous and contained in the sigure to symbolize three showledge forms. Please also expelle active the symbolize prophics are value as arrows used in parts A. B. Coff the figure stand for. It is also not clear where "western science" is integrated because within the eight the character specific science of the state of the sigure - but part is is ented the Circular point of the state of the sigure - but part is is ented the Circular point of the sigure is the entire contained the symbolization of the significant value does this other science is the indicated with the symbols in part to the figure a but part is the entire contained the significant value does not appear. It is integrated because within the liquid post and part is contained to the significant value does not appear it is integrated because within the liquid post and part is contained to the significant value does not a	The state of the s

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Escobar, Elva (Mexico) s	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. Life on the planet originates in the seas and will depend on them to survive in the future. The oceans are the largest on the planet (71%) and in Mexico (65%), the deep oceans (more than 200m deep represent 97% of Mexico's national seas and therefore have a fundamental role in ecosystem services. Life requires oxygen, water, and food to survive. The seas provide 71% of oxygen, the distribution of freshwater on the planet and high quality food. However, the financing for their study, the instruments to protect them and their sustainable use and of their resources is limited and has little support in decision-making.	Thank you for your comment. Our findings apply both to marine and terrestrial environments. It does not seem to require a change of text.					
Escobar, Elva; Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. Take into account that the generation of guidelines for the use of resources is sometimes carried out without the consultation of technical and scientific specialists.	Thank you for your comment. This point is included under revised message C.3.2.					
Navarrete, Francisco (Mexico)	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. Although the general policies implemented on a case-by-case basis are very useful, it is necessary to consider the economic conditions for their implementation and, if necessary, the accessory supports to try to have an even floor when making a general evaluation of that implementation. In this way, each country could be weighed in its efforts to implement sustainable use policies.	Thank you for your comment. This point is partly covered under revised message D.3.1. We hope that our assessment provides this "even floor" to inform on conditions and key principles for the sustainable use of wild species. See revised sections C and D.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. [gnorance of the effect of scale (temporal and spatial) in achieving sustainability of use is a void. It is crucial and there is little information from real cases. An apparently sustainable practice, even qualified (measured) as such, with some of the conventional metrics in use, when changing the scale it is fractured and ceases to be so. We analyzed it in activities in the Biosphere Reserve Monarch Butterfly at the time.	Thank you for your comment. This point relates to the dynamic dimension of sustainable use, that now reads in the new introduction to the SPM. On that point, see also revised message D.3.1.					
Robles, Rafael						C3. The recommendation of "tailored suits" has a drawback, if one seeks to offer a kind of guiding guide: It opens up the range of possibilities so much that it does not	Thank you for your comment. We are unable to provide more specific guidance as our very point is that the high diversity of uses of wild species and their contexts prevents the identification of a "one tool fits all" opinion. Therefore, our assessment informs on conditions and key principles for the sustainable use of wild species.					
(Mexico)	SPM	22	623	24	688	really offer useful advice.	Thank you for your comment. This point is					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. I agree with the message C.3, but if it is inclusive and harmonized with the community.	highlighted in revised message C.1.3, C.2.1 and in messages under D.2.					
Mexico	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. It is necessary to consider not only the different cultural visions but also carry out actions for their "equitable" implementation.	Thank you for your comment. This point is highlighted in revised message C.1.3 and in messages under D.2.2.					
Mexico S	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. Just as there are species subject to customary taboos that prohibit their use, there are cases of species that have undergone unsustaible use by local communities, so caution should be taken when talking about customary approaches.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment and its SPM focus on the sustainable use of wild species. We therefore identify conditions that generally support the sustainable use of wild species. Our findings show that customary laws need attention, but they may come with a wider array of policy tools to achieve sustainable use of wild species.					
Mexico S	SPM	22	623	24	688	C3. I think that highlighting the role of multilateral conventions is very important (for example, CITES), however it seems that the text talks a lot about negative chaos, giving an idea that it does not work or that it encourages the overexploitation of species.	Thank you for your comment. Text in section C was rewritten, including C.1 that discusses the CITES.					
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	22	618	22	622	C Fig. SPM 5 Integrate the rights of nature.	Thank you for your comment. Rights of nature seem out of the scope of this figure which focuses on the co-production of knowledge from science and indigenous and local knowledge. We revised the figure to make it clearer.					
Machado, Santiago	SPM	22	618	22	622	C Fig. SPM 5 It does not seem to reflect the idea of integration. They look like different pieces put together.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the figure to make it clearer.					
Portilla, Rosa Maricel; PEREZ GIL,						C Fig. SPM 5 Be careful using the term western science. Please delete the word	Thank you for your comment. We revised the figure and the caption accordingly.					
Robles, Rafael; Sosa, Oscar	SPM	22	618	22	622	WESTERN, it should read just SCIENCE  C Fig. SPM 5 This figure as it is is not particularly clear, nor does it help to understand the speech. It is a complex figure, it does not include an explanation of the symbology, and it should include some symbol related to technology.	Thank you for your comment. Technology seem out of the scope of this figure which focuses on the co-production of knowledge from science and indigenous and local knowledge. Technology is discussed as a driver of the sustainable use of wild species (see revised message 8.1.21). We revised the					
	SPM		23 2	3 63	8 6	This is really important, and would be good if it could be reflected elsewhere e.g., page 5 (see above comments).	Thank you for your comment. Customary practices for sustainable use of wild species are discussed in messages A.3.3, B.2.11, C.1.2 and D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM. Note that former key message C.3.2 now reads under C.2.4.					
Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM		23 2	3 64	8 6	The point of this table is difficult to grasp and the colour-code may be conveying the 648 wrong messages. For example, eveything looks fine when it comes to the ecological outcomes of fishing. This is surprising.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Collar, Mark	SPM		23 2	3 649	9 6	649 Which countries does this cover?	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Costello, Mark S	SPM		23	64	7	this is good and best part of this section. I think Section C points should be integrated in prior text and then this can be omitted and document shortened.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however that we removed this figure from the revised version of the SPM as several issues were raised by reviewers. We revised sections C and D throughout to streamline the text.					

Dhaskali, Marilda; Sellier, Yann	SPM	23	23	648	648	The table by itself is difficult to understand without the full description of the methodology of Chapter 6. It should be revised to make sense on its own for the SPM.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					ı
France	SPM	23	23	649	649	It's difficult to understand on which data this quantitative evaluation is based, we need to know the sources from which it was calculated and how it was calculated.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					ı
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM	23	24	648		Figure 6 cannot be interpreted with the information provided. Cell entries are described as proportion of cases where a type of policy has been applied, but negative numbers occur.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	23	23	638	647	The "rights-based approaches" mentioned in the header are not elaborated upon in the text of this section. Please add a description as it is a very important topic.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the wording of this message, now reading under C.2.4. For details on rights-based approaches, see Chapter 6. Please also refer to the definition in the glossary.					
Germany	SPM	23	24	648		Figure SPM.6: The figure currently is of poor quality and raises numerous questions regarding form and content, and it is unclear, how the study was conducted. It is not even clear what the unit of measurement of the reported values is? It can be seriously doubted that such figures can support policy deliberations.  1) Please clarify the description and improve the graphical presentation - What do the numbers and colors mean? — "more (green) or lass (red) positive cooligical, social and economic sustainability outcomes" - does that mean that policies have worsened certain sustainability indicators, or does it just mean that the outcomes are not as great as in the green category? What is the threshold value for "more (green) and less (red) positive outcomes" and how was this threshold sef? What is the meaning of negative values in the gathering rows? The lack of explanation of the values and their units or meanings compromise intuitive information capture and general usefulness of this figure.  The graph seems to have important implications, namely, that social sustainability is often "red" - but this is not picked up in the text.  2) The graph should be located directly under the section where it is referred to (= C3.1).	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed					
Germany	SPM	23	23	649	649	Figure SPM.6: For the sake of clarity, it is also suggested to include labels of the five practices in addition to the nice icons in the first column, particularly for the last practice "non-extractive uses", where it shri timmediately obvious why the person in the wheelchair symbolizes "non-extractives uses".	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	23	23	631	638	SPM C.3.2 Is there a synonym for taboos, such as cosmogonies, etc. taboos could be taken to mean beliefs or myths.	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to the glossary of the assessment.					ı
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	23	23	638		SPM C.3.2 If customary law is not given a role (or "standing" or "status"), we cannot ask for more rights over the management of these species, such as territories and intellectual property rights. We are right now flighting about capacity building in the CBD. The fact that only knowledge that does not pose a risk to communities or peoples should be shared, as well as the premise of prior informed consent. We also know that in the case of wildlife, data and knowledge (the product or millennia or hundreds of years of observation and interaction) is extremely important in contributing to the management and recovery of species. One issue is how to find the balance between sharing and protecting?	Thank you for your comment. These points are discussed in the revised version of message D.2.2. Note that this IPBES assessment focuses on the sustainable use of wild species and does not discuss conservation policies.					
Holmberg, Aslak	SPM	23	24	638	647	SPM C3.2. Governance is highlighted in Figure SPM 2. Traditional governance systems, like ILK, are maintained in practice, and if IPLCs are unable to practice their governance system the ILK will be lost and not passed on to the next generations. An example comes from a Sami salmon river of Death. Long age, there were weirs (basically were fences across the river), in order to fish sustainably using this method, it required a close communication with various regions within the watershed so as to know when to keep the gates of the weir open, for instance when there were enough salmon in the different tributaries, to make sure enough were left to spawn so the species could continue. When the state took over the fisheries management, they first banned this fishing method, yet it could be argued that it had been sustainable because this place had the most genetically diverse Atlantic salmon population in the world, which shows that none of the species were fished too much. With the state management, the close communication among traditional fishing regions was lost. Government management strategies are mainly restrictions that are based on calendars and times, rather than on communication about the status of each river.	Thank you for your comment. It is fully in line with the content of this key message, now reading under C.2.4. See also revised message D.2.2 which presents seven key principles for the sustainable use of wild species.					
Kumagai, Joy	SPM	23	24	647		SPM Figure 6 - Is there a data deposit package and accomponying data management report associated with the analysis behind this figure? If not, please provide one for transparency and reproducibility.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.6 was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that data management reports for each final figure of the SPM were ploaded on Zenool in the SPM folder: https://zenodo.org/record/7411847					
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	23		855		KMs in D2 are a recrafting of some elements from section C. Rather, for considering pathways it is important to emphasise sequences of actions and instruments and solutions to important problems or triggers of change that arise along courses of change, as for instance hinted in the lead sentence of D2.1.2	Thank you for your comment. Sections C and D of the SPM and the associated key messages were fully revised.					
Manji, Fatima	SPM	23	23	638	647	Unclear whether it is being suggested that customary approaches should be integrated into policy. If so, how could this be done?	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed in revised message D.2.2. See Chapter 6 for more details and case studies.					
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	23	23	648	648	Figure SPM 6 - it is not clear what the numbers represent in this figure or how they have been calculated.	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed		1		1 1	
ivioreimer, Diana	SF IVI		23	040	040	have been calculated.  Provide explanations regarding the differences of impacts of policies for fishing &	from the revised version of the SPM.  Thank you for your comment, This message was					

Service of the control of the contro													
Part	Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	23	3 2	3 6	538	647	relational wellbeing and equity, than other options" and refers to Figure SPM.6. But neither in the short text of the paragraph nor in Figure SPM.6 is there any reference or explanation to "social sustainability outcomes, including relational wellbeing and equity, than other options". Therefore, this paragraph and its title should be					
1976   1976	Sellier, Yann	SPM	23	3 2	3 6	548	648	harvesting is surprising. Natural reserves or other areas under protection show improvements for biodiversity, Guidelines for management can be developped. See for example p.80 in Sellier et al. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351010322_Prise_en_compte_de_la_fon ge_dans_les_spaces_naturels_Biologie_ressources_documentaires_inventaires_suiv vis_analyses_des_donnees_bioindication_evaluation_des_impacts_de_gestion_integ ration dans les pla					
where the control of	United States of America	SPM	23	2	3 6	548	648	clarity is needed - what do the numbers represent? If this is proportion of cases where it is applied, why are there some negative numbers? What is the cut-off for					
And the control of th	United States of America	SPM	23	2	4 6	649	659	Legal and regulatory approaches have had negative ecological outcomes? (Logging)					
The probability of the property of the probability of the probability of the property of the probability of the proba	Yashphe, Shira	SPM	23	3 2	3 6	638	647	of wildife welfare and intrinsic value should be developed as well as these will align with current understanding of the One Welfare concept, the CBD Addis Ababa recommendations, and the GSDR Report 2019:  "Animal welfare — The clear links between human health and well-being and animal welfare is increasingly being recognized in ethics- and rights-based frameworks. Strong governance should safeguard the well-being of both wildlife and domesticated animals with rules on animal welfare embedded in transnational trans	ncerns all animal species, it has been of special necent for domesticated ones, which are clearly out the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is creasingly being incorporated into concepts of stainable use of wild species but it was not entitled in the scoping report for the sustainable easessment and is not dealt with in any detail in a sassessment. Nevertheless, this issue would serve a dedicated assessment, as pointed out in				
Analysis of Services of Servic	Yashphe, Shira	SPM	23	:	6	542		24, lines 784-792 that talks about locals treating wildlife as relatives. This eventually leads to restricted use - not all uses are allowed - thereby reducing the burden off of					
Michaelpha (Spatialise) Michaelpha (Michaelpha (Spatialise)) Michaelpha (Michaelpha (Micha	Yashphe, Shira	SPM	23		6	647		200					
Fig. 25M Bit State Use of the State Use Use of the State Use Use of the State Use Use Use Use Use Use Use Use Use Us	Machado, Santiago		22		24		-0	C Fig. SPM 6 This quantitative evaluation could be expressed in graphs or another	ank you for your comment. We removed this				
Total Country (Control	Pérez-Gil Salcido,				24			C Fig. SPM 6 This table is too short. Ecological, economic and social as the only	ank you for your comment. We removed this				
Mexicol Mark PAM 22 25 66 65 Catalon Mark PAM 24 26 26 67 65 65 Catalon Mark PAM 25 26 26 67 65 Catalon Mark PAM 25 26 27 66 65 Catalon Mark PAM 25 26 27 6 65 Catalon Mark PAM 25 27 28 65 Catalon Mark PAM 25 28 28 65 Catalon Mark PAM	Ramón (Mexico) Robles, Rafael	SPM	23	648	24	65			ure from the revised version of the SPM. ank you for your comment. We removed this				
SPAI 24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	(Mexico)				24	0.	-0	numbers. This table descrit halo much					
Addition to this, we also need their community, or inter-regional and international coperation to ensure connection of higherous peoples in Tables Novi in Park (inclinates in an all products) of the product of the pr	Costello, Mark	SPM	24	1 2	5 6	560	690	sections.					
generation of knowledge relevant to Indigenous peoples. So what is the likelihood that this information that is generated will actually be accepted by generation bodies that determine public policy. The information is not taken seriously, for declogical, technical soft what the probability is well well is not relevant sindigenous peoples remains unfocused on the forest probability of other reasons. Policy directed towards indigenous peoples semains unfocused on the forest probability of the clorability and by indigenous organisations. The information should be directions should be added, e.g.,  Not clear what "realtional wellbeing" menads, and it is not defined in the KM, so I legisling by the indigenous communities and organisations. The information should be direction should be added, e.g.,  Not clear what "realtional wellbeing" menads, and it is not defined in the KM, so I legisling stage in the common should be added, e.g.,  Not clear what "realtional wellbeing" menads, and it is not defined in the KM, so I legisling stage in the common should be added, e.g.,  Not clear what "realtional wellbeing" menads, and it is not defined in the KM, so I legisling stage in the common should be added, e.g.,  Thank you for your comment. This message was revised an now reads under C.Z.4.  Thank you for your comment. This message was revised an now reads under C.Z.4.  Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback light thank you for your comment. The positive feedback light thank you for your comment. The positive feedback light thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SM. We included from the most relevant example to illustrate Community-based management of the Pirarucu fisheries in loss SMA.  Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SM. We included community-based management of the Pirarucu fisheries in loss SMA.  This you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the most relevant example to illustrat	Daya, Dakasi Da-Wei Kuan	SPM	24	1 2	4 6	676	685	addition to this, we also need inter-community, or inter-regional and international cooperation to ensure connection of related IPLCs. For instance, indigenous peoples in Talwani living in Oki Island and indigenous peoples in Ivatan Island in the Philippines speak the same language. They were divided by nation states boundaries. They used to travel across oceans and share fisheries resources. Also, Pacific islanders are also largely connected to each other. For this reason in Asia-Pacific we need to build	greatly appreciated by the authors. Note that this y message was removed from the updated version the SPM but its intent is now developped under				
SPM 24 24 639 639 suggest replacing with "including wellbeing and equity and the forestering of relations]  Figure SPM 6. this is a very important figure. Unlikely the previous ones, which mostly Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under C.2.4.  Figure SPM 6. this is a very important figure. Unlikely the previous sellors match well with it. for example, from the figure it look like figure it look like figure it look like figure to contains substantial extra information in addition to the one with It. for example, from the figure it look like and the figure it look like figure it look like figure it look like and the figure it like and the figure it look like and	De La Cruz, Pablo	SPM	24	2	4 ε	650	654	generation of knowledge relevant to Indigenous peoples. So what is the likelihood that this information that is generated will actually be accepted by the government bodies that determine public policy. The information is not taken seriously. We could say that the probability is very low, it is not taken seriously, for ideological, technical or other reasons. Policy directed towards indigenous peoples remains unfocused on their reality. In the case of the Colombian Amazon, when information is produced that seeks to be accepted by the parties, it requires adaptation both institutionally and by indigenous organisations. The information should be directed to a real design of public policies, be it indigenous, scientific or local knowledge, in order to be legitimised by the indigenous communities and organisations. It is desirable that it is	r findings. This point was revised to be clearer and				
Diaz, Sandra SPM 24 24 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 64	Diaz, Sandra	SPM	24	2	4 6	539	639	suggst replacing with "including wellbeing and equity and the forestering of relational					
France SPM 24 24 676 685 Campfire is not the most relevant example to illustrate Community-based removed from the updated version of the SPM. We included community-based management of the Pirarucu fisheries in Box SPM.4.	Diaz, Sandra	SPM	24	1 2	4 6	649	649	iliustrate, this figure contains substantial extra information in addtion to the one offered in the text. Important, however, that the KM in previous setions match well with it. for example, from the figure it looks like non-extractive use may be less	greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however at we removed this figure from the revised version the SPM as several issues were raised by				
France SPM 24 24 683 685 One example on animal management should be added, e.g., Thank you for your comment. This message was Introduced from the updated version of the SPM.	France	SPM	24	1 2	4 6	676	685	management.	moved from the updated version of the SPM. We duded from unity-based management of the arucu fisheries in Box SPM.4.				
	France	SPM	24	2	4 6	583	685	One example on animal management should be added, e.g., https://www.programmeppi.org/beneficiaire/mhou-mon-tour/			-		

		т т					Thank you for your comment. This message was	1			1	
Germany	SPM	24	24	675	675	Please add the degree of confidence	removed from the updated version of the SPM.			1		
Germany	SPM	24	24	676		Community-based management of MPAs has failed globally (e.g. Philippines or New Guinea, with few exceptions). Basically, the value of the large and abundant species in an MPA increases with time until the temptation to exploit it for windfall profits is too high to resist. This is magnified in times of crisis which will act as triggers. Social science has failed to foresee, recognize and address this problem. Clearly, 'speaking to the stakeholders' is necessary, but not enough, Since it has been recognized that progress in sustainable resource use if often lost/reverted after respective projects end, special consideration must be given to long-term viability of any management changes that are introduced. Co-Management is not per se the silver builet/ultimate solution of challenges in managing fisheries. Management approaches must have a long-term perspective and also involve "classic" instruments, such as no-take zones, quota, etc. Only a combination of both types of approaches can lead to success.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	24	24	677	679	How can such risks and weaknesses be alleviated? Are there guidelines for designing effective community-based management?	Thank you for your comment. This message was					
Germany	SPM	24	24	680		emeture community-based management. This part should be placed first in the text (before "However, when not carefully designed, some []"). Looking at the heading, first a more elaborate description of how community-based management can enhance well-being and sustainability is expected. Such "small" adaptations in the structure already significantly improve readability for policy-makers.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	24	24	684		It is suggested to explain "extractive reserves".	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	24	24	686	688	This heading has not explanatory text. Please add more details and if possible, case	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM	24	24	686	688	I think that this statement - as it is worded now - is logically flawed and even potentially dangerous for sustainable uses and the well-being of certain peoples. "Accommodating" all multiple users and uses is not necessarily a characteristic of effective, equitable policy. For example, accommodating to the interest of an international hunting cooperation, whose operations might threaten local people's livelihood, is not effective and equitable. The wording "accommodate" implies either that a) all interests can always be fully met if people just work hard and find the optimal solution, or b) that interests can always be balanced and compromise must always be possible. This is not realistic and, at times, also not desirable. Therefore, the wording of this heading should be thoroughly reconsidered and adjusted. Also, there should be an elaborative text for this heading that discusses the statement (as all the other headings have).						
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	SPM	24	24	658		SPM C.3.3 t is necessary to co-produce, because there are realities to address, such as poverty in the communities, the issue goes beyond producing new knowledge, but to generate processes.						
Hernández Márquez Guadalupe Yesenia	<sup>*</sup> SPM	24	24	657		SPM C.3.3 The method that I have been working on since 2011 in the co-production of knowledge for sustainable wildlife management has made progress in incorporating indicators such as governance and the empowerment of communities over their rights to territories. This means that communities care for the resources they know are theirs, in the face of uncertainty. In Mexico there is a very strong movement in terms of wildlife management. They are called "the IUMEROS", which comes from the concept of UMAs (Sustainable Wildlife Management Units) foreseen in the environmental law. As an indigenous people, many sensitivities are opened for the treatment of information. It is better understood how to work and to consider respect for the time needed for decision-making and knowledge sharing of local cultures. In co-production, the roles of each person are established and it is important not to create exaggerate despectations. Customary management is very relevant and timely, but it is necessary to establish whether it contributes to social and economic justice for indigenous peoples. Customary management is very relevant and timely, but it is necessary to establish whether it contributes to social and economic justice for indigenous peoples communities, or whom it benefits. Furthermore, it should be combined with external information such as market aspects, national or international regulations, trends, etc. Regarding validation, it is important to work with humility from modern science without devaluing traditional knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. It is well aligned with our findings. The points flagged by the reviewer are covered under revised messages C.3.2 and D.2.2.					
Hernández Márquez, Guadalupe Yesenia	, SPM	24	24	676	685	SPM C.3.4 Have you reviewed experiences of outside companies doing hunting or ecotourism tours in mega-diverse countries or Indigenous territories? In South America and Africa, this is an example of the non-fair distribution of benefits, which is unsustainable.	Thank you for your comment. This was indeed reviewed in Chapter 3 (see revised message A.1.6). The issue of equitable distribution of benefits is discussed in revised message D.2.2 and applies to all practices beyond nature-based tourism and recreational hunting. Note that former message C.3.4 was removed from the updated version of the SPM.					
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	24	24	660	675	Thank you for your comment. These points are covered under revised messages C.3.2 and D.2.2. Capacity building on indigenous and local knwoledge Is identified as a knowledge ago Jese the knowledge gaps table in Appendix III, line on indigenous and local knowledge).						
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	24	24	661	661	The word 'essential' might be regarded as prescriptive, an alternative could be 'are necessary'. It also begs the question - essential for whom or what?	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SPM. We kept the word "essential" in several instances of the SPM as we did not get other objections from reviewers.					
Mulenkei, Lucy	SPM	24	24	660		SPM C 3.3 The need for flow of information from IPLCs to the national level is very important to highlight, and it is good to see it here. A central challenge for IPLCs is that often ILK and its contributions to sustainable use and conservation initiatives is not acknowledged or recognised at the national level. The need to focus on customary rights could perhaps be emphasised more in the document. It is very important and we can look at ways to strengthen this. It is also important to examine how to enhance ILK contribution to address policy gaps that were indicated.	Thank you for your comment. Customary practices for sustainable use of wild species are discussed in messages A.3. B.2.11, C.1.2 and D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.					

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Rojas, Donald	SPM	24	24	660	67	5 SPM C.3.3 and D Policy should be made through consultation, with full Indigenous participation, and should include culturally appropriate targets and indicators.	Thank you for your comment. It is well aligned with our findings. This point was revised to be clearer and now reads under D.2.2. The point on indicators reads under message B.3.3.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	24	24	660	67	In the heading of this paragraph it is mentioned that "however, to succeed, these efforts require additional financial and human resources (well established)", but the Stext of the paragraph does not contain any mention of financial resources, therefore the heading of the paragraph and the text of the paragraph should be made consistent.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the updated version of the SPM.
Schiele, Simone	SPM	24	24	660	67	KM C3.3. "In contrast, entrenched corruption and abuse of power within governance 5 processes tends to create conflict and hampers implementation of regulatory measures (well established) {4.2.2, 6.5.2.6}. " - Could this sentence be reformulated:	Inank you for your comment. In its message was
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	24	660	24	675	C3. In addition to financial and human resources, referred to in c.3.3, the issue of training/capacity building and access to information adapted for multiple audiences ressential.	the idea of institutionnal collaborative learning.
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	24	676	24	685	The importance of building organizational capacities such as social capital for an active participation and empowerment of the local (see Pimbert & Pretty, 1995 seminal work) should be mentioned.	Thank you for your comment. It is well aligned with our findings. This point was revised to be clearer and now reads under 0.2.2.
Botzas, Julie	SPM	25	26	708	70	SPM and Chapter 1. Science and indigenous and local knowledge are not always complementary. This should be addressed in Chapter 1, section 1.4.2. and advice on how to navigate conflicting knowledge would be very valuable. An example is in the Canadian Arctic, where Inult knowledge on polar bear abundances was in direct 9 conflict with scientific data, and lead to confrontations between the two groups and difficult management situations. For more information: https://www.crudit.org/fr/ewos/scitudinivi/2004-30-0-2-etudinivit1994/017571ar/ https://arcticwwf.org/newsroom/the-circle/polar-bears-facing-a-changing-arctic/combining-scientific-and-indigenous-knowledge-to-conserve-polar-bears/	interesting links. Nevertheless, the statement does not say that all science and indigenous and local I knowledge are complementary. Rather, it specifies opportunities to integrate information from science
Costello, Mark	SPM	25		691		Even more important that prior text defines sustainability in an IPBES context. But like Section C, this section seems to add no value to prior sections A and B. It would be stronger to intgegrate them. Most of the text here is already apparent, self-evident and without quantitive statements.	Thank you for your comment. The introduction now includes a working definition of sustainable use for the purposes of this assessment. The SPM structure and organization of the key messages were revised to streamline content and reduce overlaps. Language was improved to be clearer and more policy-relevant.
Daguitan, Florence	SPM	25	25	696	70	SPAI D.1.1 in IPBES we feel the sincerity of efforts to include ILK. However, we feel tack of support to engage in research and build our own research, for example the gaps on scenarios and models that are highlighted. More time would be needed to craft a model using all of the different information that is shared, or dialogies whorshops among IPLCS could be supported so that IPLCs are build their own models and reflect on their own knowledge systems. For example, there was a series of workshops for indigenous peoples to build their own indicators, and now some indigenous groups are using those indicators in their own community-based monolitoring.	Thank you for your comment. This work goes beyond the cope of this assessment and relates to other to see a cope of this assessment and relates to other to see a comment of the see and the see a comment of the see and the see a comment of t
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	25	25	691	. 70	There are many gaps in the studies of scenarios of wild species uses which currently d96 limit our ability to draw clear and robust conclusions: it possible to tell which egions in the world remain poorly known and their wild species require more scientific research in the benefit for all humains?	Thank you for your comment. Gaps in scenarios on the sustainable use of wild species are global. We did not review the state of knowledge on wild species in general as it was done elsewhere, including in IPRES Global Assessment. We focus on knowledge on the sustainable use of wild species. This point is now better reflected in the revised knowledge gaps table.
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	25	25	702		do not agree most uses and indigenous and local knowledge remain unexplored - see 3 Webb 2020 on the "History of Crocodile Management in the Northern Territority of Australia - A Conservation Success Story"	to the use of ILK in scenarios.
France	SPM	25	26	705	71	the implementation of innovative methodologies melting complementary approaches should be mentioned.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	25	25	689	69	Figure SPM.7: This figure seems to duplicate Figure SPM.2. Please be more explicit about its content and make sure that it offers significant amounts of new information. It may also be useful to consider only using either Figure SPM.7 or Figure SPM.7. Please also note that in Figure SPM.7, the lines linking "wild species" to "route out of poverty" and to "business" could be easily transformed into arrows as well so as to explicitly show the respective relations "wild species" contributing to "route out of poverty" and to "business".	Thank you for comment. This figure was removed of from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	25	25	691	. 69	Please revise the structure, as well as the wording (of headings) in D. The first subheading (D.1) discourages policy-makers as it contains an unspecific, daunting statement on how there is not enough knowledge to proceed. A policy-maker would not be interested in reading on (This is also contiguing as, earlier in the report, multiple suggestions were made on what policies/interventions/systems can lead to Sustainable use). Therefore, please check the coherence between main heading and sub-headings, consider the expectations they raise in a reader and revise the wording of the headings. This is also a general comment for the whole report. A well-worded and well-structured section D is of the utmost importance for the impact of this SPM, considering the possibility that policy-makers might skip sections A-C as they are mainly interested in learning what they can do.	Thank you for your comment. The SPM structure and organization of the key messages were revised to streamline content and reduce overlaps. Language, gg including the sections' headings, was improved to be clearer and more policy-relevant.

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Germany	SPM	25	25	692	704	We appreciate-that the authors have identfied and highlighted a research gap in scenario studies of wild species. However, please consider whether this is the appropriate place for this information.	Thank you for your comment. This point was removed from the key messages and now reads in the knowledge gaps table.	
Germany	SPM	25	25	696	704	Reading this section, one might compeletely loose faith in what options actually exist - if we want to convey clear messages, we need to be firm about the scientific basis. Here, it reads as if there is nothing we can do. Please make possible solutions more explicit.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised accordingly and now reads under 0.1.4.	
Germany	SPM	25	26	705	710	The heading of this section does not match with the text that supports it. Unclear what the message is. Also, this is a repetition of what has been said in C.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Germany	SPM	25	34	705	930	Most of the provided statements are true. However they are often true not only for the topic of sustainable use of wild species but generally for almost any aspect of governance and policies. Also there is much redundancy within this chapter. It would benefit from focusing on fewer and more concrete core messages specific to the topic and directly relevant for political decision and implementation actions.	Thank you for your comment. Sections C and D of the SPM and the associated key messages were fully revised.	
Germany	SPM	25	26	708	709	Please insert (bold): "Science and indigenous and local knowledge are potentially complementary and compatible sources of information". Rationale: Science and indigenous and local knowledge may be complementary sources, but do not necessarily have to be, as indicated on page 21, 1611-1613: "Indigenous and local knowledge and science are distinct but potentially complementary sources of knowledge that can serve as a basis for policy". Please also ensure that the same message isn't provided twice in the SPM.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Longole, Hannah	SPM	25	34	745		SPM D There is need to strengthen ILK systems particularly among communities, and to record ILK for future generations. Research is also needed to understand how IPLCs can better protect wild species in the face of many threats, including climate change. Continuing celebrations and ceremonies is also important to maintain links to wild species. Capacity building is needed for IPLCs and IPLC organizations. It is challenging to get funding, with high competition. There is need to have flexible funding requirements for IPLCs or have tailored funding for IPLCs communities, so that they can do their own research. There is need to the onsure women and youth participation particularly in maintaining the sustainability of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned with our findings and these different points should be clearer in the revised version of sections C and D in the SPM. Note that we do not specifically discuss funding needs as we did not review evidence on that matter. We identify a range of policy options, some may require specific funding while some may require other types of support.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	25	26	705	710	D.1.2. Future scenarios must also take into count broader social license issues where the values on wider communities and audiences may play critical roles, beyond the context of knowledge-based approaches.	Thank you for your comment. This point now reads under D.1.4.	
Mulenkei, Lucy	SPM	25	34	745		SPM D My main recommendation for key messages for the sustainable use assessment is the need to strengthen traditional institutions. This includes the elders, including leder women, who are the knowledge holders, and that is where the governance is. In many communities in Africa they are struggling to maintain community governance, and there is a need to strengthen these systems. Research is also important, and indigenous youth, both young women and young men, should be included, so that researchers from outside can include them and build their capacity and so that knowledge from the research flows back into the community. Cultural and spiritual values are also very important. Indigenous women also have vital ILK on wild species that should be respected and documented. In Africa, many IPLCs have visions about desired future scenarios, but the vision is usually orally held, and as governments do not respect ILK, many communities do not share their knowledge and visions as they are shy. There is need to document and share ILK and the vision of IPLCs to feed into policies, and also because elders are passing away. However, the issue of intellectual property should be observed. Documentation of ILK is slowly increasing, and, with FPIC, communities can begin to share their knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned with our findings and these different points should be clearer in the revised version of sections C and D in the SPM.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	25	25	692	695	There is mention in this paragraph of "scenarios and models" and "studies exploring the scenarios of plausible futures for wild species" but the SPM does not describe these scenarios and models that project the future situation of use of wild species. This should be addressed in this SPM.	Thank you for your comment. Messages under D.1 were revised and now discuss more clearly Chapter 5 findings on scenarios.	
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	25	25	696	704	At the end of the paragraph the technical and societal reasons why there is a lack of scenarios and models projecting the use of wild species should be indicated: lack of historical data to establish baselines, methodological difficulties, lack of demand for such scenarios from policymakers, etc.	Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately we do not have information on the reasons why there is a lack of scenarios. Note that this message was significantly revised and now reads under D.1.4.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	25	25	696	697	Repetition from line 695. Suggest to use slightly other wording.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under 0.1.4.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	25	26	692		The readability and understanding of the assessment by policy-makers without previous in depth knowledge must be kept in mind. The SPM must be understood pron-experts, and this Part in particular uses everel terms not explained, such as trajectories, wirtous cycle, and IPBES archetype scenarios. Efforts could be made to make the text more easy to understand, and terms should be explained to the reader.	Thank you for your comment. D.1 and its associated key messages were entirely rewritten.	
United States of America	SPM	25	26	708	710	Sentence on science and ILK has been discussed extensively in section C and can be deleted here to avoid duplication.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	25		691		There should be an added paragraph here that talks about the need to rethink our relationship with nature. In a COVID-19 era, there are many voices, both Western and indigenous, calling for examining and adopting an attitude of respect towards nature (as practiced sustainably by many indigenous communities). In this paragraph, consideration of intrinsic value of nature and species and the need to take a One Welfare approach where human welfare is recognized as dependent on the state of the environment and the welfare of other non-human animals, should also be included.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now addressed in revised message D.3.4.	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	25		693		Please add: "more sustainable, equitable, and one that takes into consideration non- human animals stakeholders too" (otherwise it is not truly equitable	Thank you for your comment. This point is addressed in revised message 0.3.4. The heading of 0.1 was revised. 2	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	25		706		Please add: "depends on social, technologicaland ethical"	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	

Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	25	696	25	704	D.1.1. It is suggested to give it a positive meaning, referring to the opportunities to develop lines of research, rather than the gaps.	Thank you for your comment. This message was revised and now reads under D.1.4.						
Machado, Santiago							Thank you for your comment. Beyond examples in fishing reviewed in Chapter 6, we had little evidence of the use of the precautionary approach for the sustainable use of wild species.						
(Mexico)	SPM	25	692	26	744	D1. It would be worth reinforcing the idea of the precautionary principle.	Thank you for your comment. Note that this assessment focuses on the direct use of wild species. We therefore did not review the wider role of those						
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	25	692	26	744	D1. I recommend in this section to refer to the relationship between the use of wildlife and the conservation of ecosystems. A good example is the management of crocodile populations.	species within their ecosystems. Still, the reviewer's point is partly addressed under revised message A.3.3.  Thank you for your comment. Note that this						
Robles, Rafael						D1. I recommend incorporating some reference that illustrates the relationship between the use of biodiversity and habitat conservation (a good example is that of	assessment focuses on the direct use of wild species. We therefore did not review the wider role of those species within their ecosystems. Still, the reviewer's point is partly addressed under revised message						
(Mexico) Salazar, Aleiandra	SPM	25	692	26	744	crocodiles).	A.3.3.  Thank you for your comment. We removed this						
(Mexico)	SPM	25	689	6	689	The text of the image between culture and business is hard to read.	figure from the revised version of the SPM.						
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	25	689	25	690	C Fig. SPM 7 I find this figure unfortunate. Business is not only for big business but also for communities. Entertainment is much more than TV shows. This figure is really poor.	Thank you for your comment. We removed this figure from the revised version of the SPM.						
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	25	689	25	690	C Fig. SPM 7 There is a limited view of the sustainable use of wildlife. The vision is related to mining wildlife without having a responsibility to restore it. This scheme should integrate a vision where wildlife can be given back. As an analogy, we use watke advantage of the resources that are in our houses, but to keep the "house" system organized, we have to go again to recharge our resources, in addition to ordering and cleaning the house. We should do something like this with the big house, that is, the ecosystems, and in particular the wildlife. If this idea permeates, it will be possible to internalize the costs of degradation, and not only that, but it will also be possible to invest in restoring what we have mined.	figure from the revised version of the SPM. The point raised by the reviewer is now discussed in revised message D.3.4.						
Escobar, Elva		25				D. Take responsibility for developing policies that strengthen transparency and	Thank you for your comment. Transparency is now						
(Mexico)  Mosig Reidl, Paola	SPM		691	34	930	auditing of changes in wildlife diversity.  D. In general, it seems that the options given are a bit ambiguous, and that they coulc be more grounded and include specific examples. There are also some messages that could be combined with others because they address very similar aspects and are							
(Mexico)  Portilla, Rosa Maricel (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	930	repetitive.  D. It is important to strengthen public policies.	Thank you for your comment. Revised sections C and D of the SPM present a range of options and key principles to strengthen existing policies.						
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	930	D. It is essential to identify that the main stressors of the functionality of the ecosystems are beyond the users of the wildlife, in most cases, and that if they are confronted, the management measures will be insufficient/limited.	Thank you for your comment. This dimension is covered in messages under B.2 in the revised version of the SPM, as the drivers of the sustainability of the use of wild species.						
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	930	D. Emphasize the issue of land use planning and governance. Check the page of the Mexican Civil Council for Sustainable Forestry (https://www.ccmss.org.mx)	Thank you for your comment. Planning instruments are included within regulatory based instruments because of their focus on statutory obligatory guidance. See Chapter 6 for more details.						
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	930	D. It is a lot of information, perhaps it is worth including at the beginning of the whole document an image / graphic about how the document is integrated so as to facilitate reading and understand the 4 components that are addressed.	Thank you for your comment. We did not introduce a table of content at this stage, based on previous SPMs approved by IPBES. This can easily be addressed if requested by IPBES Plenary.						
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	930	D. The recommendations are congruent, but I am left with the doubt on how to facilitate their implementation through concrete actions. From my perspective as a practitioner, it all seems very logical, but when it comes to applying these concepts, it may be necessary to develop guidelines later that can serve as a guide.	Thank you for your comment. Given the scope of the assessment and of IPBES work in general (see the conceptual framework in Chapter 1), we are unable to provide more concrete guidance, as it will depend on the social-ecological local contexts. This is actually a key finding of the SPM. The SPM therefore points to conditions and key principles for further, more concrete measures to be developped accordingly.						
Sánchez Vilchis,						D. If the impact of wildlife conservation or decline is not directly reflected in the	Thank you for your comment. This point did not come out of our literature review on the drivers of sustainable use (Chapter 4) nor on the policy options and tools to support sustainable use (Chapter 6). We are therefore unable to include it in the SPM. It is linked to some extent with revised message C.1.4 that discusses market-based incentives.						
Martín (Mexico)  Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	930	economy, the results of wildlife conservation efforts will remain limited.  D. Economic models must internalize externalities in such a way as to ensure sustainability, and to continue with the ecosystem processes that maintain life on the	Thank you for your comment. This point did not come out of our literature review on the drivers of sustainable use (Chapter 4) nor on the policy options and tools to curport sustainable use (Chapter 6). We						
iviai (III (IVIEXICO)	DI IVI	23	031	J48	J3U	planet as we know it. (referenced in Kostas Bithas, 2011).			1 1	 1	1 1	1	1

						Section D fails to present options for policy makers. While this section should provide a "catalogue" of options to be adapted to particular contexts, it seems to continue to provide a shallow diagnose and no real options. It is important to keep in mind that even if IPBES should be policy relevant and not policy prescriptive, providing specific options that have proven to be successful case studies regarding policies.	The chapters of the assessment contain many case studies of sustainable use of wild species, from which we draw the SPM broader messages. Several case studies were brought in the SPM as boxes for the					
Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	25	691	24	0.	methologies, tools, community management, had data of the benefits and opportunity cost, etc.) are definitely needed for this section to be useful.	SPM to be more illustrative.					
(Mexico)	SPIVI	25	991	34	9.	opportunity cost, etc.) are definitely needed for this section to be useful.	Thank you for your comment. It seems to be out of					
Zambrano, Luis						D. It is necessary to rethink the socio-economic vision of development, otherwise all	the scope of the assessment, which focuses on the sustainable use of wild species and not on					
(Mexico)	SPM	25	691	34	9:	the efforts presented on sustainability are doomed.  I don't like the "nature for nature" and "nature for society" dichotomy. Increasingly,	sustainable development.					
Bennett, Elizabeth	SPM		26	26	726	and COVID has emphasized this, we need to conserve and restore nature for its 730 essential ecosystem services – for society. So intact ecosystems are critical, even if there is no extractive use, to combat climate change and reduce the risks of pandemics – critical for society.	Thank you for your comment. This point was revised and now reads under message D.3.4.					
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM		26	26	720	730 Enhancing sustainable use of wild species will require poverty eradication , empowerement, behavioral change and innovation across all sectors of society /	Thank you for your comment. Those points are addressed in revised messages C.2.3, D.2.2 and D.3.4.					
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM		26	26	731	Vertical coordination is indeed needed but what about horizontal coordination accross actors of all sectors of human activities? If we need transformative changes set that the properties of th	Thank you for your comment. These messages were significantly reworked and their points can be now read under messages D.2.2 and D.3.1.					
France	SPM		26	26	791	There is something missing in the sentence: "This exclusivity is reflected in the 797 dominant culture of practice-specific policies leading to significant compartmentalization." to make it understandable	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Gadallah, ZuZu	SPM		26	26	742	744 this statement is not supported by 5.10, which makes no conclusions about pathways to sustainability, only highlights a range of knowledge gaps.	Thank you for your comment. This point was rewritten and now reads under C.1.3 and D.2.2, with evidence from Chapters 4 and 6.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	711	A link to the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework 2021 - 2030 as "united outcome- 719 based vision for people and nature" could be meaningful, especially the (proposed) target related to the sustainable management of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. As the post-2020 Global biodiversity Framework is not finalized by the time of this assessment we cannot refer to it.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	711	There is a lack of reference to the need for proactive, adaptive management, where rime-frames are linked to ecological time-frames e.g. CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) constraints, MSFD (Marine Strategy Framework Directive), resulting in policy objective not being met (cff 0.2.5, 0.3.6.).	Thank you for your comment. This point is now addressed in revised message D.3.1.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	712	712 Context missing: What are the IPBES archetype scenarios? Please provide a short explanation, a graph or a link to a description of these archetypes.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	720	The first sentence after the header implies that "transformational change" is behavioral change and innovation across all sectors of society" - is a new definition 722 given here? We would suggest to diver back to the definition of transformative change in the IPBES Global Assessment or definitions applied in the upcoming Transformative Change Assessment.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.4.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	723	723 Please reconsider, can a social norm be an intrinsic motivation?	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.4.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	731	We would appreciate if the authors could elaborate further on this point. Are there successful measures, practices or procedures in order to ensure the appropriate translation of high level goals into local, national, regional setups? You may illustrate this by adding examples or concrete case study results.	Thank you for your comment. Key principles to ensure appropriate translation of policy goals are now presented under D.2.2. See Chapter 6 for specific examples and case studies.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	733	Please clarify the difference between local communities and experts in the 733 management of wild species use. For example, in the case of certain indigenous groups, the local communities ARE the experts.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	737	Please clarify the main message of this section. Is it that more understanding of trade offs and synergies is necessary and, therefore, policy-makers should facilitate expert committees/research in this area? If this is the case, please state this clearly in the heading!	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	742	Please add in a longer explanation of this heading. Now, it is very generic and its meaning is unclear.	Thank you for your comment. This point was rewritten and now reads under C.1.3 and D.2.2.					
Germany	SPM		26	26	744	744 Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This point was					
				-		and and and angles of communities.	rewritten and now reads under C.1.3 and D.2.2.  Thank you for your comment. See Chapter 5 for the					
Hashimoto, Shizuka	SPM		26	26	711	l am afraid that the archetypes used in chapter 5 are different from IPBES scenario archetypes proposed in the methodoligical assessment of scenarios and models (see table 6.3, p. 215 of the methodological assessment) and used by the global assessment (see Table 4.1.1, p. 22, Chp. 4 of the global assessment).	methodology on the work on scenarios: we first reviewed the scenario literature on the sustainable use of wild species through the lense of existing IPBES archetype scenarios. However, due to the specificities of sustainable use, we also had to develop new archetypes.					
Mortimer, Diana	SPM		26	26	711	To make this less prescriptive the word 'will' can be omitted or replace with 'is a way to' in these messages	Thank you for your comment. We kept such wording in the revised version of the SPM as it was not raised as a concern by other reviewers.					
Mortimer, Diana	SPM		26	26	736	736 Replace word 'required' with 'is a way to facilitate this'.	Thank you for your comment. This message was					
Pereira, Chris	SPM				742	(D.1.7) There are a greater number of pathways to sustainability when nature's contributions to people through wild species uses are distributed equitably, depending on the culture and the ecosystem. If inequity predominates, there are few	removed from the revised version of the SPM.  Thank you for your comment. This point was rewritten and now reads under C.1.3 and D.2.2.					
						and often no sustainable pathways {5.10}.					1	

Perez Gil, Ramon	SPM	26	26	736	736	I think indigenous communities must be added to the list of key actors	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and some of its points are now reflected under D.2.2.				
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	26	26	711	719	Write: "These leverage points include: quantitative biodiversity conservation targets including quotas for the use of wild species, sustainable policy prioritisation". Indeed, until quantified targets for biodiversity conservation have been set, it will be difficult to know where policies in this area, and in particular on the use of wild species, should aim.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	26	26	712	712	It is not clear what the mention of "IPBES archetype scenarios" means. What are the "IPBES archetype scenarios"?	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	26	26	732	732	It is not clear what the mention of "archetype" [scenarios] means. What are the "archetype scenarios"?	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	26	26	712	712	Use of the term "IPBES archetype scenarios", provided these are known by the reader, most cases they are not.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	26	26	737	741	Might want to include examples of potential key trade-offs	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.				
Tucker, Linda	SPM	26	26	720	730	As a critical pathway to sustainability, it is now increasingly widely recognized that the need to ban extractive use of wild species in "nature for nature" areas is absolutely crucial. (Done again, please note that separating "nature" and "society" is not in line with the Indigenous way). The recognition that ecological sustainability is reliant on these "nature-for-nature" areas, is now being taken further in the concept of legally protecting Sacred Natural Sites as "no-go zones" (IUCN and the ASSEGAIA Declaration (2020)), to adequately protect the rights of Nature in these highly sensitised biodiversity areas.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.4.				
United States of America	SPM	26	26	711	711	Virtuous cycle' is not explained and also seems to be value-laden jargon.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
United States of America	SPM	26	26	712	713	IPBES archetype scenarios is Jargon and likely unclear to a policymaker.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
America	SPM	26	26	715	715	Unclear what "direction of travel for other leverage points" means.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. Note that the setting of policy targets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1. Quotas are one type of regulatory instrument among other and may not be the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for more details.				
United States of America	SPM	26	26	721	736	These paragraphs have a lot of prescriptive language the needs to be revised.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.4.				
United States of	SPM	26	26	721	721	"All sectors of society"? Seems too absolute and also contends that there are some sectors that aren't already on a sustainable pathway.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.4.				
United States of	SPM	26	26	727		I think "nature for nature" links to values assessment, but this is the first time it is discussed here and meaning is not clear. Whole sentence is also confusing - is this sentence actually what nature-for-nature means (i.e. no extraction but well regulated non-extractive activities ok)?	Thoule you for your commont. This massage was				
United States of America	SPM	26	26	737	741	Bolded sentence is unclear. What is the difference between interactions, connections, relationships, and linkages? Suggest rephrasing to something like "interactions between and among practices and uses leads to trade-offs and synergies". In addition, it is still unclear what "practice areas" refers to.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.				
White, Michael	SPM	26	26	734		Basically 'direct' participatory democracy instead of so-called representative democracy	Thank you for your comment. This is discussed under revised message D.2.2 as inclusive and participatory				
White, Michael	SPM	26	26	715		and frequent progress reviews: ideally in real time like SDGs dashboard: waiting 4 years or more just to learn there was no progress is too long	process. Thank you for your comment. This point is now addressed in revised message D.3.1.				
Woodward, Allan	SPM	26	26	694	695	Additional scenarios for terrestrial hunting can be found by expanding literature search terms, such as "wildlife", "hunting", and "harvest".	adul esseu in revised intessage 0.5.1. Thank you for your comment. See Chapter 5 for details of the search terms used in the literature review.				
Woodward, Allan	SPM	26	26	698		Additional scenarios for terrestrial hunting and freshwater fish harvest can be found by expanding the search term, such as "wildlife", "hunting", and "harvest".	Thank you for your comment. See Chapter 5 for details of the search terms used in the literature review.				
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Yashphe, Shira	SPM	20	6	743	3	There is a need to note that equitable distribution amongst human being stakeholders still ignores consideration of non-human stakeholders. There is a need to review and consider alternatives that provide equitable solutions for all stakeholders involved and as this wasn't done in this assessment please note this to policymakers.	Thank you for your comment. While our literature review did not include a point on equitable distribution of benefits to non-human species, our revised message D.3.4 echoes some of the reviewer's concerns.						
Friedman, Kim	SPM	20	6 26	5 72€	6 72	Line 727 is sighted in such a way to suggest humans are not part of nature which is an unhelpful dualistic approach to social-environmental system conservation which "nature for nature" is a dominant paradigm, extractive use of wild species is prohibited, People are part of nature while setting them apart entrenches an outdated 28 dichotomy of 'humans' and 'nature' that is no longer defensible as it reduces inherent system complexity. The concept of separating people from the 'environment' evokes a dichotomy that is impossible to uphold — plus 'nature' today has been shaped by human action or is affected by human activities in almost all its form and area.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.4.						
Petrone, Sandra (Mexico)	SPM	26	720	26	730	D.1.4 Asides from market-based interventions, financial mechanisms should be explicitly considered as a tool to benefit local communities and ensure species are sustainable used.	Thank you for your comment. Market-based incentives are discussed in revised message C.1.4. The point referered to by the reviewer is discussed as equitable distribution of benefits under message D.2.2.						
Zambrano, Luis (Mexico)	SPM	26	720	26	730	D.1.4 It's not only about the changes in behavior, but also in public policies.	Thank you for your comment. Areas for change in policies are covered in message C.1.2. Thank you for your comment. This is discussed under						
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	26	731	26	736	Participation should be democratic to ensure fair negotiation.	revised message D.2.2 as inclusive and participatory process.						
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	26	731	26	736	D.1.5. It is suggested to eliminate "divergent", we would not have to assume this divergence a priori.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and some of its points are now reflected under D.2.2.						
PEREZ GIL, Ramon (Mexico)	SPM	26	736	26	736	I think indigenous communities must be added to the list of key actors.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and some of its points are now reflected under D.2.2.						
Alphonse, Chief Joe	SPM	2	7 29	745	5 88	Sustainable use of wild species is very important since lack of sustainable management of resources affects our life and health in our villages and communities. Canada is a big country, yet there is one law on natural resources from the east to the west coast. But this should not be the case because it does not capture the diversity of ecosystems and distinctiveness of indigenous and local communities. One 84 successful law in one community could be an unsuccessful in another community, it is important therefore to consider local contexts, values and cultures of the target community. Also, most of the laws are fragmented. To ensure sustainable management of natural resources, laws must incorporate indigenous views and knowledge of IPLCs as well as revival of customary laws. Indigenous laws and policies are usually successful.	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned with our findings and these different points should be clearer in the revised version of sections C and D in the SPM.						
Alphonse, Chief Joe	SPM	2	7 27	, 758	8 76	SPM D.2.2 It is important for indigenous peoples to implement their own policies. For example, long before any kind of development, the Tsilhqor'in community do land use planning. They consulted with their defest, looking at where they used to hunt, pick berries or do ceremonies. From this process they developed a land-use plan for their land. They demarcated their land into a green zone (where development may be relatively acceptable), a yellow zone (where some modifications to a development may be needed, or more consultation is needed) and a red zone (where conflicts are likely to arise if development is initiated). As most people and companies want to avoid conflict, this has been quite effective as dissuading development. For example, the community learnt from their elders about how traditional ancestors had an area that was a no-go zone from spring to mid-summer as it was a moose calving area — a swampy area where moose would go with their young calves to hide from predators. So this has now been incorporated as a law in the community's land use plan — from 5 early spring to mid-summer there is no legging or vehicle accesse (t., to allow the animals space. There are also mining policies and, importantly, water policies, so courtroom, the community will be asked if they have policies or a land use plan in place. So, it is important for indigenous peoples exery engine that documenting this how it is ging to be. And if it comes to a negotiation with industry, and it goes to a courtroom, the community will be asked if they have policies or a land use plan in place. So, it is important for indigenous peoples exery engines that documenting this knowledge, especially as elders are passing away and taking their extensive knowledge with them. In a situation where legends and stories are often not being fold arymore, the community, the community, it can be very powerful. Also putting knowledge and language into modern technology, for example apps, can also be very powerful.							

Alphonse, Chief Joe	SPM	27	1	27	758	SPM D.2.2 It is important to get stories and direction from elders on how laws should be in traditional areas. The community needs to also values their own thoughts and processes. It is not ethical to pay high amounts of money to a consultant, and then expect elders ILK holders to provide information for free. Much learning also needs to be done on the land, for example if you go fishing with the elders then the stories will start to come out naturally, and they will start to tell you and show you how to do things. If you want stories on berry picking, you need to go berry picking with the elders and knowledge keepers, and they will start telling you how to do it properly. And then that knowledge can be incorporated into your own governance structure. Some members of the community were worried about taking over governance of resources as they were afraid it would fall. But you learn from failures, and the national government system is also far from perfect and is often not protecting the newironment. IPLCs need to get involved and put value in their own thoughts, because we are all guided by our ancestors. Efforts are also needed in revitalisation, of ceremonies and other traditional activities. 20 years age the community only had 2 songs, but now they have around 35 songs due to restoration efforts.	inank you for your comment. It is weri aligned with our findings and does not seem to require a change of text. Note however that section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised to improve wording and consistency.							
Bernal, Maria	SPM	27	- 1	27	762	773 Lines 762.765 are repeated on 769-773	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.							
Carino, Joji	SPM	27	ā	33	745	SPM D2 and D3 How does this section support community-based monitoring mechanisms to look at sustainable use of wildlife, as well as monitoring the impacts of policy? Community based monitoring is very positive for community learning and 884 governance, but it is also a good basis for IPIC Interaction with statutory bodies. From the past strategy on biodiversity, monitoring has been a rather week aspect of government reporting, and they have not fully taken into account community-based monitoring. This should be highlighted in section D.								
Daya, Dakasi Da-Wei Kuan	SPM	27			745	academic community is important. Universities should also acknowledge and respect ILK within a new knowledge paradigm.	Thank you for your comment. The importance of linking education and indigenous and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.							
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	27	1	27	737	D.1.6 does not really say much. I suggest unpackign and spelling out further or else consider deleting the whole KM and merging with anothre one.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.							
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	27	2	27	758	Para D.2.2 and D.2.3 are very similar (they have several sentences that are exactly the 777 same). For clarity could you try to make only one para from the two? Or make the two findings more distinctive if you think they cannot be put together.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.							
Germany	SPM	27	- 1	27	757	757 Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.							
Germany	SPM	27	- 2	28	758	782 Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.							
Germany	SPM	27	2	27	762	"clarifying" access and tenure rights is too weak at this point. "Recognizing" would be more appropriate.								
Germany	SPM	27	- 2	27	769	773 Duplication of the lines 762-765.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.							
Germany	SPM	27	2	27	778	There is only a bold first sentence of this key message, which – unlike other key 780 messages – is not underpinned by a couple of sentences with further explanation/evidence. Please strengthen this key message.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.							
Holmberg, Aslak	SPM	27	2	29	745	SPM D 2 Agree with points raised in section D, and the roles of institutions are well highlighted. There is indeed need to ensure all members of a community, including women, are included in decision-making processes, and capacity building to support womer's participation may be needed. This is the case for the Saami community. In Finland, some traditional customary practices are not functioning well, or at least not 7 in a very organised way, and the way likt is included is often to invite a few knowledge holders to be part of a working group or a board of directors. This is better than nothing, and these individuals bring their knowledge and connections to the community, but there is a need for capacity building on traditional governance as it used to be, including village meetings where decisions were discussed and knowledge was developed. The inclusion of LIX would be much stronger with these mechanisms in place and capacity building around them.	the general idea expressed by the reviewer should be better reflected in the revised version of sections C and D of the SPM.							
Johnson, Anthony	SPM	27	ž	27	758	SPM D 2.2 Indigenous peoples need opportunities to share their stories, challenges and successes, on local, regional and (in the case of Canada) provincial and federal level. The best partnerships have been borne of friendship, where sharing stories sparks interest of non-indigenous communities, organisation and institutions. When they visit the community, they experience the community, life and the spirit, and the relationship changes, so once stories are shared, truly engaging is crucial. When organizations show genuine interest working with IPLCs, relationships gradually improve and trus its built.	Thank you for your comment. It is well aligned with our findings and does not seem to require a change of text. Note however that section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised to improve wording and consistency.							
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List, Blance De La Company of the Co											 	 
Service Servic	Longole, Hannah	SPM	27	29	745	777	you know how to work with this knowledge you can hear these stories. Therefore, there is need for build capacity to ensure ILK is documented, recorded and stored either in forms of writing, audio, videos or pictures, so this can be archived and used by future generations. Institutions need to take this need for documentation seriously, in the past there was more reliance on outsiders, such as anthropologists, visiting communities to do research, but there is a great need for capacity building so that communities can document their own knowledge. More efforts are also needed to ensure that documented ILK is fed into policymaking processes, so that it can inform policymakers. For instance, pastoralists have rich medicinal and veterinary knowledge for humans and animals, much of which concerns wild species. There is an opportunity to work with pastoralists to understand this knowledge to benefit the world. There is also a need to look at connections between protection from disasters.	with our findings and these different points should be clearer in the revised version of sections C and D in the SPM. Note that we do not specifically discuss options to document the sustainable use of wild species by nidigenous peoples and local communities as we identify it as a knowledge gap (see the knowledge stable in Appendix III, line on				
Makes State 994 97 37 38 75 39	Longole, Hannah	SPM	27	27	758	777	currently lacking. Threats also need to be mapped, as well as future use for future generation. We need to lobby for policies that protect sustainable use and use of wild species. There is misunderstanding and under-mining of IPLCs for using wild species, but actually they help to increase wild species. We need to call on friendly governments to make sure policies are in place to protect indigenous peoples and	our findings and does not seem to require a change of text. Note however that section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised to improve wording and consistency. Note also the section of the knowledge gas table (Appendix III)				
Mailborey, Share  White 27 27 28 Jack Joseph Centrol for Service for From the Local Constructions for Health you for a product interest Flam by you for your comment. This point is additioned  Mailborey, Name  White 27 27 29 7 29 7 29 7 29 7 29 7 29 7 29	Lui, Stan	SPM	27	33	745	884	nautical miles from the coast the waters become controlled by the state, managed by the Australian Fisheries Authority and Department of Agriculture, out to the Exclusive Economic Zone. In 2018 communities were able to amend the act to include indigenous recreational fishers. The fisheries are managed through advisory committees, and fisheries are broken up into different fisheries and regions, e.g. southern bluefin tune or western role lobster, with advisory committees. Indigenous representatives are expected to sit on these committees. However, it has been a challenge to find indigenous peoples with the experience and knowledge to participate. We are capacity building indigenous peoples so that they can learn about fisheries management regimes in Australia. They have the ILK, but they need additional training to understand how science, best practices, total allowable catches	with our findings and this point should be clearer in				
Mallowey, Share 9PM 27 27 798 0 22.2 % and possible of concert. that existing customary lows have been ended on concert of concert and personal concert (eight prevailing see or 12.3 mol PL3 in or 12.3 mo	Mahoney, Shane	SPM	27	27	748	757	All people, even those far from the local circumstance feel they have a vested interest in wildlife and want that interest safeguarded and certainly not compromised by					
Margaret SPM 27 27 27 758 PM 27 27 758 PM 27 28 758 PM 27 28 758 PM 27 29 758 PM 27	Mahoney, Shane	SPM	27	27	758	765	ineffectual given wider changes that may have taken place in the local culture or community, despite historic rights prevailing. See D2.3	associated key messages were entirely revised. We now highlight better the need to support customary laws and to ensure adaptive and dynamic institutions.				
Pictos, Sherry  SPM 27 773  765  776  7770  778  778  778  778  778  77	Mortimer, Diana	SPM	27	28	748	790	There seems to be repetition between para D.2.1 and D.2.5 - might be able to reduce these.					
they can decide who gets to take what on their country. There is a blue. Must all say count case (shared below) in Australia that related to the intertial at one, and the High Court found in Savour of the traditional owners and found that they had Native title rights owe from that area. Prior to that all permits were through the states, but the longer that area. Prior to that all permits were through the states, but the longer that area. Prior to that all permits were through the states, but the longer that area. Prior to that all permits were through the states, but the longer that area. Prior to that all permits were through the states, and they can base those decisions on their traditional showledge. At the moment, in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peopless. As no moment in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peoples was not not enter into any kind of commercial agreement around their own traditional showledge. At the moment, in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peoples was not not enter into any kind of commercial agreement around their own traditional showledge. At the moment, in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peoples was not not commercial agreement around their own traditional showledge. At the moment, in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peoples was not not enter into any kind of commercial agreement around their own traditional showledge. At the moment, in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peoples was not the people and the south and the south cases some people and the south and the south cases some people and the south cases and the south and and a section of the south cases and the south cases and the south and and any all the south and the south and the south and the south cases and the south and	Pictou, Sherry	SPM	27	27	758		SPM D.2.2 There is a resurgence in Turtle Island, and around the world, in terms of	require a change of text. Note however that section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely				
Regpala, Maria Elena SPM 27 33 745 884 inadequately supported. There is need to explore how to mainstream HLX into education system, to enhance intergenerational transfer of knowledge and also to improve public awareness of the importance of ILIK.  Servasas Trine SPM 27 766 To formulation of this contraction of the importance of ILIK.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and indigenous and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and indigenous and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and indigenous and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.  Thank you for your comment. The importance of limiting education and local knowledge is made in the revised message 8.2.6.	Raven, Margaret	SPM	27	27	758	765	they can decide who gets to take what on their country. There is a Blue Mud Bay court case (share below) in Australia that related to the intertidal zone, and the High Court found in favour of the traditional owners and found that they had Native title rights over that area. Prior to that all permits went through the state, but following the case the permitting was meant to go to indigenous peoples. So in the longer term, where there are likely to be conflicts over access to resources, it should be indigenous peoples who provide the permits for accessing those resources, and they can base those decisions on their traditional knowledge. At the moment, in the Northern Territory, if indigenous peoples want to enter into any kind of commercial agreement around their own traditional bushfoods, they have to get a permit form national parks to access their own plants, that they have be prave that it would be sustainable that they have been harvesting at a sustainable rate for thousands of years, and they have to prove that it would be sustainable based on scientific knowledge, rather than traditional knowledge. So indigenous peoples should be able to increase their sovereignty over their resources. It is not always about combining scientific knowledge and ItX, sometimes there is a need to recognise that the best available knowledge is ItX, and that can be the basis of decision-making around access to resources. So permits and control of access should be added to the assessment. Blue Mud Bay case, summary from the High Court: https://cdn.hcourt.gov.au/assets/publications/judgment-summaries/2008/hca29-2008-07-30,pdf fall decision of the High Court related to the Blue Mud Bay case; http://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.ttp://www.decs.eth.tt	discusses some such cases, the SPM takes a broader standpoint and discusses more globally land and sea tenure rights. That includes access to the resources				
Setsas Trine SPM 27 77 766 760 The formulation of this sentence should be improved difficult to understand	Regpala, Maria Elen	na SPM	27	33	745	884	propagation in many countries, especially in terms of education, but ILK is inadequately supported. There is need to explore how to mainstream ILK into education system, to enhance intergenerational transfer of knowledge and also to	linking education and indigenous and local				
	Setsaas, Trine	SPM	27	27	766	769						

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Spencer, Ruth	SPM	27	7 2	7 7	58 7	SPM D.2. Our community lands in Antigua are often not sited in protection areas. I a glad the new Global Biodiversity Framework highlights the Other effective area-base conservation measures, as this will increase recognition for how local people are conserving these areas. At present, these areas can be cleared of trees, or their can 70 be use of chemicals and sprays, but they are where we have local species and pollinators. A lot of these wild species are used for medicines, and with covid the us of wild species for food has been increasing. We need to be observant and be proactive to inform the governments if they are disrupting important areas, and the will listen.	thank you for your comment. This point is well aligned with our findings and can be read throughout the SPM. In terms of the relationship between se sustainable management and conservation, see in particular revised message A.3.1.
Stryamets, Nataliya	SPM	27	,	74	15 7	SPM D2 Often the indigenous and locals people have knowledge, but often they are 77 shy to share those knowledge, and one of our tasks is to make them be proud of having those knowledge	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text. Note that the reviewer's point can be read under revised message 0.2.2 as encouraging participatory and inclusive processes.
Trakansuphakon, Prasert	SPM	27	7 3	13 74	15 8	SPM D2 and D3 It should be noted that when we talk about ILK It is very much linke to ILK holders and elders, who transfer knowledge and teach young people. Also, ILI is linked to traditional institutions, which have been weakened by official governanc and institutions. This is especially the case in terms of knowledge transmission, which used to be very strong, but now there is no space due to the official education system. The traditional institutions need to be strengthened and there needs to be plan at the policy level to support this process.	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned Ete with our findings and these different points should be clearer in the revised version of sections C and D a in the SPM.
United States of America	SPM	27	7 2	.7 7	53 7	What is meant by a hybrid system in this context?	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.
United States of America	SPM	27	7 2	.7 70	59 7	73 Sentence repeated from D.2.2; delete.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.
United States of America	SPM	27	7 2	7 7	35 7	Entire paragraph is quite repetitive. Suggest deleting these sentences to avoid repetition. Climate change sentence also seems out of context in this paragraph.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.
White, Michael	SPM	27	7 2	7 7		55 and transparency	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.
White, Michael	SPM	27	7 2	7 7	73 7	Climate change being a good example ~ 5 years since Paris Accord and many laws do not reflect this new reality	Thank you for your comment. The Paris Agreement
Mosig Reidl, Paola (Mexico)	SPM	27	758	27	765	D2. (D.2.2.): It refers to the fact that local and customary regulations are "more adequate" for the diversity of products It is necessary to specify more appropriate than what.	Thank you far your comment Section D.2 and
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	27	762	27	773	Lines 762.765 are repeated on 769-773	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.
Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne (Mexico)	SPM	27	745	28	808	D2. Consider creating inter-institutional information networks, in order to have a general panorama, or only of one species or region.	Thank you for your comment. While we address data improvement as a driver in revised message B.2.12, we did not review evidence on the specific point of creating information networks as a policy option. This would fall more broadly under the issue of increasing monitoring and knowledge to support policies. On that point, see revised messages under C.3 and in D.2.2.
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	27	745	28	808	D2. Sharing data, technology to help monitor illegal fishing, pollution and the effect of climate change on wildlife.	Thank you for your comment. While we address data and technology improvement as a driver in revised message B.2.12, we did not review evidence on them as a policy option. This would fall more broadly under the issue of increasing monitoring and knowledge to support policies. On that point, see servised messages under C.3 and in D.2.2.
Escobar, Elva							Thank you for your comment. The concept of mainstreaming is similar to our finding on policy alignment. It does not seem to require a change of
(Mexico)  Gómez, Carmen; Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	27	745	28	808	D2. Mainstreaming approach, especially for developing countries.  D2. Examples of alignment of agricultural and environmental policies: in Jalisco (Mexico) there are initiatives of productive chains free of deforestation (meat: silvopastoral support from the the agriculture authorities, agave / tequila: with the certification mark from the Government of Jalisco and the Tequila Regulatory Council).	text. See revised messages C.2.2 and D.2.2.  Thank you for these examples that are well aligned with our findings. It does not seem to require a change of text.
Machado, Santiago (Mexico)	SPM	27	745	28	808	D2. Policies and regulations (traditional or normative) should not only be considered for "regulating" the use of wild species. But also so that their habitat conditions are not significantly affected by the exploitation or use of other resources. Species can be strongly threatened not only by their direct use, but by other practic that do not necessarily have to do with their use or exploitation.	that this assessment rocuses on the circer use or wind species. Therefore, the policy options presented here are forused on the regulation of the species uses
Nuñez, Paulina (Mexico)	SPM	27	745	28	808	D2. There are the examples cited in the book by Bray and Merino, 2004, on the success stories of 20 communities with successful forest management in Mexico. Although there are also success stories that have not been published, for example, know the case of a community in Puebla, the Acolibula ejido, where its forest management has been very successful and the community has achieved a successful governance of its forest and a very efficient internal organization.	included to keep the assessment manageable but are
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	27	745	28	808	D2. Strengthening management at the local level requires support for information systems and technical advice in order to implement management measures and recommendations from the bottom up.	Thank you for your comment. This point is reflected as monitoring and is discussed under message D.2.2.

Robles, Rafael; Treviño Heres, Sofi (Mexico)	a SPM	27	745	28	80		D2. Exploring new governance figures is essential in this case. It is suggested to review the structure and operation of Red de Productores de Servicios Ambientales (REPSERAM) in Quintana Roo (at the level of community organizations) (https://podmexico.wordpress.com/2013/04/01/red-de-productores-de-servicios-ambientales-yaas-to-d-vyook-da-ab-a-c-mayas-contemporaneos-que-buscan-enriquecer-sus-tierras/, https://www.equatorinitiative.org/2020/04/24/solution11278/, https://www.equatorinitiative.org/2020/04/24/solution11278/, https://www.podmexico.org/post/mejoramiento-participativo-de-la-milpa-comosistema-agroforestal), and the inter-municipal alliances in Jalisco (https://smwd.pilsco.go.mb.gobernana-ambiental/juntas-intermunicipales , https://www.jira.org.mnj and Yucatán (http://www.ccpy.gob.mx/agenda-yucatan/juntas-intermunicipales/jibiopuuc.php ,	Thank you for your comment. We do have a lot of evidence, including case studies, reviewed by Chapter 6. We had to limit the amount of evidence included to keep the assessment manageable but are glad to see other cases confirming our findings.					
Treviño Heres, Sofii (Mexico)	a SPM	27	745	28	80		D2.Review programs and projects implemented in Mexico that promote sustainable use to conserve and generate benefits for IPLCs. Some examples: https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/planeta/cites/publicaciones https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/corredor/SPSB/index-html https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/corredor/SPSB/index-html https://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/glaversidad/JMMAs https://wwb.biodiversidad.gob.mx/glaversidad/JMMAs https://wwb.universum.unam.mx/diversidad/proyectos/agrobiodiversidadmx https://www.universum.unam.mx/assets/temp/producir-conservando/guia-producir-conservando/gfinams-mx/gortafolio/iki-iba-integracion-de-la-biodiversidad-en-la-agricultura-en-mexico/ https://www.tnex.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/mexico/RITER_Infografico.de/	Thank you for your comment. We do have a lot of evidence, including several case studies on Mexico, reviewed by Chapter 6. We had to limit the amount of evidence included to keep the assessment manageable but are glad to see other cases confirming our findings.					
Botzas, Julie	SPM	28	3 :	29 1	809	821	Table SPM1: The CBD should be featured in all cells of the first row of the table.  Article 10 of the Convention on the Sustainable Use of the Components of Biological  Diversity provides that, inter alia, each Parry shall adopt measures, as far as possible  and as appropriate relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize  adverse impacts on biological diversity. Uses include fishing, hunting and timber  harvesting. In addition the Aich Biodiversity Targets included tragets to ensure that  fisheries (Target 6) and forests (Target 7) were managed sustainably.  In row 2, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines should be added. The principles  provide a framework to assist Governments, resource managers, indigenous and  local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders on how to ensure that  their use of the components of biodiversity will not lead to the long-term decline of  biological diversity. For more information see:  https://www.tbd.inf/sustainable/addis.shtml	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	28	в :	29 :	781		Useful Table, keep this. But clarify what symbols on top of columns mean (or replace them with words). There are too many acronyms but there is space to write many out in full.	Thank you for the positive comment. The feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however that we eventually removed Table SPM.1 following several reviewers' concerns.					
Cowell, Carly	SPM	28	в :	28	766	777	Stronger and collaborative national and international laws are needed to focus on monitoring and regulating sustanable trade on the internet. Currently domestic laws to not apply to international trade on the internet as its a 'high seas' scenario yet lacks a 'law of the high seas'	Thank you for your comment. About internet development impact on the sustainable use of wild species, we found mixed evidence. See Chapter 4 for more details. Regulation of internet was not reviewed as part of the policy options for the sustainable use of wild species.					
Dhaskali, Marilda; Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM	28	В :	30 1	809		This is not clear why some policies are mentioned for some uses and not for other (e.g. the Nagoya Protocol also applies to timber harvesting and terrestrial animal harvesting; novel food regulation includes all types of food entering EU Member states). The mandate of the various instruments mentioned on the lines are not exhaustively reflected.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Fleming, Vin	SPM	28	8 :	28 :	800	800	read better as 'but are not effective at limiting the broader impacts of use'	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
France	SPM	28	в :	28	794		The link with the lack of interdisciplinarity studies/approches/programs should be explained.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Germany	SPM	28	в :	28	781		This key message reads rather self-evident - what can be included from the chapters here to have more "eye-opening" insights on policy options?	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Germany	SPM	28	3	28	791		What is the pathway or action a policy-maker should take? Should they pay more attention/do more research on synergies? If so, please state this call for action clearly in the heading.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Germany	SPM	28	8	28	791	797	In the reasoning.  This refers to trade-offs and symergies. It is not clear what this entails but the report could have gathered examples for this matter and provide good examples. However a stringent structure is lacking in the report and thus the same matters highlighted here are predominant throughout the IPBES sustainable use assessment. It is not clear what to make of this but in terms of sustainable use of wild animals (here: fisheries, hunting and wildlife watching - no other uses addressed or differentiated) the report largely falls short of its own standards.	Thank you for your comment. The structure of the SPM was entirely revised, with significant changes in sections C and D that were rewritten.					
Germany	SPM	28	8 :	28	798	801	Check grammar of this sentence, difficult to read and therefore unclear.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Germany	SPM	28	8 :	28	798	808	Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Germany	SPM	28	в :	28	798	808	Please mention the drawback (present) / the threat (future) that local communities are and might be excluded from tourism and parks. This important point is indicated in the heading ("are dependent on legitimate community involvement"), but not picked up in the text.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised. Issues of equitable distribution of benefits and securing land and sea access rights is discussed throughout sections C and D. This applies to a context broader than protected areas only.					

	1	1			ı	"Table SPM 1. [] indigenous people": Please replace with indigenous peoples	Thank you for your comment. The table was	
Germany	SPM	28	28	815	81	(plural).	Training you not you'clotherinest. The State Was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
Germany	SPM	28	28	809	821	As deemed fit (at least under the "gathering" column), please consider adding ILO Convention 169 to the last category "Rights-based & customary" on p.30. It is explicitly refered to ILO Convention 169 in chapter (p.5.1, IL784), which provides evidence/support for its inclusion in this table (Table SPM 1.).	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
Germany	SPM	28	28	809	820	Please explain to what part of the text this table belongs to. The layout of the table should become more attractive.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
Germany	SPM	28	30	809	820	Table SPM 1: It is recommended to present the revised table earlier in Chapter D.	Thank you for your comment. We removed Table SPM.1 following several reviewers' concerns.	
Germany	SPM	28	30	809	821	Table SPM 1: UNCLOS is an excellent, binding instrument for marine fisheries. It needs to be translated into national law (the reformed Common Fisheries Policy of the EU is a good example) and implemented and enforced (unfortunately, the EU failed at the last two points).	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	28	28	791	79:	It is difficult for me to understand the meaning of this paragraph, because first four practices are extractive practices targeting different resource and it is difficult to find between them trade-offs or synapsies in terms of sustanalibity in use (fishin comsumption versus meat comsumption?). There could be better explanation to show the intent more clearly. If the intention is something similar as the text of D.4.5 (row 924-930 in page 33-34), same or similar explanation can be helpful.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	28	28	798	80	It would be helpful to have defenitions of "nature-based tourism" and "eco-tourism" to highlight their difference, if these two terms are put differently and intentionally in this section.	Thank you for your comment. We harmonized the language throughout the SPM to keep "nature-based tourism" only. See the assessment's glossary for the definition.	
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	28	30	809	820	SPM Table 1 seems no to be conprehensive. It should be mentioned the instruments suggested in the table are indicative and not exhaustive. Because, for example, - CITES may be relevant for all extractive practices in relation to international trade of CITES listed species  - Together with IWC, MSC an be mentioned for "online Whale Watching Handbook". IWC could also be placed in Treaty Category for Whaling control.  - FLEGT is a regional (EU) action plan and not suited to be placed in Treaty category (may be placed together with Brazilian forest code).  - Scope of UNDRIP in not limited to terrestrial hunting.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	28	28	791	79	D.2.6 Broad coalitions for policy development are critical if integrative frameworks are to be achieved But attempting integrative frameworks is also a catalyst for this same coalition building.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	28	28	781	791	included in the title here to make it clear what options are available for addressing	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	28	28	788	791	What's the confidence limit for this sentence? Maybe consider changing 'are more effective' with 'can be effective'.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	28	28	796		C Domous 'connet he and' as that would be seen as pressentive language	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	28	28	805	809	The word 'natural' here could have two meanings - would suggest deleting and starting the sentence 'Protected areas	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised. Issues of equitable distribution of benefits and securing land and sea access rights is discussed throughout sections C and D. This applies to a context broader than protected areas only.	
Rojas, Donald	SPM	28	28	795	791	resources, spaces for cultural or spiritual purposes and inputs for the economy of Indigenous peoples. However, for many other areas there are no negotiations but they are strategic resources for the spirituality and life of the peoples. This should be reflected in the document.	Thank you for your comment. This point is well ailgned with our findings. See revised message A.3.1 and sections C and D which address this point.	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	28	28	796	79	The use of the words "cannot be and should not be" should perhaps be reconsidered as the evidence are unresolved.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
United States of America	SPM	28	28	794	79	Statement should be deleted. "cannot and should not be understimated" is a very strong statement, but then in parentheses it says this is unresolved. Unresolved statements should not appear in the SPM.	Thank you for your comment. Section D. 2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
United States of America	SPM	28	28	801	80:	Clarity requested on the term "legitimate community involvement". How is legitimate	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.	
United States of America	SPM	28	28	809	809	Add "examples of" at the beginning of the Table caption. There are surely other examples that could be included (e.g., subsidies or incentives for equipment for fisheries - not just fuel)	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
United States of America	SPM	28	30	809	Table 1	It is unclear what went into selecting the cited policy instruments contained in Table 1, but the long list of international agreements for the conservation and management of shared fisheries resources, including the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and a number of regional, sub-regional, and bilateral arranegements including for infland and freshwater fisheries, are conspicuously absent. These bodies enable countries to develop and adopt various binding conservantion and management measures, and often include penalty provisions, trade tracking/certification, capacity building/deducation, and increasingly address social factors. A representative example would strengthen this as a compendium of the range of instruments out there.	example of a regional fishery body, ICCAT, is now described in Box SPM.4.	
United States of America	SPM	28	28	816	81	correct title is Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and is usually abbreviated as MSA	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	

White, Michael	SPM		28 2	28 78	36	790	good	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. Note however that section D.Z and associated key messages were entirely revised to improve wording and consistency.					
Friedman, Kim	SPM		28 2	28 79	93	794	practice-specific policies and responsible authorities leading to significant compartmentalization.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Friedman, Kim	SPM		28 2	28 79	98	808	[D.2.7] Additional sentence required. The top down removal of peoples access and benefits from nature-based tourism, when put in place without suitable consultation, awareness raising and implementation support can also result in destructive use continuing illegally, or increasing such use and related trade.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised. Issues of inclusive and participatory decision-making is discussed throughout sections C and D. This applies to all practices, including nature-based tourism.					
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico)	SPM	28	791	28	797	7	This is a serious problem in the institutional design of most developing countries, it is necessary to apply mainstreaming approach.	Thank you for your comment. Section D.2 and associated key messages were entirely revised.					
Barbieri, Marco	SPM		29 3	80 82	20	820	The scope of the table is not fully clear, however it has impotant gaps. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animal (CMS) should be mentioned under Legal & Regulatory - Treaty/Agreement/Convention as relevant to both fishing and terrestrial animal hervesting. It is also relevant to ono-extractive practices (assuming that the reference to IWC in relation to the Whale Watching Handbook, that handbook has been developed and published jointly by IWC and CMS)	Thank you for your comment. Table SPM.1 was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Belgium	SPM		29	82	20	820	Suggest to include UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme in the table.	Thank you for your comment. Table SPM.1 was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Bernal, Maria	SPM		29	80 80	)9	821	Following the comment on p.22, if the "understanding of ecology and stae of knowledge" approach was to be inicuded, in table SPM1, it would be relevant to include IUCN and local regulations related to protected species as policiy instruments	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
France	SPM		29 2	29 82	20 -		It could be interesting to quote the "Wildlife Conservation Act" (Costa Rica), banning hunting except for IPLCs (in Legislation / Law / Act)	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
France	SPM		29 2	29 82	20 -		It would be relevant to explore other regulatory tools than trade bans. In the line on regulatory measures, we can add quotas, which are temporary measures with an exclusion from harvesting when a certain threshold is exceeded; to complement trade bans, which are strict harvesting bans.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
France	SPM		29 2	29 82	20 -		"entrance fees" should be replaced by "access fees" (would include a wider range of	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM					
France	SPM		29	80 82	20	821	fees, including parking, etc)  The information given in this table is not very convincing. The difference between a cell with a check mark and an empty cell is not dear. In the case of a treaty, agreement or convention, the CBD can be used for collection, for the exploitation of animals and timber and this is not presented in this way in the figure. Spatial scales are used randomly (local and international) between cells, which can lead to confusion when reading.						
Germany	SPM		29	80 80	09		Table SPM 1 is largely unclear: What is the difference between a sole checkmark and a checkmark combined with some Item? In some fields, there is a checkmark without the mention of a specific instrument (e.g. for row legislation/law).ed column gathering), and some columns are entirely empty (row PES/bonds/offsets - column hunting). Adding a legend that explains the symbols used would improve the quality of this table. In many columns more than only one Item would seem very appropriate. The combination of Category, Instrument and Items in the practice columns is often very abstract, incomprehensible or seemingly incomplete, respectively. Generally, such a table can be very useful, but it has to be better explained and filled more carefully. In the first row, CITES would definitely have to be entered in each cell, except of non-extractive.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM		29 2	29 82	20	820	Table SPM 1: Please check, CITES is not restricted to animals	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Germany	SPM		29 2	29 82	20		Table SPM 1: Is the reference to 'Water rights' correct in the column on timber- harvesting?	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Hahn, Deborah	SPM		29 2	29 82	20 Tabl		Under category "Legal & Regulatory", Instrument "Rule & Regulation" change "trade bans" to trade bans or regulations"						
United States of America	SPM		29	80 82	20	821	What do the check marks mean in the table? Do blank check marks mean there are no examples? What do "novel food regulations" and "blended finance" mean?	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
United States of America	SPM		29 2	29 82	20	820	Table SPM 1 Under category "Legal & Regulatory", Instrument "Rule & Regulation" change "trade bans" to trade bans or regulations"	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	29	809	30	821	1	If the "understanding of ecology and status of knowledge" approach was to be inlcuded, in table SPM1, it would be relevant to include IUCN and local regulations related to protected species as policiy instruments.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Berlanga, Humberto; Quintero, Esther (Mexico)	SPM	29	820	30	820	0	D Table SPM1: Funding / Budget: Promote tax incentives. Lack of including tax incentives such as tax deductibility.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	29	820	30	820	0	D Table SPM1 The General Law on Wildlife from Mexico could be a good example of Legislation / Act.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Mosig Reidl, Paola; Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	29	820	30	820		D Table SPM1 These are only examples that apply to different practices; but some apply to more than one (or all). It is necessary to specify that they are only examples. The name of the figure should be made express: Some policy instruments, for example	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Pérez-Gil Salcido,	SPM	29	820	30	820	)	D Table SPM1 Customary law is not necessarily "LAW" yet as strong locally. Occassionally these provisions do not match with national regulations, this is a challenge still.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					
Sosa, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	29	820	30	820	0	D Table SPM1 In the case of fishing laws, I consider that as they are examples it could be say "Local fishing laws", rather than including a specific one.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.					

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Germany	SPM	30	30	820	820	Table SPM 1/Right-based approaches/Tenure, Access, Rights: Please explain the terr "Tambu" in column 4. Please delete brackets around IPLC in column 3.	Thank you for your comment. The table was removed from the final version of the SPM.	
Belgium	SPM	31		838	839	Something is wrong with the sentence: "Global policy oversight and coordination will however crucial".	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under D.2.2.	
Caceres, Hernan	SPM	31	31	824	833	(D.3.1) refers to zoonotic epidemics. The diseases listed in 1830 have a zoonotic orig (which is not the same as zoonotic diseases). The diseases listed here are not transmitted from non-human animals (or vectors) to humans (therefore nonzoonotic by WHO's definition). Better examples of zoonotic diseases would be rables brucellosis, salmonellosis, tyme diseases, among others.  References: https://www.cd.gov/onehealth/what-we-do/zoonotic-disease-prioritization/us-workshops.html/DCC_AA_refval=https:%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov/%2Fonehealth%2Fi.omestic-activities%2Fus-ohzdp.html  https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/list-of-zoonotic-diseases/list-of-zoonotic-diseases  https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zoonoses		
China	SPM	31	31	827	832	It is suggested to delete the Covid-19 pandemic in this statement. This statement cannot be summarized from what it described in Chapter 4.2.2. As it described in the latest study of WHO-convened Global Study of Origins of SARS-CoV-2: China Part, there is no evidence to demonstrate the correlation between illegal trade and the emergence, amplification and spread of the COVID-19 andemic. Meanwhile, there in ote enough research shows the correlation between origins of SARS-CoV-2 and land use change, climate change and invasive alien species. (Link to WHO-convened Global Study of Origins of SARS-CoV-2: China Part: https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus/origins-of-the-virus)		
Clément-Nissou, Isabelle	SPM	31	31	824	833	This paragrapph should also address animals' pathogens because many sources of zoonoses are coming from animals; reference to plants pathogens should also be included in this paragraph.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics	
el Houdi, Khadija	SPM	31	31	824	833	Transparency and effective legislation and effective implementation of regulations and laws addressing the trade of wild species,	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics	
Fleming, Vin	SPM	31	31	832	833	Whilst regulating wildlife trade (for what purpose) would help reduce pandemic risk so would other related practices such as improved hygiene and handling in processing and markets and holistiic approaches such as a biodiversity-inclusive One Health approach. Are these worthy of mention here also?	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under 0.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics	
France	SPM	31	31	827	827	"direct" should be added ("key <u>direct</u> drivers"). In general, make a distinction between direct and indirect drivers throughout the document	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten (now under D.3.2). Note that for the purpose of this assessment, we did not differentiate direct and indirect drivers. See rationale in Chapters 1 and 4.	
France	SPM	31	31	827	827	"illegal trade" (legal perspective) should be replaced by "unsustainable trade" ((ecological perspective). Although certain uses of wild species are legal, they can be unsustainable	Thank you for your comment. While we agree with this point, we do not discuss here the sustainability of the use but the negative outcomes for society. See revised message 8.2.10 that presents those further. Note that former message 0.3.1 was rewritten and now reads under 0.3.2.	
France	SPM	31	31	832	832	"human well-being" should be replaced by "human and animal well-being, as well as ecosystems health" in order to avoid an anthropocentric approach (e.g., dramatic consequences of pandemics for animals in terms of culling practices)	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of blodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics	
France	SPM	31	31	832	832	"in a One Health approach" should be added (i.e., embracing human, animal and environmental health)", "Curbing those drivers in a One Health approach (i.e., embracing human, animal and environmental health)"	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of blodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics	
France	SPM	31	31	832	832	"reducing non-customary human encroachment on forests" should be added. This message should be rephrased to reflect the need to avoid some type of encroachment (for mining, logging, etc.), while preserving IPLCs access to these forest resources.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of blodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics	
France	SPM	31	31	838	839	There is something missing in the sentence: "Global policy oversight and coordination will however crucial". Please revise to make it understandable.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under D.2.2.	

Germany	SPM	31	31	824	826	It is important that transparent and effective legislation takes into account the One Health approach.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under 0.2.1) to refloxus to n the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.jpbes.net/pandemics
Germany	SPM	31	31	829	830	The sentence as it reads now is not correct: The examples (Aids, Ebola,) are not th pathogens, but the resulting diseases, respectively a resulting pandemic.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under 0.3.2) to refocus it on the the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics
Germany	SPM	31	31	838	839	The sentence seems to be incomplete. Please insert (insert in bold): "Global policy oversight and coordination will however be crucial."	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under D.2.5.
Germany	SPM	31	31	844	846	Please formulate this heading more actively for policy makers.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	31	32	843		Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under 0.2.2.
Hahn, Deborah	SPM	31	31	830	830	Add "can" before "facilitate" so that it reads "These drivers can facilitate the spillove of"	er Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2).
Harouni, Coralie (CITES)	SPM	31	31	832	833	These lines mention "regulating wild species trade" as though trade is not regulated The sentence should be clarified, for example: "including zoonoses safeguards under trade regimes" or "securing of wild species trade".	Thank you for your comment. This restorce your
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	31	31	824	833	This section could give an impression that all of AIDS, Ebola, MERS and the COVID-15 have emerged, amplified or spreaded solely due to illegal trade, land use modify, climate modify and invasive aliens species. They are certainly drivers of Emergence of zoonotic infectious diseases but the origin and how animal-to-human infection happened on the ground are different from disease to disease (may be inconclusive for most of diseases). It might be better to refer to other drivers as mentioned, for example, in "Preventing the next pandemic - Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission" (UNEP, 2020) In addition, it is better to state that curbing the key drivers impacting sustainable us can contribute to reduce the risk of further emergence of zoonotic infectious disease (use of "pandemic" may be exaggeration.) Please note that while regulating wild species trade does not necessarily mean combating illegal trade as a key driver, it contributes to reducing risk of emergence and spread of disaease by adrressing human-animal interface through, for example, identifying high risk species and introducing necesarry sanitary measures	Thank you for your comment. We revised this e message (now reading under D.3.2) to refotous it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a e workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and e zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics
Mader, Andre (IGES)	) SPM	31	31	827	830	The sentence could be streamlined as follows: "Key drivers impacting the sustainable use of wild species, such as illegal trade, land use change, climate change and invasial alien species MAY ALSO HAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR the emergence, amplification and spread of zoonotic pathogens, such as AIDS, Ebola, MERS or the COVID-19 pandemic." Note, also, that there is a growing number of scientists claiming that Covid-19 could have been artificially manufactured and accidentally leaked.	
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	31	31	839		Global crucial' not clear what you are getting at here and the word 'crucial' may need some thought.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under 0.2.2.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	31	31	821	821	Write: " distribution of data, information and knowledge through clear communication".	Thank you for your comment. D.3 and associated key messages were fully rewritten.
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	31	31	841	843	It would be clearer for the reader to clarify the context of this statement by referring to international frameworks and agreements on the use of traditional knowledge by others, and to supplement the statement with these elements.	
Scanlon, John	SPM	31	31	824	833	The paragraph suggests that a more "effective legislation adressing the trade of wild species [] would help prevent future zoonotic epidemics". Yet, it provides no furth indication on how to make said eigislation more effective. Consider including references to a 'One Health' approach to wildlife trade, i.e., amending existing international wildlife trade laws to include public health and animal health criteria into decision-making. More at: https://endwildlifecrime.org/cites-amendments/	
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	31	31	821	823	Make sure that the heading captures the content of the sub-chapter.	Thank you for your comment. Sections C and D were entirely revised and restructured, including their headings.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	31	31	827	830	Key drivers affecting the sustainable use of wild species should be addressed in an own paragraph, covering more than only COVID.	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under 0.3.2). Drivers of the sustainable use of wild species are presented in detail in 8.2 and associated key messages under it.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	31	31	842	843	Include reference to CBD here?	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under D.2.2.
Stott, Andrew	SPM	31	31	826	826	would' seems too strong language when the evidence is assessed as incomplete? In 833 the evidence is assessed as well established?	zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics
Stott, Andrew	SPM	31	31	835	835	should' maybe considered as precriptivelanguage	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the SPM and its main points now read under D.2.2.
Stott, Andrew	SPM	31	31	846	846	is needed' may be considered prescriptive language. Also in In858	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.

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Terada, Saeko	SPM	3:	1 3	1	824	833	It is not considered the best description to suddenly cite the secondary and ambiguous possibility of deterring the outbreak of an infectious disease pandemic as an example of "D3" (such as transparency to achieve sustainable use of wild species).	ank you for your comment. We revised the ading of D.3 and this key message, now reading der D.3.2.			
Terada, Saeko	SPM	3:	1 3	11	824	833	Although the relationship between wildlife trade and infectious disease risk varies greatly depending on the target species and how it is handled, the current description may mislead people into thinking that the "legality" of the trade or whether the trade is at a "sustainable level" (usutanability of wildlife use, which is the them of this assessment) is the same as the impact on infectious diseases.	ank you for your comment. We revised this essage, now reading under D.3.2.			
United States of America	SPM	3:	1 3	11	830	830	Odd phrasing on list of pathogens; recommend "such as those responsbile for"	ank you for your comment. We revised this essage (now reading under 0.3.2) to refocus it on e sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a orkshop report on the topic of blodiversity and onotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics			
United States of America	SPM	3:	1 3	11	830	830	In the sentence "zoonotic pathogens, such as AIDS, Ebola, MERs or the COVID-19 pandemic", the term "AIDS" needs to be replaced with "HIV", as HIV is a pathogen while AIDS is the disease. Similarly, "COVID-19 pandemic" needs to be replaced with "SARS-COV-2". In addition, change "These drivers facilitate" to "These drivers can facilitate"	ank you for your comment. We revised this essage (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on e sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a orkshop report on the topic of bloidwestly and onotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics			
United States of America	SPM	3:	1 3	1	838	839	The sentence "Global policy oversight and coordination will however crucial." is incomplete and needs to be revised with more information included.	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the SPM and its main points now read der D.2.2.			
United States of America	SPM	3:	1 3	1	846		The clause "Capacity building is needed across all actors and in every continent," requires clarification. The type of capacity building needs to be specified in the context of this paragraph. In addition, capacity-building is not needed in Antarctica - suggest reframe to "across all actors within all nationalities."	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
United States of America	SPM	3:	1 3	1	855	855	Clarity is requested. What is meant by "and to dominiance of powerful voices at national and global scales,"?	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
White, Michael	SPM	3:	1 3	:1	838	839	rewrite sentence	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the SPM and its main points now read deer D.2.2.			
White, Michael	SPM	3:	1 3	11	854	856	A definite problem	Anity our for making this point. It does not seem to quire changes to the text. Note however that this essage was removed from the revised version of eSPM.			
Guadalupe Yesenia Hernández Márquez (Mexico)	SPM	31	824	31	826	5	There is a lack of biosafety measures when people management wild life (the possible source of SARS-COV-2).	ank you for your comment. We revised this sessage (now reading under 0.3.2) to refocus it on e sustainable use of willd species. IPBES dedicated a rickhop report on the topic of blodiversity and onotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics			
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	31	824	31	833		D3. Point D.3.1. falls short the loss of biodiversity and fragmentation, the breakdown of the dilution effect are a complementary explanation, even more important behind zoonosis.	ank you for your comment. We revised this sesage (now reading under 0.3.2) to refocus it on e sustainable use of willd species. IPBES dedicated a vrkshop report on the topic of blodiversity and onotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics			
Treviño Heres, Sofía (Mexico)	SPM	31	824	31	833		Link transparency and effective legislation to traceability and effective sanitary measures in trade. Some examples (options) to reduce the risk of zoonoses are: educational brochures on risks and sanitary measures for authorities in ports and borders; lists of species and risk priorization; investment in infrastructure (supply, refrigerators and industrializers: https://www.gob.mx/senasica/acciones-y-programas/estabelcimentors-tipo-inspeccion-federal-tif).	ank you for your comment. We revised this essage (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on e sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a rischap report on the topic of bloidwersity and onotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics			
Benitez, Esteban (Mexico)	SPM	31	832	31	833		The transformation of food systems is also important (see FAO).	ank you for your comment. We revised this essage (now reading under 0.3.2) to refocus it on e sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a vrkshop report on the topic of biodiversity and onotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics			
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	31	834	31	834		In this section it would be appropriate to include some key words, concepts or interial on biodiversity use and governance that decision-makers should include in interial legislation. Likewise, strengthen the link between this section and the application of the Escaz's Agreement, so that the construction of policies or legislative adaptations are not extensive, repetitive or even that these policies run the risk of not being achieved.	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the SPM and its main points now read der D.2.2. We did not cover the Escazd Agreement other similar regional agreements as they were ainly out of scope of our assessment.			
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	31	838	31	839		Review sentence: Global policy oversight and coordination will however crucial ".	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the SPM and its main points now read deer 0.2.2.			
Berlanga,							This must be linked with regulations and policies for product certification and fair	ank you for your comment. This message was moved from the SPM and its main points now read deer D.2.2. Certification schemes are discussed deer revised messages C.1.4 and D.2.1.			
Humberto (Mexico)  Berlanga,	SPM	31	838	31	843		trade.  It would be good to separate process monitoring (eg regulations, economics, public policies) from biological and environmental monitoring (here referred to as	ank you for your comment. This message was			
Humberto (Mexico) Salazar, Alejandra	SPM	31	844	31	851		"ecology").  Even though the paragraph states "creative approaches" include explicitly capacity	moved from the revised version of the SPM.  ank you for your comment. This message was			
(Mexico)	SPM	31	844	31	851	ļ	building in understanding and integrating Indigenous and local knowledge.	anak you for your content in the season was a season of the SPM.  The season was a few and the season was a s			
Salazar, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	31	852	31	855	,	More information on this relevant issue should be included.	moved from the revised version of the SPM but its ints regarding good governance for the sustainable e of wild species are discussed in new message 2.2.			
	SPM	31	852	31	855	į.	More information on this relevant issue should be included.	ints regarding good governance for the sustainable e of wild species are discussed in new message			

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Díaz Sánchez, América Wendolyne (Mexico)	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. There is no feedback between Ministries, since some "prohibit" and others apparently allow everything.	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed as policy alignment in the revised messages C.2.2 and D.2.2.
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. Consider indigenous traditions and knowledge in risk assessments through the precautionary principle / scope.	Thank you for your comment. Beyond examples in fishing reviewed in Chapter 6, we had little evidence of the use of the precautionary approach for the sustainable use of wild species.
Jiménez, Raquel	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. Gender equity is closely linked to land tenure. It seems that the SPM could refe to examples of policies or experiences that change this or ways to involve women is decision-making processes.	
Jiménez, Raquel (Mexico)	SPM	31	821	33	898	33. In Reofrestamos México (https://www.reforestamosmexico.org), within the forestry sector we have been promoting the improvement of the National Forest Management System (first with a diagnosis) to improve transparency in the procedures linked to the authorizations of land use change and harvesting. We observe that having these information systems (modern, efficient) contributes greatly to traceability and, therefore, to the sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	Thank you for this example. This point related to transparency is covered in revised message D.2.2.
Machado, Santiago (Mexico)		31	821	33	898	D3. Precisely because it is constantly changing and decisions will always have to be made with the information available, but it is important not to postpone action, we need to ensure not falling into paralysis.	
Machado, Santiago						D3. Promote citizen science tools. I believe Naturalista is an excellent example of	Thank you for your comment. While we discuss citizen science in more details in Chapter 4, it did not come out as a priority point for the SPM. We identify It as a positive driver though, see revised message
(Mexico)  Machado, Santiago		31	821	33	898	information capture and distribution.  D3. It would be worth exploring new technologies to democratize information (e.g.	
(Mexico)  Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	31	821	33	898	blockchain). D3. Organizations, agencies, offices or Ministries that care biodiversity (if any) regularly DO NOT address the issue of use, there is a huge gap in the compilation or information on use.	message D.1.3.  Thank you for your comment. We hope that this fassessment will contribute to raising awareness on that issue.
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. The institutions should not be only "strong and transparent", but should also have a clear and robust capacity for "mainstreaming" policies (CONABIO is the paradigmatic example in this matter).	Thank you for your comment. The concept of mainstreaming is similar to our finding on policy alignment. It does not seem to require a change of text. See revised messages C.2.2 and D.2.2.
Mexico	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. Recognize that the use of wildlife and its protection are inseparable. Efforts for the seas must be joint in the regions.	Thank you for your comment. This is the main point of revised message A.2. International cooperation is highlighted throughout the SPM. See in particular revised messages B.2.1.0 and D.2.2.
Mexico	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. Fair trade and product certification policies and regulations.	Thank you for your comment. Certification tools are discussed in revised message C.1.4.  Thank you for your comment. This opint is discussed
Mexico	SPM	31	821	33	898	D3. Value chains are inequitable and generally determined by market rules.	under revised message B.2.9.
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	30 8	AIDS, Ebola, etc. are the names of the diseases, not they pathogens: replace "such as" with "such as those involved in "	Thank you for your comment. We revised this message (now reading under D.3.2) to refocus it on the sustainable use of wild species. IPBES dedicated a workshop report on the topic of biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: https://www.ipbes.net/pandemics
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	57 8	The role of NGOs and extension agency should be explicit here. How would they he with this particular issue?	Plp Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
European Commission - Joint submission	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	65 8	Para. D.3.6 seems repetitive. These arguements have already been put forward in to SPM.	the Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
France	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	59 8	Secientists should be mentionned.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	57 8	It would also help to facilitate direct interaction between producers and users, e.g. 54 direct marketing, more information exchange etc., in order to raise awareness of consumers for the wild species and harvesting, and to facilitate mutual understanding.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. The point highlighted by the reviewer is discussed in new message C.1.4.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	57 8	50 D.3.5 seems to be very repetitive/ similar to D.3.3 - please check to focus on one message at a time (here, e.g. "capacity building") to avoid redundancies.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	65 8	70 D.3.6 seems to repeat messages that have been stated before in parts of the SPM. Kindly check to avoid redundancies.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	70 8	70 Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	71 8	Regarding the sentence: "(D.3.7) Equitable distribution of the benefits is essential to resure the sustainability of uses", it is suggested to add a reference to the Nagoya Protocol to support this key message, while increasing its policy-relevance and alignment to this CBD protocol on access and benefits sharing.	Thank you for your comment. While the Nagoya O Protocol is discussed in Chapter 6, we kept a broad, general framework to discuss equitable benefit- sharing in the SPM. Note that this message was merged with other under D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	76 8	76 Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This message was merged with other under D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Germany	SPM	3	2 3	2 8	77 8	This is more of a statement than an answer to what we need to do/ what is a 78 pathway for the future? Please choose other wording, e.g. starting with: "Enhance gender equality because / by"	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and its point is made under new message C.2.1.

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Germany	SPM	32	2	32	877	884	Educating girls and empowering women, e.g. through alternative livelihood options, is indeed a key solution to reduce the pressure on artisanal fisheries. This is where subsidied should go, rather than giving money to fisheries for new boats etc. in an already overfished situation.	Thank you for making this point. It does not seem to  "require changes to the text. Note however that this  message was removed from the revised version of  the SPM and its point is made under new message  (2.2.1.
Germany	SPM	32	2	33	884	902	Please add the degree of confidence.	Thank you for your comment. This key message was revised and now reads under C.1.3.
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	32	2	32	857	864	It might be better to mention the purpoes of capacity building and harnessing existing capacities in order to suggest what should be adressed in relation to the impact of commercial (global) market.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	32	2	32	901	908	Referring to "negatiation" can be strange as the text does not imply any process/context or body requires or engaging in the negotiation.	Thank you for your comment. By "negotiation" we mean here the management of all social-ecological dimensions that need consideration to achieve a certain outcome: in our case, the sustainable use of wild species. Note that this message now reads under D.3.1 in the revised version of the SPM.
Horikiri, Tatsuya	SPM	32	2	32	919	923	To have longe term monitoring in place, prioritization of species to be monitored mbe necessary.	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully ay rewritten and now reads under C.3.1. We do not discuss priorization here as the monitoring refers only to the species being used.
Joanne, Perry	SPM	32	2		874		replace poverty with economic vulnerability or inadequacy	Thank you for your comment. We kept the word "poverty" when discussing it as a driver since this is the word used in the literature we reviewed. See Chapter 4.
Mahoney, Shane	SPM	32	2	33	885	898	D.3.9 Of course, perceptions of fairness can extend in many directions. Sometimes the roles and rights of Indigenous Peoples can be viewed as overbearing by non- indigenous users who nevertheless have a strong historic, multi-generational relationship to wild resources. Thus perceptions of unfairness need to be considered in a dynamic, multi-lateral framework.	Thank you for your comment. This does not seem to require a change of text. Note that this key message d was revised and now reads under C.1.3.
Pictou, Sherry	SPM	32	2	32	877	884	SPM D.3.8 There are few projects supporting work on SDG 5 on gender equity. Ofter SDG5 is left out yet it is fundamentally important, and should be central to IPBES work.	Journal Private United Heav Message (2.7.1. Note also do una nahysis in revised Figure FAM. 2 of how the sustainable use of wild species could contribute to support progress towards the SDGs, including SDG 5.
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	32	2	32	857	859	Capacity building on what?	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
Stott, Andrew	SPM	32	2	32	871	871	is essential' may be considered prescriptive language	Thank you for your comment. This message was merged with other under D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Stryamets, Nataliya	SPM	32	2	32	877	884	SPM D 3.8 Women are often not only users of wild species but also ILK holders. And often they are not protected by any policies. There is need to explore adaptation to new challenges, including how climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted and influenced the usage of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM and its point is made under new message C.2.1. The need to constantly adapt sustainable use of wild species to changing conditions, including elimate and zoonotic disease risk, is highlighted under new messages D.1.1 and D.3.2.
United States of America	SPM	32	2	32	857	864	This KM is highly repetitive with D.3.3. We suggest deleting one or combining them.	The state of the s
United States of America	SPM	32	2	32	857	859	The clause "capacity building, and harnessing existing capacities, is needed across all the whole value chain, in every continent," requires darification. The type of capacity building needs to be specified in the context of this paragraph. In addition, capacity-building is not needed in Antarctica - suggest reframe to "across all actor within all nationalities."	Thank you for your comment. This message was
United States of America	SPM	32	2	32	865	870	This KM seems repetitive with some of the KMs in section D.2	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
United States of America	SPM	32	2	32	871	876	"is essential" is prescriptive. Morevoer, based on the use of "sometimes" in the underlying paragraph, it may not be accurate.	Thank you for your comment. This message was merged with other under D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
White, Michael	SPM	32	2	32	866	870	This has to be real not just theoretical	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
White, Michael	SPM	32	2	32	886	886	'compliance' implies being forced to support someone else's laws. It needs to be something like 'responsible use'	Thank you for your comment. We do not understand the notion of compliance as being only with external laws and this can also apply to laws and regulations adopted by the users.
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico	o) SPM	32	871	32	8	376	This is closely related to D.3.5 and D3.6, because in value chains they are inequitable and are usually determined by market rules, these imbalances must be explored.	Thank you for your comment. This message was e merged with other under D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Portilla, Rosa Marice (Mexico)		32	871	32	8	376	D.3.7 It is understood that this is a monetary benefit distribution and it is very important to include the non-monetary benefits that are generated from the sustainable use of biodiversity.	Thank you for your comment. Benefit sharing may include monetary and non-monetary benefits alike. See the assessment's glossary. Note that this message was merged with other under D.2.2 in the revised version of the SPM.
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	33	3	33	860	861	Add explicitly the importance of public information and education among the wider public in the places that gnerate the demand; this is braoder than the direct consumers.	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. The point highlighted by the reviewer is discussed in new message 8.2.11.
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	33	3	33	922	923	Disagree that long-term monitoring programs are rarely in place, often not even for the wild species in direct use - See Joanen et al. 2021 Journal of Wildlife Manageme "Evaluation of Effects of Harvest on Alligator Populations in Louisiana" which reviewed a 35 year harvrest program whihc has been shown to be sustainable	

France	SPM	33	33	900	900	"through adaptative and co-built management" should be added "negotiation and adaptation through adaptative and co-built management"	nank you for your comment. The heading of D.4 was wised and now reads under D.3. We inserted the nguage on adaptive management. The point on pritcipatory and inclusive design of management plicies is discussed in revised messages under D.2.			
France	SPM	33	33	906	906	"direct" should be added ("identify <u>direct</u> drivers")	nank you for your comment. Note that for the urpose of this assessment, we did not differentiate rect and indirect drivers. See rationale in Chapters and 4. This message now reads under D.3.1 in the wised version of the SPM.			
France	SPM	33	34	924	930	We have to think about a complex system in all its dimensions and interactions, both in the short term and in terms of maintaining its potential for development.	nank you for your comment. This is what this key essage is inviting policymakers to reflect upon. obe that it was rewritten and now reads under 3.2.			
Germany	SPM	33	33	900	900	Kindly replace the last word "adaption" with "adaptation". "The sentence should read: "D.4 The world is dynamic. To remain sustainable, wild species uses require constant negotiation and adaptation".	nank you for your comment. The heading of D.4 was vised and now reads under D.3.			
Germany	SPM	33	33	901	908	It might be helpful to include the messages here in a figure, e.g. in a circular manner that clarifies the constant review/adaptation process.	nank you for your comment. We explored several otions for a diagrammatic representation of this key essage but eventually dropped the idea as we ould not find a satisfactory one.			
Germany	SPM	33	33	909	911	This formulation is very simplistic. Is this really a useful hint for policy makers? How could a policy option look like in order to identify recent problems and address challenges in a timely manner? It is highly recommended that the bold headline of this key message be rephrased as we do not believe that the phrase " should not just fix yesterday's problems" is useful in an SPM. Please also ensure that this message is formulated in a manner that it doesn't sound prescriptive.	nank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
Germany	SPM	33	33	909		Please add the degree of confidence.	nank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
Germany	SPM	33	33	912	918	The messages here are merely stating facts and do not give advice on what could be done.	moved from the revised version of the SPM.	1		
Germany	SPM	33	34	924	927	one.  This is more of a statement than an answer to what we need to do/ what is a pathway for the future? Please choose other wording. Also, please explain the word "bifurcation" - It is questionable whether this known to policymakers.	movee in on the revised version or the sym.  Anak you for your comment. This message was written and now reads under D.3.2. The key inciples and options discussed throughout revised ctions C and D remain valid.			
Joanne, Perry	SPM	33		913		change heterogeneous to diverse as a simpler more palatable term.	nank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	33	33	894	898	This section needs a little work as it appears to be in a different style to the rest of the section.	nanks for this suggested change. We have updated in the new version.			
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	33	33	906		While this multi-step procedure is appropriate, it lacks an essential step to ensure sustainability: the setting of targets, if possible quantified, and their implementation through, for example, quotas. Therefore, write: "(ii) identify drivers of (un-)sustainability and conservation objectives for wildlife use and the means to implement them, including through, for example, quotas": this is consistent with the necessary transformative change.	nank you for your comment. The setting of policy rgets are discussed in revised message 8.3.1 and e do not detail it here, though it is included in dapt uses and management*. Quotas are one type regulatory instrument among other and may not the most relevant for all cases. See Chapter 6 for ore details. This message now reads under D.3.1 in e revised version of the SPM.			
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	33	33	911	911	Write: " challenges not currently envisioned and moving towards transformative change".	nank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
Romero, José (Switzerland)	SPM	33	33	923		Add at the end of the paragraph an additional sentence: "It is advantageous for the various actors involved in the use of wild species to have free access to the data and information resulting from this monitoring".	nineved until the revised version of the service.  Analy you for your comment. This message was fully written and now reads under C.3.1. We did not view the impact of open vs restricted access data in esustainable use of wild species and are unable to ovide a key message about it.			
Setsaas, Trine	SPM	33	33	899	900	Perhaps rephrase to: Nature and society around it is dynamic. And to the end.	nank you for your comment. The heading of D.4 was vised and now reads under D.3. We did not take to account the reviewer's suggestion as it seemed complexify the language of the heading.			
Tucker, Linda	SPM	33	33	909		In general, the sustainable use assessment, which calls on policy makers to create policies that are purpose-built and adaptive, not only to fix, but to anticipate future problems, is a critically constructive positioning. However, it calls for more integrative inclusion of core indigenous knowledge systems. In so doing, this approach will help shipt the document from its anthropo-entric positioning to a more ecocentric approach, which the Indigenous People's Governance Charter (2020) and ASSEGAIA Declaration (2020). By approaching the problematic issues from an anthropo-centric perspective, we risk repeating "yesterday's problems".	nank you for your comment. This point is now didressed in revised message D.3.4.			
United States of America	SPM	33	33	912	918	Suggest ending this paragraph with what we can do about this problem.	nank you for your comment. This message was moved from the revised version of the SPM.			
United States of America	SPM	33	34	924		There is a statement that basically conveys the point that transitioning of areas from fishing activities. — aquaculture creates a scenario where growth of aquaculture means less capacity to focus on wild capture fisheries management. This implies trade-off of one for the other in a negative context. This may be true in some cases but not all. We suggest revising the statement to account for many examples around the world of sustainable, concurrent fisheries and quaculture management. It is possible to do both simultaneously, and tools related to marrine spatial planning, socioeconomic tradeoff analysis, and other science and policy tools can help to balance the management of fisheries and aquaculture.	hank you for your comment. This message was written and now reads under D.3.2.			
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United States of America	SPM	33	3	4 92	4 93	This point about bifurcation and nonlinear responses is very interesting. Since this is characterized as incomplete, this could be included as a gap, possibly under the Tradeoffs and Synergies section.	knowledge gaps table (see Appendix III) in the parts on assessment methods, models and scenarios and in the multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures.
White, Michael	SPM	33	3	3 90	9 91	1 Good, because cascade effects and tipping points will soon worsen planetary life	Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM.
White, Michael	SPM	33	3	3 91	9 92	3 and increasing human population size	Thank you for your comment. This message was fully rewritten and now reads under C.3.1 Demographic trends are discussed in revised message 0.1.2.
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	33		90	12	Please also add the need to be dynamic in terms of considering emerging and growing paradigms on the need to rebalance our relationship with nature and consider nature for it's intrinsic value and include consideration for wild animal welfare (see references above).	Thank you for your comment. This point is now addressed in revised message D.3.4.
Friedman, Kim	SPM	33	3	3 91	9 92	(D.4.4) To adequately inform adaptive management, long term monitoring, is need to track dynamics of the socio-ecological systems being used and their response to management and conservation interventions.	
Berlanga, Humberto (Mexico	) SPM	33	901	33	908	Adaptive resource management.	Thank you for your comment. It does not seem to require a change of text. This message now reads under D.3.1 in the revised version of the SPM.
Jiménez, Raquel (Mexico)	SPM	33	909	3	911	D4. Point D.4.2. seems incomplete. Are there studies on the effectiveness of public policies that tell us that having the most information (based on science and people needs) prevents future problems or unforeseen "side effects"?	
Domínguez, Alejandra (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. The new conditions that have been generated and will generate with climate change (less precipitation or increase in temperature) can cause a decrease in the wild populations that constitute the livelihoods of the communities, so in these negotiations and adaptation practices it is recommended include projections of the abundance of these species with future climatic conditions.	Thank you for your comment. This issue is discussed under revised messages D.1.1 and D.1.4.
Escobar, Elva (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. Integrate traditional and indigenous knowledge in marine spatial planning and governance of the seas where human productive activities are carried out.  O4. It is urgent to remove incentives to monocultures. Monocultures in both plants	environments.
Medellín, Rodrigo (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	104. It is urgent to remove internives an innocutiones, monitorities in our paints and animals are one of the most important sources of emerging infectious diseases both groups. Also monocultures promote pollution, overuse of agrochemicals and pesticides. Agroforestry and biodiversity-friendly practices are essential to improve sustainability and food security.	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered
Pérez-Gil Salcido, Ramón (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. Customary practices and local regulations by indigenous communities making u of natural resources could well be "cleared" or aproved by authorities and hence become "more formal", a means to grant - recognise communities rights to their resources	Thank you for your comment. While this point is addressed in revised messages C.2.4 and D.2.2, we did not review specific evidence on the ways to take secustormary practices and regulations into account. This may go through legal ways or other processes, on a case-by-case basis.
Ramírez, Oscar (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. I believe that the monitoring referred to in D4.4 is important, however there an not always resources to develop it, especially under academic approaches. That is why the monitoring carried out by users is very useful in making decisions in timely manner. However, these schemes must be verified and not lend themselves the falsification of information. When users find the monitoring useful, it will be successful.	messages on monitoring to emphasize the na complementary dimensions of scientific and
Robles, Rafael (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. The need to strengthen monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms should be emphasized. These are very clearly established for the forest sector, and perhaps for fishing (with its nuances), but in the rest of the universe the use of biodiversity is still a pending issue (at least in Mexico).	Thank you for your comment. This is well aligned with our findings and we made this point clearer in revised message C.3.1.
Sánchez Vilchis, Martín (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. One perverse incentive that must be ended is subsidies in large-scale fisheries. For example, end the fuel subsidy for large-scale fisheries.	Thank you for your comment. This point is covered under the issue of aligning sectoral policies, highlighted in evised message C.2.2. See also revised message D.1.4.
Sandra Petrone (Mexico)	SPM	33	899	34	930	D4. The protection of wild popultions is crucial to ensure food security into the future.	Thank you for your comment. Our literature review showed that it could be the case when it comes to terrestrial animal harvesting (see revised message 0.1.4), but we lack evidence regarding the other practices. Therefore, we cannot state this as an overall message.
Demissew, Sebsebe	SPM	34	3	9 105	4 105	Comments on the Table related to Knowledge Gaps. Genrally the gaps are focussed on Fisheries. Each of the gaps indicated should be substantaied with facts as is sho (in page 3-5.0) important knowledge gap is the frequency of medicinal plant speci- and local abundance in the areas from where they are collected of the approximate 60 thousand tree species on Earth (well established) (3.2.1.1), it is not known how many are harvested for timber.	win organized with a dedicated line describing specific leiesgaps associated with the different practices (see p. elegaps eleg
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	34	3	4 90	9 90	KM D.4.2 is an important one, but it is so tersely formualted that it is not very usefu to readers. Please unpack with brief example, etc.	Thank you for your comment. This message was all removed from the revised version of the SPM as its main points were already covered in previous message, now reading under D.3.1.

Mahoney, Shane	SPM	34	34	909	91:	D.4.2. Fixating on yesterday's problems is universal; likely because they can be seen ia fixed context. However, the dynamic future of sustainable use may be, for example more strongly influenced by social license than species abundance. This scenario upends the past as we all present approaches to knowledge requirements and policy frameworks. Future forecasting needs to gain far greater prominence in sustainable use policy development.	, Thank you for your comment. This message was removed from the revised version of the SPM. The points highlighted by the reviewer are addressed in					
Taki, Hisatomo	SPM	34	34	930	931	There may be too much space between characters in the line.	Thank you for your comment. This message was rewritten and now reads under D.3.2.					
Barbieri, Marco	SPM	35	35	820	820	The statement "At the global scale, there is lack of crucial data at spatial scale for Omany fish, most whales and seals, and polar bear from the Arctic" seems to be limite to aquatic species, while it is applicable to many terrestrial and avian species as well.						
Botzas, Julie	SPM	35	35	932		Appendix 1: Table Row 3: include bacteria	Thank you for your comment. While this is an interesting phenomenon, it is a bit outside the scope of this assessment because there is no indication of the need for sustained harvesting of micro-organisms to maintain this practice. Chapter 3 does have a section on protista and blue-green algae (3.3.2.7.6) under "Gathering".					
Brooks, Thomas	SPM	35	35	932	93!	"Conservation models, protocols, procedures and assessments are based on animals, notably mammals and birds, and do not apply to plants." is too strong, and sometimes incorrect. Edit to read eg. "Some conservation models, protocols, procedures and assessments are based on animals, notably mammals and birds, and these do not necessarily apply to plants and fungl."	Thank you for your comment. This point was removed from the final version of the knowledge gap table.					
Brooks, Thomas	SPM	35	35	932	93!	"Conservation models, protocols, procedures and assessments are based on animals, notably mammals and birds, and do not apply to plants." Is too strong, and sometimes incorrect. Edit to read eg. "Some conservation models, protocols, procedures and assessments are based on animals, notably mammals and birds, and these do not necessarily apply to plants and fungl."	Thank you for your comment. This point was removed from the final version of the knowledge gap table.					
China	SPM	35	39	932	93.	Delete "and in parts of China". It is not necessary to highlight China here as China has banned the consumption of wild meat since last February. Meanwhile, in China the term 'wild meat' does not have a direct correspondence with the concept of hunting and fishing for meat consumption. Meat from non-poultry and livestock may be treated as unconventional meat in Chinese culture, but a large part of it comes from captive breeds of wild species, which is not covered in the scope of this assessment. This is therefore not a knowledge gap, but rather because this assessment does not cover this knowledge.						
China	SPM	35	39	932	93:	Delete "eastern China" since it lacks support of scientific evidence. Besides, eastern a china is on the west coast of the Pacific, not in South Asia.	Thank you for your comment. Wording was revised accordingly.					
Costello, Mark	SPM	35		820		Remove speculation about 2 million species of fungit to be discovered. This could be more or less depending on how fungal species are delimited and we do not know enough about fungal genetics to understand the molecular measures of species identity. In any case, why does the number matter? is it not sufficient to say that in a taxa, especially invertebrates and fungi, there are still thousands of species being named each year. That is a fact.	The desired from the second of					
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	35	35	820	820	disagree there is a knowledge gap on trends in use fo specific groups - it states there is a visible lack of studies on the use of biodiversory on ecosystems - not true for many crocodillans, should cite Joanen, T. L. McNeae, R. Elsey, and M. Staton. 1997 the commercial consumptive use of the American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis in Louisiana: Its effect on conservation. In: Harvesting Wild Species - Implications fo Biodiversity, C. H. Freese (ed.) The Johns Hopkins University Press pp. 465-506.	Thank you for your comment. The table was revised and this language was removed.					
France	SPM	35	39	932	93:	It would be useful to distinguish more easily between gaps that are taken into account but not properly implemented, and those that are not documented. This would make it easier to identify the way forward.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the whole knowledge gaps table and focus it on issues that are not documented.					
Germany	SPM	35	35	932	93:	APPENDIX I: We very much welcome this insightful and well elaborated table on knowledge gaps. However, kindly note: The list of knowledge gaps is rather heterogenous and does not seem to follow a specific structure. It includes many linguistic and typing errors. Some statements are very broad and general, some are quite specific examples. Overall, in section 0 (i.e. 0.32, 0.35 and 0.3.7) sufficient evidence on power imbalances and inequalities in the distribution of benefits (by gender) has been provided, including the need to increase participation of vulnerable groups (e.g., indigenous peoples and local communities) in policy and decision-making toward sustainable and equitable use of wild species. However, this is not yet reflected in APPENDIX I. Table of Knowledge gaps (J. 35 1932), Given **O) Nonvolegge gaps I. APPENDIX I. Table of Knowledge gaps (J. 35 1932; Given **O) Nonvolegge gaps I. Winderstanding of equity, institutions, power" are mentioned to lack consideration in "evaluations of policy effectiveness" (pr. 1, 248.125.1 of SOD ch.6). Please ensure that this aspect is given full consideration in this Appendix.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the authors. We revised the organization and phrasing of the knowledge gaps table to improve its readbility and the language. The point highlighted by the reviewer seems to refer to shortcomings in policy implementation and are not knowledge gaps per se. We therefore did not include it in the final version of the knowledge gaps table. We note however a knowledge gap on the effectiveness of various policy instruments and tools, sections to the property of the pro					
Germany	SPM	35	35	932	93.	APPENDIX: A summary of a strategy / of ways how to address these knowledge gap (what scientific disciplines, local knowledges, new databases, cooperations, etc. are needed?) might be helpful as a guidance for policy-makers to supplement the APPENDIX.	Thank you for this comment. We did not review evidence on how to address those knowledge gaps and are unable to respond to this comment. Note however that revised messages under C.3 broadly address the Issue of knowledge production for the sustainable use of wold species.					
Germany	SPM	35	35	932	93:	APPENDIX: With reference to Line 1 on "Gap on distribution of taxa at spatial scale" This applies to many more harvested and traded wild species, and also to several commercial tree species. It is unclear why this gap would be restricted to the mentioned species.	Thank you for your comment. The table was revised and we identify the lack of data as a general knowledge gap on the species being used, regardless of the practice associated with it.					
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SPM	35	35	93:	2 932	APPENDIX I: With reference to Line 3 on "Gap on trends in use of specific groups": Additional to knowledge gaps on medicinal trees there are also knowledge gaps on sustainable management practices of timber trees.	Thank you for your comment. The table was revised and we identify the lack of information on sustainable management options broadly, regardless of the practice and species associated with it.							
SPM	35	35	93:	2 932	APPENDIX I: With reference to Line 5 on "Gap on extractive practices and uses":  Accurate identification of timber is not only a major problem when imported into th  USA, Europe or Australia, but also in all other cases of trade.	Thank you for your comment. This point was rephrased in the final version of the knowledge gaps table. See under "Logging" on p.31.							
SPM	35	35	93	932	2 passage is not entirely clear to me. Does it refer to conversion factors from standing	rephrased in the final version of the knowledge gaps							
SPM	35	35	932	932	APPENDIX I: With reference to Line 3 on "Gap on formal and informal trade": This particularly applies to species and products with complex trade chains and high	Thank you for your comment. The table was revised							
SPM	35	35	93	2 932	APPENDIX I: With reference to CITES as a driver of sustainable use (p.39): An important knowledge gap is on how do CITES listings affect IPLC uses vs.								
SPM	35	39	93:	2 933	Appendix 1. Highly useful but incomplete. For example, there is a need for better information on wild meat harvests specifical in NA. While species harvest statistics are available only recently has there been any attempt to provide this information in a meat harvest context.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the knowledge gaps table and this point is now included in a dedicated part on terrestrial animal harvesting (see p. 31).							
SPM	35	39	93:	2 933	further comments below. These could be much better phrased and it currently comes across as quite a random list but I guess you are trying to cover all aspects -	Thank you for your comment. We revised the organization and language of the knowledge gaps table to improve its consistency and readibility.							
SPM	35	35	93:	2 932	Table of knowledge gaps ' At a global scale Arctic' this seems a rather limited list- see eg Figure 4 of the Global Assessment SPM.	knowledge gap on the species being used, regardless							
SPM	35	35	93	932	Knowledge gap that starts 'There is a visable lack' not sure what is meant here e.g. what are biodiversity values?	biodiversity values, please refer to IPBES work on the							
SPM	35	39	933	2	The final table of Knowledge gaps is great yet I will exclude specific entries for there are too narrow, for example the lack of information on the caterpillar fungus is tha were the case we could list hundreds of examples of species of which we do not know enough. I think all entries must be more comprehensive, more general like that on addressing the missing information on edibles insects (worldwide I take it) or equivalent wide ranging information gaps, rather than specifics.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table, its entries and language were revised accordingly.							
SPM	35	35	820	Appendix 1	"Knowledge of the sustainability of non-target fish species susceptible to fishing mortality is in its infancy." Seems a dramatic overstatement, and suffers again from painting a global picture of an issue that varies starky from region for region and fishery to fishery. Indeed in many marine fisheries where there is a long history of assessment and management, such as the NW Atlantic Ozean, there is a good understanding of the multi-species interactions and overall ecosystem production levels. This work is well past its infancy, though it is not well-implemented in many regions - particularly where assessments of target species are limited or absent	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.							
SPM	35		820	o	Please add "identify gaps in considering intrinsic value and animal welfare within sustainable use practices" as authors of chapter 1, page 25, lines 827-836 mentione this was not examined, so there is a need to examine any gaps in knowledge/research in this sector too.	concerns all animal species, it has been of special concern for domesticated ones, which are clearly out of the scope of this assessment. Animal welfare is increasingly being incorporated into concepts of sustainable use of wild species but it was not identified by the authors as a knowledge gap for the							
SPM	35	932	39	933	is that were the case we could list hundreds of examples of species of which we do not know enough. I think all entries must be more comprehensive, more general like that on addressing the missing information on edibles insects (worldwide I take	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table, its entries and language were revised accordingly.							
SPM	36	36			About the gap on "the sustainable or unsustainable harvest of edible insects", for Mexico, Silva-Pastrana's (2018) work on "Entomofagia y sustentabilidad : 2 usos y costumbres en el presente de la comunidad indígena El Alberto, ixmiquilpan,	Thank you for the reference, that is appreciated. Since it focuses on the use of insects by a specific community, it does not allow us to consider this knowledge gap as filled globally and we kept it in the table.							
SPM	36	37	933	2 93:	Marine invertebrates are not explicitly taken into account when talking about the gaps. Its inclusion is particularly relevant in "Gaps on trends in use of specific groups and "gap on extractive practice and uses"	Thank you for your comment. We did not include marine invertebrates in the knowledge gaps table as we identified some literature on the use of these species. See Chapter 3 for more details.							
SPM	36	36	820	820	Appendix 1: Table Row 16: This gap seems specific and it is unclear why this specific species is being highlighted in the table.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table, its entries and language were revised to be more global and consistent in scope.							
	SPM	SPM         35           SPM         36           SPM         36           SPM         36           SPM         36	SPM         35         35           SPM         35         35           SPM         35         35           SPM         35         39           SPM         35         39           SPM         35         35           SPM         35         39           SPM         35         39           SPM         35         35           SPM         35         39           SPM         35         35           SPM         35         36           SPM         36         36           SPM         36         36           SPM         36         37	SPM       35       35       93         SPM       35       35       93         SPM       35       35       93         SPM       35       39       93         SPM       35       39       93         SPM       35       35       93         SPM       35       35       93         SPM       35       35       93         SPM       35       39       93         SPM       36       36       93         SPM       36       36       93         SPM       36       36       93         SPM       36       37       93	SPM       35       35       932       93.         SPM       35       39       932       93.         SPM       35       35       820       Appendix         SPM       35       820       Appendix         SPM       35       820       Appendix         SPM       35       932       93         SPM       35       932       39       933         SPM       36       36       932       93         SPM       36       36       932       93         SPM       36       37       932       93	SPM 35 932 932 Additional to knowledge gaps on medicinal trees there are also knowledge gaps on custaminations of the second sec	APPA Secretary and the control of th	PARTICIPATION AND APPROPRIATE VIOLENT AND APPROPRIATE	professional to the profes	Seption 1.	policy of the control	And the second s	Part

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Diaz, Sandra	SPM	36	36	932	Appendix 1, row 7: the following sentence is obscure. Please clarify, parse or use 932 more plain language: "There is a visible lack of studies on the impact of the use of biodiversity on ecosystems and studies on evaluation of biodiversity values"	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	36	36	932	each on its own, not as part of a standard table, and in some of them the grammar needs fixing. I have mentioned only a couple with some issues of content.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table, its entries and language were revised.						
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	36	36	932	Appendix 1, row 5: replace "ecosystem services" with "contributions to people" or 932 "benefits to people" to make it broader and more consistent with IPBES conceptal framework	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
United States of America	SPM	36	36	820	unnecessarily. Strike marine as the statement applies to marine and inland.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was rewritten under "Fishing" (see p. 31).						
United States of America	SPM	36	36	820	The first part of this line should be deleted: "In most fisheries, there are large gaps in Appendix understanding of life histories for many marine species". It is an overstatmeent to 1 ascribe this to "most fisheries" and it is sufficient to note that there are large gaps for "many marine species."	table was revised and this point was rewritten under "Fishing" (see p. 31).						
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	36 932	36	i	About the gap on "the sustainable or unsustainable harvest of edible insects", for Mexico, (SiNa-Pastrans' 2(D18) work on "Entomofagia y sustentabilidad usos y costumbres en el presente de la comunidad indígena El Alberto, ixmiquilipan, Hidalgo (México)" and the references mentioned there, can be a good starting point to assess the issue.							
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	36 932	37	,	Marine invertebrates are not explicitly taken into account when talking about the gaps. Its inclusion is particularly relevant in "Gaps on trends in use of specific groups" and "gap on extractive practice and uses"	Thank you for your comment. We did not include marine invertebrates in the knowledge gaps table as we identified some literature on the use of these species. See Chapter 3 for more details.						
Barbieri, Marco	SPM	37	37	820	The statement "Little information is available on wild meat harvest in the Asian 820 tropics" is applicable to many other regions.	Thank you for your comment. Our literature review indicated a clearer and greater gap for this region and we therefore kept the emphasis in our final version of the knowledge gaps table.						
Belgium	SPM	37		820	Something is wrong with the sentence: "We lack accurate data on recreation fishing, amphibians and reptiles."	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	37	37	820	Resources Conservation, and Historic Preservation in the United States"	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
Elsey, Ruth	SPM	37	37	820	to better illustrate the economic values of goods derived from the use and trade in wild species could tell studies on the economics of some crocodilian species, 820 including Brannan et al 1991 "Louisiana Alligator Farming - 1991 Economic Impact" and Roberts 2001 - Alligator Use in the Louisiana Economy - Marsh to Market Final Report"	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
Manji, Fatima	SPM	37	39	932	Gap on non-extractive practices is repeated twice in the table. Suggest combining them under one heading.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table and its entries were revised and streamlined.						
Mortimer, Diana	SPM	37		820	begs the question is it accurate in Africa and Asia if so now?	Thank you for your comment. This point was rephrased in the final version of the knowledge gaps table. See under "Logging" on p.31.						
United States of America	SPM	37	37	820	Appendix Suggest "Accurate identification of timber to be traded and its origin are lacking when 1 traded to USA, Australia, and Europe." ID info is lacking full stop.	Thank you for your comment. This point was rephrased in the final version of the knowledge gaps table. See under "Logging" on p.31.						
Barbieri, Marco	SPM	38	38	820	The statement: "There exist disproportionate benefit gaps, in particular across Africa and South Asia (Ganges Basha and eastern China in South Asia and in much smaller 820 pockets across sub-Saharan Africa) that determine people's well-being, the tangible component of nature's contributions to people." appears out of place in a table on knowledge gaps	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
Barbieri, Marco	SPM	38	38	820	The statement "Policies that are intended to promote the sustainable management 820 of wild species, in particular in developing countries with rich biodiversity are often weakly implemented." appears out of place in a table on knowledge gaps	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
Botzas, Julie	SPM	38	38	820	820 Appendix 1: Table Row 44: This appears to be a benefit gap and not a knowledge gap.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.						
China	SPM	38	38	932	harvest and trade of wild plants, fungi and lichen against various ecological, social and economic requirements, ensuring that harvesting does not negatively impact either target or local fauna or flora. In addition to protecting ecosystems from negative practices, the Standard helps to ensure that the harvesters themselves receive a fair salary and ethical working conditions.	revised message C.1.4.						
United States of America	SPM	38	38	820	Appendix  The last table cell on this page - ("It is very challenging to compile knowledge gap")  could be edited for clarity, and seems more aligned with the one of the first three gap categories, rather than the indicators gap.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised accordingly.						
Friedman, Kim	SPM	38	38	932	APPENDIX I. Table of Knowledge gaps Gaps on indicators Additional cuber required	Thank you for your comment. This assesment focuses on the direct use of wild species by people. Therefore, issues such as ecosystem health are out of the scope of the assessment.						

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Bernal, Maria	SPM	3!	9	39 9	33	933	There is an spelling mistake in the last sentence of "Gap on non-extractive practices"; it says "if nor clear" and should say "is not clear"	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.	
Butchart, Stuart	SPM	3:	9	8	20	820	For the cell "Despite the known importance of wild species to economies and livelihoods, relatively few global datasets and indicators have been developed specifically to monitor the status and trends of wild species that people use." You could add "The taxonomic breadth of available indicators needs expanding (e.g. reassessment of additional taxonomic groups would increase the representativeness of the Red List Index showing trends drivn by utilisation, which is currently based on mammals, birds, amphibians, corals and cycads).		
Diaz, Sandra	SPM	3:	9	39 8	20	820	Appendix I. row on gaps related to nature's contributions to people. Note that wellblieng is not a component of NCP. Rather, NCP contribute to human wellblieng. Therefore I suggest reformulating, makign clear where the gap are, precisely. E.g. gaps in how NCP contribute to human weell being? or on how differt species provide differnt benefits to people?	Thank you for your comment. This point was reworded in the knowledge gaps table.	
Hashimoto, Shizuka	SPM	31	9	Append 1	lix		I presume this could be also a gap on the modeling of the wild species use.	Thank you for your comment. We now have a dedicated line for the knowledge gaps in assessment methods, models and scenarios of the sustainable use of wild species. See the revised knowledge gap table in Appendix II.	
United States of America	SPM	31	9	39 8	20 Appe	ndix	This phrasing is a bit confusing. We agree it would be good to better understand the impacts of trade regulations and bans on demand and trafficking; perhaps reword to the impacts of species listing decisions and trade prohibitions on demand and illegal trade' or 'the impacts of trade regulations and restrictions on demand and illegal trade'.	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed. These points relate to revised message B.2.4 and Box SPM.2 in the updated version of the SPM.	
United States of America	SPM	31	9	39 8	20 Appe		Suggest removing first sentence on page 39 (top), do not agree that data on harvesting practices are scarce	Thank you for your comment. This point was reworded under "logging" in the revised version of the knowledge gaps table. See p.31.	
Yashphe, Shira	SPM	3:	9	8	20	820	Table, row one before last: "Gaps on non-extractive practices. Please also mention gaps in studies about non-tourism non-extractive practices currently being developed and implemented.	Thank you for your comment. This point is now	
GYBN, México (Mexico)	SPM	39	933	39	933		There is a spelling mistake in the last sentence of "Gap on non-extractive practices"; it says "if nor clear" and should say "is not clear"	Thank you for your comment. The knowledge gaps table was revised and this point was removed.	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	4	e	49 14	82 :	1482	In Indonesia, since 1980s nation wide parks are placed on top of indigenous territories, thus becoming sources of decades of conflict. However a Constitutional court ruling in 2012 positioned the tenurial rights of indigenous people above the more recently established parks. This served as example how the order of priority should be spent.	We cannot see the link between the comment and the highlighted text and are unable to address the comment.	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	5:	2	52 15	81 :	1582	"Several assessments observe that in addition to land use/land cover change, agriculture 1581 and forest management, pollution, and climate change, unsustainable uses of wild species". To this should be added IAS or invasive alien species	We cannot see the link between the comment and the highlighted text and are unable to address the comment.	
Indrawan, Mochamad	SPM	5:	3	53 16	38	1641	of the sentence " nature's contributions to people depend on blodiversity and much biodiversity is maintained through indigenous and local knowledge and practices related to wild species uses." I wonder if this is not too much attribution to impacts on indigenous people and local communities. Whereas they are very important, nowadays people also found innovations in added values and technology for biodiversity (e.g. through payment of ecosystem modalities) that incentivize sustainability. Rephrasing may be useful	the highlighted text and are unable to address the	
Laurigauderie, Anne	SPM		Figure SPM3	2	16	,	Important comment:  We need a more explanatory legend to this figure to explain how these percentages were derived. "Percentages of targets by SDGs are based on xx"	There is now a reference to the data management report for producing the figure in the figure's legend.	
Laurigauderie, Anne	SPM			2	58		B1.5 "To date, 301 mammals and nearly 20% of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List threatened and near threatened species are directly threatened by hunting (well established ) [3.3.2.1]. "- This is a very important statement. It would be good to cite a few examples.	Thank you for your comment. As noted by several reviewers, this statement was ambiguous and we chose to remove the figure in the new version of this key message, now reading under B.1.4.	
Laurigauderie, Anne	SPM			4	28	1	B3.5 "It is dominated in terms of volumes and value by illegal trade in timber and fish but has a major effect on rare species of high value " - Such as (give an example?)	Thank you for your comment. Please see Chapter 4 for more details.	
Laurigauderie, Anne	SPM			5	22		B4.4 "All available indicator sets provide a fragmented view in different socio- ecosystems across the globe, both across and usually within each practice [3.2 ]." - This is a major point. Should it not be developed a bit more (unless it comes later under option for action; let us see).	Thank you for your comment. We expanded this message in the revised version (now B.3.2) and address policy options to improve this in section C.3.	
Kenward, Robert	SPM			4	88	488	To be consistent with tourism as defined in Chapter 2 and used in (most) other places as either extractive (for activities or consumption involving fishing, hunting and gathering as well as watching) or observational, this should read "wildlife-watching recreation and tourism". All 20 other uses of "tourism" in the SPM are correct.	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was revised and now reads under message 8.2.12.	
Kenward, Robert	SPM			4	94	494	This reflects Figure 1.1. at line 214 in Ch1, except for a lower part not in Ch.1	Thank you for your comment. We revised the figure to make it simpler and used Figure 1.1 from Chapter 1 instead, as noted by the reviewer.	
Kenward, Robert	SPM			5	69	569	The use of 'both' and 'and/or' creates ambiguity – maybe delete "both" for clarity.	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised accordingly. Note that it now reads under C.3 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM			1	16		This phrasing (referring to a 'socio-ecosystem') will be very strange for non-academic readers	Social-ecological systems are a key concept for this assessment. Please see glossary for the definition.	

Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	406	nutrient cycling and carbon capture are ecosystem functions rather than 'services'. Please replace with 'function'	Thank you for this suggestion. This comment seems to apply to message now reading under 8.1.5. We retained the original wording, since we do not refer here to services to people but to the flows of nutrients for the maintenance of the ecosystem (instural end).	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	585	Culture can also underpin some unsustainable uses, as seen through use-driven species extinctions e.g. on Pacific Islands including New Zealand. The bias of the SPM towards only positive messages on (traditional / IPLC) uses and cultures is detrimental to the wider acceptability of the report and its messages.	Thank you for your comment. This point is discussed in revised message 8.2.11. Note that this assessment and therefore its SYM focus on sustainable use, the IPBES Global Assessment having conducted a thorough review on unsustainable use. See Chapter 1 for more details.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	603	It would be important to also mention alien invasions as a well-established risk associated with captive breeding and artificial plant propagation	Thank you for your comment. We cannot see the relationship with the highlighted text and are not able to address the comment. Note however that the point raised is discussed in message B.2.4 in the revised version of the SPM.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	614	Would it be worth also mentioning the development of virtual ecotourism (and education), mentioned in an earlier message as one of the benefits of wild species?	Thank you for your comment. We do not detail practices (now in section A) or drivers (now in section A) or thrivers (now in section B) in this key message. Note that his message was revised and now reads under C.3.2.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	682	Other IPBES (and external) assessment have also highlighted that effective policy mixes start with enforcing existing instruments, in combination with adding new ones (also relates to KM C3.1 and 3.3)	Thank you for your comment. When policy instruments are discussed throughout the SPM, this applies similarly to Improve the implementation of existing ones and/or developing new ones.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	756	Would a graphic version for numbers in Figure 6 not be more powerful than the current long list of numbers? At least some graphic ways for guiding the understanding of key values and differences would please be required.	Thank you for your comment. Figure SPM.6 was removed from the revised version of the SPM.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	823	Please explicitly name te three most common archetypes here	Thank you for your comment. Sections C and D were entirely revised and restructured, including their headings.	
Lavorel, Sandra	SPM	855	KMs in D2 are a recrafting of some elements from section C. Rather, for considering pathways it is important to emphasise sequences of actions and instruments and solutions to important problems or triggers of change that arise along courses of change, as for instance hinted in the lead sentence of D2.1.2	Thank you for your comment. Sections C and D of the SPM and the associated key messages were fully revised.	