

**Comments received during the external review of the first order draft of the sustainable use of wild species thematic assessment.**  
**The review period was from Monday 26 August to Sunday 20 October 2019**

Nb	Reviewer Name (Last, First)	Chapter	From Page (start)	From Line (start)	To Page (end)	To Line (end)	Comments / Feedback	Response from the Experts of the Chapter
1	Stiles, Daniel	1	0	0	0	0	General comment - odd that you are asking for a review of such an incomplete report. There are important sections with only placeholders in them.	Thank you for your comment. We developed all sections and filled the placeholders for the second order draft.
2	Zisenis, Marcus	1	1	0	2	0	The executive summary and key messages are very good for readers who want to get an overview of the report's content, also in each following chapter.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated.
3	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	General comment	0	0	0	0	In this same aspect, documented cases of bridging of ILK and science-based knowledge are limited. This limitation can be observed both in the specialized literature side and in the practitioners' side (evidence-base for policy advice, policy and decision making process, environmental development, etc.). During	Thank you for your comment. The full assessment was greatly improved to include cases studies and evidence from ILK.
4	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	General comment	0	0	0	0	Participants noted that waters and aquatic animals and plants are highly important for many IPLC, and that "waters" includes oceans, coastal waters, brackish / anchialine pool & ponds, and freshwater (moving and still). This should be a focus of the assessment, as well as land	Thank you for your comment. The full assessment was greatly improved to include cases studies and evidence from ILK.
5	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	General comment	0	0	0	0	Participants noted the need to implement the recommendations and utilise the sources and examples given in the report from the first ILK dialogue workshop for the sustainable use assessment.	Thank you for your comment. The full assessment was greatly improved to include cases studies and evidence from ILK.
6	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	General comment	0	0	0	0	There is an underrepresentation of ILK in the literature, and a similar problem in official policy documents and deliberations. This is partly a result of a serious dismissal or rejection of the literature on ILK as not being legitimate, reflecting the fact that ILK has often been undervalued, or, where it is valued, it has been consumed or	Thank you for your comment. The full assessment was greatly improved to include cases studies and evidence from ILK.
7	Doering, Ralf	1	0	0	0	0	A have a second general comment on fisheries: Throughout the chapters descriptions of fisheries, fisheries management, fish stock development, Small scale fisheries case studies or described examples look a bit random. To give an example: Chapter 3, Lines 915 ff - the examples are mainly from the Amazon which is fine but	Thank you for your comment. The full assessment was greatly improved to include cases studies and literature on fisheries around the world.
8	Doering, Ralf	1	0	0	0	0	The assessment looks very technical and it may have to look like that (reporting what is part of regulations or implementation of international treaties etc.). However, I think at the beginning it needs to include some kind of setting the scene. There are huge differences between countries and regions. I explain what I mean	Thank you for your comment. We agree that recognizing the diversity of scales and contexts is key. Section 1.1.1 was expanded to briefly describe the wide range of operational scales involved in fisheries, and the relevant constrains in data availability, management capacity, financial resources, etc, which constrain the types of policies that may be considered.
9	Ducatez, Simon	1	0	0	0	0	Information on the equilibrium (or disequilibrium) between dependence on wild species, and (over)exploitation of wild species, would greatly help understanding the problematic: are countries that are highly dependent on the use of wild species also the ones that are their main exploiters? Or are other countries, for which the use of	Thank you for your comment. We understand the essence of this helpful comment to point to the dynamics of sources (nations and regions) of wild species that enter into global trade and nations and regions that are the primary markets for, or consumers of, those wild species. We expect that Chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6 will have conducted systematic literature reviews on this topic and we will include some text in Chapter 1 based on and/or
10	Fisher, Judith	1	0	0	0	0	I don't think I saw anything about values in this chapter, Values are an important part of the discussion	Thank you for your comment. Revisions to the text, in particular the addition of the concept of people's contributions to nature in section 1.1.2 proposed by participants in the ILK dialogues add a significant contribution to discuss the integration of multiple values of the sustainable use of wild species.
11	Fisher, Judith	1	0	0	0	0	there are some important approaches missing here on how indigenous peoples may see this topic, I understand it is a FOD but critical to bring in those indigenous views which may not see their interactions with natural species as use but interactions between all species, including themselves as a species, for survival. Important to	Thank you for your comment. The full assessment was greatly improved to include cases studies and evidence from ILK.
12	Germany	1	0	0	0	0	Please provide a definition for "sustainable use" in Chapter 1.	Thank you for your comment. We have included a section to define sustainable use in the second order draft, under section 1.3.2.
13	Gilhan Soliman	1	0	0	0	0	This document obviously takes a more in-depth approach to addressing wild species and the term 'use' doesn't, therefore, seem fit for purpose. As well as the instrumental use of wild species, the document addresses cultural, scientific, educational, and recreational aspects of interacting with wild species. The document additionally	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
14	Guerrero Ortiz, Sol	1	0	0	0	0	Emphasize that in spite of its multiple values, wildlife is the most underestimated of the renewable natural resources, because with few exceptions, it lacks commercial vocation and does not generate statistics comparable to fishery or forestry resources since it is mainly developed for subsistence. On the other hand, when properly	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

15	Jaramillo, Lorena	1	0	0	0	0	Some interesting sources of information to consider on BioTrade, including those related to sustainable use and the trade of biodiversity-based products and services: •Trade and Biodiversity: The BioTrade Experiences in Latin America. <a href="http://www.biobio.org/ResourcesPublications/UNCTAD_DITC_TED">http://www.biobio.org/ResourcesPublications/UNCTAD_DITC_TED</a>	Thank you for your comment. Several of the publications have been cited in relevant sections.
16	Martin Jean-Louis	1	0	0	0	0	Reading the chapter conveys the implicit impression that the wild species referred to are species we can easily perceive: vertebrates, some invertebrates, trees and vascular plants, fungi etc.. It does not seem to include the vast cohorts of species (microfauna, bacteria and other microbes) that play a fundamental role in making life	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
17	Minter, David	1	0	0			As it stands, the whole assessment - every chapter - is problematic because it does not properly address biodiversity, focusing instead almost wholly on animals (mainly vertebrate) and plants. Coverage of use of wild species of invertebrate animals, chromists, fungi, and other kingdoms is patchy to non-existent. The whole text needs to be	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
18	Minter, David	1	0	0			I could not find any text within this assessment explaining the difference between use of wild species (in the sense generally but not consistently applied within this assessment) and use of wild species for the ecosystem services they provide. Distinctions may be easier with animal and plant examples, but for other kingdoms they	The scope does not include the contribution of wild species to nature's regulating contributions (e.g., pollination, carbon sequestration) nor to contributions to people through indirect uses such as grazing for livestock.
19	Mulà, Anna	1	0	0	0	0	I make a general comment on the Chapter about the absence of the animal welfare considerations and the need to address this. I offer my experience (and with other expertise people) to develop it. Currently and since some years ago, there is evidence of increasing awareness of society about the need to protect animals. It can also	While we recognize the importance of animal welfare, we think that this issue is out of the scope of the present assessment. This has been now clearly specified at the end of section 1.3.1: "Animal welfare and animal protection are key considerations receiving increasing social, ethical and legal preoccupation worldwide (see the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019). While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it is of
20	Serge Michel Garcia	1	0	0	0	0	List of acronyms and abbreviations: add SUA and ILK	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.
21	Stiles, Daniel	1	0	0	0	0	General comment - there is an extensive literature on Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) that is highly relevant to pretty much everything discussed in Chapter 1. Not to include it in the conceptual framework is a weakness. CBNRM has proven an effective method for IPLCs to organize and implement	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
22	Welch, James R.	1	0	0	0	0	Overall, I found the chapter to be very well written and adequately comprehensive to serve as an introduction to the Thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species. The chapter necessarily emphasizes the overall IPBES objectives and models, adopts its jargon, and places some emphasis on previous reports. I	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
23	Zisenis, Marcus	1	1	0	2	0	For me it is unclear why this report focuses only on species as part of biodiversity? Biodiversity ranges from genetic diversity, diversity of species and meta-populations to ecosystems and biomes, as well as the interactions of these biodiversity levels (see definition of biodiversity in Article 2 (1) of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
24	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	1	1	1	14	Very informative and timely key message. However, I noticed that all of them speak about the importance of wild species uses (e.g., lines 3-7), but I wonder whether you could be more explicit about the importance of "sustaining these uses into the future", making a stronger case for "sustainable use".	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
25	Fisher, Judith	1	1	1	2	56	It will be important to bring a definition of wild species into this section. The Scoping Report asks that the assessment develop a definition. Once this is developed it should be at the very beginning of the Assessment so that the rest of the assessment is framed around that definition	Thank you for your comment. The definition is now included up front in section 1.3.1.
26	Germany	1	1	1	2	136	A definition of "wild species" in Chapter 1 and its Executive Summary seems to be missing. This was one of the requirements according to the Scoping Report.	Thank you for your comment. We have included a section to define wild species in the second order draft, under section 1.3.1. An executive summary was developed for the second order draft.
27	Ngandjui, Germain	1	1	1	31	919	LINE 19 : 12% instead of 12 percent	Thank you for your comment. All instances have been changed
28	SONALI, GHOSH	1	1	1	6	35	There is a need to suggest alternatives to wild species that are in use, either through behaviour change or through technological advancements. May be included in the Key messages.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
29	Fisher, Judith	1	1	2	1	13	The key messages focus on uses, however there is no mention of the sustainability of these uses, which is the key to the Assessment, would like to suggest all the key messages come more in line with sustainable use rather than "uses"	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

30	Fisher, Sue	1	1	3	1	3	Nature contributes to more than the wellbeing of humans; the ecological services provided by nature underpin our survival through the provision of ecological services such as carbon sequestration and oxygen production.	Thank you for your comment. This is outside the scope of the assessment. This is made more clear in section 1.3
31	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	1	3		14	In the Key Messages section, the focus is very much on the connection between use of wild species and people. The connection between use of wild species and biodiversity and in particular conservation of biodiversity is not taken up as a key message, even though it is discussed in the lines 29 to 41. I would suggest an	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
32	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	1	3		14	International cooperation in making sure use of wild species is carried out at sustainable levels is key in the conservation of biodiversity as exemplified by the work of MEA's, in particular the CITES Convention. This should also be reflected in the key messages.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
33	Fisher, Sue	1	1	6	1	6	Consistent with the previous comment, loss of biodiversity does more than harm human wellbeing; it harms the critical ecological services that nature provides the whole planet.	Noted, but this is beyond the scope of the assessment
34	Glhan Soliman	1	2	6	2	7	Over-exploitation of wild species leads to loss of biodiversity and erosion of human wellbeing.' This is a dangerous proposition for two reasons: 'Over-exploitation' implies that there are acceptable level of 'exploitation' which is not correct. In this context, I'd replace the 'over-exploitation' with 'unsustainable use'. Secondly, it's not a surprise Can you also give global examples?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
35	Puri, Rajindra	1	1	8	1	8		Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
36	Sintayehu Leshe	1	6	8	6	8	successful global and local examples on wild species biodiversity conservation pinpoint to pathways for sustainable use of wild species	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
37	Meera Anna Oommen	1	1	11	1	12	The treatment of science and local/indigenous knowledge as separate entities embodies a very problematic claim, that science is inherently different from indigenous or local knowledge. Arguments against this dichotomy have been very persuasive. For instance, see Agrawal, Arun, 1995. Dismantling the divide between indigenous and	We appreciate this valuable comment. The SUA ILK Liaison Group will endeavor to address it throughout the assessment.
38	Sintayehu Leshe	1	6	11	6	11	Science and ILK are complementary sources of information that can enhance understanding of wild species uses and pathways to their sustainability	We prefer to avoid acronyms in the key messages. We use ILK after it has been spelled out in the first instance where it is used in the executive summary.
39	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	1	13	1	13	Is 'conditioning' the right term here?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
40	Mulà, Anna	1	1	14	1	15	There should be references to animal welfare or protection of animals because the protection of animals as individuals is important for the adequate and sustainable management of species conservation policies. The lack of animal welfare is detrimental for sustainable use of wildlife.	While we recognize the importance of animal welfare, we think that this issue is out of the scope of the present assessment. This has been now clearly specified at the end of section 1.3.1: "Animal welfare and animal protection are key considerations receiving increasing social, ethical and legal preoccupation worldwide (see the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019). While animal welfare concerns all animal species, it is of
41	Turner, Nancy	1	1	14	1	14	Overall values too, as these determine the care with which wild species are used	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
42	Stiles, Daniel	1	1	15	1	15	Add: Laws and trade bans proscribing sustainable use of wild species can result in negative impacts both on human wellbeing and biodiversity conservation.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
43	Turner, Nancy	1	1	15	1	15	Overall values too, as these determine the care with which wild species are used	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
44	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	1	17	1	17	REPLACE "for food, medicine, and energy for cooking and sterilizing water" WITH "for inter alia food, medicine, and energy for cooking and sterilizing water" OR "for a wide variety of uses including food, medicine, and energy for cooking and sterilizing water". Otherwise, you should include all the various use categories (listed on p. 16-17)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

45	Freyer, Daniela	1	1	17	1	21	The importance of how wild species directly contribute to the wellbeing of billions of people globally through non-extractive use, particularly the providing of regulating and supporting ecosystem services (such as pollination, seed dispersal, carbon-sequestration etc.) <del>would ideally also be highlighted in the introductory paragraph</del> It would be important to set the scene at the outset by clearly defining what is covered under the heading "wild species", noting that it is outlined in more detail in Chapter 2. However, perhaps it could be outlined in a footnote.	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to the definition of non-extractive practices.
46	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	1	17				Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
47	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	1	18	1	18	the ordering of "animals, fungi and plants" suggests of an order of importance, as it's not in a taxonomic order. Same order is used in other places in the draft assessment	Thank you for your comment. We endeavour to list taxa of species used in alphabetical order wherever they appeared in the chapter.
48	Minter, David	1	1	18	1	18	animals, fungi and plants - this is correct: alphabetic order is neutral and does not imply that one category is more important than another elsewhere in the text, however, this correct order is not consistently applied - revision is necessary to impose consistency - see next comment as an example.	Thank you for your comment. We endeavour to list taxa of species used in alphabetical order wherever they appeared in the chapter.
49	Sintayehu Leshe	1	6	18	6	19	an estimated 1.5 billion people rely on forests as sources of wild species such as animals, plants, bacteria, fungi and so on for use as food, medicine, clothing and energy sources.	Thank you for your comment. While this is an interesting phenomenon, bacteria are 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".
50	Turner, Nancy	1	1	19	1	19	As far as I understand, algae are now considered separate from plants; see <a href="http://simply-science-nbep.blogspot.com/2011/06/algae-vs-plants.html">http://simply-science-nbep.blogspot.com/2011/06/algae-vs-plants.html</a>	Thank you for your comment. Gathered organisms are now listed as "plant, algae and fungi".
51	Baljinder Singh	1	1	20	1	20	Small typo here—> either change "populations" to "population" or "depends" to "depend"	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
52	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	1	20	1	20	Should be global "population" not plural	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
53	Germany	1	1	23	1	23	This ch uses the terms "vulnerable" as well "marginalised" peoples. It would therefore be useful to provide a definition for both terms.	Thank you for your comment. "Vulnerable population" and "marginalized communities" are defined in the glossary.
54	Fisher, Judith	1	1	26	1	26	Perhaps we could add human well being/livelihoods here, these are a little different to development	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
55	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	1	27	1	29	While I agree it's well-documented, the recent findings from the global assessment indicating that overexploitation is the top driver of marine species loss and second for terrestrial species is worth highlighting explicitly.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
56	Serge Michel Garcia	1	1	27		27	correct "to gether" to "together"	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
57	Ducatez, Simon	1	1	28	1	29	Invasive species, as one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, should probably be mentioned here too (e.g., by adding "invasive species" just after "agricultural expansion")	Thanks for this suggested change. We have included it in the new version, but after climate change to apply the same order of the drivers of biodiversity loss as in IPBES global assessment.
58	Germany	1	1	28	1	28	According to previous IPBES assessments, agricultural expansion is an important feature of land use/land cover change. We therefore propose the following alteration to the sentence: "... land use/land cover change, e.g. induced by agricultural expansion, ...".	Thanks for this suggested change. We have included it in the new version.
59	Baljinder Singh	1	1	29	1	29	Small typo here—> "document" should be "documented"	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.

60	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	1	29	1	29	The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) should be referenced as a key source that documented overexploitation as a key driver of biodiversity loss	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
61	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	1	29	1	29	word document needs to be 'documented'?	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
62	Serge Michel Garcia	1	1	29		29	Correct "document" to "documented"	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
63	Baljinder Singh	1	1	30	1	31	This is awkwardly structured. Suggestion for possible improvement—> "it is clear that the results of human uses of wild species are not always and not universally destructive"	Thank you, we modified the sentence.
64	Lafaye de Micheaux Fiore	1	1	31	1	33	The definition of IPLCs should be clearly presented here, as it is a key notion for the whole assessment. It should appear in the executive summary, as well as in the section dedicated to definitions (see comment below). Some of the affirmations in the chapter 1, like here, tend to restrict strong cultural relations to wild species to IPLCs	Thank you for your comment. IPLC and ILK are defined in section 1.4.1.
65	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	1	33	1	33	REPLACE "indigenous and local peoples (IPLC)" WITH "indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC)"	Thank you for your comment. The acronym is now fully spelled out.
66	Fisher, Judith	1	1	35	1	35	Repape "three" with there	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
67	Puri, Rajindra	1	1	35	1	35	three>there	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
68	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	1	35	2	36	Replace 'three' with 'there'; There are many examples of sustainable use, which are not grounded on IPLCs tenure, ILK, but are nevertheless benefit species conservation and livelihoods. For example, the commercial harvesting of wild non-wood forest products/medicinal and aromatic	Agree, this has been mentioned as follow: " There are notable examples of species declines following the prohibition of IPLC management practices and species uses. Likewise, there are noteworthy cases around the world in which wild species uses grounded in indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) and IPLC tenure and tending practices have resulted in the maintenance or restoration of wild species populations. Further, there
69	Windsor, Fredric	1	1	35	1	35	Incorrect spelling - three should be there	Thank you for your comment. Spelling was fixed in the second order draft.
70	Germany	1	2	36	2	36	Is the term "restoration" defined and used according to the definition used in the IPBES land degradation and restoration assessment? We encourage aligned use of terms across across all IPBES assessments.	Thank you for your comment. Yes, restoration is defined as "Any intentional activities that initiate or accelerate the recovery of an ecosystem from a degraded state".
71	Baljinder Singh	1	2	37	2	41	I would urge caution in claiming that several, or indeed, any, examples from the field of Fisheries could be useful exemplars for restorations of over-exploited wild species, particularly since we currently do not really have any single global dataset that accurately captures the spatial extent of all catches from fisheries for large	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
72	Turner, Nancy	1	2	37	2	37	(...IPLC tenure)"and tending practices have" (to add)	Thank you, we have updated the text following your suggestion.
73	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	2	39	2	41	On the flip side, fisheries also provide numerous examples of stock declines and over-exploitation; it is important to provide a balanced picture.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
74	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	2	39	2	41	Other examples where an extensive but well managed use of wild species have led to the recovery of these species and in many cases the whole habitat including many other species are found in the CITES context: American Alligator, Vicugna oder plants?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

75	SONALI, GHOSH	1	2	39	2	41	highly controversial statement not backed by evidence. Does it mean that wild fish stocks have become healthier ? Or cultivated varieties have helped in meeting the fish production demand.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was deleted though the point is made in several case studies in the different chapters.
76	Zisenis, Marcus	1	1	39	1	39	There is a need to discuss briefly the anthropocentric approach of "sustainable use" only for future (human) generations, instead of biodiversity on its own (see Preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)) and the unpredictable non-use, non-monetary values for humans and other organisms in the future (request and	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
77	Windsor, Fredric	1	2	44	2	47	It would also be of interest to provide some estimate of their value, in the guise of ecosystem service assessments (which the last point starts to elude to).	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
78	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	2	47	1	47	factors that 'condition' uses?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
79	Turner, Nancy	1	2	47	2	47	( ... from harvest to final point of consumption or use) " as well as management practices" (to add)	Thank you, we have updated the text following your suggestion.
80	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	2	48	2	48	REPLACE "wild species contribute" WITH "wild species can contribute"	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence so this does not need to be specified anymore.
81	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	1	2	48	2	49	One specific edit to the final paragraph of the executive summary: "It is simultaneously true that: (a) unsustainable human uses of wild species contribute to accelerating biodiversity loss, and (b) sustainable use of wild species is an avenue for realizing conservation and development goals." or for an alternative. " (a)	Thanks for this suggested change. We have included it in the new version.
82	Zisenis, Marcus	1	1	48	1	53	The statement that the use of biodiversity reduces their value (biodiversity is a neutral description and cannot be lost, but their values related to them) is not generally true. Particularly the cultural landscapes of Central Europe and their typical species depend on continued human use and management (in particular adventure	Thank you for your comment. It was not our intention with this line or paragraph to imply that use of wild species has an inevitable adverse effect on biodiversity. Rather, our intention was to convey the contextual and contingent nature of the outcomes of wild species uses, in good part to open up the point the reviewer makes. We will attempt to revise the text to make this point more clear.
83	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	2	50	2	51	sentence entirely unclear "Rather, it is an acknowledgement that the outcomes of wild species use depend."	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence.
84	Bajinder Singh	1	2	50	2	51	The sentence "Rather, it is an acknowledgement that the outcomes of wild species use depend." is missing several words, a phrase, or even a clause.	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence.
85	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	2	50	2	51	Sentence "Rather, it is an acknowledgement that the outcomes of wild species use depend" doesn't make sense and/or is incomplete.	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence.
86	Martin Jean-Louis	1	2	50	2	51	Please check sentence. Missing word(s) suggestion: "it is an acknowledgement that the outcome of wild species is context dependent"	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence so this does not need to be specified anymore.
87	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	2	50			The sentence beginning the Rather is incomplete or incorrect	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence.
88	Fisher, Sue	1	2	51	2	51	Typo (words missing after depend).	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence.
89	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	2	51	2	51	outcomes of wild species depend ....? (Suggestion 'On multiple factors such as') ...	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence.

90	Turner, Nancy	1	2	53	2	54	(... They depend on the technology and economics of use) "including propagation and habitat protection" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence so this does not need to be specified anymore.
91	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	2	54		54	Where has unsustainable use been covered adequately? This makes it sound like we have solved this issue, but that is far from the case.	Thank you for your comment. While many previous assessments focus on drivers of unsustainable uses of wild species and their consequences for biodiversity, the mandate of the IPBES assessment of the sustainable use of wild species is to identify solutions that enhance their sustainable uses.
92	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	3	57	3	57	Unless I missed it, I see no discussion of what a species is. A the fundament currency of many efforts aimed at sustainable use, this should be addressed. Increasingly there is a tendency to focus efforts at lower taxonomic of biogeographical levels - sometimes by <del>revising or adjusting the species concept</del> .	Thank you for your comment. Wild species is now discussed and defined in section 1.3.
93	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	3	59	3	60	An excellent reference to back-up this claim would be the IPBES GA: (1) IPBES, "Global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" (UN-IPBES, 2019).	Thank you for your comment. Reference to the IPBES GA was added at the end of the sentence.
94	Turner, Nancy	1	3	59	3	59	If you haven't already done so, it would be a good idea to define "wild species"; it's a complex term – sort of like "how natural is natural?" e.g. Many so-called wild species are tended, or transported to new places by people. How long does a species have to grow/live <del>on its own before it's called "wild"? is it contrasted solely with</del>	Thank you for your comment. Wild species is now discussed and defined in section 1.3.
95	Serge Michel Garcia	1	8	63		65	The cited Red List only indicates a situation in 2019. A "decline" requires a time series to be demonstrated. Unfortunately, the Red List itself indicates that trends in % of species in a given category cannot be taken as reflecting trends on the state of biodiversity (e.g. <del>as the number of species assessed also increased with time</del> ).	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence to avoid giving a percentage and we instead provide the number of threatened species.
96	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	3	66	3	69	Some references that could be cited with regard to the the adverse consequences of species wild decline on human wellbeing and the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities are: (1) Sasaoka, M. & Laumonier, Y. (2012). Suitability of local resource management <del>practices based on supernatural enforcement mechanisms in the</del>	Thank you for your comment. References added together with Turner et al. 2013.
97	Welch, James R.	1	3	66	3	69	This review paper addresses links between biodiversity and human health: Sandifer, Paul A., Ariana E. Sutton-Grier, and Bethney P. Ward. 2015. "Exploring Connections among Nature, Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, and Human Health and Well-Being: <del>Opportunities to Enhance Health and Biodiversity Conservation.</del> "	Thank you for the suggested reference. We have included it in the chapter's introduction.
98	Windsor, Fredric	1	3	66	24	69	The authors could point out that freshwater and marine systems (which people are heavily reliant on for food) are declining most rapidly - WWF Living Planet Report	Thank you for your comment. According to the IPBES GA and a large body of academic references, all the ecosystems and biomes are affected by biodiversity loss, but it is difficult to say that some biomes or systems are more affected than others, as there are contrasting situations depending on the area and ecosystems.
99	Fisher, Sue	1	3	67	3	67	Important to note that the adverse consequences of species decline affect human wellbeing indirectly as well as directly because it disrupts ecological services (for example unsustainable logging harms forest-dependent species; overfishing of predators or prey species <del>disrupts the food web</del> and awareness of climate crisis	Thank you for your comment. The following sentence has been added: "This species decline affects human wellbeing directly because of the increasing rarity or disappearance of some species under use as well as indirectly because of possible alteration of the ecosystem functioning and productivity due to trophic cascades or other ecological processes (Daskalov et al. 2007, Casini et al. 2012)."
100	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	3	67	3	69		Thank you for your comment. This was added.
101	Turner, Nancy	1	2	67	2	67	(...species extinction rate) " over the past decades?" (to add)	Thank you, we have updated the text following your suggestion.
102	Turner, Nancy	1	2	67	2	68	(...The adverse consequences) "for human wellbeing or due to" (to add)	Thank you for your suggestion. The full sentence was improved.
103	Ngandjui, Germain	1	1	68	1	69	LINE 68 & 69 / SPECIFY THE REFERENCES	Thank you for your comment. References were added.
104	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	3	69	3	69	no refs!? Page number is incorrect (says 24!)	Thank you for your comment. 4 references have been added here: (1) Sasaoka, M. and Laumonier, Y. (2012)., (2) Goldenet al. (2016), (3) Inuit Circumpolar Council-Alaska (ICC). 2015 and (4) Turner et al. (2013)



105	Turner, Nancy	1	3	69	3	69	e.g. Turner, Nancy J., Mark Plotkin and Harriet V. Kuhnlein. (2013). Global Environmental Challenges to the integrity of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, pp. 23-38 (Chapter 3) in: Indigenous Peoples' food systems & well-being: interventions & policies for healthy communities, ed. Harriet V. Kuhnlein, Bill Erasmus, Dina United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2012	Thank you for your comment. Reference was added.
106	White, Michael	1	24	69	24	69		Thank you for your comment. References were indeed lacking here and the following four references on the adverse consequences of species wild decline on human wellbeing and the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities have been added: (1) Sasaoka, M. and Laumonier, Y. (2012)., (2) Goldenet al. (2016), (3) Inuit Circumpolar Council-Alaska (ICC). 2015 and (4) Turner et al. (2013).
107	Turner, Nancy	1	2	69	2	69	Harriet Kuhnlein's work: e.g. <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/i3144e/i3144e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/i3144e/i3144e.pdf</a> ; also UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ( <a href="https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1309374407406/1309374458958">https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1309374407406/1309374458958</a> ). ALSO: references to World Wildlife Fund: IUCN	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
108	Baljinder Singh	1	3	70	3	70	It might be more accurate, & instructive, to include "non-sustainable", to modify "use" here.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
109	Erb, John	1	3	70	3	75	this may be true in a global sense, but there is tremendous geographic variability. In modern times, USE OF WILDLIFE is rarely if ever a conservation concern in the United States. I can't speak for other countries, but making these broad statements implies that it is <del>use per se that is the problem and that is not true</del> . Nearly all	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
110	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	3	70	3	72	not just one of the main drivers but the second most important driver in terrestrial/ freshwater ecosystems and the main driver of loss in the marine environment (a third of marine fish stocks were considered overfished in 2015)	Thank you for your comment. The whole paragraph has been modified and now refers to the importance of the driver comparatively in terrestrial and marine biomes.
111	Puri, Rajindra	1	3	71	3	77	Exaggerated claim-sources do not support; habitat loss is main cause; overexploitation one of five main drivers with least attention in Mazor et al 2018.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
112	Baljinder Singh	1	3	72	3	75	To improve flow & clarity, I recommend rewriting this as "Declines in a wide range of taxa, due to non-sustainable use of wild species, have been recorded across marine (SOFIA 2018), and inland waters (Allan et al. 2005; Fluet-Chouinard, Funge-Smith, and McIntyre 2018; SOFIA 2018). & also across terrestrial habitats (Coad et al. 2019; Fa 2018)."	Rephrasing made as follow: "Declines in a wide range of taxa, due to non-sustainable use of wild species, have been recorded across marine (SOFIA 2018, IPBES-GA 2019), freshwater (Allan et al. 2005; Fluet-Chouinard, Funge-Smith, and McIntyre 2018; SOFIA 2018) and terrestrial ecosystems and biomes (Coad et al. 2019; Fa et al. 2006; SOFO 2018)."
113	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	3	72	3	75	The general levels of impact across difference ecosystems could be referred to here. The MA noted that the impact of overexploitation varies across biomes, with at that time (2000) the most increasing impact in tropical forests, coastal, marine and polar biomes.	We agree, but we refered here to the IPBES GA which is more recent: "Declines in a wide range of taxa, due to non-sustainable use of wild species, have been recorded across marine (SOFIA 2018, IPBES-GA 2019), freshwater (Allan et al. 2005; Fluet-Chouinard, Funge-Smith, and McIntyre 2018; SOFIA 2018) and terrestrial ecosystems and biomes (Coad et al. 2019; Fa et al. 2006; SOFO 2018). These declines result from
114	Boussau, Bastien	1	3	73	3	73	The sentence is unclear. Instead of "recorded across terrestrial (...), marine (...), and inland waters (...)" I suggest "recorded across terrestrial biomes (...), marine (...) and inland waters (...)"	Thank you for your comment. This was rephrased according to previous comment.
115	Germany	1	3	73	3	73	Please specify "marine waters" as "marine (eco)systems and/biomes".	Rephrasing made as follow: "Declines in a wide range of taxa, due to non-sustainable use of wild species, have been recorded across marine (SOFIA 2018, IPBES-GA 2019), freshwater (Allan et al. 2005; Fluet-Chouinard, Funge-Smith, and McIntyre 2018; SOFIA 2018) and terrestrial ecosystems and biomes (Coad et al. 2019; Fa et al. 2006; SOFO 2018)."
116	Ngandjui, Germain	1	1	73	1	74	LINE 73 & 74 AND IN ALL THE CHAPTER HARMONIZE THE WAY TO WRITE THE SOURCES MEANING BIBLIO REFERENCES	Thank you for your comment. References were harmonized in the second order draft.
117	Puri, Rajindra	1	3	75	3		coad et al 2019 - ~2000 faunal species mostly mammals and fish are exploited	Thank you for your comment. Coad et al 2019 was added in the chapter.
118	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	3	76	3	76	REPLACE "not working" WITH "inadequate"	Thank you for your comment. The rsentence was deleted in the final version of Chapter 1.
119	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	3	76	3	76	REPLACE "not working" WITH "inadequate"	Thank you for your comment. The rsentence was deleted in the final version of Chapter 1.



120	Turner, Nancy	1	2	76	2	76	(...and for a wide range of taxa)"habitats worldwide, and for a wide range of taxa, both botanical and zoological" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. We rephrased the sentence.
121	Turner, Nancy	1	2	77	2	77	(... policy are not working "- for a variety of reasons -" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The rsentence was deleted in the final version of Chapter 1.
122	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	3	78	3	91	In addition to the examples of wild species importance in use, we can provide additional recent references concerning the use of wild plants as ingredients in thousands of consumer products (cosmetic, food, medicinal). Jenkins et al, 2018 notes that between 60-90% of medicinal and aromatic plants in international trade are wild-	Thank you for your comment. Reference added and paragraph modified.
123	Turner, Nancy	1	3	79	3	79	it gets complicated because, although there are marine fungi, it is doubtful that they contribute much to peoples seafood – at least not in any direct way?	Thank you for your comment. Indeed, we did not refer here to marine fungi, which are neither listed in the SOFIA, but mostly to marine animals, mostly fish, mollucs and crustaceans, this has been clearly specified as follow: "Wild marine species (mostly fish, crustaceans and mollucs) provide half of the world's seafood (SOFIA 2020) while wild meat from terrestrial animals remains a major source of protein for rural and urban
124	Freyer, Daniela	1	2	79	2	84	Include examples of how decline in biodiversity affects such communities , through loss in ecosystem-services such as seed dispersal. (for example: Neuschulz, E. L. et al. Pollination and seed dispersal are the most threatened processes of plant regeneration. Sci. Rep. 6, 29839; doi: 10.1038/srep29839 (2016) )	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
125	Turner, Nancy	1	3	81	3	82	To remove: " and a significant proportion of timber and energy (fuelwood or charcoal), particularly in developing countries (SOFO 2018"	Thank you for your comment.This paragraph was modified to reflect this comment.
126	Zhiyuan Hou	1	3	81	3	82	It is so hard to me to image that some people form urban will eat to much wild meat.So I suggest you provide detail data.	Thank you for your comment. Wild meat remains a major source of protein for rural and also urban populations, which consume wild meat as a luxury item and pay higher prices than rural consumers for the same animal (Coad et al. 2019).
127	Turner, Nancy	1	3	83	3	83	"Wild species also contribute a significant proportion of timber and energy (fuelwood or charcoal), particularly in developing countries (SOFO 2018)" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph was modified to reflect this comment.
128	Baljinder Singh	1	3	85	3	86	To improve flow & clarity, I recommend including "wild species" in front of "use" in this sentence.	Thank you for your comment.This was taken into account.
129	SONALI, GHOSH	1	3	86	3	87	what is sustainable ? Need s a definition	Thank you for your comment. Sustainable use is now discussed and defined in section 1.3.
130	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	3	88	3	88	consider including Anthony & Bellinger 2007 as reference [Anthony, Brandon P. and Bellinger, Edward G. 2007. Importance value of landscapes, flora and fauna to Tsonga communities in the rural areas of Limpopo province, South Africa. South African Journal of Science 103 (3-4):148-154.]	Thank you for your comment. The reference was added.
131	Turner, Nancy	1	3	88	3	89	(...people's religious and ceremonial lives) "and engender a culture of caring for these species" (to add).	Thank you for this suggestion. We used it to rephrase several sentences.
132	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	3	88	3	91	This connection is not clear when reading the sentences. It needs more explanation.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
133	Fisher, Sue	1	24	89	24	89	Some species depend on humans' non-use for their survival because they are considered sacred.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
134	Fisher, Sue	1	3	90	3	91	Determining and enhancing the sustainability and the social and conservation benefits of uses of wild species AND PRESERVING THE ECOLOGICAL ROLE THEY PLAY is thus...	Thank you for your comment. This sentecne was deleted in the final version.

135	Germany	1	3	92	3	92	How is "overuse of wild species" defined?	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account.
136	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	3	92	3	94	Crocodiles in general are good example of sustainable long term use, with populations being downlisted from CITES I to II as they recover, e.g. salt water crocodile <a href="https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/5668/11503588">https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/5668/11503588</a>	Thank you for your comment. We agree, but several examples have been already given to illustrate this general statement.
137	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	3	92	3	92	Page is incorrectly labelled as 24. Add citations of where overuse is well documented.	Thank you for your comment. References have been added to this sentence. Page numbering was fixed in the second order draft.
138	Turner, Nancy	1	3	95	3	96	(Mahoney 2019; Lichtenstein and Vilá 95 2003; Cromsigt et al. 2018) "referencesMaori titi bird? Western red-cedar bark for First Nations on the NW Coast? camas harvesting on the NW Coast; "clam gardens)". (to add)	Thank you for your comment. References have been added to this sentence.
139	Meera Anna Oommen	1	3	95	3	96	Not sure what issue human societies have grappled with for millennia. While humans have tried to manage species and local/regional extinctions have been wrought, the perception of species loss as well as the mitigation of such impacts are fairly recent phenomena.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been modified to be clearer.
140	Turner, Nancy	1	3	95	3	96	(Mahoney 2019; Lichtenstein and Vilá 95 2003; Cromsigt et al. 2018) "referencesMaori titi bird? Western red-cedar bark for First Nations on the NW Coast? camas harvesting on the NW Coast; "clam gardens)". (to add)	Thank you for your comment. References have been added to this sentence.
141	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	3	96	3	96	I would suggest speaking about "customary institutions and practices" rather than "customs and practices". The Convention on Biological Diversity speaks about "customary uses of biodiversity" in Article 10c. I believe that the chapter could resonate more with policy-makers if framed using the same terminology that is used in CBD.	Thank you for your comment. Customary institutions and customs look to me very different. Here is the article 10c from the CBD: (c) "Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements" SO, one way to go could be: "Human societies have grappled with this issue for millennia and many customs and traditional
142	Germany	1	3	96	3	97	Please include references for further reading on customs and practices of IPLC that ensure sustainable use of key resources.	Thank you for your comment. References were added.
143	Martin Jean-Louis	1	3	97	4	98	A key driver of demand is increasing population size, this should be mentioned as one of the drivers in text. Many of these uses have ceased to be sustainable because of the discrepancy between demand and size of wild species population.	Thank you for your comment. The sentence has been modified as follow: "However, local and global changes to the environment, society, economy and the rapid growth of the human population have greatly altered the context in which wild species are used and managed."
144	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	4	98	4	110	Would seem an appropriate para to mention CITES as the main MEA re' regulation of use - it is the key UN convention addressing the main driver of overexploitation with most global coverage	Thank you for your comment. Sentence was modified to reflect this comment.
145	Turner, Nancy	1	4	98	4	98	As noted earlier, At some point, do you define "wild"? it's kind of a complex term, which would be good to discuss the first time it's used?	Thank you for your comment. The term wild and wild species are now defined in section 1.3.
146	SONALI, GHOSH	1	4	99	4	103	CITES can be mentioned as this is a key instrument for regulating trade	Thank you for your comment. CITES is mentioned is mentioned in multiples sections through the assessment, especially in Chapter 4 and Chapter 6.
147	CAMARENA, Maria	1	25	101	5	103	The message of this paragraph reads as if these attempts have failed. I suggest changing "attempts" to "initiatives".	Thank you for your comment. This was taken into account.
148	Turner, Nancy	1	4	102	4	103	(...outcomes of policies and practices ) "aimed to maintain and restore them" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. We used the expression "regulating the use of wild species" but it has the same meaning here.
149	CAMARENA, Maria	1	25	104	5	106	The idea seems to mix species-specific initiatives with international agreements per se. I suggest giving specific recognition to relevant biodiversity related agreements, and include in this "package" recognition of, inter alia, CITES. Leaving "and endangered species" seems vague.	Thank you for your comment. Sentence was modified to reflect this comment.

150	Serge Michel Garcia	1	3 (24 in pdf)	106		106	The instruments cited GSPC, Aichi Targets etc are all non-binding policy instruments and certainly not binding international treaties which are legal instruments, formally endorsed.	Thank you for your comment. This important notion of non-binding instruments has been added as follow: "Various targets for sustainable use have been included in international treaties, including the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), the Aichi targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). However, these international treaties are non-binding and the GSPC and Aichi targets for sustainable use will not be achieved"
151	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	4	108	4	110	Beyond this, the fact that Aichi Targets do not include any on sustainable use (and trade) in wild species doesn't help. It would be good to strengthen this sentence emphasizing the need to integrate target(s) on sustainable use (and trade) in wild species within the <a href="#">post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</a>	Thank you for this comment. The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was finalized after the approval of the assessment.
152	Youjia, Liang	1	9	108	9	110	There should provide critical references or other supporting materials.	Thank you for your comment. The reference to the IPBES-Global Assessment has been added.
153	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	4	111	4	122	Seems an appropriate para to nod to/mention the impact of social legitimacy regarding both regulated and non-regulated use of species?	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to chapter 4 and chapter 6 on the outcomes of de jure and de facto regulation. We included the following sentence text in the second order draft of Chapter 1: "It is thus crucial to clearly understand and define people's needs (Singh et al., 2021) and to assess with them potential solutions to optimize the social acceptability of various policy instruments put in place to regulate the use of wild species"
154	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	4	111	4	112	It is not clear what is meant by 'fisheries, forests and wild meat have all been recently assessed'. Please include clarification	Thank you for your comment. This was rewritten as follow: "Sustainable use of wild species featured prominently in several international assessments, such as those done regularly by FAO on fisheries and forestry (SOFIA 2020, SOFO 2018), CIFOR on terrestrial animal wildlife (Coads et al. 2019) and IPBES on biodiversity at global (IPBES-GA 2018) or regional levels (IPBES 2018c; 2018b; 2018d)."
155	CAMARENA, Maria	1	4	112	4	112	Change "wildmeat" to "wild meat". Make this change consistent throughout the document as well. On other occasions the concept is also referred to as "bushmeat"; and it would be preferably to make sure it is replaced with "wild meat"	Thank you, we have updated the text following your suggestion.
156	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	4	114	4	114	The authors state that the "use of wild species features prominently in the IPBES Global Assessment" but only cite the IPBES Regional Assessments. I think that the authors should add a reference to the Global Assessment too: (1) IPBES, "Global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and	Thank you, we have updated the text following your suggestion.
157	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	4	118	4	119	re 'the nature and extent of human uses remain poorly documented ... (suggestion 'outside of international trade') or similar?	Thank you, this sentence has been modified as follow: "Further, the nature and extent of human uses remain poorly documented, especially for uses that are not subject to international trade".
158	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	4	120	4	120	The authors speak about "divergent vies on which policies to support". I think that this is an under-statement of the level to which our understanding of sustainable use of wild species is plagued by controversies and acrimonious debates. I think that you could briefly cite a couple of vitriolic battles that have featured prominently in the	Agree, this has been mentioned as follow: "The uncertainty regarding successes or failures in relation to sustainable use of wild species has often resulted in divergent views on which policies to support and sometimes to heated controversies, such as on whaling or trophy hunting (e.g., Peace 2010, Mkono 2019)".
159	Turner, Nancy	1	4	120	4	121	(...Further, the nature and extent of human uses)"harvesting rates and traditional management practices " (to add)	Thank you, we have updated the text following your suggestion.
160	Ngandjui, Germain	1	1	123			LINE 123 AND IN ALL THE CHAPTER ABBREVIATE Sustainable Use of Wild species as SUW instead of SUA	Thank you for your comment. SUA stands for "Sustainable use assessment" and it now fully spelled out.
161	Sintayehu Leshe	1	9	123	9	123	SUA (Sustainable Use Assessment?) it should be included in the acronyms list.	Thank you for your comment. SUA stands for "Sustainable use assessment" and it now fully spelled out.
162	Turner, Nancy	1	4	125	4	133	It might be easier to follow if these are listed in bullet format	Thank you for your comment. Items were numbered to improve readability
163	Puri, Rajindra	1	4	134			see Mazar et al 2018	Thank you for the suggestion.
164	Puri, Rajindra	1	5	136			balance of plants and animals for food, medicine, fuel; for amrkets and trade	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

165	Sintayehu Leshe	1	10	136	10	140	A paper entitled 'Assessing the Sustainability of Uses of Wild Species, Case Studies and Initial Assessment Procedure', edited by Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen, on the IUCN Species Survival Commission No. 12, best suits this section.	Thank you for your comment. This report has now cited at the beginning of Section 1.5
166	Sintayehu Leshe	1	10	136	10	140	an article by Russell McLedon entitled '5 reasons why biodiversity is important is a big deal' released on IPBES facebook page from MNN.COM best suits this section. ( <a href="https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/wilderness-resources/blogs/why-biodiversity-big-deal?fbclid=IwAR3I2ay0PrrMx4_TJP5cKXD7r5AD4RDzzZuvv8ii04C">https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/wilderness-resources/blogs/why-biodiversity-big-deal?fbclid=IwAR3I2ay0PrrMx4_TJP5cKXD7r5AD4RDzzZuvv8ii04C</a> )	Thank you for your comment. Regarding the state of worldwide biodiversity we primarily cited the IPBES Global assessment. However, we did not do an extensive and exhaustive literature review on this topic, as the aim of the assessment is different and centered on the sustainable use of wild species.
167	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	5	136	5	136	2019 IUCN SULI publication summarizes the various types of sustainable use: consumptive (lethal and non-lethal) and non-consumptive; and for both, commercial, subsistence, and recreational types of sustainable use. This would appear to be a helpful structure and diagramme to use and would help clarify some	We appreciate the reviewer's suggestion but believe that maintaining analytical distinction between the material uses of wild species or products derived from them and the economic context or modality in which that use occurs is essential to analytical clarity. We will add text to clarify this distinction.
168	Gihan Soliman	1	5	137	5	139	I'm certain that there will be plenty of examples of extractive and non-extractive 'use of species', but one proposed example where the boundaries of such classification are not clear cut is the case of desert truffles. It would be useful to include here the data deficiency related to the conservation status of the desert truffles in the Middle	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
169	Fisher, Sue	1	5	139	5	139	This is the first mention of non-extractive use of wild species as a use. Please include use of ecological services as an example of a sustainable non-extractive use.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
170	White, Michael	1	5	141	5	164	An issue is remote government that has a cash-based economy, selling industrial fishing licences to distant water fleets: whilst ignoring subsistence realities, where the fish are food (Cook Islands for example)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
171	Turner, Nancy	1	5	147	5	147	My preference would be for fewer abbreviations and acronyms; it makes reading much harder for those who don't know when these mean and have to keep going back to figure them out. For example, if CF isn't used TOO much, why not just write out "Conceptual Framework"?	Thank you for your comment. We spelled out "conceptual framework" throughout the chapter.
172	Turner, Nancy	1	5	148	5	150	Possibly list as bullets?	Thank you for your suggestion, it increases readability and we now present the components of IPBES conceptual framework with bullets.
173	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	5	155	5	159	This paragraph stood out as being particularly under-referred. Some important references that could be brought up include: (1) Berkes, F., Colding, J. & Folke, C. (2000). Rediscovery of traditional ecological knowledge as adaptive management. <i>Ecol. Appl.</i> , 10, 1251-1262; (2) Berkes, F. & Turner, N.L. <i>Knowledge, Learning and the Evolution of</i>	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph has been completed and several references have been added. Note that Leslie et al. 2015 has been added in the last paragraph of section 1.1.1 while Berkes et al. 2000 has been added in the last paragraph of section 1.4.
174	Germany	1	5	155	5	155	Please insert the definition used by Ostrom (2009) for "social-ecological systems", and show how this links up to the IPBES conceptual framework (fig. 1.1). It is not sufficient to just refer to Figure 1.1 (see lines 165-166 on p. 5) to understand this concept.	Thank you for your comment. This section related to IPBES conceptual framework has been extensively rewritten and extended. Note also that a definition about Social-ecological systems is given in the Glossary
175	Meera Anna Oommen	1	5	155	5	155	All humanly used resources are imbedded in complex social-ecological systems – do you mean resources used by humans embedded in complex social-ecological systems?	Thank you for your comment. The paragraph modified and merged with existing Section 1.1.1
176	Turner, Nancy	1	5	157	5	157	Does this include the ocean ecosystem/habitat for the fish?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
177	Germany	1	5	160	5	161	In these lines a definition for sustainable use of wild species is used that should be provided earlier on in the ch.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
178	Fisher, Sue	1	5	161	5	161	Given that this is discussing desired outcomes, there should be some acknowledgement that regeneration is too simple a term. Regeneration at what rate/to what level is desired?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
179	Turner, Nancy	1	5	161	5	161	and are influenced by external drivers.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

180	Fisher, Judith	1	5	167	5	170	Is it only people who use wild species, what about the large corporations and other businesses and organisations which profit from their use?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
181	Turner, Nancy	1	5	167	5	167	It's a little confusing to me to have these different sets of systems and subsystems; hard to tell if they are part of the same overall concept or something different; I might call them "aspects," or "characteristics," or "components" in this case.	We appreciate this valuable comment and revised language to avoid this confusion.
182	Oldfield, Thomasina	1	5	168	5	170	in relation to ii the term use is incorrect. What is being referred to is the practises of harvesting (or viewing) rather than the practices of using e.g. eating or ceremony or wear when referring to the uses in iii of food or construction etc. The figure on p 6 would need adjusting too.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
183	Fisher, Judith	1	5	170	5	177	This will be a good place to bring in the IPBES definition on wild species which is requested in the scoping document, the definition probably needs to be decided very early on so that all chapters are working on the same definition	Thank you for your comment. The definition is now included up front in section 1.3.1.
184	Turner, Nancy	1	5	172	5	172	I'd like to suggest that another component would be the potential benefits wild species might derive from humans. I've always thought the Nature's Services model was incomplete in this aspect, because in many Indigenous communities, humans are required to serve nature and nature's needs as well – closing the loop.	We appreciate this comment and will continue to modify the NCP framework applied in the Assessment to reflect humans contributions to nature.
185	Turner, Nancy	1	5	174	5	175	(...(iii) the uses of wild species)" Including intensity and duration of use." (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
186	Fisher, Judith	1	6	177	6	178	Conceptual framework, I am wondering under the NCP Box if there should also be included the NCP benefits for the "non use" of wild spp	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
187	Fisher, Sue	1	6	177	6	178	The table should acknowledge that Natures' Contributions to People include ecological services, such as oxygen production.	Thank you for the comment. This is true in the general conceptual framework of IPBES but oxygen production is outside the scope of the assessment. This figure highlights how the conceptual framework is used for this assessment specifically. This is made more clear in section 1.3
188	Stiles, Daniel	1	6	177	6	181	Fig. 1.1 makes no logical sense. E.g. National and international markets (i.e. trade) is an important practice or use of wildlife, not part of Institutions/governance. What are differences in meaning of black and red arrows and dotted line arrows?	Thank you for your comment. Figure 1.1 has improved thanks to multiple comment.
189	Bajinder Singh	1	6	178	6	178	The box enclosing "Nature The abundance, distribution and traits of wild species that may be used by" seems to be missing a word after "by". Presumably this refers to "humans" or "people".	Thank you for your comment. The typo in the "Nature" box was fixed.
190	Germany	1	6	178	6	178	Figure 1.1.: Why is there no descriptive detail for "natural drivers" ? It does not become clear why there is a "by" added at the end of the box for "nature".	Thank you for your comment. The box on natural drivers is not described because IPBES work focuses on the anthropogenic drivers. The Platform work is policy-relevant so it covers features that can be influenced by policies. The typo in the "Nature" box was fixed.
191	Glhan Soliman	1	6	178	6	181	It's well proposed in the document that "Nature's Contributions to People, and good quality of life can all affect the outcome in relation to sustainable use of wild species" and that the interaction need to be reflected in the conceptual framework (using the the feedforward feedback arrow added to the framework). Since there is already a	Thank you for your comment. Figure 1.1 has improved thanks to multiple comment.
192	Díaz-Perea Francisco	1	6	182	7	194	This paragraph indicates the factors that affect species' abundance and distribution; but I suggest referring also people migration. On this topic, the following publication is recommended: People on the Move: Reducing the Impacts of Human Migration on Biodiversity, 2007. World Wildlife Fund & Conservation International Foundation	Thank you for your comment. Figure 1.1 has improved thanks to multiple comment.
193	Fisher, Judith	1	6	182	6	187	Also important to map the non use onto the conceptual framework, perhaps we are trying to establish differences between "use", "sustainable use" and "non-use"?	Thank you for your comment. Figure 1.1 has improved thanks to multiple comment.
194	Stiles, Daniel	1	6	182	7	194	Human population numbers and density not even mentioned in the CF as it relates to sustainable use. It is a critical factor.	Thank you for your comment. Figure 1.1 has improved thanks to multiple comment.

195	Turner, Nancy	1	6	182	6	182	In the schematic, I would like to see a place for traditional management practices, including governance that help to sustain populations of wild species at different levels, as per Traditional Land and Resource Management systems. E.g. use of fire in some ecosystems to maintain successional stages, creating habitat for	We appreciate this comment and will add text to 1.1.2 on the role of management practices, including governance, in sustaining wild species populations, while considering options to revise Figure 1.1 to more fully reflect this. We expect Chapter 2 will have conducted a systematic literature review on the subject and will include some text in Chapter 1 based on it, as well as reports from the first and second Indigenous and Local
196	Turner, Nancy	1	6	187	6	187	It can be more complicated than this, if you have inter-species interactions going on – like pollinators being impacted; or habitat loss from harvesting one species – deforestation, etc.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
197	White, Michael	1	6	188	6	191	Climate change is now showing a cascade effect, whereby one impact worsens another: e.g. GHGs degrade stratospheric ozone layer, letting more u/v radiation in, which kills the trees, bleaches the corals, and causes significant habitat loss .	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
198	Jaramillo, Lorena	1	6	189	6	189	It would be important to consider not only terrestrial but also marine ecosystems when referring to the changes in use. For example, we have considered as changes in the use of land and sea.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
199	Turner, Nancy	1	6	189	6	189	Not only the species used but many other species as well	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
200	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	6	191	7	194	But different policy responses are needed to address direct drivers of biodiversity loss (such as overexploitation) and the indirect drivers, such as human population change, economic activity change, socio-political factors. Isn't the point that these are rarely addressed together?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed, mostly in Chapter 6.
201	Baljinder Singh	1	6	192	7	194	This is a confusing sentence, probably because several words are missing. The missing words/phrases are presumably linked to "direct & indirect drivers of sustainable use".	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
202	Turner, Nancy	1	7	192	7	192	And yet, the indirect drivers might not even be recognized, let alone be addressed	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed in Chapter 4.
203	GIRAUDOUX, Patrick	1	7	193	7	193	change "in in" into "in"	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
204	Meixiang, Gao	1	7	193	7	193	Please remove "in" after the word "separately".	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
205	Puri, Rajindra	1	7	193			grammar	Thank you for your comment. The sentence grammar was fixed in the second order draft.
206	Welch, James R.	1	7	193	7	193	Correct "in in"	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
207	CAMARENA, Maria	1	7	196	7	196	Delete extra bracket before "Diaz, ...".	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
208	GIRAUDOUX, Patrick	1	7	196	7	196	change "(Diaz" into "Diaz"	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
209	Serge Michel Garcia	1	7	196	7	196	delete duplicate parenthesis before "Diaz..."	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.

210	Fisher, Judith	1	6	197	6	198	again what about their non use which may in the long run be the thing most likely to make the wild species sustainable	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
211	Jaramillo, Lorena	1	7	199	7	208	Income generation and livelihoods are also an important aspect of the NCP which should be considered. Furthermore, it does not only relate to how wildlife is used for people subsistence, but also for as an income generation through trade on the species (e.g. amphibians for pets) or its derived products (e.g. essential oils from marula)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
212	Serge Michel Garcia	1	7	199		208	The interaction I do not see mentioned here is the fact that human use, in many instances (not in industrial agriculture), increases biodiversity through creation of a higher diversity of habitats (e.g. hedges, old walls or barns, irrigation ponds and canals, etc.) than available in one original forest	Thank you for your comment. We will undertake a systematic literature review to address this question in the second order draft.
213	Turner, Nancy	1	7	199	7	199	I would write this out; not to many people would recognize this acronym	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.
214	Welch, James R.	1	7	199	7	201	The use of "nature" throughout the text is problematic, as well exemplified by this sentence. Considering the term "nature" is used throughout the IPBES report, it would be opportune to problematize it here. Many of us do not agree with the term nature as it is used by the IPBES. I feel this should be separated from the definition of wild	Thank you for your comment. Add text to 1.1.2 noting how "nature" is used in the IPBES NCP conceptual framework, possibly acknowledging alternative framings elsewhere, and indicating how it is used throughout the SUA.
215	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	7	204	7	204	«...the use of wild species, such as viewing, gathering, hunting, fishing and logging...» <<< why not introduce pastoralism within the sentence because you talk about it in Chapter 2>>>	Thank you for your comment. The scope does not include the contribution of wild species to nature's regulating contributions (e.g., pollination, carbon sequestration) nor to contributions to people through indirect uses such as grazing for livestock.
216	Turner, Nancy	1	7	204	7	204	Use for breeding... habitat creation	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
217	Fisher, Sue	1	7	206	7	206	I disagree. Not all contributions by nature require an interaction with the source of the benefit: The ecological benefit of oxygen does not require a direct interaction with trees or phytoplankton	Thank you for your comment. The scope does not include the contribution of wild species to nature's regulating contributions (e.g., pollination, carbon sequestration) nor to contributions to people through indirect uses such as grazing for livestock.
218	Turner, Nancy	1	8	210	8	210	Again, this is, to me, a very difficult acronym; why not just write it out? It would be so much more "user friendly"	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.
219	Turner, Nancy	1	8	215	8	216	(...synthesized and critically evaluated) "the status of wild species based on available" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
220	Meixiang, Gao	1	8	220	9	251	There is an "operationalized" in line 220, and there is an "operationalising" in line 251. Though both are right. I suggest keep the consistent spelling in the same chapter, for example operationalized and operationalizing.	Thank you, we eventually used American English throughout the assessment.
221	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	8	221	8	221	Are tools for management the sustainable use of wild species dealt with elsewhere, seems very big and part of the aims of the wider SUA to be within this one question?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
222	Turner, Nancy	1	8	221	8	221	[GENERAL: THINK ABOUT INCLUDING RESTORATION OF POPULATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN DEPLETED, FOR WHATEVER REASONS: e.g., ecocultural restoration]	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
223	Baljinder Singh	1	8	225	8	225	Small typo here with Q:4—> "Who is" should be "Who are".	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
224	CAMARENA, Maria	1	8	228	8	228	Change to "What are the different scenarios in which sustainable use of wild species can take place?" This will have to be done consistently throughout the SUA, so I just flag it here for now.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.



225	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	8	228	8	228	appreciate these are long-defined, but a 'scenario' is quite vague ...what kind of scenario?	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 5 presents the various types of scenarios, based on IPBES methodological assessment on scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
226	Kenward, Robert	1	8	233	8	240	Mention that these crucial questions from scoping are addressed in Chapter 5.	Even though several chapters contribute to provide answers to those questions, especially for question in paragraph 9, it is mostly the work of Chapter 6 that will inform paragraph 8. This is described in the Chapter outline in section 1.2.2"
227	Turner, Nancy	1	8	234	8	235	(...ecosystems they inhabit)" or allow restoration of impacted wild species and populations?" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
228	CAMARENA, Maria	1	9	241	9	242	Consider rephrasing to: "What opportunities does the sustainable use of wild species offer in contrast to other land use options?" I would also delete the example in brackets currently reflected in the document, as it is a bit generic. Alternatively, replace it with a more concrete example.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
229	Windsor, Fredric	1	9	241	9	242	Point 10 could also mention the opportunities to integrate sustainable uses into a wider framework of landuse (using network ecology as a basis for understanding some of the pressing issues linking socio-ecological systems to sustainable practices)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
230	Turner, Nancy	1	9	241	9	242	(...land use activities)" or creating more habitat)? " (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
231	Germany	1	9	243	9	275	Based on the outline of chapters it seems like only four out of the ten overarching questions under 1.2.1. are addressed. For consistency please state in which chapters the six remaining questions are assessed.	Thank you for your comment. We indicated in section 1.1.1 next to the overarching questions which chapters are covering them.
232	Baljinder Singh	1	9	261	9	265	Two small typos in this sentence—> 1) "sustainable of use" should be "sustainable use of"; 2) "effects" should be "effects on".	Thank you for your comment. The typos were fixed in the second order draft.
233	CAMARENA, Maria	1	9	263	9	263	Change "institutional commitments", to "international agreements".	Thank you for your comment. Here we would like to stress that in the framework of international agreements such as the CBD and CITES, countries take commitments and those are the ones ultimately influencing the sustainable use of wild species. Therefore we would like to keep the word "commitment".
234	Germany	1	9	263	9	263	Please include arrangements as well. The sentence should read: "... international institutional arrangements and commitments...".	Thank you for your comment. We changed the sentence but used "agreements" instead of "arrangements", to match the accepted phrasing of "multilateral environmental agreements".
235	Germany	1	9	268	9	269	We encourage you to provide a definition for "transformative change" that considers the IPBES stance on transformative change discussed in the global assessment, and the IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030.	Thank you for your comment. The definition was added in the glossary, based on IPBES global assessment.
236	Turner, Nancy	1	10	279	10	279	Good!!	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
237	Puri, Rajindra	1	10	289			where do these concepts come from? Is there precedent in literature?	Thank you for your comment. We improved the chapter and explained the rationale in section 1.3.
238	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	10	289	10	295	2020 IUCN SULI publication summarizes the various types of sustainable use: consumptive (lethal and non-lethal) and non-consumptive; and for both, commercial, subsistence, and recreational types of sustainable use. This structure/division could be useful for revising this paragraph, potentially including the	Thank you for your comment. We improved the chapter and explained the rationale in section 1.3.
239	Head, Lesley	1	10	296	14	398	I find it puzzling and somewhat contradictory that 'wild species' is treated as a straightforward issue that is just a question of definition, while 'sustainable use' requires a whole chapter of conceptualisation and analysis thereof. It seems to me that the discussion in 1.3.1 demonstrates very clearly that wild species also requires	Thank you for your comment. We improved the chapter and explained the rationale in section 1.3. Please also refer to chapter 2 on the conceptualisation of the sustainable use of wild species.

240	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	10	296	14	398	100 lines to describe "wild species". Its just too long.	Thank you for your comment. We have shorten up the definition, added it in the glossary and made a full section (1.3.2) on it to go in details.
241	Sintayehu Leshe	1	15	296	19	398	The topic of this section is definition of wild species. But in my understanding, an argumentative and/or workable definition of 'wild species' is not explicitly provided herein. This may have its own problem on the implementation of the assessment on policy of biodiversity and ecosystem services. I personally want the IPBES to	Thank you for your comment. We have shorten up the definition, added it in the glossary and made a full section (1.3.2) on it to go in details.
242	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	10	297	10	299	« A workable definition of 'wild species' is central to this assessment. Despite the widespread reference to wild species in academic literature and policy documents, there is no single definition and it may be interpreted in different ways depending on the context » <<< About this definition, would it have a legal vocation or not? If so, in	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
243	Meixiang, Gao	1	10	298	10	298	Please remove the space between "de" and "finition".	Thank you for your comment. The sentence was changed.
244	Germany	1	10	300	13	403	It is not only difficult to define "wildness" as outlined here, but also what a "species" actually is. There are several different concepts (i.e. typological, biological, phylogenetic). For example, in the definition by De Queiroz et al. (2007), a unifying species concept is proposed, which is based on the common denominator of all concepts. It is	Thank you for your comment. We have shorten up the definition, added it in the glossary and made a full section (1.3.2) on it to go in details.
245	Germany	1	10	304	10	306	Please mention the sources if you make reference to the extent of scrutiny the topic has received in the SSH during the past decades.	Thank you for your comment. This was improved in the final version of chapter 1.
246	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	10	306	11	309	There are no references in these two sentences. Some authors that have problematized the notion of wilderness include: (1) Combetti, C. et al. Ecosystem services or services to ecosystems? Valuing cultivation and reciprocal relationships between humans and ecosystems. <i>Glob. Environ. Change</i> 34, 247–262 (2015); (2) Guha.	Thank you for your comment. This was improved in the final version of chapter 1.
247	Germany	1	10	307	11	312	It seems like here are two separations at hand: One between nature and society/people and another between wild(ness) and nature in contact/ under management by humans. Please make sure they do not get confused in the process.	Thank you for your comment. This was improved in the final version of chapter 1.
248	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	11	309	11	312	I would point out more explicitly that the notion of wilderness seats on Western and idealized notions of a pristine nature devoid of human activity.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
249	Germany	1	11	309	11	311	Another consequence of dichotomizing nature and society is to ignore the social construction of nature and thereby disregarding the very societal forces and power relations embedded within a specific conceptualization of nature.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
250	Turner, Nancy	1	11	309	11	309	Nash's "Wilderness and the American Mind" was published first in 1973... when was the first "Earth Day"?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
251	Turner, Nancy	1	11	312	11	312	Other refs about this? cite John Muir somewhere... Aldo Leopold... etc.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
252	Stiles, Daniel	1	11	313	11	330	This paragraph would be a good place to introduce the fact that in the Old World (i.e. everywhere except the Americas and Oceania, including Australia), very few places did not have wildlife living with humans in the same ecosystem over the past 1-2 million years. The concept of the pristine wilderness devoid of humans is a false one.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
253	Fisher, Judith	1	11	316	11	317	Please see IPBES land degr. assessment SPM and the figure showing the relationships between languages and biodiversity, be good to bring this into this framing here.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
254	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	11	318	11	320	I would refer to the work of Stephen Garnett and colleagues, who show that 40% of all natural lands remaining in the planet are actually owned, inhabited or managed by Indigenous Peoples. The reference is: (1) S. T. Garnett, et al., A spatial overview of the global importance of Indigenous lands for conservation. <i>Nat. Sustain.</i> 1	Thank you for your comment. We have added references from Garnett.

255	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	11	318	11	324	This is a very important point that could be expanded with further explanation. I think that here could be another example from the Amazon. A great deal of research has shown that a substantial proportion of the region's supposedly pristine forests are in fact "cultural forests". I think that it is worth mentioning this and adding a	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
256	Turner, Nancy	1	11	318	11	318	Going back to the Declaration of Belem in the late 1980s	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
257	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	11	320	11	320	Consider including Stephen et al (2019) reference [Stephens, Lucas, et al. 2019. Archaeological assessment reveals Earth's early transformation through land use. Science 365 (6456):897-902.]	Thank you for your comment. However we chose not to include this reference, as the point was made elsewhere.
258	Fisher, Judith	1	11	322	11	324	Bring some examples here where australias aboriginal people have been doing this for 50,000 years	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
259	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	11	324	11	326	It is not only the loss of ILK and practices, but also the loss of IPLC institutions. There are many references that show how certain institutions for sustainable management are rapidly eroding. There are several examples that could be highlighted alongside the work of Turner and Turner. For example, there is much literature about	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
260	CAMARENA, Maria	1	11	325	11	326	Editorial: Check inconsistency in use of brackets.	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
261	Fisher, Judith	1	11	325	11	330	Think we need to develop a definition that is potentially new not take a definition from the literature, but one which fits with the IPBES way of thinking	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
262	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	11	325	11	326	Odd use of parentheses.	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
263	Christine ALAUX	1	11	326	11	330	I am not convinced by this argument. Indeed it confuses « management » and « interaction ». For me, when a man cultivates a plant, this plant is no longer wild, whether it is in a garden or in a tropical forest ; in the latter case, this forest is natural if the quantity of natural species it contains is much greater than that of the	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
264	Turner, Nancy	1	11	326	11	326	Could also cite Deur and Turner 2005 Keeping it Living, and Anderson 2013 was originally published in 2005 I think; also Minnis and Elisens Biodiversity and Native America <a href="https://www.amazon.com/Biodiversity-Native-America-Paul-Minnis/dp/0806133457">https://www.amazon.com/Biodiversity-Native-America-Paul-Minnis/dp/0806133457</a>	Thank you for your comment. References from Turner were added in the chapter.
265	Serge Michel Garcia	1	11	330	11		add a full stop at the end of the sentence	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
266	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	11	331	11	332	The authors could point out that in many Amazonian Indigenous cultures there is a lack of a nature-culture divide. As such, the idea of "wild" or "wilderness" does not always tally with Indigenous worldviews of nature as an interconnected web of life, linking humans and non-humans in complex relationships. Some particularly	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed. Please also refer to chapter 2 on the conceptualisation.
267	SONALI, GHOSH	1	11	331	11	339	Need suitable reference. Not clear why this example has been placed	Thank you for your comment. References were added.
268	Turner, Nancy	1	11	332	11	332	I go by my colleague Dr. Harriet Kuhnlein in capitalizing Indigenous Peoples = as per her FAO books	Thank you for your comment. IPBES formatting style does not capitalize "indigenous peoples" except in the acronym IPLC".
269	Germany	1	11	340	11	345	The "squirrel example" illustrates the difference between dispositional and locational wildness. However, the difference between dispositional and consitutional wildness does not become clear in the para. Please provide an example as well.	Thank you for your comment. We removed examples from this paragraph and dispositional, locagional and constitutional wildness are now given the same attention.

270	Christine ALAUX	1	11	344	11	345	I do not agree ; a wild squirrel that lives independently in a city is a wild animal even if its environment is not natural because it keeps its behavior wild even by using non-natural elements such as garbage cans. On the other hand if this squirrel becomes dependent on a human in this city and is allowed to be tamed then it is no longer wild wont > will not	Thank you for your comment. In addition to addressing this in our definition of 'wild species', we will take the substance of this comment into consideration in text addressing urban terrestrial biomes.
271	Puri, Rajindra	1	12	348				Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we updated the text of that section.
272	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	12	349	12	349	A brief summary of what the scoping document alludes to re 'wild' and why finally would be appropriate here. There is a lot of text prior describing the difficulty of defining 'wild' then the reader is referred to the scoping doc with no clue of what it concludes upon - or to inform that the subsequent paragraphs discuss this more?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
273	Turner, Nancy	1	11	349	11	349	WHAT ABOUT A SPECIES WHOSE ANCESTORS WERE INFLUENCED BY HUMANS? E.G. THE WILD HORSES OF THE TSILHQOT'IN?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed. Please refer to section 1.3.2 Unpacking the definition of wild species.
274	Fisher, Judith	1	12	351	12	368	still suggest we may need to bring the definition in line with the IPBES conceptual framework, there are many different criteria available ut IUCN, CITES etc so would like to see a focus on all the differing criteria and how these align with the IPBES conceptual framework	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed. Please refer to section 1.3.2 Unpacking the definition of wild species.
275	Gihan Soliman	1	12	354	12	356	This is a common misconception in expressing the dynamics of Natural Selection. The Natural Selection doesn't 'produce' adaptation but consolidates it. Instant adaptation (advantageous random mutation) is a prerequisite to Selection. When adaptation occurs it <i>may</i> get selected (through the Natural Selection's mechanisms)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
276	Germany	1	12	356	12	363	The authors may wish to consider including a reference to the minimal viable population size, e.g. Traill et al. 2007.  Traill, L.W., Bradshaw, C.J.A., Brook, B.W., 2007. Minimum viable population size: A meta-analysis of 30 years of published estimates.	Thank you for the suggested reference, it has been added in the suggested section.
277	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	12	359	12	361	Re redforfs 5-node system ...what happens with this next? Is it relevant?	Thank you for your comment. The sentence was made clearer.
278	Meixiang, Gao	1	12	359	12	359	Please check the (Redford et al. 2011) to make sure a right format of this report.	Thank you for your comment. The sentence was changed, as well as the way to introduce the references.
279	CAMARENA, Maria	1	12	362	12	362	Include the complete name of CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we updated the text of that section. However, we ensured that the acronym is well spelled out in the assessment, including in its list of acronyms.
280	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	12	362	12	368	The provisions of the Convention apply to all specimens, whether "wild" or not. The reference to "wild population" in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) is used to help frame a judgement about whether CITES provisions should be applies to the taxon, rather than whether the taxon is considered "wild" per se. More pertinent are the	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
281	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	12	362	12	368	It would be good to update the reference to the new CITES code for the plant production system, which will introduce needed complexity in the discussion between 'wild' and 'domesticated' species: it refers to the range of 'inter-situ' production systems, which cannot be classified as either 'wild' or 'domesticated', e.g. enrichment planting	We are grateful for this helpful reference and will include it in our review of the topic, including our response to this reviewer's comment on line 415.
282	CAMARENA, Maria	1	12	363	12	364	Editorial: A bracket in that reference seems to be missing.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we updated the text of that section.
283	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	12	364	12	368	Implies that that there are only "wild" populations and those manipulated as either "captive bred" or "artificially propagated" but there are also other production systems that do not fall neatly into those categories - such as ranched specimens (that are wild caught animals with high mortality life stages reared in captivity) and	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
284	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	12	364	12	366	It is the specimens that are treated as "wild", not the populations. The term used in the Convention is "bred in captivity", not "captive bred".	Thank you for your comment. Language was fixed in the second order draft.

285	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	12	366	12	368	This sentence is misleading. Consider replacing with "CITES Parties have developed complex criteria for deciding if a specimen can be considered "bred in captivity" or "artificially propagated" [Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18), Resolution Conf. 16.10 and Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP18)]	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we updated the text of that section.
286	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	12	368	12	368	<<<as additional information : Would it be desirable to specify that a somme wild plant species can be cultivated by local popouations without traits of domestication? Perhaps this is a especial case, some cultivated Andean crops that no again domesticated species, they are the « wild cultivated species ». Moreover, they have a best F2: will that be understood by all readers?	Thank you for your comment. For the sustainable use assessment, the scope mostly excludes feral and introduced populations although these may satisfy the general definition of wild and they may be included in some aspects of the assessment (see section 1.3.2).
287	Puri, Rajindra	1	12	368				Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we updated the text of that section.
288	Turner, Nancy	1	12	373	12	373	What about a one-time translocation of a plant or animal, which is then left to breed on its own for the next generations?]	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
289	Bélanger, Julie	1	12	375	12	378	I cannot find the definition of wild plants attributed to FAO in the reference provided (FAO Term Portal). If it is there, please note that the FAO Term Portal is a web resource in which definitions or explanations of terms are usually referenced to a specific source of information. The sentence "The term "wild" when applied to plants or	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
290	Turner, Nancy	1	12	380	12	380	Intentional AND unintentional selection?	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
291	Turner, Nancy	1	13	390	13	390	Does this include influencing successional stages of an ecosystem, or introducing other species that, in turn, influence the wild plant or animal?	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
292	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	13	391	13	397	Agree definition of wild is sometimes problematic. There are instances (notably in South Africa) where species that are outside of their natural distributional range have been released to the wild, have self-sustaining populations and are then traded internationally as hunting trophies. The argument has been that these specimens	Thank you for making this point. This case is developed in Box 1.1 and it does not seem to require changes to the text.
293	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	13	391	13	397	Having read down to line 391 - having the sentence on 349 seems even more out o place - suggest moving it to the start of this para(391) or removing completely to avoid confusion.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we updated the text of that section.
294	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	13	391	13	397	This text is imporant and should be highlighted as it explains what is covered in the assessment. Perhaps it could be placed in a box. It should also specify that it covers animals, plants and fungi.	Thank you for your comment; this was taken into account.
295	Pilling, Dafydd	1	13	391	13	397	One thing that is a bit unclear here given that the unit of analysis is apparently wild species rather than wild populations is whether captive rearing of non-domesticated species (e.g. in aquaculture or reptile farming) is a type of use that is included. It is also not very clear to me what the justification is for excluding non-native species.	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
296	Ducatez, Simon	1	13	392	13	393	The definition of wild species considered seems to exclude populations reintroduced for conservation purposes (e.g., many bird populations on islands in New-Zealand, but also insects, mammals etc.). These populations are often not self-maintaining, at least during the early stanes post-translocation, though they are also more	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
297	Oldfield, Thomasina	1	13	396	13	397	you could also add that they may have profound impacts on the potential for sustainably using "wild species"	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
298	Puri, Rajindra	1	13	396			were > where	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
299	Christine ALAUX	1	13	397	14	398	I do not understand why this example is hardly compatible with the concept of wild species as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity, or CITES, or IUCN. If in South Africa wild breeds are raised by leaving them free, as long as they are fed, cared for, used for meat or wood or milk, and they belong for someone, so they have	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the

300	Meixiang, Gao	1	13	397	14	398	Please remove a space between "f" and "ound". It should be "found".	Thank you for your comment. This is a format issue coming from the PDF.
301	SONALI, GHOSH	1	13	397	13	397	Box 1.1 is a good idea but needs to be at all scales- regional scale - e.g. CITES appendix, national scale- e.g. of South Africa and also local scale- the social and cultural values/taboo related to species use.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
302	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	14	398	14	398	Chapter moves on without a sense of what definition is to be used re 'wild' other than the oddly timed reference to the scoping document - as per previous comments.	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
303	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	1	13	398	13	398	The 2017 IUCN reference should be amended to 2019 (version 14), in reference to the definition of wild species. It is also worth pointing out that this is currently a subject of significant debate in the context of the IUCN Green List of Threatened Species, as reflected in recent papers on the subject (e.g. Stephenson et al., 2019). It is perhaps	Thank you for your comment. Wild species refers to populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated (see section 1.3.2). For the
304	Baljinder Singh	1	14	400	14	402	The final clause, "end uses or natures contributions to people." is confusing & lacks clarity, probably because some words or phrases are missing.	Thank you for your comment. Here we remind that the end uses of wild species are nature's contributions to people, as per IPBES conceptual framework (see section 1.1.2).
305	Turner, Nancy	1	14	400	14	400	Write out, at least now and again	Thank you for your comment. The acronym was spelled out in this instance.
306	Turner, Nancy	1	13	403	13	403	THIS SEEMS REASONABLE TO ME; BUT... THERE ARE MANY SHADES OF GRAY!	Thank you for making this point. It does not seem to require changes to the text.
307	Gilhan Soliman	1	15	408	15	408	This Why only 'Animals, Plants and Fungi'? Firstly, this excludes important taxa such as Chromista including algae. Secondly, it's currently widely acknowledged when referring to the three mentioned taxonomic groups is to list them in alphabetical order: Animal, Fungi, and Plants. The correct order has already occurred in other places in	Thank you for your comment. We added algae in the list of taxa. This figure now is to be read with Table 1.1 which presents the practices in alphabetical order. We also present the main taxa associated with a given practice but those are therefore presented in the order of the associated practices.
308	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	15	409	15	409	I wonder whether we should speak only about "viewing" species rather than "experiencing" them more broadly. I believe that this is yet another example of the "ocular-centrism" (see Gell 1995: The language of the forest: Landscape and phonological iconism in Umeda. In: Hirsch E, O'Hanlon M. The Anthropology of Landscape	Thank you for your comment. Everything was put under non-extractive practices.
309	Germany	1	15	409	18	498	Figure 1.2. shows "culture", "economy", "governance" and "technology" loosely placed around the rest of the graph. Therefore, it is not easy to get a full understanding of the graph. We suggest arrows to make the context more clear. The categories include sub categories in the text beforehand which could be included in the	Thank you for your comment. We revised the figure to only present wild species, associated practices and uses.
310	Minter, David	1	15	409	15	409	Text in artwork: "Animal Plant Fungi" - this order is inconsistent with elsewhere (for example chapter 1, page 1 line 18, which is correctly in alphabetical order) - fungi are NOT less important than plants - the list also omits bacteria (see chapter 5, page 56 line 1332), chromists (many seaweeds) and protists	Thank you for your comment. This figure now is to be read with Table 1.1 which presents the practices in alphabetical order. We also present the main taxa associated with a given practice but those are therefore presented in the order of the associated practices.
311	Stiles, Daniel	1	15	409	15	410	Fig. 1.2 - Exchange involving wildlife products, along a continuum from sharing to long distance trade, should be included as a separate use. Its importance has been critical to human survival and wellbeing for many thousands of years and does not deserve to be lumped under 'Other'.	Thank you for your comment. We take the reviewer's point that trade is important to human survival and will add text to clarify that the "Uses" in Figure 1.2 are the material end uses to which wild species or products derived from them are put, while trade (in all its varieties of extent and intensity) are the economic modality, or context, within which those uses occur. We believe this distinction is essential to analysis that informs policy.
312	Bélanger, Julie	1	15	410	15	410	In the figure (and in the conceptual framework of the assessment in general), the uses do not include genetic resources or wild relatives of domesticated crop, livestock and aquatic organisms. If this is intentional, it could be useful to provide some explanations. There is a section in Chapter 3 (3.3.1.1.3.1) for example that makes reference	Thank you for your comment. We appreciate this comment, will review the text in Chapter 3, and consider whether/how it might be incorporated into the organizing structure. [Seems it is not in the SOD of CH.3 anymore]
313	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	15	410	15	410	Figure 1.2 is quite confusing. It's unclear how the words around the sides relate. It doesn't include the non-lethal extractive method of harvest noted in the text.	Thank you for your comment. We revised the figure to only present wild species, associated practices and uses.
314	Turner, Nancy	1	15	410	15	410	Include Algae as one of the lifeforms And, under "practices", perhaps include "propagating"; "genetic manipulation"; also, think about influences on one species from harvesting (etc.) another species [e.g. influences on bears from harvesting wild berries: how would that fit in?	Thank you for your comment. We added algae in the list of taxa.

315	Germany	1	15	411	15	418	Excellent set of examples to illustrate the organizing structure.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
316	Turner, Nancy	1	15	415	15	415	Food for humans and for ducks and other wildlife that humans hunt. Also, is "wild rice" truly "wild"? People actually intentionally sow the grains as they harvest them, so they are, in a sense, cultivating the wild rice. It's one of those "in between" species.	This helpful comment points to the complex nature of relationships between humans and other-than-human species and where and why the boundaries of wild are defined in relation to those dynamics. The case of wild rice signalled by the reviewer was included precisely because it illustrates an instance in which human practices have a clear effect on the non-human species including the (frequently unintentional) effect of sowing seed.
317	Baljinder Singh	1	15	417	15	418	I am concerned about how the term "medicine" is used in this way, & with such direct connection & proximity to "rhino" & to their "horns", as if to wrongly & erroneously conflate "horns" with "medicine". There is no biomedical support for any "medicinal" value associated with rhino horn & for the term "medicine" to be used here in this.	Thank you for your comment. The rhino example has been deleted and replaced by an example on large terrestrial animals
318	Meixiang, Gao	1	15	417	15	417	Please remove the space between "sh" and "earring".	Thank you for your comment. This is a format issue coming from the PDF.
319	Oldfield, Thomasina	1	15	417	15	418	suggest using a different example with a species that is legally used.	Thank you for your comment. The rhino example has been deleted and replaced by an example on large terrestrial animals
320	Boussau, Bastien	1	15	420	15	423	I would like to see some justification for why other clades have been discarded. In particular, wild prokaryotic organisms are used in the processing of food, for purifying water for instance, and now in medicine through alterations of the microbiota.	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".
321	Meixiang, Gao	1	15	420	15	423	The taxa includes animals, fungi, and plants. How about the bacteria? If we do not consider the bacteria, can we give a brief description in here?	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".
322	Germany	1	15	428	15	431	This section should acknowledge that globally, taxonomic inconsistencies exist for some species, <i>inter alia</i> because of the negligence of ILK, which makes the assessment of population dynamics difficult. Harmonisation of data should be targeted.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
323	Baljinder Singh	1	16	432	16	433	I am surprised that Tundra is not included in this list of biomes. Is there some reason for this omission or has it been folded into one of the other categories? The Tundra represents a biome that is experiencing many of the greatest & most rapid disruptions from anthropogenic global warming & because so many indigenous	Thank you for your comment. Categories of terrestrial biomes used in the FOD were developed based on other IPBES assessments. We will conduct an additional review of the literature on global terrestrial biome classification, with an eye toward adopting one that has operational value for policy on wild species.
324	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	16	433	16	433	includes polar biome? Note that "islands" are often referred to separately in literature as they have specific threats associated with them (invasive species and climate change) so sustainable use on islands particularly needs to take account of multiple threats	Thank you for your comment. Categories of terrestrial biomes used in the FOD were developed based on other IPBES assessments. We will conduct an additional review of the literature on global terrestrial biome classification, with an eye toward adopting one that has operational value for policy on wild species.
325	Kenward, Robert	1	16	433	16	433	Vicuna has been used already; another could be 'catch and release of fish'.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and the case of vicuna was addressed in multiple case studies and examples.
326	Turner, Nancy	1	16	433	16	433	Where does tundra fit in?	Thank you for your comment. Tundra fit in terrestrial biomes.
327	Fisher, Judith	1	16	434	17	494	Please once again consider including a category of non use for sustainability, not everything on the planet has to be used to then have a sustainable.	Thank you for your comment. Please see the definition of non-extractive practices.
328	Sintayehu Leshe	1	21	434	22	464	As every society requires clean water, energy security, a healthy population and a reliable food supply, and as the world's biologically diverse ecosystems are a great source to solve these challenges, it is essential to connect the assessment policy with science and engineering since they are fundamental to meeting these needs in a	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 6 assesses the effectiveness of policy responses with regard to the sustainable use of wild species, including regulatory, economic, social and rights-based instruments, and best practices. It explores the enabling conditions for effective policy options, summarizes the lessons learned and suggests solutions for ensuring success of sustainable use of wild species.
329	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	16	435	16	435	in ref to the scoping document could be useful to have page references to support reader referral - also e.g., re' line 501-502.	Thank you for your comment. This is not usual practice in IPBES reports to refer to the line or pages of the scoping document, which does not stand alone but is included in a plenary document, such as a plenary meeting report, a plenary decision, or a plenary working document.



330	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	16	435	16	449	Under this section on Practices it is not clear whether all parts and derivatives of both plants and animals are covered, though I assume that they are.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed (see figure 1.6 in the final version).
331	Oldfield, Thomasina	1	16	441	16	443	instead of mortality of the individual you should say removal of the individual from the population (which itself may result in mortality or not - e.g. in the case of pets).	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed (see figure 1.6 in the final version).
332	Turner, Nancy	1	16	446	16	446	As well as the categories, there is the scale of use; removing some genetic material for breeding, or picking berries, would have much less impact that clearcutting a forest. I'm not sure how to get that across. What about harvesting honey from wildflower-nectar feeding bees? Sort of an indirect use, but still it is using wild species to	Thank you for your comment. We will further develop text on scale (spatial, temporal, and volume) in section 1.3.3., including in the definitions of Practices, where we clarify that honey harvesting is within the scope of the SUA. The scoping document excludes consideration of indirect uses.
333	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	16	447	12	449	It would be interesting to hear more about the rationale for this categorization. On the face of it, butterfly collecting would appear to be hunting in th air and fishing hunting in water.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
334	Fisher, Sue	1	16	449	16	449	It is a shame to only include one category of non-extractive use when there are so many more(including recreation, education, research, cultural expression, spiritual observance and ecological benefits	Thank you for your comment. We have changed the organizing structure so that there are no more subcategories such as viewing. Non-extractive practices for various types of use (e.g. ritual, recreation, education...) are now dealt with collectively in the assessment since their ecological impact on the species is the same.
335	Freyer, Daniela	1	16	449	16	449	The assessment would benefit from the inclusion of other non-extractive uses, particularly (as per above comments) the inclusion of the critical importance of ecosystem services (non consumptive) provided by a multitude of species.	Thank you for your comment. Please see the defintion of non-extractive practices.
336	GIRAUDOUX, Patrick	1	16	449	16	449	I suggest, additionnaly to "viewing", to add the category "resource engineering" or equivalent term to the non extractive use practices. This is the case, for instance, when guano is collected from bird colonies, which, in principle, does not affect the population itself or individuals and does not deprive anyone of something (especially	Thank you for your comment. Please see the defintion of non-extractive practices.
337	Kenward, Robert	1	16	449	16	449	Perhaps last sentence should be written "...fully non-extractive use ...", because catch-and-release fishing is a sustainable use with high conservation value, and collecting fruit or fungal fruiting bodies is only partially extractive. Extractive and non-extractive form a continuum.	Thank you for your comment. Please see the defintion of non-extractive practices.
338	Serge Michel Garcia	1	16	449	16	449	Therefore animals, retained as captive (e.g. in large artificial reserves, zoos, or in circuses, are still to be considered wild? I guess NOT. I guess that these activities are considered as extractive? Perhaps this could be clarified.	Thank you for your comment. For the purpose of this assessment, we classified such practices in hunting. This is now clarified in section 1.3.3.
339	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	16	450			As above. Commercial trade for money is a huge use. Probably the major one for a number of wildlife products.	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in Chapter 4 on drivers.
340	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	16	450	17	466	USES: Which one does trade for economic benefit come under? Very lacking discussion when such an extensive cross-cutting 'driver'?	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in Chapter 4 on drivers.
341	Oldfield, Thomasina	1	16	450	17	466	You could follow the categories used by IUCN in their SIS	Thank you for your suggestion.
342	Puri, Rajindra	1	16	450			uses can be many here and change along the commodity chain (collected for cash; traded for profit, consumed for food)	Thank you for your suggestion.
343	SONALI, GHOSH	1	16	450	16	459	need to provide suitable reference as to how these 8 categories of uses were obtained	Thank you for your suggestion. Referencesw were provided.
344	Zhiyuan Hou	1	16	450	16	460	I think we should not only care about the wild species uses but also think their rights.	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.

345	Jaramillo, Lorena	1	16	451	17	466	Wildlife is also used as an income generation activity through the trade of the products and services based on biodiversity. This goes beyond subsistence but consider the opportunity for IPLC to sell biodiversity based products and obtain a revenue.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
346	Stiles, Daniel	1	16	452	17	466	Same point as for Fig. 1.2, exchange/trade should be a major category of use. It has both social and economic importance and was a significant factor in the emergence and development of complex societies, commonly termed 'civilization'.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
347	Bélangier, Julie	1	16	457	16	457	Suggest to replace for simplicity 'uses of wild species as aliments and drink ingredients for humans and domestic animals' with 'uses of wild species as sources of food for humans and domestic animals'.	Thank you for your comment. Food and feed are now defined as the uses of wild species to provide food for humans and domestic animals.
348	Turner, Nancy	1	16	459	16	459	again, scale of harvesting is an important factor here; so is method of harvesting (e.g. partial harvesting of bark vs. girdling a tree); it seems, too, that local consumption/use vs. commercial use is part of the equation.	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in Chapter 3 on status and trends of the different practices.
349	Head, Lesley	1	17	464	1	465	Worth separating materials and shelter? The former includes a large group of useful things - containers, basketry, canoes, etc.	Thank you for your comment. Materials and construction are defined as the uses of wild species to create shelter for humans or animals and to produce objects such as cordage.
350	Fisher, Sue	1	17	466	17	466	Please include ecological services (e.g. carbon sequestration, production of oxygen, climate change mitigation) in addition to "other".	Thank you for your comment. The assessment does not include the contribution of wild species to regulating ecosystem services (e.g., pollination, carbon sequestration) or contributions to people through indirect uses, such as grazing for livestock. The rationale for this narrow focus is (i) that it is consistent with the policy issues raised in the scoping report; (ii) past global, regional and thematic IPBES assessments have already assessed
351	SONALI, GHOSH	1	17	466	17	466	expand - other	Thank you for your comment. We provided an example here, such as companionship (i.e. pets).
352	Welch, James R.	1	17	468	17	476	The account given of the role culture plays as a category of wild species use is superficial and not entirely clear. This may be an artefact of the overlay of culture and the other use categories identified (culture plays into all of them), but the text requires a little more work. <u>The emphasis in these lines on quality of life (well-</u>	We fully agree with and appreciate this comment. Systematic literature reviews will be conducted and used to expand upon the definitions of all the use categories in the organizing structure.
353	Fisher, Sue	1	17	469	17	471	Some of nature's contributions are only positive - production of oxygen, sequestration of carbon has no downside.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment does not include the contribution of wild species to regulating ecosystem services (e.g., pollination, carbon sequestration) or contributions to people through indirect uses, such as grazing for livestock. The rationale for this narrow focus is (i) that it is consistent with the policy issues raised in the scoping report; (ii) past global, regional and thematic IPBES assessments have already assessed
354	Serge Michel Garcia	1	17	474	17	476	Why use square brackets [ ]?	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we revised the paragraph in the second order draft.
355	Turner, Nancy	1	17	474	17	474	(e.g. harvesting genetic material for breeding)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
356	Stiles, Daniel	1	17	477	17	488	I see that exchange/trade is not considered as a use, but rather as a context of use. I do not think it correct to separate it from other uses in this way. A wild product is harvested, then it is used in one of the 8 ways in the list, or it can be exchanged for something, a 9th use. <u>Exchange is quite a basic, first-order use.</u>	We appreciate the reviewer's suggestion but believe that maintaining analytical distinction between the material uses of wild species or products derived from them and the economic context or modality in which that use occurs is essential to analytical clarity. We will add text to clarify this distinction.
357	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	17	478	17	478	odd that "Species... take place in different biomes" REPLACE WITH "Species are found in different biomes"	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we revised the paragraph in the second order draft.
358	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	1	17	483	17	483	Presumably the term used excludes us for trade (either formal or informal)? If not the distinctions are not clear.	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in Chapter 4 on drivers.
359	Meixiang, Gao	1	17	484	17	484	Please remove the space between "in" and "formal".	Thank you for your comment. The space is needed here since we talk about the context of formal markets.

360	Serge Michel Garcia	1	17	484	17	484	"direct social network" needs to be specified. It is usually understood as the household, the family, of the broader family context. Exchange among people in the village, community, ethnic group are probably not to be considered as "subsistence" anymore but more part of the "informal market"	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
361	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	17	489	18	494	Worth clarifying where would "customary governance" fall within this gradient. Again, I believe that it is important to use the term "customary" somewhere to align more closely with the terminology of CBD.	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 6 assesses the effectiveness of policy responses with regard to the sustainable use of wild species, including regulatory, economic, social and rights-based instruments, and best practices. It explores the enabling conditions for effective policy options, summarizes the lessons learned and suggests solutions for ensuring success of sustainable use of wild species.
362	Stiles, Daniel	1	17	489	18	494	Would this be an appropriate place to mention also governance hierarchies? International, national, and more local subdivisions that govern how wild resources are managed.	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 6 assesses the effectiveness of policy responses with regard to the sustainable use of wild species, including regulatory, economic, social and rights-based instruments, and best practices. It explores the enabling conditions for effective policy options, summarizes the lessons learned and suggests solutions for ensuring success of sustainable use of wild species.
363	Turner, Nancy	1	17	494	17	494	POSSIBLY PROVIDE EXAMPLES?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
364	Jaramillo, Lorena	1	18	495	18	495	Traceability is an important aspect in the sustainable use of biodiversity. Within this, technological developments are explored on how to use technologies such as blockchain for CITES listed species and also the efforts of CITES to develop its e-permit system. We carried out an analysis of traceability systems for python skins which	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
365	Meixiang, Gao	1	18	500	18	504	Can we give an important reference for the classification of spatial scales?	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in Chapter 3 on status and trends of the different practices.
366	Meixiang, Gao	1	18	502	18	502	Please remove the space between the "purpose" and "s".	Thank you for your comment. This is a format issue coming from the PDF.
367	Meixiang, Gao	1	18	503	18	503	Please remove the space between the "spatial" and ":".	Thank you for your comment. The typo was fixed in the second order draft.
368	Turner, Nancy	1	18	504	18	504	Wood (construction, fuel, paper, other); Fibres (bark, stem, leaf, roots, animal sinew, etc.); Glues, paints, pigments, dyes; Fur, hides, skin, bones, teeth, feathers.	Thank you for the examples.
369	Serge Michel Garcia	1	18	507	18	508	This is a very arbitrary scale. 10 years may be "long-term" for an investment. Not for the lifespan of a bridge though. And not for many animals and plants for which 10 years is below the generation time. There must be a definition of "long term" related to generation time. What is long-term for an ecosystem?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
370	Anthony, Brandon P.	1	19	513	19	513	It comes across as odd that red and green are used in these figures in seemingly contradictory fashion. For example, in Chapters 1 & 2 box, it appears that a higher availability of wild species (green) equates to a lower sustainability of demand for wild species (red) and a lower Quality of Life. Further in Chapter 5 box, green usually	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
371	Puri, Rajindra	1	19	513			Confusing figure; what is red green distinction?	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
372	Germany	1	19	514			Figure 1.3. is only comprehensive after reading the associated text passages. While the graphs of this Figure are all very similar, they are not the same and they are difficult to understand, esp. second row ("Chapter 3") should somehow illustrate status and trends (e.g. by adding arrows or charts). This Figure would definitely benefit if it	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
373	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	1	19	514	19	514	The section related to Scenarios in figure 1.3. is not very clear because of the choice of full coloured and increasing/decreasing arrows that meet in the middle (NCP ?). Other visual representations could be proposed to suggest multiple and more nuanced scenarios.	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
374	Stiles, Daniel	1	19	514	19	514	Exchange/trade should be included in the 'Uses' boxes in Fig. 1.3. The way the report currently excludes it from 'uses' means that it is not considered as contributing to Quality of Life.	We appreciate the reviewer's suggestion but believe that maintaining analytical distinction between the material uses of wild species or products derived from them and the economic context or modality in which that use occurs is essential to analytical clarity. We will add text to clarify this distinction.

375	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	19	515	19	516	<<< could you please to put the meaning of the arrow and colors ? or a + - may be it's more explicit ?>>>	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
376	López-Castro, Melania	1	19	515	19	516	Do the colors of the graph and arrows mean something? It is not clear and should be defined	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
377	Turner, Nancy	1	18	516	18	516	Also: seasonal, continual... Also: intensity of harvest is important, and dependent on the type of resource	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed in Chapter 3 on status and trends of the different practices.
378	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	20	517	20	520	It is important to mention in this section work on biocultural indicators of sustainability. Across the globe, IPLCs are often subjected to global goals and policies that are externally codified and include pre-determined indicators. This generally results in indicators that do not effectively support communities in realizing their self-determined	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed (please also refer to chapter 2 and Chapter 3 for more on indicators)
379	Fisher, Judith	1	20	517	20	522	Will this include the NCP Indicators as used in the global assessment?	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
380	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	20	517	20	517	Chapter 1.3.3 use of indicators - not yet written ...suggest discussion of specific indicator(s) relating to the extent of human dependencies on wild species in add to breath of documenting uses. May be intended.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed (please also refer to chapter 2 and Chapter 3 for more on indicators)
381	Meera Anna Oommen	1	20	523	20	524	The confidence framework is a critical component of any assessment, and it is great that this chapter intends to address this, however, this was should have been included prior to the review.	Thank you for your comment. The confidence framework is now introduced in section 1.3.5 and was developed for the second order draft.
382	Zisenis, Marcus	1	21	525	21	552	The crucial point is how to practically allow the people directly and indirectly concerned to decide together about the use and management of biodiversity, here wild species. Practical methods are well-developed: e.g. Ash, N., Blanco, H., Garcia, K. and Brown, C. 2010. <i>Ecosystems and human well-being: a manual for</i>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
383	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	21	530	21	533	Useful ref to specific section of the scoping doc here but not consistently referenced elsewhere which would be useful as noted above.	Thank you for your comment. The reference here is not to a specific section of the scoping report but to the entire report. It is now referenced in the first instance where we refer to the scoping report in Chapter 1.
384	Jun Wang	1	21	534	21	534	More description is needed to clarify the <i>local people</i> and the <i>local communities</i> (which used in the IPLCs).	Thank you for your comment. Section 1.4.1 was developed for the second order draft and now includes a definition of indigenous peoples and of local communities.
385	Serge Michel Garcia	1	21	534	21	543	IPLCs tend to be humans living in colonized and never decolonized countries in which they survive among non-locals, non-indigenous peoples (colonizers and their descendents). However, all over Europe and Asia the inhabitants of rural areas are also "local" and "indigenous" and they also have a local ecological knowledge that is	Thank you for your comment. Section 1.4.1 was developed for the second order draft and now includes a definition of indigenous peoples and of local communities.
386	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	21	540	21	543	This sentence introduces the idea of incentives used by 'local populations' as told for the sustainability of the use of wild species, however it follows discussion on the topic of IPLCs role as stakeholders and partners for national Gov and int' agencies concerned with biodiversity safeguarding, and often incentives are	Thank you for your comment. This sentence was removed when we revised the paragraph in the second order draft.
387	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	21	555	21	558	An overall comment: I believe that this section should not only explore what "wild" means for IPLCs, but also what does "sustainability" mean. Much of the chapter has focused on defining wild / wilderness, but I have not seen much critical reflection on conceptualizations of sustainability. I think that it would be important	Thank you for your comment. Section 1.4.1 was developed for the second order draft and now includes a definition of indigenous peoples and of local communities.
388	Fernández-Llamazares, Álvaro	1	21	555	21	558	I suggest that this section brings up the vast amount of existing literature on Amazonian Indigenous onto-epistemologies in relation to sustainability. For several Amazonian Indigenous groups, sustainability is ensured through its focus in sustaining reciprocity with other non-human forms. Discourses on sustainability by many	Thank you for your comment. Section 1.4.1 was developed for the second order draft and now includes a definition of indigenous peoples and of local communities.
389	Baljinder Singh	1	22	559	22	560	Although this is intended as a heading (& hence would not necessarily comport with grammatical norms & rules), it is awkwardly & confusingly constructed, primarily due to attempts to compact together parallel, overlapping but distinct analyses. The sentence would work better if the analysis of IPLC contributions to	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.

390	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	21	559	21	559	section 1.4.2 - not currently written but will be very interesting ...however wonder if the discussion proposed might be better placed towards the end of the assessment (and e.g., in chapter 6) once concepts described and discussed?	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
391	Sintayehu Leshe	1	27	561	27	565	An article by Sevinc KARABAK, entitled 'Economic and Socio-Cultural Importance of Edible Wild Species' ANADOLU, J. of AARI ISSN: 1300 - 0225, 27 (2) 2017, 26 - 38, is an important contribution for this part of the IPBES assessment.	Thank you for your comment. However we chose not to include this reference, as the point was made elsewhere.
392	Bélanger, Julie	1	23	566	26	672	As per comment above on FAO 2019, in several places in this section 1.5 the FAO 2019 would be relevant (along with other sources cited).	Thank you for the suggestion. We included this FAO report in our analysis in section 1.5.
393	Stiles, Daniel	1	23	566	24	621	Assessments on the value of legal wildlife trade are notably missing. The literature is dominated by illegal wildlife trade publications, but a TRAFFIC 2014 publication estimated its value at USD 323 billion annually. See Cooney, R., Kasterine, A., MacMillan, D., Milledge, S., Nossal, K., Roe, D. and S., 'Sas-Rolfes, M. (2015). The trade in	Thank you for the suggestion. We included this reference as well as other ones to discuss the value of legal wildlife trade and its contributions to SDGs 1, 5 and 8, among others.
394	Fisher, Judith	1	23	568	23	573	Please add the IPBES Global Assessment on land degradation and restoration which has high relevance to this sustainable use assessment in relation to degradation of landscapes and species	Thank you for the suggestion. We included the IPBES land degradation assessment report in our analysis in section 1.5.
395	Bélanger, Julie	1	23	570	23	571	Just to note that a national assessment (Chamberlain et al) is listed as one of "14 assessments (Appendix 1) produced by IPBES, United Nations scientific organizations, and other global scientific organizations." (Chamberlain, J.I., Emery, M.B., Patel-Weynand, T. (eds) 2018	Thank you for raising this point. We eventually merged previously Appendix I with the full Reference list. We eventually did not track how many existing assessments were used across the current IPBES assessment chapters, because they are one type of source among many others. We changed the language to reflect that we also used national and local assessments.
396	Bélanger, Julie	1	23	571	23	573	The recent assessment of FAO (2019) on The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf</a> ) seems to fit all requirements listed. Of particular relevance to this assessment, it pays attention to wild species used for food (animals, plants, fungi,	Thank you for the suggestion. We included this FAO report in our analysis in section 1.5.
397	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	1	23	574	23	601	This reference to the State of Knowledge review on Biodiversity and Human Health presents a wealth of additional relevant references: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/health/SOK-biodiversity-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/health/SOK-biodiversity-en.pdf</a>	Thank you for the suggestion. We included this report from WHO and CBD in our analysis in section 1.5.
398	Serge Michel Garcia	1	23	584	23	593	I have the feeling that the destructive use of wild species by the soldiers themselves (whether in regular armies or bands of rebels and mercenaries) are not considered. Probably as these are certainly not "sustainable" or even justifiable.	Thank you for your comment. This issue is now addressed in Chapter 4 section 4.2.2.6 Impacts of Peace and Armed Conflict on Sustainable Use.
399	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	23	587	23	587	« ... seasonal shortfalls and crises provoked by anthropogenic (e.g., armed conflicts) » <<< I suggest to include after armed conflict also the social insecurity. Because, not only the wars are responsible that decline of wild biodiversity also the fear and de poverty around towns and cities. Perhaps these terms could be taken from the	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 4 for the full list of drivers of (un)sustainable use.
400	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	23	598	23	599	reads as though metabolic diseases (obesity and diabetes) are benefits ...missing reference to mitigation/combat of these.	Thank you, we amended the wording of the sentence as suggested.
401	Turner, Nancy	1	23	599	23	599	Can also cite Harriet Kuhnlein et al.'s work at FAO; Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Health	Thank you for your comment. However we chose not to include this reference, as the point was made elsewhere.
402	Germany	1	24	604	24	618	References are already listed in Table 1.1. It may therefore be useful to exclude them from the text passage beforehand and refer to the Table for a better reading flow.	Thank you. We kept only the table linking the SDGs and relevant assessments of the sustainable use of wild species as suggested.
403	Baljinder Singh	1	24	615	24	618	Small typo here—> "measure" should be "measures"	Thank you, typo is now fixed.
404	Serge Michel Garcia	1	24	618			unnecessary double parenthesis at the end.	Thank you. We kept only the table linking the SDGs and relevant assessments of the sustainable use of wild species.

405	Baljinder Singh	1	24	619	24	620	This is mostly clear as a Table heading but the inherent clarity could, nonetheless, be improved by shifting the second clause to the front so that it reads: "Meeting Sustainable Development Goals via socially & ecologically sustainable uses—actual & potential—of wild species: Findings in previous assessments."	Thank you for your suggestion. We significantly changed the table to build on the content of this very assessment instead of findings from previous assessments but kept the suggested rewording for the table's title.
406	Freyer, Daniela	1	24	619	24	620	Include SDG 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and SDG 14 (conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) in the list. All marine vertebrates play an important role in the carbon sequestration of the world's oceans. Marine vertebrate carbon	Thank you for your comment. SDG 13 and 14 are included in the analyses that lead to figure 1.2 in the SPM.
407	Doering, Ralf	1	24	620	24	620	It is clear that this is only a summary of what is part of the other assessment but it is a bit questionable that all speak of economic growth. The problem is that increasing economic activity is one of the main causes of the unsustainable use of wild species, besides other consequences. Therefore, at some point the linkages between	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 2 on the conceptualisation of sustainable use of wild species.
408	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	25	630	25	632	<<<I suggest that biodiversity losses are associated also with the conflicts and social insecurity (An interesting work about this : Brito et al 2017. Armed conflicts and wildlife decline: Challenges and recommendations for effective conservation policy in the Sahara-Sahel. DOI: 10.1111/copl.12446>>>	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 4 for the full list of drivers of (un)sustainable use.
409	Doering, Ralf	1	25	630	25	632	Here again the main driver 'economic growth', the necessity to earn interest on invested capital is not really mentioned. The problem is also that so far nobody pays for a 'prestine' ecosystem - one of the main drivers to coverge the tropical rainforest in arable land or pastures to produce, for example, soy beans, palm oil or beef which	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 2 on the conceptualisation of sustainable use of wild species.
410	Fisher, Judith	1	25	630	25	631	please include IPBES land degradation and restoration assessment here	Thank you for the suggestion. We included the IPBES land degradation assessment report in our analysis in section 1.5.
411	White, Michael	1	25	635	25	638	Loss of access and traditional tenure are now being threatened in numerous countries e.g. Cook Islands Infrastructure Bill 2019	Thank you for making this point. It does not seem to require changes to the text.
412	Alvarez-Flores, Ricardo	1	25	639	25	640	Lines 639-640 « ...All assessments in this review identify governance as an important factor in support of sustainable uses of wild species. » <<<The appropriation « <i>sensu lato</i> » of genetics resources (e.g. seeds, animals) particularly the wild resources within the local population or communities by the breeders, the	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 4 for the full list of drivers of (un)sustainable use.
413	Tada, Mitsuru	1	25	643	25	646	There is a <i>Kankyo</i> [environment] café for one of the approaches (Tada, 2018).	Thank you for your comment. However we chose not to include this reference, as the point was made elsewhere.
414	Doering, Ralf	1	25	648	25	651	Does this include all forms of property rights or does it give priority to some kind of 'private property'?	Thank you for your comment. Rights-Based and Customary Instruments are now defined in the "Policy instrument" entry of the assessment's glossary: Right-based instruments include human rights, customary norms and traditional knowledge. The unwritten, negotiable and relational nature of customary law is an important determinant for programming, as is the variety in normative beliefs and practices within customary
415	White, Michael	1	25	648	25	651	Strongly agree	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
416	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	25	654	25	654	use of term 'conditioned' by - not clear how this applicable. Would 'affected' or 'mediated' by be more relevant/less ambiguous? Or similar?	Thank you, we changed the wording.
417	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	25	658	25	659	biodiversity can't be underpinned by ILK but conservation/sustainable use of it can be ...some missing words.	Thank you, we changed the wording.
418	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	25	659	25	659	Notes documented cases of wild species uses resulting in biodiversity losses + mention of where gaps are in data and synthesis of existing knowledge around those with impedes understanding of pathways to greater social ecological sustainability of species ...but no refs/examples given ...may benefit from some	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was greatly improved thanks to the multiple internal and external reviews and your point was addressed.
419	Turner, Nancy	1	25	739	25	739	Deur, Douglas, and Nancy J. Turner, eds. 2005. "Keeping It Living": Traditions of Plant Use and Cultivation on the Northwest Coast of North America. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press; Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.	Thank you for the suggested reference, it was included in the chapter.

420	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	1	27	784	27	786	The 2017 IUCN reference should be replaced by the 2019 reference (version 14).	Thank you, the reference has been updated.
421	Turner, Nancy	1	27	787	27	787	Kuhnlein docs of interest? Kuhnlein, Harriet V., Bill Erasmus, Hilary Creed-Kanashiro, Lois Englberger, Chinwe Okeke, Nancy J. Turner, Lindsay Allen, and Lalita Bhattacharjee. 2006. "Indigenous	Thank you for your comment. However we chose not to include this reference, as the point was made elsewhere.
422	Turner, Nancy	1	28	844	28	844	Turner, Nancy J., Mark Plotkin, and Harriet V. Kuhnlein. 2013. "Integrity of Indigenous Food Systems: Global Environmental Challenges." In Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Health: Interventions for Health Promotion and Policy, ed. Harriet V. Is there a reason why it is the SPM cited and not the report itself?	Thank you for your comment. However we chose not to include this reference, as the point was made elsewhere.
423	Bélanger, Julie	1	30	881	30	881		Thank you for your comment. Both ways are correct to reference the assessment.
424	Turner, Nancy	1	13	BOX 1.1	Fourth paragraph, last sentence.		(...veterinary care provided were predictors of shifts away from wildness) an example would be helpful here.	Thank you for your comment. The full section was improved.
425	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	0	General			Does this chapter not need to summarise the scientific evidence that use is one of the drivers of endangerment in species? See <a href="https://www.nature.com/news/biodiversity-the-ravages-of-guns-nets-and-bulldozers-1.20381">https://www.nature.com/news/biodiversity-the-ravages-of-guns-nets-and-bulldozers-1.20381</a> for one example. IPBES global assessment Chapter 2 and 3 has more. And there is some more in here	Thank you for your comment. This was addressed in Chapter 4 on the drivers of (un)sustainable use of wild species.
426	GIRAUDOUX, Patrick	1	0	List of acronyms	0	0	Some acronyms are missing: CF, SUA	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.
427	Adeline Lerambert	General comment					<u>Gap on animal welfare</u> The Global Sustainable Development Report (2019) identifies animal welfare as a missing issue which could jeopardise achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals: "The clear links between human health and well-being and animal welfare is increasingly being	Thank you for your comment. While we recognize the importance of animal welfare, we think that this issue is out of the scope of the present assessment. This has been now clearly specified at the end of section 1.3.1: "Animal welfare and animal protection are key considerations receiving increasing social, ethical and legal preoccupation worldwide (see the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019). While animal welfare concerns all
428	Adeline Lerambert	General comment					<u>Gap on status and protection of wild animals</u> We advocate the need to forefront the consideration of wild animal status and protection alongside that of habitats in policy and delivery across government to safeguard ecosystem services and suggest that this is not adequately addressed in the discussion on ecosystem	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
429	Baljinder Singh	General comment					In a fisheries-related vein, I found very little discussion, in any of the chapters, on salmonids, whether farmed or harvested from the wild. Future versions should include concerns re: the effects, on olfaction in Pacific salmon, of ocean acidification. Elevated concentrations of CO2 in seawater have been found to disrupt olfactory-mediated responses in ocean-phase coho salmon. These fish are absolutely dependent on their olfactory senses to sense predators, to hunt prey, & even to guide them on their migrations from the ocean to their	Thank you for your comment. Though interesting, the effect of ocean acidification is out of the scope of this assessment.
430	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.1.1				Wild species uses are central to identities, cultures, and livelihoods of Indigenous peoples and local communities around the world. In many cases, these uses and the practices associated with them, are essential to the health and wellbeing of humans and wild species. See reports for the first and second ILK Dialogues for examples	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
431	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.1.2				As relatives, Nature and other-than-human beings must be treated with respect and cared for. Reciprocity is fundamental to good relationship between humans and other-than-humans/Nature. Nature takes care of people and people must take care of Nature. The concept of Nature's Contributions to People does not make sense	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
432	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.3.1 & 1.4.1				For IPLC, wild species are widely understood as those animals or plants which are not the possession of human beings and grow and/or reproduce without human intervention. The report for the dialogue workshop has specific examples.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
433	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.3.1 & 1.4.1				For many IPLC, humans and wild species (indeed, all of Nature) are literally relatives. These are intimate, immediate family relationships. Nature and other-than-human beings in Nature are relatives and must be treated with respect and cared for.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.



434	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.3.1 & 1.4.1			Fresh and saltwater life should be acknowledged / referenced throughout the assessment, to avoid a bias towards "lands" and "continents".	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
435	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.3.1 & 1.4.1			In some cases the boundary between wild and domesticated species can be fuzzy. For example, feral domesticates are considered to be wild and some wild species are the crop wild relatives of domesticated species.	Thank you for your comment. We have included a section to discuss the definition of wild species in the second order draft, under section 1.3.1
436	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.3.1 & 1.4.1			In some IPLC communities, the relationship between human and Nature is enacted or reinforced through ceremonies and practices that establish a link between a new baby and a tree or the land. Human / Nature relationships, ceremonies, and practices also include fresh and saltwater environments and these should be	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
437	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.3.1 & 1.4.1			Wild species can be thought of or described as "forest gifts" or "produce of the forest" or "forest products", and similar terms may apply in other environments, including marine and freshwater.	Thank you for your comment.
438	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.4.2			Among IPLC, understandings of wild species as relatives, with whom humans should have a relationship of respect and reciprocity is common across cultures, continents and oceans. Likewise, there are striking commonalities in provisions to ensure and govern good relationships between humans and wild species. These include inter	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
439	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	1	Sec. 1.5			Indigenous peoples and local communities are actively engaged with other assessments and international forums including the Convention on Biodiversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
440	Bélanger, Julie	General comment				Julie Bélanger and Dafydd Pilling are officers at the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of FAO. Their views do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.	We take good note of this disclaimer.
441	Christine ALAUX	General comment				For me nature is sacred. It doesn't have to be used by our developed societies but must be preserved as it is. Our societies have livestock and agriculture or provide for their needs, they do not have to take samples to the wild. Only subsistence hunts of indigenous people living in the forest must be permitted. For others	Thank you for your comment. Hunting is not the only use of wild species and there are other uses that do not involve the death of the harvested organism as gathering chestnuts or bird watching.
442	Germany	1	15		18	For many of the definitions and conceptualizations in this part no references are provided. We encourage the authors to include the necessary references.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and more references were added.
443	Germany	General comment				Adding conclusions under subchapters which wrap up the sections, work out the lessons learned and put content into perspective could improve the overall readability and structure of the assessment.	Thank you for your comment. There is now an executive summary at the beginning of the chapter.
444	Germany	General comment				For all chapters the authors should consider the policy-relevance of the information they are providing in order to ensure that all statements are punchy and to the point.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
445	Germany	General comment				Many of the figures in the assessment appear to be preliminary or could not be properly analysed due to poor resolution. That is why they have not been commented on for this FOD. They will be closely examined during the review of the SOD. It is therefore important to ensure a good quality of the figures in the SOD. Figures should all	Thank you for your comment. We have worked further on the figures and on their referencing in the text during the development of the Second Order Draft, following those guidelines. Note that we do not put too high resolutions for the documents to be downloaded for the external reviews to limit the size of the files and allow the broadest review possible, including for experts with lower internet bandwidth. We apologize for the
446	Germany	General comment				Many sections of the assessment are currently not developed. Only placeholders provide some indications on what to expect from these sections in the SOD. The incompleteness sometimes does not allow for a full understanding of the content or the relevance of certain statements. This holds especially true if crucial sections (e.g. ILK	Thank you for your comment. We developed all sections and filled the placeholders for the second order draft.
447	Germany	General comment				Particularly the focus on the close connection between sustainable use of wildlife and the needs and perspectives of IPLC and ILK is well received.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the assessment's authors.
448	Germany	General comment				Please ensure that all abbreviations and acronyms are spelled out the first time they are used and are provided as a list to this report.	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.

449	Germany	General comment					We believe that the first order draft of this assessment generally has a scientifically sound content. We commend the authors for their efforts. However, this is a first order draft. We therefore hope that our comments will be useful for the further development of this assessment so that in the second order draft scientifically strong and	Thank you for your feedback, and suggestions, they are much appreciated.
450	Germany	General comment					We request the co-chairs of this assessment to ensure that the general comments listed for this assessment are made available to the CLAs and LAs of all chapters. Reason: Cross-referencing between the chapters of the FOD sections by chapter authors should help to (1) avoid repetition; (2) use the same terminology/definitions.	Thank you for your comment. We worked a lot with the experts on reducing overlaps and repetitions across chapters and improving consistency across chapters between the first and second order draft.
451	Guerrero Ortiz, Sol	General comment					Consider a structural analysis, similar to the digital semantic analysis conducted by PhD. Miguel Equihua and PhD. Octavio Pérez-Maqueo for the IPBES Regional Assessment for the Americas and the Global Assessment, to ensure the connection between chapters and the consistency of information with the information included in the SPM.	Thank you for your feedback, and suggestions, they are much appreciated.
452	Hilde Eggermont	General comment					As a whole, it's very comprehensive and should after much more work provide a robust report. At this stage there is huge repetition across chapters, which is going to need much editing across the whole report, which means careful reading at later stages as well to ensure issues raised above have been addressed. It still has the	Thank you for the encouraging comment. We worked a lot on reducing overlaps and repetitions across chapters and improving consistency across chapters between the first and second order draft.
453	Jungwittanaporn, Megan	General comment					Throughout the report the term "sustainable use" versus general "use" seems to be inconsistent. Sometimes it sounds like the report should be using "use" instead of "sustainable use", especially when talking about activities that are not sustainable. Sustainability should include the ability of the species population to maintain ecosystem	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
454	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	14				A clearer sub-heading system is needed to differentiate discussions between components of wild species, practices and contexts ...difficult to follow. Section 1.3.2	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
455	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	15				Figure 1.2 Needs to include 'trade' and 'commercial' in the uses. Seems odd to leave out this major use of wild species such as fish and trees (and also some wildlife)	We appreciate the reviewer's suggestion but believe that maintaining analytical distinction between the material uses of wild species or products derived from them and the economic context or modality in which that use occurs is essential to analytical clarity. We will add text to clarify this distinction.
456	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	1	19		19		Fig. 1.3 Not clear why boxes 1, 2, 3 are presented in a different way to each other, and in box 4 (re chp 5) what the grey arrow represents? Chapter 6 (box 5) doesn't illustrate how the content of the chapter relates to the existing framework ... should it?	Thank you for your comment. The figure was heavily modified.
457	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	General comment					Summary of comments: We have aimed to provide constructive critique, but are time limited from providing extensive re-workings or text and/or literature review that is are needed in many of the sections.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
458	Martin Jean-Louis	1	2		4		Note that page number of what should be 3 is 24 in document	Thank you for your comment. This was fixed in the second order draft.
459	Meera Anna Oommen	General comment					a number of references are to other previous assessments and are hence a step removed from the primary reference. This is problematic because we have to take it at face value, assuming that the regional assessments have got it right. Why not give original references for some of these statements?	Thank you for your comment. We references the assessment as the analyses of multiple references.
460	Meera Anna Oommen	General comment					it really helps to have fewer acronyms within the chapters. It is really confusing to keep track of them	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.
461	Molnár, Zsolt	General comment					Congratulation, IPLC/ILK issues are well on board. Please keep an eye to include not only conceptualisations of Indigenous Peoples but also of local communities. During the preparation of the Global Assessment we started to build a database on indicators of nature developed and used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	Thank you for the positive feedback.
462	Molnár, Zsolt	General comment					The IPLC-relevant and ILK content of this FOD is far richer, and far more complex than in the previous assessments. Congratulations. Focused case studies (coming both from white and grey literature and consultations) are very useful along with the synthetic summaries and messages based on global/regional reviews of	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the assessment's authors.
463	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	General comment					References to CITES Resolutions and Decisions need updating following CITES CoP18 in August 2019.	Thank you for the suggestion.

464	Plunkett, Wayne	General comment					I am working with indigenous peoples in North America to establish greater appreciation for their ancestral homelands, ecosystems and traditional or cultural practices that rely on the health and protection of the environment and the wild species. I am also working with <del>technology that could help protect against poaching of endangered</del>	We appreciate Mr. Plunkett's offer of assistance and would be grateful for one or more references, as well as contact information.
465	Sintayehu Leshe	General comment					This policy assessment document should include, besides uses of wild species, their conservation and preservation mechanisms, distribution patterns, future trends, exchange policies, exploration and research options. It should also provide ways to link their <del>sustainable uses, conservation, preservation, and other diverse</del>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
466	Stiles, Daniel	General comment					I have run out of time and regrettably have to turn to other work I have to get done. I would recommend that the scope of this assessment be narrowed to focus more on SU of wild species itself and those factors relevant to it, rather than drifting off into <del>considerations of climate change, ecosystems, biodiversity, etc. in</del>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
467	Teferi, Taye	General comment					1) Because the document has too many gaps and not fully developed, this affected the flow of the document, making the reviewing process all the more challenging. While some sections do have 'placeholders', there are many more that were simply headings and <del>nothing more!</del>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
468	Teferi, Taye	General comment					2) While the main concern of this chapter is policy options for sustainable use, some sections dwell too much on conservation and management processes and options. While there is clear complementarity between the two, the document would be more <del>useful if fully focussed on policy options affecting biodiversity use</del>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
469	Teferi, Taye	General comment					3) The value of the chapter would be enhanced if the authors would add a 'Recommendation' section after the 'Key Findings' section.	Thanks for this comment. The assessment report is mandated to provide policy-relevant information, not policy recommendations, so we would not be able to make the recommendation suggested. The Summary for policymakers will provide such policy-relevant information.
470	Teferi, Taye	General comment					4) Illustrative case studies presented in the document are too few when it comes to Africa, and yet wildlife use in its various forms (viewing, hunting, ranching etc) is most developed in Africa. The chapter would be richer if the authors picked more cases and <del>examples from across Africa</del>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
471	Teferi, Taye	General comment					5) Finally, artisanal fisheries, which is an important community activity by coastal communities as well as those that live around large water bodies, does not seem to have been given adequate treatment.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
472	Germany	General comment					Please ensure that for the SOD all statements will be provided with at least one reference.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and more references were added.
473	Zisenis, Marcus	General comment					The draft report is generally well structured and has partly many analytical rather than descriptive parts for conclusions.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the assessment's authors. The key findings of each chapter are expected to be less descriptive in the second order draft, after completion of the literature review.
474	Germany	General comment					We are aware that the highly formalized review process does not allow for in-depth comments on structure and the general content of the report as these elements evolved from the scoping process beforehand. Nonetheless, if we felt there was room for improvements <del>with regard to these points, indications were included in this</del>	Thank you for your feedback, it is much appreciated.
475	Stiles, Daniel	2	5	160	5	163	I am very sceptical that SU can be conceptualized at global or national scales. In my experience case examples are always at the local scale in prescribed geographical/community areas applied to defined species. I'll wait and see what follows below that might <del>indicate otherwise</del>	Thank you for your comment. This was addressed in Chapter 2 on the conceptualisation of sustainable use of wild species.
476	Serge Michel Garcia	2	30	690	30	700	Indigenous people are noted only on non-decolonized countries North and South American Australia, New Zealand and various territories). They are not mentioned as their is only one type of citizens. They are not mentioned in many Latin American countries <del>who refuse to recognize the existence of two types of citizens and</del>	Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised after the first and second external reviews and we feel that your point was addressed.
477	Doering, Ralf	2	31	756	32	766	I am not sure what 'non-anthropogenic value' means - I assume intrinsic values. The problem is that only humans value and, therefore, also intrinsic values are values we attach to species etc.	Thank you for your comment. This was deleted. You can also refer to the assessment on the different values of nature.
478	Serge Michel Garcia	2	31	757	31	757	This line seems to be a contradiction in that "sustainable use" refers to "use" by humans (there is no reference to sustainable use by, say, Whales). So how can "sustainable use" not be anthropocentric by essence when it is needed and conceived by humans for humans. <del>But, and perhaps this is the sense of the sentence, "sustainable use"</del>	Thank you for your comment. This was deleted.

479	Madhav Karki	2	32	797	32	803	NCP is being introduced without a elaborating what they are as this chapter might need to say something about its conceptual evolution and how it contrasts and compares with ES and also a summary of debate between NCP and ES community	Thank you for your comment. This assessment is aligned with IPBES conceptual framework.
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