

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 experts of the chapter
1	Baljinder Singh	2	0	0	0	0	I could not find any mention, in any of the chapters, of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in deer & elk, which are commonly hunted in North America for food. In Chapter 2, page 33, lines 814-825, section 2.3.1, the authors indicate that the examples from types of use would be concentrated on fishing, logging & gathering. Future versions will likely include more examples of hunting, & also another framework in the Precautionary Principle approach and the ecosystem approach will be described in ch. 1.1.1 (as stated in line 333) there is too little about their integration into and implications for sustainable use of wild species in the FOD, and little to suggest that this will be amended in subsequent drafts. The Precautionary Principle has been integrated in a number of places, more in the context of biodiversity and conservation of biodiversity and the environment.	Thank you for your comment. The assessment as a whole has increased coverage of disease and disease transmission from animals to humans. However, challenges game ranching is out of scope for the assessment.
2	Gislason Henrik	2	0	0	0	0	Language and culture are intertwined. In the broadest sense, language is the symbolic representation of a people, since it comprises their historical and cultural backgrounds, as well as their approach to life and their ways of living and thinking (Jiang, 2000).	Thank you for your comment. Chapter on on the principles of sustainable use, and two following sections on their uptake in Global and regional agreements, and in the NBSAPS.
3	Guerrero Ortiz, Sol	2	0	0	0	0	Repeating comments made about chapter 1, in case these comments get separated, it is a 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. Would it not be productive in chapter 2 to also consider how 'wild species' are conceptualised in the relevant international assessments and cross-scale instruments?	Thank you for your comment. There are now three different sections specifically addressing IPLC and sustainable use.
4	Head, Lesley	2	0	0	0	0	Ch.2 does not use the concepts of extractive/non extractive use that are presented in Ch.1, though Ch.2 aims to address the conceptualization of sustainable use. Is this distinction not useful for the analysis?	Thank you for your comment. This was considered out of scope for the assessment. Chapter 1 addresses these issues of definition relative to the scope of the assessment and Chapter 2 then works within that scope. Some of the evolution of the conceptualization of "wild" is touched on the sections of literature review, but only
5	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	2	0	0	0	0	This chapter provides the framework and conceptualization - there are still several pieces of missing information as pointed out by the authors like Table 2.4 - but in general the Ch. is superficial and rather weak with lacking key paradigms in relation to the sustainable use of wild species. There is a lack of robust well supported statements based on updated references and case studies issued from that would be used to clarify whether there is a distinction between "maximum sustainable yield" (which was used in the forestry context and is still used in fisheries) and "sustainable use". It seems to me that there is.	Thank you for your comment. The extractive/non extractive use distinction is addressed in multiple places in Chapter, but largely in the context of Viewing when contrasted with other Practices. Practices like catch-and-release fishing are now mentioned, but the treatment of "sustainable use" remains focused on extractive uses.
6	Luque, Sandra	2	0	0	0	0	Overall comment: where information is presented/analysed concerning private standards, such as MSC, FSC, FairWild, PEFC it may be recommended at later stages to specifically target the organizations managing the frameworks to comment, to ensure the correct representation of information in the report.	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 2 has more than doubled in length, and all literature reviews are now much more complete. The treatment of Policies at each scale relative to Principles of sustainable use is all new and quantitative rigorous.
7	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	0	0	0	0	I don't see any discussion of the major world views/biogeographies, but I understand that this will be done in the next draft.	Thank you for your comment. The literature review sections for fishing, timber harvesting and hunting all discuss the concept of "maximum sustainable yield" or its cognated, and how these concepts have evolved from the middle of the 20th Century to the present.
8	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	0	0	0	0	This chapter is exceptionally well-written and contrasts with chapter 1 that would benefit from re-writing in the style of this chapter	Thank you for your comment. A useful comment and in the review process each international organization specifically included in these analyses will be added to the list of External reviewers so they have a chance to review and comments.
9	Williams, John	2	0	0	0	0	Chapter 2 is innovative and interesting, because it includes the results and discussion of new research instead of describing already known knowledge.	The reviewer is thanked for this comment. No revision required, and we hope we have maintained our standard in the much expanded Second OrderDraft
10	Zisenis, Marcus	2	0	0	0	0	My key major comment is that despite the title of the chapter, there is no real exploration of the actual concept(s) of SU, highlighting different conceptions in detail, what has led to and shaped these conceptions, their key elements, and the important differences between them, and including a proper discussion of incentives, governance, property rights regimes, SU as a process rather than a state.	The reviewer is thanked for this comment. No revision required, and we hope we have maintained our standard in the much expanded Second OrderDraft
11	Cooney, Rosie	2	0	0	0	0	Relation, I have found further concerns about the approach of this chapter and particularly the focus on NBSAP reporting as a means to assess national conceptions of and practice in relation to sustainable use. Instead, the chapter embarks on an empirical investigation of the national application of policy concepts. The chapter is both too limited in its rather inadequate exploration of the key issues and too broad in its scope.	Thank you for your comment. The greatly expanded literature review sections, and sections on the Principles of sustainable use and how those Principles are captured in policies at global and regional levels may partially address some concerns of the reviewer. However the Chapter authors disagree that the NBSAPs are an inappropriate
12	Cooney, Rosie	2	0	0	0	0	While an overall very positive about the development of this chapter, it does have a couple of concerns. The most important limitation of chapter is that it is largely restricted to documenting similarities and differences between frameworks/principles/indicators without spelling out the ambition of a synthesis that would allow navigating this complex policy landscape. There are so many issues in the framing of the chapter that it does not focus on the conceptualization of "sustainable use of wild species". It seems to me that is slightly misleading as the chapter is really about conceptualization of "sustainable use" and does not engage with question what counts as "wild" or "species". The latter questions have generated complex debates themselves (e.g. the idea of wilderness or the implications of phylogenetic species concepts for conservation policy) but are not	Thank you for your comment. The greatly expanded literature review sections, and sections on the Principles of sustainable use and how those Principles are captured in policies at global and regional levels may partially address some concerns of the reviewer. However the Chapter authors disagree that the NBSAPs are an inappropriate
13	Ludwig, David	2	0	0	0	0	Another issue is the framing of the chapter that focuses on the conceptualization of "sustainable use of wild species". It seems to me that is slightly misleading as the chapter is really about conceptualization of "sustainable use" and does not engage with question what counts as "wild" or "species". The latter questions have generated complex debates themselves (e.g. the idea of wilderness or the implications of phylogenetic species concepts for conservation policy) but are not	Thank you for your comment. There is now a full section after the Principles and Policies section that tries to build this requested synthesis, as well as a full section on Indicators and how they do and don't cover the land/sea-scapes of the synthesis.
14	Ludwig, David	2	0	0	0	0	Another issue is the framing of the chapter that focuses on the conceptualization of "sustainable use of wild species". It seems to me that is slightly misleading as the chapter is really about conceptualization of "sustainable use" and does not engage with question what counts as "wild" or "species". The latter questions have generated complex debates themselves (e.g. the idea of wilderness or the implications of phylogenetic species concepts for conservation policy) but are not	Thank you for your comment. This was considered out of scope for the assessment. Chapter 1 addresses these issues of definition relative to the scope of the assessment and Chapter 2 then works within that scope. Some of the evolution of the conceptualization of "wild" is touched on the sections of literature review, but only

15	Luque, Sandra	2	0	0	0	0	0	Despite the importance of the CBD guidelines from ADDIS ABABA -- does not make sense to reproduce these guidelines in this chapter --> the present chapter should discuss, confront these guidelines but the way they are presented in the 14 pages in this chapter is redundant and not useful	Thank you for your comment. The chapters has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
16	Oldfield, Thomasina	2	0	0	0	0	0	There are large sections that haven't been drafted with holding paragraphs, which makes it very difficult to review this chapter. It is also rather dull.	Thank you for your comment. The Chapter has now more than doubled in size and much more in content. We hope it is no longer dull, and the coverage is adequately complete, given the capacity of these assessments.
17	Stiles, Daniel	2	0	0	0	0	0	General comment - for many of the topics under discussion in this and other chapters, IUCN SULi is a good source of information https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/our-work/sustainable-use-and-livelihoods	The reviewer is thanked for the comment. The IUCN products are used widely though the whole assessment, and the IUCN high level policy documents on Sustainable Use are now one explicitly included in the analysis of global policy frameworks regarding sustainable use.
18	Stiles, Daniel	2	0	0	0	0	0	General comment - for many of the topics under discussion in this and other chapters, IUCN SULi is a good source of information https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/our-work/sustainable-use-and-livelihoods	The reviewer is thanked for the comment. The IUCN products are used widely though the whole assessment, and the IUCN high level policy documents on Sustainable Use are now one explicitly included in the analysis of global policy frameworks regarding sustainable use.
19	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	The FOD of chapter 2, is very organized and meets the proposed objective. The structure of the chapter is clear and consistent. The chapter needs to add citations of published works, there are many statements that should have its reference.	The reviewer is thanked for the comment. An extensive amount of additional material is now included in the chapter and the numbers of papers cited or included in the review searches now numbers in the hundreds.
20	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	It is interesting how from the beginning contrasts the ideal idea of sustainability with the reality of the lack of standards that enforce it.	Thank you for the comment. No revision to the chapter seems required.
21	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	In the text concepts such as "uses of nature" are used and it should be interesting to see how it relates to concepts already in use in IPBES CF as NCP. This chapter needs a glossary on concepts as nature, wild, sustainable. For example, it is determined that "for the present analyze " Nature "and" Nature's Contributions to People "are represented by wild species in use and use of wild species respectively". Technology, which is part of anthropogenic aspects in the original framework.	Thank you for the comment. There is to be glossary for the entire assessment and all Chapters are to be consistent with that glossary. Many phrases of the nature this comment points to have been revised in the SOD to take advantage of a much-expanded Glossary.
22	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	The "eight policy-relevant questions" are clearly defined and perhaps a bit skewed towards the issue of donors and resources.	Thank you for the comment. The entire Executive Summary has been updated and revised, so these eight questions no longer dominate the Exec.Summ. For the FOD they reasonably captured the parts of the Chapter that were completed at the time. With now much more content in the Chapter, the other important perspectives
23	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	I think it is very interesting that the authors intend to deepen the concept of sustainable use in different cultures and in aspects of the religions and philosophies of Shintoism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam. It is positively noted that a broad representation of IPLC perspectives from the seven geocultural regions, from different landscapes and livelihood strategies (hunter-gatherers, etc.) is included in the assessment. It is noteworthy that the role of science-policy interface for integration of scientific and traditional knowledge systems into policy and decision making was incorporated for the next version and that it is considered a topic of importance to develop. Is frequent that scientists are ignored or invisible when there is business with wildlife. It is also interesting to point out the existence of diversity in the views from the academy and from philosophical positions regarding conservation such as the	Thank you for the comment. The authors have tried to carry through with the intent to make sure the diversity of perspectives on the conceptualization of sustainable use are now more fully represented throughout the chapter (and the assessment).
24	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	It is considered a topic of importance to develop. Is frequent that scientists are ignored or invisible when there is business with wildlife. It is also interesting to point out the existence of diversity in the views from the academy and from philosophical positions regarding conservation such as the	Thank you for the comment. The authors have tried to carry through with the intent to make sure the diversity of perspectives on the conceptualization of sustainable use are now more fully represented throughout the chapter (and the assessment).
25	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	The revision of the NBSAPs is very interesting, and a list of the countries that are analyzed should be made and, above all, seek an equitable representativeness of the areas of the world.	Thank you for the comment. In the SOD the list of countries used in the NBSAP analysis is included as an annex. In addition coverage was expanded and balanced to cover 20% of the countries in each of the IPBES regions. The selection of countries within each region was not fully random, as there were constraints of language that
26	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	To be taken into account, the emergence between environmental education (general and biodiversity conservation) and education for sustainability (which includes the recognition of other ILK knowledge to sustain its maintenance) is very appropriate. It would be interesting for the study of IPLC sustainable use standards to consult with publications in other languages and gray literature. Has it been determined the methodology with which this bibliography will be analyzed?	Thank you for the comment. The ILK section includes grey literature
27	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	Conditions necessary for sustainable use of wild resources are well explained. It would be necessary to question whether invasive species can be used as sustainable resources and therefore their presence, although it can be risky for endogenous biodiversity, but positive as a subject of sustainable use. Example European hares in Latin America, food source for many people.	Thank you for the comment. The authors agree that the question of sustainable use of species that were introduced or invasive is interesting and important. However, it is more fully treated in later Chapters of the assessment. Invasive species are mentioned briefly
28	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	It would be very interesting to incorporate the concept of non-lethal harvest in the case of South American camelids, such as vicuñas, wild animals that are captured and sheared and re-released to nature (see Vila papers), in an ILK-Scientific dialogue context.	Thank you for the comment. The issue of non-lethal harvest of wild species of the nature raised by the reviewer are treated in depth in Chapter 1 of this assessment. Chapter 2 is consistent with the framework in Chapter 1 for treating such uses, but does not cover a second time the rationale for allocation of such uses among the
29	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	I agree in the design of the table in point 2, and I also agree with the authors of the need to have elements of subsequent chapters to be able to fill it accurately and maintain the internal coherence of the assessment.	Thank you for the comment. No revision in the Chapter seems necessary.
30	VILA, Bibi	2	0	0	0	0	0	The Aichi targets were analyzed in depth in the GA, so this assessment should refer to the previous one and only provide non-repetitive issues, citing what has already been done in the GA.	Thank you for the comment. Some important aspects of how the conceptualization of sustainable is acknowledged by jurisdictions is well represented by the language of some of the Aichi Biodiversity targets. In those cases there is still a prominent presence of some targets in Chapter 2. However, the targets themselves are not

31	Fisher, Judith	2	0	0	0	0	is everyone happy with modifying the Conceptual framework???	Thank you for the comment. The Chapter does not specifically propose modifying the IPBES Conceptual Framework. Rather it tries to objectively explore the degree of consistency between the Conceptual framework and some of the conceptualizations of
32	Fisher, Judith	2	0	0	0	0	I am unsure if keeping analyses to just the NBSAP may mean a lot of other very important information may be missed???	Thank you for the comment. The analysis at the NBSAP level was complemented by analyses at the regional and global scale. The authors agree that a detailed analysis of all of a country's policies related to sustainable use would give a deeper insight in to that
33	Meera Anna Oommen	2	0	0	0	0	Can't help but notice that there are endless levels of subsections (e.g. 2.2.1.1.3.2.1 !!!) in Chapter 2. I have never seen anything like this. Most journal styles for instance don't allow more than three because it can get cognitively problematic. Surely a better structure can be adopted for this document so that readers can keep track of the organisation of the content more easily.	Thank you for the comment. IPBES guidance of no more than three levels of nesting of sections was followed consistently.
34	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	0	Authors			Frederic Perron-Welch (Canada) [<i>incorrect country</i>]	Thank you for the comment. This was corrected.
35	Turner, Nancy	2	0	Index	0		I had a hard time following the section numbering, and rationale; I would write these acronyms out, especially here (index), if people are scanning the contents and not familiar with the various abbreviations	Thank you for your comment. The chapters has greatly improved in its final verion, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
36	Rossberg, Axel G.	2	1	1	61	1161	Here are these comments in a more readable form: https://drive.google.com/medir/1g04nR-GCtVtEQSyOFo03i59NDMSpGG/view?usp=sharing There may be opportunities to strengthen Chapter 2 by approaching it a different way.	Thank you for your comment. The greatly expanded Chapter does address many of the points raised. The literature search now includes many more sources than the FOD, and there is an entire section on Indicators, including a full subsection on simply the choice of indicators. These sections include the work of the reviewer
37	Fisher, Judith	2	1	1	4	153	I do not see a mention of CITES through this which is quite critical to this Assessment	Thank you for your comment. References to CITES were added.
38	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	1	3	1	7	The sentence is a bit long. It might be splitted in two to make it clearer. For instance, the concept appears widely in policies and management practices for regulating essentially all uses humankind makes of Nature. <u>It is also present in</u> policies and programs for improving human well-being through pathways using biodiversity directly, or impacting biodiversity as consequences of development strategies and programs using land, water and other natural resources.	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised consistent with the suggestion of the reviewer, and now does read more simply.
39	Head, Lesley	2	1	3			The chapter focuses on the conceptualization of 'sustainable use', not the 'sustainable use of wild species'.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter always did look specifically at the sustainable use of wild species, but the FOD did not highlight the "of wild species" strongly. This has been strengthened in the SOD, both in the opening section and other
40	Madhav Karki	2	1	3	7	5	I disagree with the term "regulating all uses..." ; which connotes putting legal restrictions which has failed; when you ban a species, the 'overground' trade goes 'underground'	Thank you for your comment. The role of trade in sustainable use is dealt with depth in later chapters of the assessment. Chapter 2 is not prescriptive about the usefulness (or not) of any specific tools with regards to promoting or impeding sustainability. Rather it talks about how different aspects of sustainable use may be
41	Madhav Karki	2	1	4	1	12	I am looking for the word 'incentivising' through enabling legal framework such as communal ownership; collective action and care and share principles wherein equity, justice and fairness are the basic tenets of the SU of WS.	Thank you for your comment. The word "incentive" and its cognates now occurs 35 times in Chapter 2, including in the contexts suggested by the reviewer.
42	Turner, Nancy	2	1	5	1	5	I like the idea of capitalizing Nature, but it wasn't capitalized in the first chapter or perhaps elsewhere?	Thank you for your comment. This is a formattig matter that the IPBES Secretariat will decide for the whole assessment.
43	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	1	7	1	13	This sentence is also very long. I suggest splitting it to make a more clear statement. For instance: Differences in how "sustainable use" may be conceptualized in these diverse applications of the term could lead to misunderstandings of policy agreements, incompatibilities and inconsistencies in programs, and slow progress towards goals for biodiversity conservation and economic and social well-being. On the other hand, similarities in conceptualization can support synergies in policies and	Thank you for your comment. That paragph has been edited substantially and now should be mch more readable.
44	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	1	19	1	19	"and from"	Thank you for your comment. Typo has been corrected.
45	Cooney, Rosie	2	1	20	1	20	"local" should be added to the list of governance bodies - these are major governance stakeholders and entities in the context of SU, and this term does not overlap neatly with IPLCs	Thank you for your comment. The local level of governance is now acknowledged in many places throughout Chapter 2. It may appear that, aside from within an IPLC context, the Chapter did not hae consist the role of this scale of governance in determining how sustainable use can be conceptualized. However, the "LC" is "IPLC"
46	Turner, Nancy	2	1	21	1	24	This sentence needs to be broken down into two or three; it's very confusion!	Thank you for your comment. Substantial editing to this section of the Chapter should have addressed this comment sufficiently.

47	Gislason Henrik	2	1	24	1	24	The word 'trialed' is exaggerating the state of the FOD in the sense that Tables 2.1.d and 2.1.e await the input from Chapters 4 & 6, so 'examined' seems perhaps more precise.	Thank you for your comment. Text was changed consistent with this suggestion.
48	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	1	27	1	27	I'm not sure about what "incomplete information" means in this context.	Thank you for your comment. The information was augmented sufficiently that the phrase "incomplete information" is no longer used (or necessary).
49	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	1	29	1	29	The same doubt arise from "incomplete findings"	Thank you for your comment. The information was augmented sufficiently that the phrase "incomplete information" is no longer used (or necessary).
50	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	1	30	1	31	I have some small suggestions for this question: How is sustainable use conceptualized in international <u>agreements, standards and certifications</u> for sustainable <u>use</u> of wild species?	Thank you for your comment. Text changed as suggested by the reviewer.
51	Germany	2	1	30	1	37	Clarification required: Why is Q1 of particular importance to religious non-governmental organizations (RNGOs)? It is unclear why this group is specifically mentioned in this context.	Thank you for your comment. RNGOs are REGIONAL NGOs, not "religious" NGOs. The acronym no longer is used in the Chapter.
52	Turner, Nancy	2	1	30	1	30	Do you want to capitalize Sustainable Use to capitalize Use e questions?	Thank you for your comment. They are not capitalized and the whole assessment will be edited.
53	Gupta, Himangana	2	1	31	1	31	Insert 'use' or 'utilization' between 'sustainable' and 'of'	Thank you for your comment. The correction has been included in the revision.
54	López-Castro, Melania	2	1	31	1	31	The question is missing the word use or should it say the sustainability of wild species?	Thank you for your comment. The correction has been included in the revision.
55	López-Castro, Melania	2	1	31	2	50	An example of such conflict should be mentioned to make this statement clearer.	Thank you for your comment. The reference to "conflict" has been removed here.
56	Stiles, Daniel	2	1	31	1	31	"...sustainable of wild species?" Add the word 'use'	Thank you for your comment. The correction has been included in the revision.
57	Stiles, Daniel	2	1	31	1	31	"...sustainable of wild species?" Add the word 'use'	Thank you for your comment. The correction has been included in the revision.
58	Turner, Nancy	2	1	31	1	31	This sentence is quite complex. I took a stab and simplifying it; I hope I didn't distort the intent.	Thank you for your comment. The paragraph as a whole has been edited substantially and sentence structure simplified.
59	Serge Michel Garcia	2	1	31	1	31	Insert "use" after "sustainable"	Thank you for your comment. The correction has been included in the revision.
60	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	1	33	1	33	business interests, for religious non-governmental organizations(RNGOs), Also, why only religious NGOs and not a broader category of NGOs, such as environmental NGOs?	Thank you for your comment. RNGOs are REGIONAL NGOs, not "religious" NGOs. The acronym no longer is used in the Chapter.
61	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	1	34	1	34	responsible uses of Nature and ensuring its protection	Thank you for your comment.. Sentence revised to capture the intent of the comment, although the exact wording proposed was not used, because "ensuring" is too strong.
62	Serge Michel Garcia	2	1	36	1	37	I assume that religious NGOs have also fundamental statements in their basic books (e.g. the Bible or Coran) but these are not considered here.	Thank you for your comment.. RNGOs are REGIONAL NGOs, not "religious" NGOs. The acronym no longer is used in the Chapter.

63	Madhav Karki	2	2	38	2	45	It is overly based on AA principles and need to moderate this after a more comprehensive review of other practical principles; need to point out regional and geographic variation	Thank you for your comment. There is an entire section on Principles now, and many sources, in addition to the AA Principles, were brought in. The Principles used in all the global and regional policy analyses go well beyond the AA Principles now.
64	White, Michael	2	2	43	2	43	What does 'improving' mean?	Thank you for your comment. There are many ways that an activity can be altered in ways that make the outcomes more consistent with the goals or objectives (often unstated) by the body making the changes. The term is used here in a very coarse sense of "things
65	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	2	45	2	45	development (a.k.a. benefit sharing)	Thank you for your comment. It is used in the broad context of such high level concepts in the "sustainable development Goals". Benefit sharing can certainly be a part of "development", but it is neither a necessary nor sufficient condition of sustainability. The
66	White, Michael	2	2	45	2	45	What does 'development' mean?	Thank you for your comment. It is used in the broad context of such high level concepts in the "sustainable development Goals". Benefit sharing can certainly be a part of "development", but it is neither a necessary nor sufficient condition of sustainability. The
67	Cooney, Rosie	2	2	48	2	48	it would be helpful to include some recognition here that some principles may be only be relevant in certain contexts of use (e.g. specific taxa or types of uses), due to particularities of that context, whereas others are intrinsic in the context of use. This reads as if it is rather implying every principle used in every context is likely to be applicable across all, and its not clear to me that that is necessary.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter is for judgement on whether every Principle should be or should not be applicable in every case. Nevertheless because all the Principles are taken from Agreements or other sources that have global consensus, unless the
68	Serge Michel Garcia	2	2	51	2	69	As sustainable use is a sectoral principle/constraint, there must also be sectoral sources of "sustainable use" principles and norms. For example, the FAO Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries which translate UNCLOS Principles and the CBD Malawi Principles for application in sustainable use of fishery resources.	Thank you for your comment. There is for a subsection in chapter 2 looking at sectoral guidance on sustainable use for each sector. It does not start from scratch /building Principles from the ground up for each sector. However it looks directly at the degree to which each
69	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	2	54	2	54	revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	Thank you for your comment. Not sure what changes are requested. All typos corrected, if that is the concern.
70	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	2	57	2	57	Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	Thank you for your comment. Not sure what changes are requested. All typos corrected, if that is the concern.
71	Zhiyuan Hou	2	2	57	2	57	There should be explain what is "Addis Ababa Principles '	Thank you for your comment. The resources of all the candidate Principles are now explained more fully in a methods section.
72	Madhav Karki	2	2	59	2	63	it is difficult to find ILPC relevance explicitly, you need to look for implicit reference and relevance; the proxy terms are community managed, participatory management etc.	Thank you for your comment. There is now a full subsection on Principles relative to IPLC perspectives on Sustainable Use.
73	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	2	65	2	66	Unclear what this means: "why uptake of Principles related to special acknowledge of IPLC roles and requirements"	Thank you for your comment. Sentence revised substantially to remove the unclear reference.
74	Turner, Nancy	2	2	69	4	125	[Example?]	Thank you for your comment. Text is now developed more fully for all the cases. We hope adequate examples are included without falling into anecdotalism.
75	Cooney, Rosie	2	2	70	3	83	it would be helpful to make clear somewhere early in and how the chapter is addressing conceptualisations and understandings of SU by local communities that are not traditional communities and/or not in developing countries. For instance, there is a huge amount of local use of wild species in Europe and North America, by non-indigenous people - is this captured within the terminology of IPLCs, which is usually used in the CBD and elsewhere is a much more restrictive	Thank you for your comment. Neither time nor capacity allowed this level of differentiation among different types of local communities. However, as is made clear in Chapter 1, "local communities" in this assessment includes non-indigenous communities. When
76	Serge Michel Garcia	2	2	74	2	74	"reviews of indigenous and local worldviews". There are certainly also <u>sectoral</u> worldviews	Thank you for your comment. A great deal of attention is given to sector-specific conceptualizations at the various scales. What might be surprising is how similar these perspectives are across sectors, when examined in the context of Principles and higher level policies, and how different the sectors were thought by some to be.
77	White, Michael	2	3	77	3	81	Using Cook Islands as an example: Rarotonga is the country's only cash-economy; Outer Islands are mainly subsistence with peripheral cash needs. Central government's understanding is seen through the lens of finance; subsistence reality requires the environment to be paramount.	Thank you for your comment. There are now entire sections on IPLC perspectives and experiences on every major aspect of the Chapter. These sections should address the types of concerns behind this and related comments.
78	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	3	79	3	80	"laws, regulations, policies, treaties and international instruments"	Thank you for your comment. Sentence largely revised to be consistent with comment. However the chapter did not review treaties at treaties. Therefore what part of the suggestion was not taken in the text.

79	M.S. Suneetha	2	3	82	3	82	some examples from ISI case studies might be useful here	Thank you for your comment. Not sure what ISI is in this context. Some illustrations are given for all major points,
80	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	3	89	3	89	"particularly for environmental non-governmental organizations."	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
81	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	3	92	3	92	"sustainable use" is conceptualized.	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
82	Cooney, Rosie	2	3	97	3	107	This appears a very narrow question compared to the remit of the chapter and other questions. The wording precludes exploration of the conceptualisation of how active use of sustainable use-based conservation strategies can contribute to achieving the SDGs, which is a question as important as the one asked here. I suggest a broader framing would allow a more useful array of insights to be drawn here, such as "How are conceptualizations of SU and its role in conserving and restoring..."	Thank you for your comment. This suggestion is now addressed in Ch1.
83	Turner, Nancy	2	3	101	3	101	This is a little confusing to me	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
84	Luque, Sandra	2	3	108	3	109	good policy needs to be based on good science -- Populations studies are needed to deal with Wild species planning and decisions -- you need here more than just a set of indicators	Thank you for your comment. Good policy needs to be based on all sorts of things, and good science often can be one of them. Both Chapter 2 to some extent, but particularly Chapters 3-5 are where the foundations of good policies are actually investigated rather than just asserted. Chapter 2 is not intended to do an analysis of how...
85	Stiles, Daniel	2	3	108	4	125	The IUCN's policy statement is relevant here https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/policy_en.pdf	Thank you for your comment. The IUCN is now included as one of the Global NGOs in the section that analyses the content of Global Policies, so it is fully taken up now.
86	Stiles, Daniel	2	3	108	4	125	The IUCN's policy statement is relevant here https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/policy_en.pdf	Thank you for your comment. Same comment as above - and same response.
87	Turner, Nancy	2	3	109	4	115	This sentence is hard to follow; maybe break it up a bit?	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
88	Madhav Karki	2	3	109	4	115	I thought the primary audience of this assessment is the Platform members or member countries of the IPBES; I find mention of IGOs at several places, IGOs work for Govt. and all SU practices have to be customised or tailored according to national situation; so I request for proper understanding and articulation of the audience.	Thank you for your comment. The national policy levels were looked at thoroughly and representatively. However, very many national policies are guided by international agreements, international sectoral bodies (such as the FAO in Timber Harvesting and Fisheries) and regional bodies, that they are included in the Chapter as well. It is...
89	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	3	113	3	113	"and would be of special importance"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
90	Madhav Karki	2	4	115	4	116	these does not make sense; which assessment are we talking about; The primary users of this report should be the agencies helping the concerned Govt. to prepare National Report on progress in NBSAP.	Thank you for your comment. The use of the assessment cited by the reviewer is an important one, but far from the only target audience for the assessment. Moreover as noted in an earlier comment to the same reviewer, many national policies and actions are guided by international agreements, international sectoral bodies (such as the FAO in Timber Harvesting and Fisheries) and regional bodies, that they are included in the Chapter as well. It is...
91	Luque, Sandra	2	4	122	4	125	This paragraph has no meaning to deal with wild species	Thank you for your comment. The reviewer may consider that paragraph is not specifically about wildspecies, but the paragraph does help place the work of the Chapter - and the assessment - in the full context of how sustainable use of wild species is conceptualized, and thus does contribute to the material being presented.
92	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	4	123	4	123	"and in cases"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
93	Turner, Nancy	2	4	125	7	253	you need to be careful that you are not making the assumption that these views of sustainability are uniform or overarching]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter goes to great lengths to avoid being prescriptive in any text. Similarly it does not generalize beyond what the evidence says about breadth of uptake. The principles are to some degree overarching, but in the sense that...
94	Cooney, Rosie	2	4	126	4	121	Focusing on CBD reports here seems quite inadequate - CITES authorities at national level would surely have far more to do with practical SU than CBD national authorities, plus fisheries, forestry authorities. SU of wild species is quite poorly represented within the Aichi targets so there is no guarantee these reports will adequately capture national experience with SU. I strongly suggest this question is answered through looking at a much broader array of sources of information, including...	Thank you for your comment. At the national scale the NBSAPs consistently do highlight sectoral sets of wild species. Moreover, above the national scale, a much wider array of organizations than just the CBD are looked at in detail. Moreover, at that scale CITES is one of the bodies looked at in detail, so it is covered well. It is...

95	Madhav Karki	2	4	127	4	130	The target audience as said before is the national governments as they only have the sovereign right and duty to formulate, announce and implement policies relevant to the SUWS.	Thank you for your comment. The response of the Chapter is the the same as its response to other times the same reviewer raised the same point. The National scale is one - but not the only - target audience for this assessment.
96	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	4	131	4	131	"post-2020 agenda"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
97	Madhav Karki	2	4	131	4	132	CBD belongs to the parties i.e. member governments; so might be better to say that information will be drawn from Govt. reports as they also report similar information to FAO and others	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
98	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	4	132	4	132	and NBSAPs? Many include indicators. Otherwise it should read "primary information source"	Thank you for your comment. We have revised this approach and no longer assess national level indicators due to the difficulty in obtaining those in use.
99	Turner, Nancy	2	4	132	4	132	When you say "national" I'm assuming of multiple nations, not just the U.S., right?	Thank you for your comment. In all places in the Chapter (and assessment) if a single country is the source of a point, it is named as the source. When an inclusive term like "countries" is used, it is intended to be taken in a generally inclusive context - and also to allow some diversity as this is not intended to mean to take and
100	Luque, Sandra	2	4	138	4	141	define gaps here - ATT. Before sectorial transferability, scale transferability needs to be assessed and tested	Thank you for your comment. If we interpret ATT in the way intended by the reviewer, then the additional scales of policy analyses in the Chapter should address this concernfully.
101	Cooney, Rosie	2	4	142		153	This question doesn't seem well integrated into the chapter logic. The chapter is about how SU is conceptualised, so surely that should be the starting point at IPLC level? Norms and practices could take us a very long way beyond concepts of SU. Also see point above re clarifying the scope of IPLCs, particularly whether/how local use in developed contexts or by non-traditional peoples is assessed	Thank you for your comment. This chapter has sections on how sustainable use is conceptualized in principles and how those principles are captured or not in policy documents. Similarly, it covers IPLC worldviews as well as how these worldviews play out in
102	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	2	4	142	4	153	Proposing a critical review of usual government-led indicators for assessing sustainable uses will not exactly fill the gaps on the methods for assessing IPLCs norms and practices for wild species uses. Review of academic literature, particularly case studies would be required, to extract lessons learned from academic approaches of such assessments in IPLCs context.	Thank you for your comment. The Chapter now has a very extensive review of academic literature, as well as policies of many types of organizations and agencies at both global and regional levels should full address this concern.
103	Stiles, Daniel	2	4	142	4	153	Go does not take into consideration the fact that IPLC norms and practices from the past may be illegal today and termed 'poaching' or 'trafficking'. The IPBES assessment should consider the historical trajectory of use from pre-colonial times to the present. Norms and practices developed over the centuries are still present to varying degrees today in IPLCs, but the governance and legal context has changed considerably.	Thank you for your comment. There is a history section of the Chapter now, but it does not go into the full history of colonialism and subjugation of Indigenous Peoples and other minorities, which seems to be being called for. The treatment of IPLC knowledge and perspectives is several places through the chapter does focus on
104	M.S. Suneetha	2	4	148	4	153	Please refer to Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review Reports to supplement the text with examples.	Thank you for your comment. The point was made with other references we decided not to include it.
105	Turner, Nancy	2	5	157	5	160	This seems like two questions for the price of one ☐ Maybe italicize these three questions to make them stand out?	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
106	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 indicate otherwise.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
107	Turner, Nancy	2	5	162	5	162	Say what kinds of sectors? Examples?	Thank you for your comment. Expanded text has more complete presentation of the point being made here. Whether the material is what was expected, it should serve as well as a couple of examples.
108	Turner, Nancy	2	5	162	5	188	Sorry, I won't change any more world views to worldviews – but it is my preference to have it as one Word	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
109	M.S. Suneetha	2	5	170	5	170	please provide links to our publications which address these questions, especially at the local scale	Thank you for your comment. The publications of the reviewer were part of the corpus of material reviewed. It is not a regular practice to just add links or citations of individual reviewers, as long as access to the full range of information is available in the reference list and Zotero files.
110	Madhav Karki	2	5	170	5	171	it seems to me that the authors have not analysed and understood the questions critically especially this one? By tools and methods, I think the expected answers are Decision Support Systems (GIS, Scenario based planning, Foresight thinking and Adaptive management) by using different policy instruments such as enabling policy and legal framework; incentive based resource tenure and transparent value chains?	Thank you for your comment. On inquiry with the co-chairs and IPBES guidance, the Chapter was specifically directed to focus on Indicators under tools.

111	Stiles, Daniel	2	5	173	6	201	A summary definition of SU would be useful near the beginning of Chapter 1 so that readers would have a better idea of the subject under discussion in this assessment, with the notification that a much more complete discussion will be found in Chapter 2.	Thank you for your comment. A comment for Chapter 1 action and which has been addressed in Chapter 1.
112	Stiles, Daniel	2	5	173	6	201	A summary definition of SU would be useful near the beginning of Chapter 1 so that readers would have a better idea of the subject under discussion in this assessment, with the notification that a much more complete discussion will be found in Chapter 2.	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of the assessment now includes a discussion of the definition of sustainable use in section 1.3.2.
113	Madhav Karki	2	5	174	5	175	Add CITES paper: CITES, sustainable use of wild species and incentive-driven conservation in developing countries, with an emphasis on southern Africa. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2008.12.034 ; that concluded: "Based on selected vertebrate and plant species, strategies; (5) countries in southern Africa have pioneered devolution of ownership/usage rights to the district/municipal level; (6) in combination with effective CITES trade	Thank you for your comment. The point was made with other references we decided not to include it.
114	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	5	178	5	179	I think it would be interesting if there is a brief explanation about what "perspective of western nations" means or implies.	Thank you for your comment. The "perspectives of western nations" was changed to "perspectives of fully developed States". This term was used without comment in a number of places in the Chapter and assessment. UNDESA uses this categorization frequently, so its message is well established in UN documents.
115	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	5	180	5	180	"foundational legal instruments and policy documents"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
116	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	5	181	5	181	"language of the treaties, instruments and other policy documents"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
117	Zhiyuan Hou	2	5	184	5	191	The concept of sustainable development also exists in China. Laozi, an ancient Chinese thinker, first proposed the concept of the unity of man and nature, which is essentially sustainable development.	Thank you for your comment. The history section of the Chapter is new, and traces the notion specifically of <i>sustainable use</i> back to the 15th Century. ALL philosophies have relevant ideas going back many centuries, but are beyond the scope of this Assessment.
118	Turner, Nancy	2	5	188	6	204	As with the first chapter, I would like to say that these acronyms like ILO are very annoying. I keep forgetting what they mean, and have to break up my Reading to go back and try to figure them out. For people who are not in this area, or people who do not speak English, it is even harder. My preference would be to write them out each time. But then... I always had a problem with the use of TEK for Traditional Ecological Knowledge.	Thank you for your comment. Acronyms are now spelled out.
119	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	5	189	5	189	"international agreements and policy documents"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
120	Cooney, Rosie	2	6	192		192	Please use full name and date of UN Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 for clarity and to distinguish from Rio Conference 1992	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
121	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	6	192	5	192	There is no such thing as the World Convention on Sustainable Development. Is this referring to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development?	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
122	Madhav Karki	2	6	195	6	201	Also add information shared by CBD, FAO, UNDP and UNFCCC	Thank you for your comment. All the IGOs are now included in either or both the bodies used in identifying Principles and global bodies included in the global policy analyses.
123	Turner, Nancy	2	6	204	6	226	A bit confusing: this section, and "below"... maybe just check your wording here	Thank you for your comment. Substantially edited to help improve clarity on points like this.
124	Doering, Raif	2	6	208	6	229	The question is how far the history of sustainability as a whole should be described for this assessment. The interpretation or conceptualization of sustainability over time changed a lot. At the beginning it was on shortage of strong wood (Carlowitz in the 18th century) and food (Malthus) and now it is about ecosystem services, ecosystem integrity, etc.	Thank you for your comment. This longer-term history is now the opening section of new information for the Chapter.
125	Williams, John	2	6	222	6	223	Unclear - possibly a word has been omitted ?	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
126	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	2	6	224	6	229	CITES should be considered here and in particular the concept of the Non-Detriment Finding (NDF), which seeks to ensure that trade in CITES-listed species is sustainable. In this regard, there is a dedicated Resolution on NDF [Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)] and there is also a dedicated section on the CITES website on NDF with many examples of best practice guidance (https://www.cites.org/eng/res/pdf/index.php).	Thank you for your comment. CITES is now included in the global policy analysis for the chapter. Later chapters also dig into these issues in terms of consequences as well as concepts.

127	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	6	225	6	225	"Convention on Biological Diversity and its Addis Ababa"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
128	Gislason Henrik	2	6	226	6	229	In line 228 the transfer of concepts among advocacy groups is mentioned. I suggest that the development of the concept of sustainable use among ENGOS and in the general public is also described.	Thank you for your comment. ENGOS are now among the global bodies included in global policy analyses. The influence of ENGOS on public opinion is a very interesting topic but to the extent that it is in scope for the assessment, it is addressed in other chapters on the basis of evidence of influence, not just concepts.
129	Turner, Nancy	2	6	226	7	230	It seems that this is a different start from what you said, above you were starting with: "ideas of sustainability in Western societies"	Thank you for your comment. That type of phrasing is not longer present in the Chapter. Efforts are made throughout to use official UNB or IPBES groupings of countries when necessary, and avoid stereotype generalizations otherwise.
130	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	6	229	6	229	"of nature"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
131	Fisher, Judith	2	7	30	7	30	I think this title correct considering the best usage IPLC	Thank you for your comment. This title has been removed.
132	Cooney, Rosie	2	7	230		253	Just to comment that this is really positive. In doing this, important to note that IPLC use is not just about looking at traditional/customary norms - many IPLCs have engaged in seeking out new opportunities and forms of SU, often drawing on their IK, to support their livelihoods within the realities of modern market economies (e.g. caiman skin trade from Bolivia, peccary skin trade from Peru, vivise fibre trade from Andean countries, trophy hunting use in Canada, C. Asia and southern	Thank you for your comment. The Chapter 2 team had its IPLC membership strengthened substantially, and benefitted greatly from their input
133	Head, Lesley	2	7	230			The diversity of indigenous and local worldviews and perceptions will partly relate to how wild is conceptualised (as acknowledged in chapter 1), not just how sustainable use is conceptualised.	Thank you for your comment.
134	Molnár, Zsolt	2	7	230	7	251	This collaborative development would be a fantastic achievement, further developing the IPLC/ILK strategy of IPBES.	The reviewer is thanked for the encouragement, and the several places where IPLC perspectives are presented give evidence to support the commitment resulted in work being done.
135	Turner, Nancy	2	7	230	7	233	My preference would be to write these out	Thank you for your comment. Acronyms are now spelled out.
136	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	7	233	7	233	"to engage"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
137	Turner, Nancy	2	7	233	7	263	Should these be in temporal order?	Thank you for your comment. Order intentional to correspond with later structure of the chapter.
138	Fisher, Judith	2	7	238	7	241	Where does Australia fit in these groupings?	Thank you for your comment. In all cases when the UN classification of countries was used, Australia is part of WEOG ("Western Europe and Other") countries. When the IPBES Regional groupings are used, it is Part of Asia-Pacific
139	M.S. Suneetha	2	7	250	7	250	suggest also grey literature here. not all ik information is contained in mainstream scientific literature - but available as reports, other media	Thank you for your comment. Some reviews from the grey literature were included in parts of the literature reviews which focused on reviews. Where searches of articles that were not necessarily reviews were conducted, capacity of the chapter was already over-
140	Stiles, Daniel	2	7	252	7	253	Sorry to sound cynical, but does it matter at this level how IPLCs understand and assess the sustainability of wild species uses? There presumably is vast variability in understanding by the thousands of IPLCs around the world. Some common vision will have to be applied, based on science, adjusted for national laws and regulations and international conventions (CITES). The knowledge and practices become relevant at the formulation and implementation phase of specific	Thank you for your comment. The IPCC contributions to the Chapter, the Assessment and to IPBES are very important. Whatever role in governance IPLC have in various places around the globe, the insights they bring to efforts to identify sustainable futures and pathways to reach them is unquestionable. TAMARA you might
141	Turner, Nancy	2	7	253	15	342	What about in the Biodiversity Convention; those countries are signatory to this must see this as a legal commitment?	Thank you for your comment. The sources included for the Principle have been expanded and the CBD is also treated explicitly in the global Policy analysis section
142	Cooney, Rosie	2	7	255	9	264	CITES is fundamentally concerned with sustainable use - surely non-detriment should be listed here?	Thank you for your comment. There is now a whole subsection tracing the coverage of sustainable use in international agreements. CITES is featured in that section - and used in many other places in the Chapter and Assessment.

143	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	7	256	7	256	"large"? Maybe "significant"?	Thank you for your comment. Significant is more judgemental than "large"
144	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	7	260	7	260	"depend on it"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
145	Doering, Ralf	2	7	263	7	263	Fisheries agreements are missing, e.g. the Johannesburg declaration on Maximum Sustainable Yields as sustainable management target. But is this meant here or only a general definition of the term?	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 2 has more than doubled in length, and all literature reviews are now much more complete. The treatment of Policies at each scale relative to Principles of sustainable use is all new and quantitative rigorous.
146	Gislason Henrik	2	7	263	9	264	The approach chosen to fill table 2.1 disfavors conventions and definitions that do not define 'sustainable use'. This generates a void between the conventions included and ILK conceptions of wild species and interaction with nature that ideally should be filled by analysing all of the concepts related to sustaining the use of wild species. The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling should be the definition in question. CITES Resolution Conf. 10.3 (Rev. CoP14) and the IUCN policy statement on the Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources, adopted at the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress (Amman, Jordan, 2000).	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 2 has more than doubled in length, and all literature reviews are now much more complete. The treatment of Policies at each scale relative to Principles of sustainable use is all new and quantitative rigorous.
147	Mulà, Anna	2	7	263	9	264	The IUCN policy statement on the Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources, adopted at the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress (Amman, Jordan, 2000) adopts the CITES Strategic	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 2 has more than doubled in length, and all literature reviews are now much more complete. The treatment of Policies at each scale relative to Principles of sustainable use is all new and quantitative rigorous.
148	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	7	263	7	263	"International Conventions and Instruments"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
149	Turner, Nancy	2	7	263	13	316	What about: Principles of the Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound? 1995 [including First Nations' Perspectives of Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound – with Nuu-chah-nulth panel members. Volume 3, with appendix There may also be some from organizations that harvest Non-Timber Forest Products?	Thank you for this suggestion. We used only global and regional principles, nothing at the national or smaller scale.
150	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	2	7	263	9	264	CITES is missing from table 2.1. In this context, the CITES vision statement reads as follows: "By 2030, all international trade in wild fauna and flora is legal and sustainable, consistent with the long-term conservation of species, and thereby contributing to the halting biodiversity loss, to ensuring its sustainable use and to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". You may want to include the definition of sustainable wildlife management by CITES and CBD decision 14/7:	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
151	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	2	7	263	264	8	"Sustainable wildlife management (SWM) involves the sound management of wildlife species in order to sustain their populations and habitat over time, taking account of the socio-economic needs	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
152	Fisher, Judith	2	7	263	9	264	Table 1.1.1.3 CITES missing here	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
153	Serge Michel Garcia	2	7	263	9	263	Table 1. I would suggest to refer also to the World Conservation Strategy adopted in 1980 by IUCN, WWF, UNESCO, and FAO. This is the origin of the concept of "sustainable Development" later expanded in the Brundtland report. REF: IUCN-UNEP-WWF. 1980. World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland: 77 p. Table 2.1: the text of the CITES convention does not provide a definition of sustainable use, but given it is the key MEA addressing sustainable use, the omitting of CITES in this table is very notable. The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines are taken into account in CITES non-detriment findings (see Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14)). Non detriment findings are an assessment by each Party's scientific experts. Experts are only table place after the Scientific Authority of that State	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
154	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	2	7					Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
155	Germany	2	8	263	9	264	Table 2.1: Please insert column headers to improve readability (e.g.: "Agreements/Incentives", "Use/Application of Sustainability" and "Definition").	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
156	Guerrero Ortiz, Sol	2	8	263	9	264	mention that CITES also applies the definition of Sustainable use as the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. See also: Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14)	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
157	SONALI, GHOSH	2	8	263	9	264	Important omission to not quote CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora that allocates trade quota based on sustainable use	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
158	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	8				The new CITES vision statement (2021-2030) is that "By 2030, all international trade in wild fauna and flora is legal and sustainable, consistent with the long-term conservation of species, and thereby contributing to halting biodiversity loss, its sustainable use, and to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.

159	Cooney, Rosie	2	9	264	9	265	This line seems to distinguish SU from conservation - given that SU requires in all these definitions conservation of what is used, this seems a baseless distinction. All the definitions provided above rather REQUIRE conservation in order to achieve SU. The additional, second point that some definitions/guidance includes is that SU can (sometimes) promote or enhance conservation, compared to see use, even and above simply being consistent	Thank you for your comment. This issue of use providing incentives for conservation is developed a bit more fully in several places in Chapter 2. However it is not as much as conceptualization issue as a how to do it issue, and is developed much more in later chapters of the assessment.
160	Cooney, Rosie	2	9	264	9	272	The IUCN Policy Statement on SU would also be useful to cite here - see https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/Rep-2000-054.pdf	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
161	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	9	264	9	264	The Addis Ababa Principles are not an agreement, they are an annex to a CBD COP decision. There is a legal difference between the two.	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
162	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	9		9		The CMS Vision statement just reiterates the CBD 2050 vision, which is "Living in Harmony with Nature" where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."	Thank you for your comment. We decided not to include it in the table.
163	Mulà, Anna	2	10	274	10	275	There should be mention the recent Report by the IUCN WCEL Ethics Specialist Group (October, 2019).	Thank you for your comment We are unable to obtain this report from the website. Also, the text now illustrates that the Table is just illustrative, not exhaustive in any way.
164	Gislason Henrik	2	10	279	10	289	Please define what you mean by the word 'standards' already here.	Thank you for your comment. This is now defined.
165	Cooney, Rosie	2	10	283	10	283	I would disagree with characterising principles as law or rules - in legal analysis principles are generally distinguished from laws and rules, as rather being flexible arguments in a certain direction, that need to be applied with and weighed against other principles, rather than dictating a specific course of action. delete closing bracket: viewing);	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
166	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	10	283	10	283	From a legal perspective, principles are not laws, they are a rule that draws its strength from moral or ethical grounds. Refer to e.g. Oxford Dictionary definition	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
167	Serge Michel Garcia	2	10	283	10	283	Principles are fundamental laws or rules. I do not think that this is correct. Principles are at the origin (as their name indicate).. They are overarching, often ethical. To comply with them we develop policies and laws (and specific regulations) as well as norms. Such a cascading series of terms should be clarified from the onset. Term "standard" which comes later (Line 293) could be also referred to and defined in that editing cycle.	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
168	Madhav Karki	2	10	288	10	289	as not and; also give a flair of what types of info.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
169	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	10	294	10	296	Please, notice that in these lines, the different type of use are being listed, but they have not been introduced yet. I suggest including a brief explanation of the different types of use before these lines to help the reader to understand what it means when the text says "focus on wild species, logging, gathering", etc.	Thank you for your comment. These Practices are thoroughly introduced in Chapter 1.
170	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	2	10	298	10	305	Re review of int' documents (standards, guidelines or cert scheme) - is looking for those which contain principles only- therefore rule out many logging/forestry schemes ...	Thank you for your comment. This section is not yet drilling down to the various Practices, but attention to stay at a more inclusive level.
171	SONALI, GHOSH	2	10	300	10	301	Please elaborate, what is Amazon ITO, Forest Europe	Thank you for your comment. These are just illustrative examples and an explanation of each one would lose focus on the topic of the section. Any can be found using modern technologies.
172	CAMARENA, Maria	2	11	312	13	314	Crucial to give recognition to CITES Resolution Conf. 10.7 (Rev. COP 17) on Non-detriment findings (informally known as the sustainability pillar of the Convention). This table should reflect this. The Resolution (see its paragraph 1) includes at least 10 principles to on sustainability of trade in wild species. The scope should be acknowledged as Global (more than 183 signatory Parties to the Convention). We also invite consideration of other CITES relevant resolutions, including the recently	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
173	Gislason Henrik	2	11	312	13	314	The number of principles vary considerably across agreements/standards. Does this reflect the extent of the coverage of each standard or is it a question of how finely the various documents divide common overarching principles into subordinate principles? Please explain	Thank you for your comment. Both of the factors suggested by the reviewer were in play. The presentation and particularly the interpretation of results explores these possibilities.
174	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	11	312	13	314	In page 13, kindly revise the spelling of BioTrade, it should be with B and T in CAPS.	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.

175	Kenward, Robert	2	11	312	13	316	For completion, include the two other Bern Convention Charters, on Recreational Fishing (https://rm.coe.int/090000168074699d) Fungi Gathering (https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764)	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
176	Kenward, Robert	2	11	312	13	316	For completion, include the two other Bern Convention Charters, on Recreational Fishing (https://rm.coe.int/090000168074699d) Fungi Gathering (https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764)	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
177	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	2	11	312	13	313	CITES should be included in table 2.2 as a global binding agreement covering international trade in CITES-listed species (live or dead and covering parts and derivatives). There are approximately 36,000 species listed in the CITES Appendices, of which around 6,000 species concern fauna and 35,000 species concern flora. Parties can check to see whether or not a species is listed in CITES and in which Appendix (I, II or III) using the Checklist of CITES species at https://www.cites.org/eng/species/ . Approximately	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
178	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	2	11	312	314	13	Please consider adding the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector (annexed to CBD decision 14/7) to the table of global and regional agreements. You may also review other programmes or work and cross-cutting issues for other guidelines and guidance (e.g. marine and coastal biodiversity, GSPC, agriculture).	Thank you for your comment. The point was made with other references we decided not to include it.
179	Fisher, Judith	2	11	312	13	314	Table 2.2 CITES missing	Thank you for your comment. CITES was not included
180	Luque, Sandra	2	11	313	13	316	Table 2.2 is a good start but still very incomplete in terms of agreements. It will be also important to order chronologically to see the evolution of agreements once completed	Thank you for your comment. We have added many more agreements, including all those suggested in this review. The chronological evolution of agreements is briefly mentioned here but the focus is on current conceptualizations. However, this history is very important and now covered in its own section of the history.
181	Minter, David	2	11	313	11	313	the text "fungi and lichens" needs to be changed. Lichens ARE fungi, they are just species which have adopted a particular life style. Saying "fungi and lichens" is like saying "plants and trees". Change the text here and elsewhere to "fungi including lichen-forming species".	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
182	SONALI, GHOSH	2	11	313	11	313	omission of World trade organization and rules on natural resource	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
183	Oldfield, Thomasina	2	11	Table 2.1			There is a mix between what is referred to as use practices and what is being uses in chapter one in the column "Type of Use"	Thank you for your comment. All these inconsistencies have been worked out at the scale of the full assessment in this draft of the chapters.
184	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	11			11	The Addis Ababa Principles are not legally binding, they are a CBD COP decision, which can be categorized as a recommendation. They were also adopted in 2004, and relate to the sustainable use of all biodiversity, not just wild species	Thank you for your comment. The Addis Ababa Principles were given priority because of the close linkages between the CBD COP decision and the NBSAPs that form the basis for the policy analyses at the national scale. Moreover, they were found in the section on Agreements of the particular including of the Principles contained in
185	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	11			13	In addition to the BioTrade Principles and Criteria, the Union for Ethical BioTrade has an Ethical BioTrade Standard. Also, should be spelled "BioTrade Principles and Criteria"	Thank you for your comment. This was corrected.
186	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	2	11				Table 2.2 re Global and regional agreements - does this need to consider CITES principles re' sustainable use assessment/NDFs?	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
187	Cooney, Rosie	2	13	315	13		What about CITES guidance on making NDFs?	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
188	Fisher, Sue	2	13	315	13	316	You could add text from the International Whaling Commission's regulations for management of subsistence whaling by indigenous people which establishes rules for the sustainable use of whales (see: https://archive.iwc.int/?r=3606): 13. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10, catch limits for aboriginal subsistence whaling shall be determined on the basis of the following reasons: (i) the whaling is for the purpose of providing for the subsistence needs of the community to which it applies; (ii) the whaling is conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and with the following principles of	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
189	Gislason Henrik	2	13	315	13	316	13. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10, catch limits for aboriginal subsistence whaling shall be determined on the basis of the following reasons: (i) the whaling is for the purpose of providing for the subsistence needs of the community to which it applies; (ii) the whaling is conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and with the following principles of	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
190	White, Michael	2	13	315	13	315	Add to SOD whatever principles emerge in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (UNCLOS)	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.

191	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	2	13	315	13	315	Madsen, J., Bunnefeld, N., Nagy, S., Griffin, C., Defos du Rau, P., Mondain-Monval, J.Y., Hearn, R., Czajkowski, A., Grauer, A., Merkel, F.R., Williams, J.H., Alhainen, M., Guillemain, M., Middleton, A., Christensen, T.K. & Noe, O. 2015. Guidelines on Sustainable Harvest of Migratory Waterbirds. AEWAs Conservation Guidelines No. 5, AEWAs Technical Series No. 62. Bonn, Germany?	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
192	Serge Michel Garcia	2	13	315	13	315	UNCLOS is not related only to fishing but also to navigation, mining, etc.	Thank you for your comment. But in terms of sustainable USE of biodiversity, fishing is the major use covered by UNCLOS.
193	Baker, Michael	2	13	315	13	315	Consider including agreements and frameworks such as regional plans of action (RPOA), regional fisheries management organisations, Convention for Migratory Species (CMS), the proposed treaty - Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions (BBNJ).	Thank you for your comment. The CMS is now included, since BBNJ is a draft we did not yet include
194	Turner, Nancy	2	13	316	14	317	Under the ecological section: Recognition of the interconnections across ecosystems, water-land interdependence, etc. ¿?	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
195	Cooney, Rosie	2	14	317	14	317	The column on direct financial benefits for conservation, this seems to me to miss the key point by which much use improves conservation - by providing direct incentives (economic or non-economic) for conservation. Restricting such benefits to direct financial benefits restricts the relevance of this to commercial use contexts. Subsistence and recreational use, for example, often provides really powerful cultural and social incentives for people to conserve wildlife and habitat, while often	Thank you for your comment. Indirect financial benefits now form many aspects of sustainable use. Thank you for your comment. But the indirect benefits are rarely captured explicitly, and never comprehensively, in these agreements and standards, so they cannot be covered unambiguously. Direct financial benefits are
196	Gislason Henrik	2	14	317	14	320	Insert the Precautionary principle/approach and the Ecosystem approach in the figure under the category governance.	Thank you for your comment. These are not explicitly named in most of the Principles, we explain this now in 2.2.6.3
197	Kenward, Robert	2	14	317	14	320	318. Regarding "Provide direct financial benefits for conservation", the Hunting Charter principle 6 is "Encourage use to provide economic incentives for conservation" & presumably qualifies? It is essential to include the European (Bern) Charters for Recreational Fishing and Fungi Gathering in Tables 2.1 and 2.2, because then instruments for fishing and gathering will be found to include all the principles needed for hunting (as all 2 chapters were based on principles in AADC and	Thank you for your comment. This is now included.
198	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	14	317	3	317	Principle 'provide direct financial benefits for conservation' likely to fit much more appropriately in a group of 'socio-economic benefits', rather than 'ecological'	The reviewer makes an interesting point. Direct financial benefits have both socio-economic and ecological consequences. The Chapter feels that in the context of "sustainable USE", the ecological consequences of more responsible behaviours being incentivized are more relevant than the contribution of these benefits to local well
199	Turner, Nancy	2	14	317	14	319	I don't see Brown?	Thank you for your comment. Figures are done with input from IPBES TSU experts
200	Fisher, Judith	2	14	317	14	317	Figure 2.1	Comment too terse for a meaningful reply.
201	Serge Michel Garcia	2	14	317	14	317	Box 2.1, Addis Ababa Principle 3: it is odd to have no reference or question related to subsidies, one of the main perverse incentive	Thank you for your comment. It is correct that subsidies are not explicitly mentioned in the AA principles, but if these were mentioned in the NBSAPs, they would be included in the analyses in the Chapter.
202	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	14	318	14	320	There are different tones of green and blue in the figure (Figure 2.1), but there is no information regarding what they mean in the figure caption. Also, please notice that the values from the y-axis range from -1 to 13. It would look better if it ranges from 0 to 13, because negative values of the number of standards are not possible.	Thank you for your comment. All figures have been improved.
203	Turner, Nancy	2	14	319	2	69	It seems like you should have another question here, parallel to the first two, but about local level sustainable use conceptualization	Thank you for your comment. There is now a complete section on IPLC Conceptualizations. Although it gives emphasis to Indigenous Peoples, the broad range of Local Communities is considered.
204	Madhav Karki	2	15	321	15	326	I think the authors are mixing too many things here; standards are audience or users specific and need to be acceptable to the stakeholders either on a voluntary basis or to meet legal compliance if they chose to use them	Thank you for your comment. Throughout the Chapter - and the assessment "Standards" are presented and discussed in context of the Agreement or the Agency that established them, and interpreted in the context of what outcomes the standards are intended to deliver. This is their contribution to conceptualization
205	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	15	323	15	324	It would be interesting to show numerically what many and a few means. Maybe by just adding a range of values, from max to min.	Thank you for your comment. Table 2.2 has that information for the readers who want more quantitative content.
206	Stiles, Daniel	2	15	328			...respect the access and use rights of local communities... - Although many statements include this principle, in practice it is rarely accorded. Since legal access is not accorded to IPLCs, 'poaching' and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is the result. Because these are illegal activities, they are unmanaged and unregulated and lead to unsustainable use. This issue is a huge problem currently and hopefully this assessment will address it. So far, IWT and its effect on unsustainable use hasn't	Thank you for your comment. The expanded IPLC material in Chapter 2 raises this issue to a small extent. However, the comment is largely about implementation rather than conceptualization, and the material in Chapters 3-5 address many aspects of this comment.

207	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	15	331	15	331	"principles for sustainable use. These principles"	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
208	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	15	334	15	338	with regard to the principle "provide direct financial benefits for conservation", the FairWild Standard (gathering standard) Performance indicator 7.2.f, requires as a minimum requirement from Y2 of the certification, for the FairWild Premium Fund to be used "for social projects or (in first five years) sustainable collection improvements or conservation projects as agreed by Premium committee", ref: FairWild Foundation, 2019, FairWild Standard, Version 2.0 / Performance Indicators, FairWild	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
209	Madhav Karki	2	15	334	15	338	all standards lead to better environmental safeguards but some need legal enforcement and others are followed on a voluntary basis	The review makes a very important point, but the addresses effectiveness of the standards in practice, and not the concepts behind the standards. These aspects of standards will be addressed in Chapters 2-5 of the assessment.
210	Fisher, Judith	2	15	334	15	338	have you looked at Offsets standards and non standards in this?	Thank you for your comment. These were not mentioned as parts of the principles.
211	Cooney, Rosie	2	15	337	15	338	Yes - as above - many uses may not generate financial benefits, so there needs to be recognition and discussion of the fact that specific principles will to some extent reflect the specificities of use. If you could generalise this characteristic as suggested above, to providing incentives whether financial or otherwise, for SU, I suspect a number of other sets of guidance would include this concept in one way or another.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has added full sections on the treatment of Principles and their implementation instruments in policies at global, regional and national scales, and some aspects of the diversity of financial instruments is covered there. Much about the circumstances that make them more or less effective in the
212	Stiles, Daniel	2	15	339	15	342	This paragraph can be expanded to introduce the issue of illegal offtake ('poaching') and IWT above, linked to governments prohibiting legal access of IPLCs to their traditional natural resources.	Thank you for your comment. This paragraph has been augmented by a full section on IPLC perspectives that complement Principles, and these aspects are now treated in that new section.
213	Madhav Karki	2	15	339	15	340	Do not agree unless it can be backed up by peer reviewed literature	Thank you for your comment. The sentence was revised to no longer contain this generalization. However the authors wish to point out that several places through this Chapter include tabulations and discussions of them by the authors themselves. These are
214	Turner, Nancy	2	15	342	16	373	[Is there any evidence of the reverse – that the international policies are informed by national and/or local conceptualizations?]	Thank you for your comment. On question of the positions of Parties during the negotiations of the Agreements and instruments containing these Principles are informed by activities at national and sub-national level. The chapter did not have resources to do this "reverse tracking" within enough countries to be representative
215	Madhav Karki	2	15	343	15	346	this is why all standards have PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA and INDICATORS which should be mentioned. Standards are of global (Global Green Standards), national (organic or sustainable forest management) and local (geographic specification based labelling) nature	Thank you for your comment. The issues of criteria and indicators now has a full section in the chapter that explores these factors in depth.
216	White, Michael	2	15	345	15	346	Correct	Thank you for your comment.
217	Cooney, Rosie	2	15	350	15		As above - this may not be relevant in the context of recreational use, for example	Thank you for your comment. The chapter reports on the findings of what types of bodies and actions explicitly or implicitly acknowledge what Principles efforts are made to do this a non-judgemental way, and to acknowledge there are many possible reasons for different choices. The possible reasons are explored in the Subsequent
218	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	15	354	15	354	"laid on"?	Thank you for your comment. The phrase "laid on" is no longer used in the Chapter.
219	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	15	356	15	356	"raising"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
220	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	16	364	17	405	within the Peruvian NBSAPs, the government has established a biotrade strategy until 2025 (Estrategia Nacional de Biocomercio y su Plan de Acción al 2025") that could provide interesting information for the chapter, which is available at: https://consultasenlinea.mincetur.gob.pe/DocumentosNormativos/Publico/Imagen.aspx?ITEM=132856 Also, the general overview of the strategy is available at: https://www.mincetur.gob.pe/comercio	The reviewer is thanked for this excellent example. Unfortunately chapter does not have the capacity nor the space to present illustrations of each relationship, and has to work at a broader level.
221	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	16	364	17	405	I would note that Article 10 of the Convention on Biodiversity provides the legal basis for the Addis Ababa Principles and Criteria, and for the development of sustainable use aspects of NBSAPs	Thank you for your comment. The specific part of the Convention that is the source of this mandate has been added to the text.
222	Turner, Nancy	2	16	373	16	394	An example of what is meant here would be helpful	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.

223	Kenward, Robert	2	16	374	16	381	The derivation of the 3 European Charters as all 3 charters from principles in AAPG and Ecosystem Approach (as explained in individual charters & www.sycl.net/file_link/00087/BernConventionChartersCombined6_636943149636526000.pdf) is worth mentionng here.	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
224	Cooney, Rosie	2	16	382	16	386	Rather an odd and idiosyncratic paragraph - the AAPG do address the use of science and other knowledge. Why just this drawn out as a missing element? One could possibly find all sorts of other aspects that are "missing" (and hard to see how this is really missing)	Thank you for your comment. The reviewer is correct that this may be a selective choice among many interesting and sometimes important features not captured explicitly in the AA Principles. However, it is central role of IPBES, and seemed relevant to
225	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	16	382	16	386	Here or elsewhere in this sub-chapter, it would be relevant to reference the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which have specific targets on sustainable use and trade in wild plants (Target 12 and Target 11). CBD Parties are encouraged to develop National strategies for Plant Conservation and report against them, and few are doing this, useful experience to showcase	Thank you for this suggestion. This section focused only on sustainable use agreements rather than on sustainable use principles within larger conservation agreements in order to keep it manageable. However, we did review the GSPC principles suggested. While Principle 12 states: "All wild harvested plant based
226	Turner, Nancy	2	16	394	17	432	(e.g. commonly with Principle 11, to "minimize waste and adverse environmental impact") might	The suggestion of the reviewer is correct, but this factor is reported directly in the findings of the Policy - Principlecrosswalk as one of the Principles most frequently absent. So it is presented a finding, not a preconception.
227	Kenward, Robert	2	16	581	16	581	"portions", not 'potions'.	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
228	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	17	405	17	405	NBSAPs are not mandated to report on sustainable use of biodiversity, they are required to incorporate it. National Reports are where Parties report on CBD implementation.	Thank you for your comment. The Article of the Convention that is basis for this statement has been added to the Chapter. The scoring of NBSAPS was designed to allow flexibility in accomodating diverseways of reportng sustainable use within the NBSAPs.
229	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	17	412	17	412	See above - NBSAPs do not report on anything, national actions are <i>established or indicated in</i> NBSAPs	Thank you for your comment. The Article of the Convention that is basis for this statement has been added to the Chapter. The scoring of NBSAPS was designed to allow flexibility in accomodating diverseways of reportng sustainable use within the NBSAPs.
230	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	17	414	17	414	"The science-policy..."	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
231	Madhav Karki	2	17	418	17	419	it should be stated as policy and legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for governance and inclusive decision making	Thank you for your comment. The text presenting the scope of Governance A was expended to accommodate the suggestion.
232	White, Michael	2	17	428	18	438	Even if mentioned in NBSAPs there is no compulsion for governments to follow these; especially by failing to conduct EIAs	The reviewer is correct. However, in Chapter 2 the focus is on conceptualization, and other chapters examine implementation and delivery of outcomes. Whether it is mentioned or not indirectly informative about how SU is conceptualized by the submitting State, and this is the matter of relevance to Chapter 2.
233	Turner, Nancy	2	17	432	18	443	I find the abbreviations like FOD very difficult to follow. beter to write out	Thank you for your comment. All acronyms are now spelled out.
234	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	17	433	17	433	"text being reviewed"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
235	Turner, Nancy	2	18	443	19	Box 1	Addis Ababa Principle 1:[supportive for what? Maybe need to spell it out – again]	The reviewer is thanked for the suggestion. However the authors feel that placing the Box at the end of a long treatment of the AA Principles should provide adequate background to interpret the phrase. The box is already long with content without added even more text that is repetitive of material but read in the chapter text
236	Madhav Karki	2	18	450	18	451	I suggest to evaluate the SDG 15 indicators (life on land) especially 15.1 and 15.2 and 15.6 and other AA principles to me are more or less out-dated. This is because AA principles are of general relevance now; Read what CBD says and offers its own practical principles: visit: https://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis.shtml	Thank you for your comment. There is an entire section on indicators now, which includes an analysis specifically of the SDG indicator framework.
237	Madhav Karki	2	18	457	18	457	Box 1:Suggest to do it for the relevant SDG15 indicators also to really provide the readers with more relevant and applicable examples; Remember your audience: policy and decision makers and shapers related to SDG and NBSAP Aichi Biodiversity Targets but also Nagoya Protocol and SFM	Basially the same suggestion as the previous comment, and the sameresponse. This is now well addressed in the Chapter.
238	Madhav Karki	2	19	457	19	457	it says: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.

239	Cooney, Rosie	2	19	458	19	458	I think there are real problems with this analysis. For instance, take just the very first principle/question - that supportive laws/policies are in place. How was this answered? The AAPG principle here in its rationale makes clear that this is about ensuring "There must be clear and effective linkages between different jurisdictional levels to enable a "pathway" to be developed which allow timely and effective response to unsustainable use and allow sustainable use of a resource	based on how the intent of the Principle was reflected in the language of the Policy , Guidelines or NBSAP. Because this chapter focuses on "conceptualizations" the relevant information is whether the concepts represented by the Principle are captured in the
240	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	19	458	20	458	I think that the information from table 2.3 would be better expressed as a plot instead of a table.	Thank you for your comment. Figures have now been prepared for many of the Tables that were in the FOD, including this table.
241	Germany	2	19	458	28	652	Tables 2.3 - 2.7 are a little confusing. Suggestion: Merge all in the end or present them as pie chart to better illustrate the comparison of principles.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
242	Stiles, Daniel	2	19	458	20	458	Table 2.3 shows that a distinct minority of sample countries plan to deal with the problem of policies and laws that restrict access of IPLCs to their lands and resources. This sows the seeds of poaching and IWT.	Noted, but Chapter 2 is focused on conceptualization and factually reporting what is and is not highlighted in policy and regulatory frameworks. The following chapters present evidence on the consequences of inclusions or exclusions in these frameworks.
243	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Q1 - 1a: ? [it seems there should be question marks for all these, as they are set out as questions; maybe, "Are supportive policies..." more framing as a question?]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
244	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Q 1 - 1b [even here there might be a range in the completeness or thoroughness of the recognition/descriptions, maybe a scale from 1 to 5?]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
245	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Q 1 - 2a [maybe this provides the assessment of variation?]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
246	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Addis Ababa Principle 3: is this the actual wording? It seems a bit convoluted and hard to follow]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
247	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Q3-1a. PoliciesAre policies, laws and/or regulations [at the national level] that undermine sustainable use of wild species, are identified and (will they be) removed or mitigated? [I won't try to frame them all as questions, but this would be an example of the wording I suggest].	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
248	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Q3- 1b : What about distorted markets?? How does that fit in?	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
249	Turner, Nancy	2	19	Box 2.1	19	Box 1	Q8-2. Are the knowledge and practices of Indigenous and local peoples whose territories transcend national boundaries acknowledged and accounted for in the policies of all the nations in which they reside? [or something like that?]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
250	Gislason Henrik	2	19		19		Box 1. Q3-1-b second line: There seems to be something missing between 'mitigated' and 'are described'.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
251	Cooney, Rosie	2	20	462	20	463	I don't understand why the sentence says "and specifically with regard to acknowledgement of the rights and generally sustainable practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs)." since only a fraction of the NBSAPs appear to fulfil these principles	Thank you for your comment. Both the sample sizes of NBSAPs examined were increase substantially, and all paragraphs of results updated. The texts are now considered consistent with the results of the scorings and tabulations.
252	Serge Michel Garcia	2	20	464	20	464	Partially Addressed: do we really need capital letters?	Thank you for your comment. We removed the capital letters.
253	Skern-Mauritzen, Mette	2	20	466	20	466	Remove 'terser'	Thank you for your comment. The adjective "terser" describes accurately the general differences of one set of NBSAPs from other sets, and is retained in the SOD.
254	Cooney, Rosie	2	20	473	20	474	Statements like this could be read more meaningfully if we had a definition of IPLC (or is there one in Chapter 1, which I haven't reviewed?)	Thank you for your comment. The definition of IPLC is indeed in Chapter 1, and the material clarifying its use is greatly expanded in Chapter 2 as well.

255	Turner, Nancy	2	20	483	20	483	This sentence is hard to follow; maybe break up?	Thank you for your comment. Text revised substantially, and sentences simplified in the process.
256	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	20	485	20	485	"as a leading opportunity"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
257	Madhav Karki	2	20	490	21	501	I think these whole Para can be converted into a table as it describes a the strength and weakness of one single topic: NBSAP	Thank you for your comment. The text in this paragraph is interpretation of the tabulated results, that are already a figure. The text explains what the results in the figure mean for how sustainable use is conceptualized. The text is retained but edited and augmented to focus more on interpretation of findings and less on
258	Cooney, Rosie	2	20	491	20	491	But what does "supportive laws and policies for sustainable use of biodiversity" actually mean? This needs unpacking - see above.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
259	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	20	492	20	492	"achieving sustainability"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
260	Turner, Nancy	2	20	493	20	493	Again, an example would help. Not quite sure what "perverse incentives" would look like	Thank you for your comment. Perverse incentives will have been discussed in Chapter 1 and do not need further examples here.
261	Cooney, Rosie	2	21	497	20	497	negative impacts of what?	Thank you for your comment. The text now makes explicit that the reference is specifically to impacts on biodiversity. However, negative impacts of a very wide of types is intended, so no specific cases are named.
262	Stiles, Daniel	2	21	498	21	509	I have no idea what this means, I read this section many times, but still can't decipher its meaning. Could the 3-1.a and 3-1.b each be interpreted separately? A simple Yes, Partly or No still leaves a lot of questions. This Principle is critical to the successful planning and implementation of SU at the community level.	Thank you for your comment. This point was now made into a separate paragraph and some sentences simplified. However the 3-1a and 3-1b cannot be reported totally separately. The message from the findings is that the two aspects of 3-1 are to an important degree inter-dependent. Moreover, the observed pattern could
263	M.S, Suneetha	2	21	501	21	501	good approach and analysis of documented policy evidence!	Thank you for your comment.
264	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	21	503	21	503	"not to make"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
265	Cooney, Rosie	2	21	506	21	507	I don't understand what is being said here	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
266	Gislason Henrik	2	21	507	21	508	There seems to be something missing at the end of the line between 'individual' and 'planned'. Perhaps 'ministries'?	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
267	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	21	507	21	507	"individual ministry"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
268	Skern-Mauritzen, Mette	2	21	507	21	508	Include 'sector' after 'individual'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
269	Turner, Nancy	2	21	507	21	507	Check wording here; not quite clear	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
270	Cooney, Rosie	2	21	514	21		but surely countries will vary greatly in terms of the relevance of these agreements to the specific resources/species they manage?	Thank you for your comment. The reviewer suggests one or several possible reasons for the differences found among countries. There is not enough information from the analysis to give one possible reason as more (or less) likely than any other possible ones. Chapters 2 and 4 present a great deal of evidence that begins

271	Gislason Henrik	2	21	518	22	541	I miss information about the role of the ENGOs in the governing framework described in the NBSAPs. Again this could be because the IPLC acronym is insufficiently explained, or because ENGOs are not considered to be stakeholders, despite their importance for promoting sustainable use.	Thank you for your comment. NBSAPs are very specifically NATIONAL biodiversity strategies and action plans. They are prepared by States and submitted by States. In some countries ENGOs may have a larger role in the action plans being reported, but in others very little. There is not enough consistency in the
272	Fisher, Judith	2	21	518		518	I may have missed it but probably good to include a definition of Governance, there are many different understandings of this term	Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 reviews what is included in "governance" and Chapter 2 is consistent with the Chapter 1 material.
273	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	22	525	22	525	I think that the information from table 2.4 would be better expressed as a plot instead of a table.	Thank you for your comment. Figures have been improved.
274	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	22	527	22	527	"them through rights" There is also an extra period between "accountable" and "in"	Thank you for your comment. All occurrences of "by rights" have been changed to "through rights"
275	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	22	530	22	530	"without mentioning rights"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
276	Turner, Nancy	2	22	Box 2.2	22	Box 2.2	Q2-2 again, it seems that these should all be framed in the form of questions	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
277	Stiles, Daniel	2	23	537	23	541	Few countries explicitly mentioned the legal recognition of customary or traditional rights. As with the situation with Governance 1, countries differ greatly in how much explicit recognition is given to the identity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and these strongly influenced evaluations on this question as well." - This lack of recognition of legal rights to local resources is a major stumbling block to community-level SU. There are several examples of CBDRM in southern Africa	Thank you for your comment. A valid comment that will be shared with Chapters 3 and 4, where they may use those examples. Revision here is not necessary.
278	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	23	540	23	540	"and this strongly"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
279	White, Michael	2	23	542	23	544	Two issues here: 1. EIAs focus on ecological sustainability but SEIAs tend to make economics more important than natural world; 2. Benefits may go to entities remote from the resource location, rather than to the people directly dependent on them	Thank you for your comment. These paragraphs are simply reporting on the finding of what is and is not present in NBSAPs. There is a modest synthesis of the findings at the end of the entire section. However, Chapter 2 tries to stay focused on the nature of
280	White, Michael	2	23	552	23	563	Not helpful for subsistence societies ~ i.e. non cash based realities	Thank you for your comment. These paragraphs are simply reporting on the finding of what is and is not present in NBSAPs. There is a modest synthesis of the findings at the end of the entire section. However, Chapter 2 tries to stay focused on the nature of
281	White, Michael	2	23	558	23	563	Who decides what is important? Local people or remote governments and aid agencies?	Thank you for your comment. The core of the conceptual framework is that both social justice and the diversity of human cultures should be promoted. That can only be achieved by treating EVERY culture as comparably important, not deciding any one perspective is the "best" or "right" perspective universally.
282	Buschbom, Jutta	2	23	564	25	590	For widely and continuously distributed species with large distribution ranges (eg. forest trees), with regard to the level of within-species genetic diversity, there exists a discrepancy between the answers to question 4-1 (majority reports that feedback from monitoring is fully to partly addressed) and the availability of genetic/genomic data which would allow to actually answer such questions. Today, no genetic datasets exist which could answer monitoring objectives concerning eg. the	Thank you for your comment. These are valuable comments for Chapters 3 and 4 but do not change the conceptualization of sustainable use. They do affect greatly what must be done to deliver such outcomes.
283	Turner, Nancy	2	23	565	23	565	Consider breaking down this sentence; it's hard to follow	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
284	White, Michael	2	23	Box 2.2			We need to bring climate change impacts into this story or else the whole idea of protection/management will fail	Thank you for your comment. The challenge that climate change presents to sustainable use is acknowledged more than a dozen times in this Chapter, but the evidence on how to address it is reviewed in later chapters.
285	Turner, Nancy	2	24	572	24	572	I'm assuming this is defined somewhere?	Thank you for your comment. Definitions are addressed in Chapter 1 and in the glossary.
286	Madhav Karki	2	24	572	24	575	better to define adaptive management early on so that you set a benchmark to follow; I suggest to review the GEF definition apart from the Adis principles; May be not all principles apply in national situation as the countries follow CBDR based on Capability and national situation in reporting to CBD including the NBSAP	Thank you for your comment. Definitions are addressed in Chapter 1 and in the glossary.

287	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	24	573	23	574	the term "national" should be removed, as NBSAP = a national BSAP	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
288	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	24	575	24	575	I think that the information from table 2.5 would be better expressed as a plot instead of a table.	Thank you for your comment. Most of the tables in the entire Chapter are now figures, including this one.
289	Turner, Nancy	2	24	Box 2.3	24	Box 2.3	Q4-1. Adaptive management of the use is practiced based on feedback from monitoring. [again, perhaps in the form of questions for these??]	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
290	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	25	581	25	581	"potions" → "portions"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
291	Stiles, Daniel	2	25	581			'portions' not 'potions'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
292	Stiles, Daniel	2	25	581			'portions' not 'potions'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
293	Gislason Henrik	2	25	583	25	590	if the NBSAPs identify the stakeholder groups it would be interesting if chapter 2 could provide an overview or a table specifying who is considered to be among the legitimate stakeholder groups in the reports: the associated industries, indigenous people and local communities, ENGOs, consumers, scientists, other organisations and institutions etc. Perhaps even a discussion of the stakeholder concept would be appropriate here.	Thank you for your comment. The NBSAPs are too inconsistent in their content to conduct the type of analysis suggested, although the results would be interesting. The issue of who are stakeholders and what roles they have is one that has to be treated consistently in the full assessment. So these general discussions are subjects for Chapter 2.
294	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	26	599	26	599	I think that the information from table 2.6 would be better expressed as a plot instead of a table.	Thank you for your comment. Most of the tables in the entire Chapter are now figures, including this one.
295	Turner, Nancy	2	26	Box 2.4	26	Box 2.4	Q10-1. Policies take into account current and potential values derived from the use of wild species in relation to market forces affecting the values and use. [again, perhaps in the form of questions for all of these?]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
296	White, Michael	2	27	609	27	624	NBSAPs might mention spiritual & cultural/traditional values but rarely understand them, because they do not sit well with an economic mindset	Thank you for your comment. This is one reason they might not be included, but hardly the only possible one. In any case not really a comment that requires a revision.
297	Madhav Karki	2	27	609	27	613	I think, the lack of consideration of intrinsic or indirect values calls for consideration of multiple conceptualisation of values; Authors are advised to introduce the IPBES's valuation methodology but also review others including the UN's SEEA and World Bank's NCA tools. More recently there is also a tool called Green GDP or Total Green Product Values etc.	Thank you for your comment. The entire chapter stresses communicating the diversity of conceptualizations that exist within and among the Practices, and how these conceptualizations have evolved and continue to evolve.
298	Gislason Henrik	2	27	614	27	614	Is something missing in front of the word 'values'? I am not sure whether 'values' refer to the 'spiritual and/or relational values' mentioned in the previous sentence, or to 'non-monetized values' in general.	Thank you for your comment. No adjective was intended for this use of "values". The intent was that it could be interpreted broadly, as IPBES does in its overall approach to values. No revision was made.
299	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	27	619	27	619	remove "or" at the beginning of the sentence	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
300	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	27	620	27	620	"equitable sharing"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
301	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	27	621	27	621	remove "are"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
302	Fisher, Sue	2	27	625	27	633	in the whole document this is the only substantive consideration of the importance of preserving biodiversity/ensuring sustainable use to support healthy ecosystem. It focuses on sustainable use in order to minimize adverse effects on ecosystem services, structure and functions, rather than considering non-use as a form of sustainable use in order to preserve or maximise those services. Given the previous focus of IPBES on the value of nature's ecological services, it seems surprising not to have considered this aspect more fully.	Thank you for your comment. The reviewers' comment seems to acknowledge that this aspect of sustainable use is treated in Chapter 2 and should be covered more in other Chapters. No revision is proposed here, but other Chapters will be informed of this concern. It is noted also that the scope of the assessment was to be the

303	Gislason Henrik	2	27	626	27	642	I expected much more content in this paragraph, which I had hoped would inform me about the extent to which the countries had identified affected ecosystem services, structures and functions and implemented management goals and practices to avoid or minimize adverse impacts in their management plans. I would therefore appreciate if five questions could be answered for each type of use: 1) How have ecosystem services, structures and functions been operationally defined? 2)	Thank you for your comment. The assessment as a whole, and chapter 2 in particular, has been scoped to focus on the sustainability of USES of biodiversity. Other IPBES assessments have looked at these questions in depth, with clear and valuable conclusions. One of these conclusions was that a focused look on
304	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	27	626	27	626	"used"→ "use"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
305	Stiles, Daniel	2	27	626			'uses' not 'used'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
306	Stiles, Daniel	2	27	626			'uses' not 'used'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
307	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	27	628	27	628	"these"→ "this"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
308	White, Michael	2	27	634	27	642	Unless industrial fishing and logging are carbon neutral (i.e. net zero) they will fail because of increased climate change impacts	Thank you for your comment. This is an interesting observation but a part of implementation of sustainable practices, not in conceptualizing sustainable use, so not really an issue for Chapter 2 to emphasise
309	Turner, Nancy	2	27	639	27	639	A bit unclear; perhaps re-word of give example?	Thank you for your comment. The NSAFs do not have sufficient detail to provide a meaningful example. The intent of the sentence is fairly general, so a single specific case could be misleading. No targeted revision was made, although parts of this text were revised to accommodate the greater number of NSAFs included in the
310	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	27	642	27	642	remove "the"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
311	Stiles, Daniel	2	27	675	30	722	It is difficult to assess the conclusions without knowing which countries replied in certain ways to each question, but just from the numbers the statement "there is substantial consistency between how countries are approaching the uses of biodiversity within their country and the Addis Ababa Principles for Sustainable Use" does not seem justified. There appears to exist great variability.	Thank you for your comment. It was intention to not single out specific countries for species strengths or weaknesses. Rather it was to scope the landscape of uptake of the full set of Principles across a representative sample of countries. This provides the setting necessary to interpret the findings in chapter 2.5 of the
312	Serge Michel Garcia	2	27	679	27	679	Suppress the first word "than"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
313	White, Michael	2	28	643	29	673	Remote government disconnected from nature does not understand this. Also documents tend to be in English rather than in local indigenous languages. Technical words often don't exist in local tongues, so suitable terms have to be invented to explain the concept (e.. climate change or ocean acidification)	Thank you for your comment. Valid comment consistent with the chapter findings and text.
314	Madhav Karki	2	28	644	28	651	Re. IPLC perspectives, it is important that the authors are guided by the approaches and participatory mechanisms already adopted by the Plenary and ILK TF apart from the participatory mechanism suggested by the CBD	Thank you for your comment. The SOD has full sections on ILK in several places through the Chapter, each written by experts familiar with the IPBES views and approaches to IPLC topics.
315	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	28	652	28	652	The caption from table 2.7 is located before the box 2.5, instead after it. I also think that this information would be better expressed as a plot instead of a table.	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
316	Kenward, Robert	2	28	652	28	653	Question categories in the Box and Response Table do not match. Nice result, though, and you may appreciate the initiative on languages being started by IUCN at www.naturalalliance.org.	Thank you for your comment. The format of the Box and the tables within it all edited substantially in the revision.
317	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	28	658	28	658	"rising" → "raising"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
318	Gislason Henrik	2	28	659	28	661	This is a very interesting observation. Are there any difference between the five groups of countries selected?	Thank you for your comment. In the revision sufficient numbers of countries in each group were examined to support meaningful contrasts. On this point there were no differences among groups of countries that finding is reported in the revision.

319	M.S, Suneetha	2	28	661	28	661	will be good to check UNESCO's work on this relating to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development. Also several reports from the United Nations University on this through activities of multistakeholder networks called Regional centers of Expertise on Education for Sustainable development.	Thank you for your comment. These are useful comments for later chapters, looking at implementation, and will be passed on. However, those sources do not alter the conceptualization of SU, which is the focus of this chapter. No revision undertaken.
320	Cooney, Rosie	2	29	664	29	668	Or, importantly, including it in actual decision-making and management on SU, in e.g. quota-setting, harvest limits, seasons, etc	Thank you for your comment. This is addressed thoroughly in the new sections on ILK. No revision is made right here but material in these new sections should be sufficient.
321	Cooney, Rosie	2	29	669	29	673	The relevance of revitalising language to achieving/enhancing SU needs to be clarified to justify this choice of question	Thank you for your comment. The inclusion of this question was a direct result of the policy analysis. There is material on the importance of Indigenous languages in Chapter 1, which adds to the relevance of this question. No targeted revision made, although
322	Madhav Karki	2	29	675	29	683	I feel that there is a risk in basing the conclusion on somewhat out-dated (14 year old) and generally relevant principles; Climate change aspects are generally missing in Addis principles	Thank you for your comment. Although climate change is an increasingly acknowledged issue, it has not yet been taken up in formally negotiated and agreed policy frameworks for sustainable use of biodiversity. It is certainly treated in this and other Chapters of the assessment, but is not yet a Principle.
323	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	29	678	29	679	"Some principles have greater uptake than others in NBSAPs,"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
324	Stiles, Daniel	2	29	679			Delete the first 'than'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
325	Stiles, Daniel	2	29	679			Delete the first 'than'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
326	Turner, Nancy	2	29	688	30	700	writing. However, in these policy matters, aspects of the corresponding Addis Ababa Principles that give directed attention to IPLCs appear in this preliminary analysis to have had less uptake by nations, at least in terms of being included explicitly in the NBSAPs. The This pattern was much the same in the evaluation of questions related to Addis Ababa Principles reflecting the Socio-cultural and Economic aspects of sustainable use (Principles 10, 11 and 12). Many of the comments	Thank you for your comment. This seems a commentary supporting the finding and its explanation, and not a proposal for revisions. No revision made in the text
327	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	30	690	30	690	"NBSAPs. The"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
328	Serge Michel Garcia	2	30	690	30	700	indigenous people are noted only on non-decolonized countries North and South America (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 who refuse to recognize the existence of two types of citizens and the rights attached to the first peoples. So, it is logical that IPs are not mentioned in many countries of the world. But Cooney relevant social components	Thank you for your comment. The extended treatment of both indigenous people and local communities in the new sections and subsections of Chapter 2, as well as expanded treatment in Chapter 1, should fully address this valid observation.
329	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	30	692	30	692	"10, 11"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
330	White, Michael	2	30	692	30	700	Vitaly important because IPLCs often form a small percentage of the electorate (if even included), their voices may not be heard	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
331	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	30	701	30	701	"Addis"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
332	Turner, Nancy	2	30	707	30	709	cases of the latter type showing a will of countries to address particularly problematic uses of wild species, but the ambiguous interpretation here highlights the importance of the rest of this assessment. [this sentence is a little unclear: are you talking about the specific assessment or the overall assessment?	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
333	Cooney, Rosie	2	30	710		713	Really - none mentioned or discussed any NTFPs, for example?	Thank you for your comment. This finding is reported accurately. Looking at other sources, such as the NTFPs might change this situation, but only the NBSAPs were selected for review at the national scale. No revision made.
334	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	30	711	30	713	it would relevant (it would be relevant to reference the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which have specific targets on sustainable use and trade in wild plants (Target 12 and Target 11) = GATHERING in the context of this paragraph. CBD Parties are encouraged to develop National strategies for Plant Conservation and report against them, and few are doing this, with specific reports and targets on sustainability of the wild plants off take/harvesting. Recent revision of the	Thank you for your comment. This was included in the chapter.

335	White, Michael	2	30	711	30	713	Subsistence living tends to be ignored within remote economic paradigms ~ the People are not really consulted	Thank you for your comment. It is consistent with the findings reported, and does not seem to call for any revision to the text.
336	López-Castro, Melania	2	30	714	30	722	It will be worth mentioning the reasons why implementation of these principles is not taking place in some countries. Finding these causes, whether these are economic or social in nature, could help develop strategies to aid implementation.	Thank you for your comment. Looking at implementation successes, failures and lack of attempts is the subject matter of Chapters 3 and 4 of this assessment. The insights the reviewer seeks will be presented in those findings. No revision made to Chapter 2.
337	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	30	714	30	714	NBSAPs are strategies as well as plans (some countries have adopted separate documents), but the conclusion that implementation can be incomplete for a variety of reasons is correct	Thank you for your comment. This seems a supportive comment on the text and does not require a response.
338	Madhav Karki	2	30	714	30	722	I think, the authors are making sweeping statements just based on one set of document. AA principles; this will have low confidence level, they do not seem to have followed the Chapter outline and scope of the Chapter 2 in the Scoping document that says: "Building on internationally recognized definitions, principles and concepts of sustainable use, the chapter will elaborate on what sustainable use of wild species means in the context of international targets such as the Aichi	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
339	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	30	719	30	719	"difference" → "different"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
340	White, Michael	2	30	720	30	722	Correct: there is often little implementation. Environment tends to be of low political priority	Thank you for your comment.
341	White, Michael	2	30	720	30	722	Correct: there is often little implementation. Environment tends to be of low political priority	Thank you for your comment.
342	Turner, Nancy	2	30	722	30	722	<i>Should you have a section on regional governance units and how they contribute? E.g. at state or provincial levels?</i>	Thank you for your comment. There is now an entire section on the Principles X Policy crosswalk at the regional scale. This should address this comment sufficiently.
343	Germany	2	31	729	31	731	Please provide definitions for formal & informal institutions, customary norms and regulations, as their meaning differs depending on the actual context or school of thought.	Thank you for bringing this up. These are now defined in chapter 1.
344	Turner, Nancy	2	31	729	31	729	Most people Reading this will not understand what this means	Thank you for your comment. This section has been replaced by a more extensive treatment of the subject, in much more accessible language.
345	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	2	31	751	31	751	inclusion of letter d at the end of compare needs dropping - changes the question entirely from sense to non-sense.	Thank you for your comment. This section has been replaced by a more extensive treatment of the subject, in much more accessible language.
346	Madhav Karki	2	31	751	31	755	Review and assess the past IPBES assessments and Plenary decisions; Regional and Global Assessments have already answered some of these questions	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
347	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. With the major reorganization of the chapter, this entire section is no longer present. The issues of intrinsic values of biodiversity are now covered in Chapter 1, and other chapters focus on the USES of biodiversity and ecosystem services, taking into account such values.
348	Fisher, Sue	2	31	756	31	788	It seems a great shame that this section is the only consideration of the value of sustainable use of wild species, particularly for maintaining the evolutionary processes in ecosystems and species. You might consult the reviewers involved in the IPBES review of ecological services to suggest a CA for this section.	Thank you for your comment. To the extent that non-anthropogenic from are within scope, this material has been moved to Chapter 1 of the assessment, as context for the rest of the findings and interpretation.
349	Gislason Henrik	2	31	756	32	788	Great discussion of a presently blurred distinction	Thank you for your comment. To the extent that non-anthropogenic from are within scope, this material has been moved to Chapter 1 of the assessment, as context for the rest of the findings and interpretation.
350	Turner, Nancy	2	31	757	31	757	Need to define what this means (non-anthropogenic)	Thank you for your comment. To the extent that non-anthropogenic from are within scope, this material has been moved to Chapter 1 of the assessment, as context for the rest of the findings and interpretation.

351	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. But, and perhaps this is the sense of the sentence, "sustainable use" has <u>human and natural dimensions</u> and the human dimension is what is called "anthropocentric" here.	Thank you for your comment. The discussion of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, where this possible contradiction is addressed.
352	Madhav Karki	2	31	758	31	759	might want to collaborate with Values Assessment authors	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
353	Cooney, Rosie	2	31	760	32	788	This all appears irrelevant to the topic, or is taking far too many words to say something quite simple in a very complex way. Could be cut down to a couple of sentences.	Thank you for your comment. There is now an entire new section on the Principles X Policy crosswalk. This section address this comment sufficiently.
354	Madhav Karki	2	32	767	32	776	Need to discuss the relevance of 18 NCPs that the Global Assessment has elaborated and analysed here instead of reinventing the wheel. Better to build on what the world already know rather than gave a different narratives from IPBES.	Thank you for your comment. The discussion of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, where this possible contradiction is addressed.
355	M.S. Suneetha	2	32	769	32	769	is the text in this para exploratory? perhaps it would be useful to refer to the preliminary guide on multiple conceptualizations of values related to biodiversity (guide on multiple values) of IPBES- where this has been dealt with to some extent.	Thank you for your comment. The discussion of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, where this is done concisely. That discussion is within the IPBES context and conceptual framework.
356	Doering, Ralf	2	32	770	32	776	Does this not have to be discussed with the other running assessment on values? I think it would be good to be on the same page here.	Thank you for your comment. The entire treatment of non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, with a conclusion that the assessment will focus on USES and other issues will be treated in the Values (and other) IPBES assessments.
357	Turner, Nancy	2	32	772	32	772	It seems these are both anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic	Thank you for your comment. To the extent that non-anthropogenic from are within scope, this material has been moved to Chapter 1 of the assessment, as context for the rest of the findings and interpretation.
358	Serge Michel Garcia	2	32	776	32	776	Just to avoid misunderstanding. I agree that there are anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic values of wild species, those that humans have conceived and the others which relate to Nature itself	Thank you for your comment. The discussion of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, where this is done concisely. That discussion is within the IPBES context and conceptual framework.
359	Head, Lesley	2	32	777	32	788	The logic in this paragraph is very tangled. I'm not sure if it just hasn't been expressed clearly enough, or if this is a good example of why 'wild species' needs further conceptualisation.	Thank you for your comment. The discussion of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, where this is done concisely. That discussion is within the IPBES context and conceptual framework.
360	Stiles, Daniel	2	32	777	32	788	Not sure non-anthropogenic values of use are relevant to this assessment. This discussion seems an unnecessary diversion from the main focus of this assessment.	Thank you for your comment. The entire treatment of non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, with a conclusion that the assessment will focus on USES and other issues will be treated in the Values (and other) IPBES assessments.
361	Stiles, Daniel	2	32	777	32	788	Not sure non-anthropogenic values of use are relevant to this assessment. This discussion seems an unnecessary diversion from the main focus of this assessment.	Thank you for your comment. The entire treatment of non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, with a conclusion that the assessment will focus on USES and other issues will be treated in the Values (and other) IPBES assessments.
362	Turner, Nancy	2	32	777	32	777	It seems to me there is no boundary; these two overlap and cannot be separated, in my view	Thank you for your comment. The entire treatment of non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, with a conclusion that the assessment will focus on USES and other issues will be treated in the Values (and other) IPBES assessments.
363	Turner, Nancy	2	32	779	32	779	They already do, I would say	Thank you for your comment. The entire treatment of non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, with a conclusion that the assessment will focus on USES and other issues will be treated in the Values (and other) IPBES assessments.
364	Turner, Nancy	2	32	788	32	788	Examples would help here	Thank you for your comment. The entire treatment of non-anthropogenic values has been moved to Chapter 1, with a conclusion that the assessment will focus on USES and other issues will be treated in the Values (and other) IPBES assessments.
365	Gislason Henrik	2	32	789	32	803	Here the Precautionary principle is mentioned as a starting point for policies on sustainability. I agree. Ecological assessments are uncertain and a risk-based management approach is necessary to avoid un-intended outcomes with sufficiently high probability. My advice would be to integrate the precautionary principle much more throughout the report.	The reviewer is thanked for the comment, which is insightful. It should be noted that all this material has been moved to Chapter 1 and merged with other related material there, so this is clearly presented as part of the entire assessment approach.
366	Cooney, Rosie	2	32	790		790	This wording "with standards aimed at ensuring that uses of wild species be sustainable" ignores much of the significance of sustainable use as a means to achieve conservation (as well as human) objectives.	The reviewer is thanked for the comment, which is insightful. It should be noted that all this material has been moved to Chapter 1 and merged with other related material there, so this is clearly presented as part of the entire assessment approach.

367	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	32	790	32	790	"be" → "are"	Thank you for your comment. The section has been moved to Chapter 1 and merged with other material, so this error is no longer present.
368	Baljinder Singh	2	32	792	32	797	It is highly questionable whether Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration—to do with applying the Precautionary approach to protect the environment—is very widely used by any group in managing wild species. This is particularly true for the fisheries industries & their responsibilities re: marine biodiversity—management within the fisheries industries has little, if anything, to do with any management strategies to protect overall fish biodiversity. <i>Guillermo Ojeda-Corona is a doctoral</i>	Thank you for your comment. A long and interesting comment that does not seem to propose a change to how Chapter 2 presents the conceptualization of sustainable use. It has been shared with other chapters where the implementation of the PA and other aspects of sustainable use will be addressed.
369	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	32	792	32	803	Principle 15 is on a "precautionary approach" - important to distinguish between an approach and a principle. A more credible reference on the legal aspects of this principle is Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade, "Principle 15" in Jorge E. Viñuales ed <i>The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development: A Commentary</i> (OUP 2015). Also note that "cost-effective" is part of the text.	Thank you for your comment. All the material in this section has been moved and merged with material in Chapter 1. The comment will be shared with authors of that chapter, for their consideration.
370	Madhav Karki	2	32	797	32	803	NCP is being introduced without 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. All of this material and the subject matter has been moved to Chapter 1 and merged with material there, to ensure a single consistent framework is provided for the entire assessment.
371	Serge Michel Garcia	2	32	797	32	797	(http://www.gdrc.org/u-gov/precaution-7.html). It would seem more appropriate to have a link leading to the RIO Declaration in the UN website, e.g. https://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-1annex1.htm	Thank you for your comment. All of this material and the subject matter has been moved to Chapter 1 and merged with material there, to ensure a single consistent framework is provided for the entire assessment.
372	Gislason Henrik	2	33	804	33	843	When completed the tables will provide a very efficient way of presenting the results of the reviews.	The reviewer is thanks for the comment. All the tables are now complete, and many are presented as figures to improve accessibility to the readership.
373	Madhav Karki	2	33	805	33	813	To conclude this way, you need to provide significant amount of literature that demonstrate high confidence	Thank you for your comment. Across the five practices, more than 3,000 articles were considered at least by title and abstract, and some hundreds reviewed more fully. That was considered sufficient to attach high confidence to patterns that were robust across the
374	Fisher, Sue	2	33	811	33	813	Please explicitly acknowledge the converse, and give the example of the great whales: that the wrong governance and management scheme will be highly unsustainable for slow-growing species with low rates of reproduction.	Thank you for your comment. The importance of taking these types of factors into account is addressed in numerous places throughout the chapter -and the assessment. However, Chapter 2 is focused on the high level conceptualization of SU and the factors that may be influential, such as features of the biodiversity being used. The
375	Turner, Nancy	2	33	812	33	813	but with the right governance and management system in place, harvest – depending on what is harvested, when and how – may be highly sustainable.	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
376	Germany	2	33	814	33	825	These factors should be in line with other IPBES assessments as well as with the common organizing structure presented in ch 1.	Thank you for your comment. It was decided that much of this material is more appropriate for Chapter 1 as general background for the entire section, or in Chapters 3 and 4. Therefore this subsection is no longer in Chapter 2, so risk of mis-alignment is
377	Guerrero Ortiz, Sol; Rivera Téllez, Emmanuel	2	33	814	33	825	Ensure a clear link of the analysis presented in section 2.3.1 with chapter 4.	Thank you for your comment. It was decided that much of this material is more appropriate for Chapter 1 as general background for the entire section, or in Chapters 3 and 4. Therefore this subsection is no longer in Chapter 2, so risk of mis-alignment is removed. The literature reviews themselves are now presented
378	Madhav Karki	2	33	816	33	824	This is where CITES experience will be relevant to bring in from various continents and conditions for different floral and faunal species; it might be different for Keystone and charismatic species and highly used species by industry such as medicinal and aromatic plants.	Thank you for your comment. With this part of the chapter now moved to other chapters, this opportunity is no longer present.
379	Turner, Nancy	2	33	825	33	825	Q: Is there going to be a chapter on use of wild genetic material in breeding?	Thank you for your comment. Genetic breeding is only marginally within scope for the Sustainable Use assessment, and is discussed only in the Chapters on Drivers (4) and Options (6), in the context of factors to consider when used to contribute to recovery of highly depleted populations. These considerations are addressed
380	Cooney, Rosie	2	34	826	42	843	I have to say that I don't like the approach used here of putting all possible elements into tables, without any real discussion or analysis, is very illuminating. Boiling this down to key common factors and setting out a synthetic, integrated discussion (with examples and counter-examples illustrating variations on the rule, of which there are many, as the text points out) I think would be really valuable and give the reader much more insight. I also think using "higher" and "lower" as a column	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
381	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	34	826	39	828	For table 2.8, we (UNCTAD) provided further information regarding the economic dimension after this first draft was completed (e.g. for inclusion topics such as traceability, market access requirements, economic and investment incentives, access to financial resources) as well as for the other dimensions. Additional documents/resources were also shared with the authors.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
382	Kenward, Robert	2	34	826	39	837	In tables 2.8 and 2.9, the "use" column is treated inconsistently. It is hard at first to see the commonality in terms of exploitation capability between gathering (often of fruit/fruitlet bodies with minimal environmental impact) and logging which represents destruction of an ecosystem, and then to see hunting and fishing separated in in 2.8 where there is commonality (migration, dispersal) but not 2.9 despite logging being 'only (12) use was selected to provide an example'	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.

383	Kenward, Robert	2	34	826	39	837	In tables 2.8 and 2.9, the 'Use' column is treated inconsistently. It is hard at first to see the commonality in terms of exploitation capability between gathering (often of fruit/fruitlet bodies with minimal environmental impact) and logging which represents destruction of an ecosystem, and then to see hunting and fishing separated in in 2.8 where there is commonality (migration, dispersal) but not 2.9 despite being separated only (42) use was collected to provide an example.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
384	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	2	34	826	36	831	Table 2.8 considers CITES listing criteria under Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP17) but it should also make specific reference to other Resolutions, including Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on NDF.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
385	Germany	2	34	828	38	834	Tables 2.8 - 2.10 could be shortened if the column width was altered: shorten first column ("Condition"), widen third column ("Examples"), shorten fourth column ("Notes"). The same applies for table 2.2.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
386	Guerrero Ortiz, Sol; Rivera Téllez, Emmanuel	2	34	828	42	843	Review tables 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10, and consider their content on the development of Chapter 4.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
387	Turner, Nancy	2	34	828	34	828	. [[for plants: capacity for vegetative reproduction? Self fertilization/ pollination? Genetic plasticity?	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
388	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	2	34	828	34	829	Table 2.8. Suggest additional lines for 'population trend' and 'population status'. For example, limited potential for sustainable use if population is declining and Critically Endangered. Also unclear why the resilience to anthropogenic threats is missing (e.g. climate change, pollution etc.). What you should be mapping to here is the CITES NDF process outlined in Resolution 16.7, rather than	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
389	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	34	Table 2.8	42	Table 2.10	Would like to suggest some additional references for the compilation of these tables: 1) http://bit.ly/1mDeLG7 - Development of a Rapid Management-Risk Assessment Method for Fish Species through its Application to Sharks: Framework and Results; 2) Risk Classification of species proposed for FairWild Standard implementation	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
390	Stiles, Daniel	2	34		42		In reality, the decision on whether to engage in SU harvesting of a species will not be based mainly on biological or ecological criteria of the types in Tables 2.8 and 2.9. What matters are the legal, organizational and economic contexts. Is it legal to harvest and use the species nationally? Is it legal in international trade? Who will carry out the harvesting and how, who will use the species products and how? For example, in the CPNRM, the legal issue on their land is a private business, or a state	Thank you for your comment. The reviewer makes some very important points, but they are about drivers of SU, and not about the actual conceptualization. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4, and this comment has been forwarded to
391	CAMARENA, Maria	2	35	828	35	829	- Need to include in this analysis the principles of CITES Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on non-detriment findings. - Editorial: Typo on Dispersal. Change to <u>Dispersal</u> ...	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
392	Cooney, Rosie	2	37	834	37	834	The habitat line here would appear to have mistaken which columns go with which characteristic. But (assuming the reverse relationship was intended) this is I believe quite misguided - conserving habitat is one of the primary benefits of well-managed sustainable use under appropriate governance conditions, so areas where habitat is being lost may (with other factors being favourable) be particularly important contexts in which to use SU as a conservation approach. in	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
393	Gislason Henrik	2	37	834		835	Table 2.9. 1st row. I do not understand how high ecological integrity of landscape and rapid habitat loss can lead to a high potential for sustainable harvest. Do also explain what you mean by integrity in the text.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
394	Gislason Henrik	2	37	834		835	Table 2.9. 2nd row. Why would the presence of mutualisms enhance the potential for sustainable harvest? And in the same row: The evidence for a detrimental effect of top predator removal on the sustainability of prey harvest is debateable, i.e. in the presence of trophic cascades.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
395	Berridge, Richard	2	37	Table 2.9			Table 2.9: In the row headed 'ecological integrity', it appears that high habitat loss and low habitat loss are in the wrong columns. If there is high habitat loss, this should correspond with low potential for sustainable use, and vice versa. The same applies to the rows on pollution levels - high pollution levels should correspond with low potential for sustainable use	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
396	Oldfield, Thomasina	2	39	2)			Would be useful to cite the review or meta-analyses.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4. The extended Practice-specific literature reviews and their synthesis may constitute the meta-analysis being
397	Fisher, Sue	2	40	840	40	840	Please consider the potential for non-sustainable collateral damage (bycatch, habitat destruction) of fishing technologies even if the harvest of the target species is sustainable.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 3. The impacts of fishing gears on other species and habitats is reviewed in the Fishing subsection of the Literature review section of Chapter 2.
398	Kenward, Robert	2	40	840	40	840	In 'High Potential' row 3, "Equipment is" (not 'Gears are')	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways in Chapters 1, 3 and 4.

399	Kenward, Robert	2	40	840	40	840	In 'High Potential' row 3, "Equipment is" (not 'Gears are')	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
400	Turner, Nancy	2	40	Table 2.10	40	Table 2.10	"Whole plants, roots, bulbs, bark, apical meristems" Well, it depends; in the Pacific NW of N America, people have been harvesting huge numbers of Camassia Lily bulbs for thousands of years through ages selection of bulbs, habitat enhancement and rotational harvesting.; also root vegetables with excellent success through replanting root /rhizome segments and other methods...	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
401	Berridge, Richard	2	40	Table 2.10			Table 2.10: In the row for 'Type of harvest' it says that lethal harvet has low potential for sustainable use. This may be true when over-harvesting is taking place, but not when proper quota systems are in place. This statement needs to include such a caveat.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
402	Madhav Karki	2	41	826	41	828	Table 2.6. These apply to large number of NTFPs especially MAPS, there are a number of guidelines such as WHO/FAO recommended good practices (e.g., GACPs, GLP, GMPs etc. The TRIPS and WIPOs also discuss IPR issues the author may wish to review at an appropriate place and context in this chapter as this chapter requires a comprehensive review of conceptualisation from multi-dimensional perspective.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
403	Gislason Henrik	2	41	840		843	Table 2.10. 2nd row. Efficiency of utilization. Why would the production of waste be indicative of the potential for sustainable harvest?	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
404	Gislason Henrik	2	42	840		843	Table 2.10. Last row. Efficiency of utilization. Why would single or multiple uses be indicative of the potential for sustainable harvest?	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
405	Cooney, Rosie	2	43	844	44	887	Somewhere there needs to be discussion of the crucial point that a species with almost any biological attribute can be used under the right governance conditions, and even a species with all positive attributes for harvest is likely to be over-exploited under the wrong ones. Governance is a crucial mediating factor for the sustainability of use. Accessibility needs to be discussed somewhere too - if a species is hard to find/access it is much less likely to be over-harvested than one that is	Thank you for your comment. Your proposals are important. The substance of the point is covered in the Synthesis section for the Literature review, again in the synthesis section following the Principles by Policies crosswalk, and in the final summary of the chapter.
406	Cooney, Rosie	2	43	848	43	849	This talks about tables a-e, whereas the tables above are labeled 2.9 and 2.10.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
407	Stiles, Daniel	2	43	848			I cannot find Tables 2.1 a-e as described on p. 43. Table 2.1 is Definitions of sustainable use of wild species in International Conventions and Agreements	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
408	Stiles, Daniel	2	43	848			I cannot find Tables 2.1 a-e as described on p. 43. Table 2.1 is Definitions of sustainable use of wild species in International Conventions and Agreements	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
409	Luque, Sandra	2	43	855	43	858	if implemented very good for implementing	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2, and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4.
410	Madhav Karki	2	43	855	43	868	While agreeing to some extent with this argument, if BES assessments are of integrated nature which to me means that Chapter 2 has to build on the problematique defined by Chapter 1 and point out the conceptual understanding challenges that are made more complex by trends, drivers and impacts. So need to link up more with Chapter 3 and 4 rather than 5 and 6 as they are contingent on what challenges and opportunities Chapter 2 lays out.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2 and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4. In chapter 2 we thoroughly review what the academic literature says about governance factors being an
411	Stiles, Daniel	2	43	874	44	887	This explains why there was no table with the trade factors. At least you realize it is a huge gap that needs filling.	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2 and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4. The literature review section of the chapter does consider trade, and the policy x principles section does include
412	Cooney, Rosie	2	44	888	44	899	Probably the most important characteristic is completely overlooked here - whether any entity (state or community or private) has clear and enforceable property rights, giving them a secure long term stake in the resource and enabling them to exclude unauthorised users. This comes back to the crucial mediating role of governance in SU, which requires a proper conceptual exploration in this chapter that is missing, and which can't be reduced to boxes in a table. Also, on this para, this list of	Thank you for your comment. The table and the associated text have been removed from Chapter 2 and covered in different ways n Chapters 1, 3 and 4. The issue of security of property rights - which, like all other factors, may be more important in some contexts than
413	Stiles, Daniel	2	44	888	44	901	In my opinion the parts indicated here not written are the most important for assessing SU, thus review at this stage seems premature.	Thank you for your comment. This review was a sign of Chapter 2 about what might be found when the literature reviews and policy analyses had been completed. In the SOD those sections treat the material in this part of the FOD in a very different way, and the emphasis has shifted greatly.
414	White, Michael	2	44	890	44	894	Important because hand gathering or fishing tends to be selective with few non-intended impacts (e.g. bycatch is rare)	Thank you for your comment. This material is not longer in Chapter 2, but the literature review in Chapter 2, as well as material in Chapters 3 present evidence on this point.

415	Germany	2	44	894	44	899	Were these questions put forth by CITES directly for the purpose of this IPBES assessment? Please add specific reference to the decision under CITES.	Thank you for your comment. This material is no longer in Chapter 2 and the questions of this nature are now handled very differently both in Chapter 2 and other Chapters in the assessment.
416	Serge Michel Garcia	2	44	897	44	899	The term "Small-scale" refers to the gear dimensions. The term "artisanal" refers to the structure of the operation (i.e. family and not a company or conglomerate). None of the terms refers to the size of the catch relative to the total biomass. From that angle, the terms small-scale and artisanal are not automatic synonyms of "sustainable".	Thank you for your comment. In several places in Chapter 2 it is highlighted that the literature review found that uses of wild species can be done sustainably even on quite large scales, and can be unsustainable, even on very small scales. The evidence for these points is presented throughout in Chapters 2 and 4.
417	White, Michael	2	44	898	44	899	Huge issue for fisheries because commercial need for profiteering eclipses the subsistence requirement for food	Thank you for your comment. The material in this section has been moved to other parts of the SUA - and the evidence for and against generalizations of the nature of the comment is reviewed carefully and objectively.
418	Gislason Henrik	2	44	899	44	899	Consider also to include: Adequacy of available data, presence of agreed sustainable management plan, knowledgeable personnel to perform assessment, presence of ENGOs to spur political will by engaging in public discussions.	Thank you for your comment. In several places in Chapter 2 it is highlighted that the literature review found that uses of wild species can be done sustainably even on quite large scales, and can be unsustainable, even on very small scales. The evidence for these points is presented throughout in Chapters 2 and 4.
419	Luque, Sandra	2	44	900	44	901	case studies will need to be truly representatives from vegetation and animals covering different geographical backgrounds and different pressures - CITIES context is an important scheme to relate to cases	Thank you for your comment. The literature review on this topic on Chapter 2 considered well over 1,000 publications, and the evidence in Chapters 3 and 4 is intentionally broad. CITES gets a focus, but far from the sole focus, given it does not consider all the "dimensions" found to be important for CI.
420	Madhav Karki	2	44	908	44	915	I thought SDGs have already used the work of the FAO, CBD and CGIARs in coming up with indicators for SDG14 and SDG 15 but also for SDG 12. Pls. check the scope of your Chapter before implementing this plan	Thank you for your comment. The SDG indicator framework gets a thorough and empirical evaluation in the new section of Chapter 2.
421	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	44	915	44	915	"UNCRAD" → "UNCTAD"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
422	Buschbom, Jutta	2	45	916	45	916	Again with regard to evaluating impacts on within-species genetic diversity using indicators. Consider adding a subsection discussing the limits of existing genetic data to being able to evaluate in a qualitative or quantitative way the indicators regarding within-species genetic diversity. For widely and continuously distributed species the necessary distribution-range and genome-wide sequence datasets do not exist to sufficiently answer common monitoring objectives or to reliably	Thank you for your comment. Issues related to the adequacy of various types of evidence for establishing the sustainability of uses is considered in Chapters 3 and 4. This comment has been passed on to those chapters.
423	Kenward, Robert	2	45	916	45	930	In Section 2.4 regarding indicators, note that participation and spending on hunting, fishing and watching/feeding are routinely surveyed in USA and Finland (e.g. https://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/subpages/nationalsurvey/nat_survey2016.pdf).	Thank you for your comment. This is a detail that is at a level that may be appropriate for later chapters of the assessment, but Chapter 2 focuses on broad conceptualizations and not anecdotal illustrations as much as possible. The high-level treatment in Chapter 2 is fully consistent with this point, however.
424	Fisher, Judith	2	45	916	45	954	Will this section include the NP indicators, I wonder if they should be introduced much earlier in the Chapter?	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
425	Germany	2	45	917	45	918	Why is this chapter limited to sustainable harvest of wild species? Sustainable use includes more than harvest. If there is a certain idea behind this limitation, it would be important to mention it.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has an entire section on wildlife viewing, - as does every other chapter. It also gives some attention to uses such as catch-and-release fishing and similar uses, where are also generally considered non-consumptive. Therefore the concern of this comment seems to be fully addressed on the
426	Gislason Henrik	2	45	931	45	944	Great text	The reviewer is thanked for the comment. No revision required.
427	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	45	933	45	933	Please, include "hereafter, C&I" inside the parenthesis, instead of only (C&I)	Thank you for your comment. The C & I shorthand was expanded in the revision, so the comment is addressed.
428	Germany	2	45	945	48	976	This approach is not comprehensive enough. Indicator sets are not only used in standards and certification schemes, but also in connection with political strategies at different levels. It may therefore be essential to consider these in the review as well. Such a broader approach will also help opening up the "forest dominated" list of criteria and indicators to other relevant topics. As already said before, it will be important to distinguish and analyse voluntary and mandatory nature of standards and need to also focus on their enforcement difficulties and high cost. While various certification schemes might make good reading but many are highly expensive and western expert dependence; so for poor countries they have limited use and other innovations such as Participatory Conservation Certification Schemes and others have evolved, similar to represent value	Thank you for your comment. The treatment of indicators in the SUA is greatly expanded, including both a literature review of indicators and strategies of select indicators, plus an analysis for the SDG Indicators Framework. There are undoubtedly other indicator sets that would be useful to mention the strengths and weaknesses of the various tools available are the subject matter for later chapters in the assessment, based on the evidence that is available on their performance. Chapter 2 presents the views on these instruments only in the context of how they have contributed to conceptualizations of
429	Madhav Karki	2	45	946	45	955	As already said before, it will be important to distinguish and analyse voluntary and mandatory nature of standards and need to also focus on their enforcement difficulties and high cost. While various certification schemes might make good reading but many are highly expensive and western expert dependence; so for poor countries they have limited use and other innovations such as Participatory Conservation Certification Schemes and others have evolved, similar to represent value	Thank you for your comment. The promotion of CITES is noted. They are included as one of the many sources of information indicators that are reviewed in this section of the report.
430	Morgan, David (on behalf of CITES)	2	45	9.2.2	45	944	This section could take into consideration CITES non-detriment findings, the Review of Significant Trade process and trade suspensions in the context of developing approaches towards sustainable use indicators.	Thank you for your comment. The promotion of CITES is noted. They are included as one of the many sources of information indicators that are reviewed in this section of the report.

431	Zhiyuan Hou	2	46	955	46	957	I think we should collect forests with significant differences from each continent for standard setting.	Thank you for your comment. The range of sources for these comparisons was greatly expanded in the SOD. It is no longer dominated by just forest uses. However, to remain consistent in how the different sources of information were use, the fine-scale
432	Fisher, Sue	2	46	974	46	975	Should include UN-REDD (The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) whose development goal is "to reduce forest emissions and enhance carbon stocks in forests while contributing to national sustainable development" (see https://www.un-redd.org/forest-facts). It implements the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES) which aim to promote high social and environmental performance of	Thank you for your comment. The range of sources for these comparisons was greatly expanded in the SOD. It is no longer dominated by just forest uses. However, to remain consistent in how the different sources of information were use, the strong focus on REDD+ suggested in this comment was not applied, since it would
433	Gislason Henrik	2	46	974	46	974	Can the redundancy of the indicators in some way be described, or would it be feasible to include a subchapter on methods for the selection of adequate indicators?	Thank you for your comment. A full section on methods for selecting indicators, and criteria that have been used, is now included in Chapter 2. This section should address the concerns of the reviewer.
434	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	46	974	54	1029	The implementation of BioTrade Principles and Criteria in over 45 countries can be also analyzed and provide valuable information for wildlife fauna, flora and ecosystem services (nature-based tourism). I remain available to provide further information that is needed (and has not been shared yet with the authors).	Thank you for your comment. BioTrade is one of the sources given direct attention in both the Principles and practices parts of Chapter 2. This should address the suggestion of the reviewer.
435	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	46	974	46	974	The UEBT Ethical BioTrade Standard is currently being revised and will likely be adopted either in 2019 or early 2020. It is not a forestry standard, but applies to natural and naturalized species, whether wild or not. Includes MAP sourced from forest ecosystems, but is not specific to forest ecosystems.	The reviewers comment was taken into account when the updated material was used in the revisions of the Chapter.
436	Madhav Karki	2	46	974	46	975	Table 2.11. I think this table should give higher priority to CITES Appendix A species, giving C&I for SFM does not add much to the knowledge as much already exist.; UNFCCC calls Sustainable Management of Forest (SMF rather than SFM and there are reasons for this).. might need to bring in climate change elements; water elements food elements (such as done by Agroforestry) in the table.	Thank you for your comment. We have revised this section to look at indicators specifically from a subsample of standards for each Practice.
437	Kenward, Robert	2	46	975	48	976	For section 2.4 there is also the C&I of the Wildlife Estates Initiative of the European Landowners Organisation, explained (in 23 languages) and linked at: www.naturalalliance.eu/topic_hunting_best_practice_bqxmxf_yrxqwp_zrxgqwp_xqczrp.aspx	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
438	Kenward, Robert	2	46	975	48	976	For section 2.4 there is also the C&I of the Wildlife Estates Initiative of the European Landowners Organisation, explained (in 23 languages) and linked at: www.naturalalliance.eu/topic_hunting_best_practice_bqxmxf_yrxqwp_zrxgqwp_xqczrp.aspx	Thank you for this suggestion. We have revised this section entirely and no longer include certification schemes
439	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	48	978	48	979	The table description repeats twice "indicators used". I suggest removing the second "indicators used" to avoid repetition.	Thank you for your comment. This table is no longer included in Chapter 2.
440	Germany	2	50	989	50	1029	Please check for grammar/ missing words etc. It is not clear what is meant by the term "reverse" (i. 992) of a focus on ecological and production aspects. All in all, this section is a characterization of the standards but it does not provide a good overview of "which kinds of indicators are used" at the different levels or in the covered themes. Possibly, an analysis the other way round could be useful: looking from the indicator side instead of from the side of the standards seems more successful.	Thank you for your comment. This entire section has been substantially revised, and the phrasing noted by the reviewer is no longer being used.
441	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	50	989	50	995	Not clear why it is even relevant to compare the number of indicators per topic per standards, instead of analysing the content of the indicators. The FairWild Standard is the most comprehensive best practice framework on ecological, as well social and economic sustainability of wild harvesting, but it is possible that the pure number of indicators is varied between different aspects. This comment concerns Tables 2.2 and 2.3. Disagree with the methodology of this particular analysis. Not clear why it is even relevant to compare the number of indicators per topic per standards, instead of analysing the content of the indicators, as obviously authors have gone in-depth on the specific indicators of different frameworks.	Thank you for your comment. The focus of Chapter 2 is on how sustainable use is conceptualized from a variety of perspectives. It is on that context that the number of indicators and their frequency of use is considered relevant- where both large numbers of indicators and their frequency of use are considered relevant. We also clarify that the specific number or proportion of indicators in any given act is not relevant.
442	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	51	1002	51	1010	Not clear why it is even relevant to compare the number of indicators per topic per standards, instead of analysing the content of the indicators, as obviously authors have gone in-depth on the specific indicators of different frameworks.	Thank you for your comment. We have revised this analysis. We include only voluntary global regional standards for each Practice and use broad groupings (ecological, social etc) for indicator groups. We also clarify that the specific number or proportion of indicators in any given act is not relevant.
443	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	51	1003	51	1004	Please, include a description for blue in the figure caption. Also, I think that is necessary to explain what are the main bars representing to make a self-explanatory figure caption.	Thank you for your comment. All the figures on Chapter 2 have been redone, with input from technical experts associated with the TSU and IPBES generally.
444	Madhav Karki	2	51	1003	51	1010	These are very good illustrations of different indicator systems and good to link to the CITES Appendix A species context	Thank you for your comment. The use of figures has been expanded throughout the Chapter, and the professionalism of their presentation has been improved.
445	Germany	2	51	1008			Please check: A reference to Figure 2.3. seems to be missing in the text.	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
446	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	51	1009	51	1010	Please, include a brief description of what are the main bars representing to make a self-explanatory figure caption.	Thank you for your comment. The use of figures has been expanded throughout the Chapter, and the professionalism of their presentation has been improved.

447	Germany	2	51	1011	52	1016	Why are intrinsic values not taken into account?	Thank you for your comment. This important point is addressed in Chapter 1 of the assessment, and Chapter 2 is designed to be consistent with Chapter 1.
448	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	51	1012	51	1012	"the conservation arena"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
449	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	51	1013	51	1013	"being in nature"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
450	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	52	1018	52	1018	Remove extra space in the word "include"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
451	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	53	1027	54	1029	I noticed several empty cells in table 2.13. I don't know if this is because the information is still being collected, or because is not available or does not exist. If it's not available or does not exist, it would be better to clarify that in the cell instead of leaving a blank cell.	Thank you for your comment. The information reviewed in this section of Chapter has been increased greatly, such that there are now no empty cells in the revision of what was Table 2.13 in the FOD.
452	Germany	2	53	1028	54	1029	Please check: A reference to Table 2.13. seems to be missing in the text.	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
453	Butchart, Stuart	2	54	1030			The chapter covers indicators used in global certification schemes, and indicators used in national reports for measuring progress to the Aichi Targets at a national scale, but seems to omit anything about indicators used at the global scale for measuring progress to relevant Aichi Targets. Specifically, I would recommend covering the 'Red List Index (impacts of utilisation)'. This was used in the IPBES Global Assessment and in other contexts. See also the BIP indicator factbooks. This	Thank you for this reference. We have revised this section such that it is illustrative only, including just 1-2 examples of indicator sets per Practice. The Red List Index (impacts of utilisation) is used in Ch3.
454	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	54	1030	54	1034	"signatory countries" → "Parties" - has a different legal meaning	Thank you for your comment. "signatory countries" no longer appears in the text.
455	Fisher, Sue	2	54	1033	45	1033	Could also reference national determined contributions submitted annually by signatories to the Paris Agreement for biodiversity management measures to mitigate climate change	Thanks for this suggestions. Due to the complication of evaluating conceptualizations at the national level, we have kept on the NBSAP analysis and not added additional ones.
456	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	54	1036	54	1036	Strategic Plan was adopted at COP 10 → X/2. The decision cited calls for an AHTEG on indicators.	Thank you for your comment. This sentence is no longer in Chapter 2.
457	Madhav Karki	2	54	1043	54	1045	specify early on which targets and goals of the ABT you are giving higher priority in discussing the ILPC context and relevance. ; Goal 5 and Target 18 might be of particular interest.	Thank you for your comment. Comment is too rich in acronyms to be sure what is being referenced. However, the sources of indicators has been greatly expanded in the SOD, and the methods for their selection and uses are explained more completely.
458	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	54	1045	54	1045	2010-2020 → 2011-2020	Thank you for your comment. This sentence is no longer included in Chapter 2. The text has been clarified on this topic much more completely.
459	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	54	1046	54	1046	"National Reports"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
460	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	54	1046	54	1046	"inferred" → "inferred from these"	Thank you for your comment. The revision of this section of the report has removed this phrasing.
461	Cooney, Rosie	2	55	1077	56	1080	This won't capture a huge range of current uses of wild species, like recreational hunting in non-forest areas, wildlife trade from community managed forests in e.g. the Amazon.	Thank you for your comment. The coverage of indicators and other material in Chapter 2 has been greatly expanded, so the agreed lack of representativeness of material in some parts of the FOD has been addressed seriously in the SOD. This should address this
462	Luque, Sandra	2	55	1077	56	1079	Table 2.14 by the time this chapter comes out this table CBD 2020 will not be very useful within this framework- instead confront CBD vsSDG's and how to move forward in rel to wild species - Develop: Why these targets were not accomplished or only partially accomplished – how this failure affects wild species	Thank you for your comment. The expanded treatment of indicators in SOD should help alleviate this concern. In addition, the SOD contained a full subsection reviewing the coverage and robustness of the SDG Indicator Framework in an effort to ensure the relevance of this Chapter to present priorities.

463	Germany	2	55	1079	56	1079	Table 2.14. Please insert column headers (e.g. "Aichi Biodiversity Target" and "Details").	Thank you for your comment. This table in the FOD has been replaced by a much more comprehensive treatment of indicator frameworks in the SOD. This expansion of coverage should address this concern fully.
464	Cooney, Rosie	2	57	1090	57	1090	All use of wild species takes place via institutions/governance of some form, so I would suggest that the additional arrow should go from institutions to NCP via the new box on practices associated with use of wild species. This use is just one example of how anthropogenic drivers affect NCP, mediated by institutions, and lifting use out of that framework seems a bit unnecessary and artificial to me.	Thank you for your comment. We have removed this part of the analysis since a review of the National Reports did not plan out to be a good source of national indicators in use (many did not report any in use), and therefore the figure.
465	Germany	2	57	1090			Figure 2.4. is the same figure as used already in ch 1 (Figure 1.1, page 6, line 178). To avoid duplications, the authors may wish to cross-reference between the ch rather than including a figure twice.	Thank you for your comment. The chapter has greatly improved in its final version, thanks to the many comments received, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
466	Germany	2	58	1093	59	1094	Please check: A reference to Table 2.15 seems to be missing in the text. Also the element "Governance" is missing in the 7th row of the table.	Thank you for your comment. All the tables and figures in the SOD have been updated, with many tables replaced by figures. This makes the comment no longer applicable.
467	Kenward, Robert	2	58	1093	59	1094	Last row, last column: Should "Mean per capita income of participants in harvesting" be related to national PCI?	Thank you for your comment. With the changes to this section of the Chapter, the whole table is no longer in the form it took in the FOD, so this change is no longer necessary.
468	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	2	58	1093	58	1093	With regard to Table 2.15, additional indicators, e.g. under institutions and governance systems and other indirect drivers could include e.g. number of FairWild-certified products/species; Additionally, there is a helpful reference, a report from the Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020, which brings together some examples of indicators on Regional Indicators reported relative to the Aichi Goals - it must be assessed whether these indicators are actually coupled to the actual management of the wild resources. The large variety of indicators could indicate that these are not the operational indicators used for practical management to ensure sustainability. For fisheries, Regional Fisheries Management Organization may provide valuable information on indicators on transboundary stocks.	Thank you for this suggestion. We ended up having to remove this analysis since many of the national reports did not report indicators
469	Skern-Mauritzen, Mette	2	60	1099	60	1100	Regional Indicators reported relative to the Aichi Goals - it must be assessed whether these indicators are actually coupled to the actual management of the wild resources. The large variety of indicators could indicate that these are not the operational indicators used for practical management to ensure sustainability. For fisheries, Regional Fisheries Management Organization may provide valuable information on indicators on transboundary stocks.	Thank you for your comment. This is a very important point and addressed in Chapter 3. Chapter 2 notes that the set of indicators have been accepted for use, as that goes to how SU is conceptualizations.
470	Perron-Welch, Frederic	2	60	1116	60	1116	semi-colon after "place"	Thank you for your comment. We have changed this text since we had to modify the analysis.
471	Kathryn Phillips (on behalf of UNEP - WCMC)	2	60	1120	60	1120	Number of CITES infractions - see SC70 Doc 27.2 para 32-38 https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/70/E-SC70-27-02.pdf	Thank you for your comment. For the purposes of Chapter just reporting the indicator is relevant for conceptualization of SU. The actual numbers and their patterns over time are the subject of the later chapters in the assessment.
472	López-Castro, Melania	2	61	1137	61	1144	Please review the following literature for more indicators in other important cultures or North America: Martínez-Ballesté, A., C. Martorell, and J. Caballero 2006. Cultural or ecological sustainability? The effect of cultural change on Sabal palm management among the lowland Maya of Mexico. Ecology and Society, 11.	Thank you for your comment. The intent of this part of Chapter 2 is simply to be illustrative. A full subsection has been added discussing indicators from the IPLC perspective and many sources, including the ones listed here, have been consulted preparing that section.
473	Stiles, Daniel	2	61	1145	61	1149	I don't know what LA and CA stand for, but you need an expert in CBNRM. ILK will not provide the expertise needed in assessing wildlife SU.	Thank you for your comment: the chapter had two Lead Authors (LAs) and a Contributing Author (CA) with in depth expertise in ILK. However it also had at least two experts in each Practice as Chapter LAs, or LAs and usually several case in each Practice. So an
474	Madhav Karki	2	61	1145	61	1149	As said before, the previous assessments and ILK dialogue reports provide good deal of information and loss of ILK could be addressed by tapping on ILK TF members.	Thank you for your comment: we worked in Chapter 2 and the whole SU) was done in close collaboration with the ILK Task Group of IPBES, and members of that IPBES Group input directly to several aspects of this Chapter and the full SU. Thus, there has been much building on the excellent foundations already available.
475	Madhav Karki	2	61	1152	61	1161	I presume that most of these indicators will be of social, gender (GESI), governance and institutional nature for the SU regime can for most part can highly correlate with these variables and factors	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
476	Gislason Henrik	2	61	1154	61	1155	It is not quite clear to me how you will evaluate what factors, if any, that will affect their performance in different contexts.	Thank you for your comment. We have removed this sentence as we do not assess this
477	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	68	1350	68	1350	Another voluntary sustainability standard (VSS) to consider will be from the standard of the Union of Ethical BioTrade (2012) which is being updated/revised: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58bfcfa22994ca36885f063e/t/5c6e8cbb9b747a469b09d32e/1550748860577/std01++ethical+biotrade+standard++2012-04-11_ENG_new+logo.pdf	Thank you for your comment. We have now included this standard.
478	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	68	1351	68	1351	FairWild Standard is an important standard for wild plant species, but I will be cautious to state that "is the only" international standard developed for the harvest of wild plant resources that are not timber resources. There are other international standards developed and implemented for the collection of wild plant resources (e.g. Union of Ethical BioTrade). An action could be to state that "The FairWild Standard	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.

479	Zhiyuan Hou	2	68	1351	68	1351	There should be marked the application standard of "FairWild Standard"	Thank you for your comment. This was revised.
480	Germany	2	68	1354	68	1355	Clarification required: It remains unclear whether is does or does not include wax and honey.	Thank you for your comment. Table 2.9 nows clarifies it does not include these.
481	Germany	2	70	1429	70	1430	Please check: The sentence is not very clear. A suggestion for a better phrasing would be "[...] Conservation or Limit Reference Points, and Management or Target Reference Points."	Thank you for your comment. The text is a direct quotation from the Annex to the Fish Stocks Agreement. As a quotation it cannot be edited by the authors of the Chapter. The text follows with a sentence intending to clarify the quotation, and it seems to be readily understood. No revision made.
482	Jaramillo, Lorena	2	71	1447	72	1488	There are interesting resources and information available at CITES Secretariat, which can support this subsection. For example, they have prepared a case study on trophy hunting in Tajikistan that is available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/Livelihoods/case_studies/Tajikistan_ibex%26markhor_lorena_jaramillo.pdf and https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/Livelihoods/case_studies/Mexico_brown_bear.pdf .	Thank you for your comment. As a rule Chapter 2 does not include selective illustrations of specific cases, but tried to keep the text at the conceptual level. The comment has been provided to Chapters 3 and 4 where specific cases are examined in detail.
483	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	71	1452	71	1457	I completely agree that this information should be included in the history section, because it represents two representative and different visions of wildlife use.	Thank you for your comment. The greatly expanded history portion of Chapter 2 now does include this point prominently, consistent with the comment.
484	López-Castro, Melania	2	71	1455	71	1457	The North American perception of hunting used in this text does not seem to consider the Native American view, where hunting is a mean of providing food to families. Please see León, P., & Montiel, S. (2007). Wild Meat Use and Traditional Hunting Practices in a Rural Mayan Community of the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico. Human Ecology, 36(2), 249–257. doi:10.1007/s10745-007-9139-0 for reference.	text has been modified to make clear that reference is to formal management institutions in north America. The Indigenous view of hunting is part of the full section on the IPLC perspective on sustainable uses.
485	CAMARENA, Maria	2	72	1483	72	1484	- Change "influenced" to "regulated". - Upper case in "Convention" (when referring to CITES).	the noun in the sentence is "regulations", so it would read very strangely to say "regulations are ...regulated ...". Moreover, the Conventions that are cited do not actually REGULATE national standards, in the sense of being able to add or remove regulations from national systems. Influenced is considered to reflect well the
486	di Virgilio, Agustina	2	76	1548	1548		I think that, in the same way that Addis Ababa Principles were listed, there should be an Annex listing the Aichi Biodiversity targets.	We have removed this part of the analysis which refers to the Aichi Targets so we did not include this
487	Madhav Karki	2	Box 2.1			457	The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity consist of fourteen interdependent practical principles, operational guidelines and a few instruments for their implementation that govern the uses of components of biodiversity to ensure the sustainability of such uses. The principles provide a framework to assist Governments, resource managers, indigenous and local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders on how to ensure that	Thank you for your comment. This is a long but accurate summary of the intent of the Addis Ababa Principles, and expresses well how they are used on Chapter 2. No revision considered necessary.
488	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 1.1.2				There are remarkable commonalities, as well as divergences, in Indigenous peoples and local communities world views and perceptions of wild species and their sustainable uses (see related comments for Chapter 1, sections 1.3.1 and 1.4.1.). These should frame discussions on IPLC within the chapter and indeed the assessment as a whole.	Thank you for your comment. There are now two different sections in Chapter 2 with focus explicitly on IPLM perspectives and concerns, as well as much expanded treatment of IPLC sources integrated into the other parts of the Chapter. This should fully address the
489	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 1.1.4				Indigenous peoples and local communities employ customary rules and norms for sustainable use of wild species. Common rules and norms across cultures and geographic locations include (but are not limited to) calendars regulating temporal (annual and diurnal) and spatial dimensions of harvest, ceremonies, prohibitions, and gendered rights and responsibilities. Other common rules and norms include limits on amounts of and reasons for uses of wild species and dictate that there should be	Thank you for your comment. There are now two different sections in Chapter 2 with focus explicitly on IPLM perspectives and concerns, as well as much expanded treatment of IPLC sources integrated into the other parts of the Chapter. This should fully address the
490	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 1.2				Failures to recognize IPLC concepts of sustainable use of wild species can lead to criminalization of traditional practices and human rights violations. Failure to recognize ILK can also lead to assumptions that IPLC do not know how to manage species sustainably.	Thank you for your comment. There are now two different sections in Chapter 2 with focus explicitly on IPLM perspectives and concerns, as well as much expanded treatment of IPLC sources integrated into the other parts of the Chapter. This should fully address the
491	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 2.1 & 2.2	4			Indigenous peoples and local communities identify a number of customary rules, norms, and spiritual practices to ensure sustainable use of wild species. Often, these are enforced through human or spiritual sanctions for an offending individual, family, or community. Common across cultures and geographic locations are requirements that a person be in a good spiritual state, observe appropriate ceremonies, and take measures to ensure respect, such as making an	Thank you for your comment. There are now two different sections in Chapter 2 with focus explicitly on IPLM perspectives and concerns, as well as much expanded treatment of IPLC sources integrated into the other parts of the Chapter. This should fully address the
492	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 2.2				Recognition (or non-recognition) of Indigenous peoples and local communities' rights to lands and waters, resources, and traditional practices influences the sustainability of wild species uses, and this should be examined and highlighted throughout the assessment.	Thank you for your comment. There are now two different sections in Chapter 2 with focus explicitly on IPLM perspectives and concerns, as well as much expanded treatment of IPLC sources integrated into the other parts of the Chapter. This should fully address the concerns of the reviewer.
493	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 2.2				Much formal education demeans and undermines ILK, eroding cultures and sustainable use practices. Emerging educational programs in Indigenous communities around the world are restoring language, ILK, and cultural practices (including spiritual practices) that support sustainable uses of wild species.	Basically more of the same concerns as the comments above, and the same response. The Chapter avoids making sweeping generalizations of this nature within the assessment, but lays out the concerns fully. The later chapters present evidence on these points. Thank you for your comment. There are now two different sections in
494	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	2	Sec. 3.3				For Indigenous peoples and local communities, a key measure of the sustainability of a wild species use is whether it contributes to the long-term health and wellbeing of both human and other-than-humans.	Chapter 2 with focus explicitly on IPLM perspectives and concerns, as well as much expanded treatment of IPLC sources integrated into the other parts of the Chapter. This should fully address the concerns of the reviewer. The issue raised in the comment about

495	Serge Michel Garcia	2		625		642	I wonder why the 1998 CBD Malawi Principles of the Ecosystem Approach are not mentioned here.	Thank you for your comment. This section of the chapter focuses specially on the Addis Ababa Principles, which are also a CBD construct, but are more comprehensive in coverage of the broad dimensionality of sustainable use than are the Malawi Principles. In our sections on Principles we now make clear that many of the
496	Turner, Nancy	2	1	32	1	32	(...IGOs) "answers will assist them in" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. Sentence was made much more general in the SOD, and the intent of this comment is captured in the revision.
497	Turner, Nancy	2	1	34	1	34	(...interests for RNGOs) "They will also help to " (to add)	Thank you for your comment. Sentence was made much more general in the SOD, and the intent of this comment is captured in the revision.
498	Turner, Nancy	2	2	42	2	42	...(ILK with science) " that customary law should be respected" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The major rewrite of the text under Q1 addresses this concern, although the exact text is no longer present to modify as suggested.
499	Turner, Nancy	2	2	45	2	45	In these areas there is considerable variation in policies and management practices.	Thank you for your comment. The major rewrite of the text under Q1 addresses this concern, although the exact text is no longer present to modify as suggested.
500	Turner, Nancy	2	2	69	2	69	...nature and wild species.	Thank you for your comment. As presented in Chapter 1, when "nature" is referenced in the assessment, wild species are always included as a central consideration. Thus, the continual addition of the extra phrase with every mention of "Nature" is only necessary when the point of a sentence is that the text does NOT apply to any
501	Turner, Nancy	2	2	75	2	75	"They will be of interest to all those, with their own perspectives, who are following those these areas of activity".	Thank you for your comment. This section has been rewritten.
502	Turner, Nancy	2	3	80	3	80	"Furthermore, they will likely bringing"	Thank you for your comment. This section has been rewritten.
503	Turner, Nancy	2	3	108	3	109	Q6: What are tools and methods in common use for assessing and informing policy at the international level and management of the [relating to?] sustainable use of wild species at the international level?	Thank you for your comment. The allocation of topics among chapters has changed between the FOD and the SOD. Chapter 2 no longer reviews tools and measures other than Indicators. Hence, the text of this question has changed substantially in the SOD. The
504	Turner, Nancy	2	4	141	4	142	[It seems like you need a comparable question on local level use that would fit here, after International and national.]	Thank you for your comment. The chapter does not look at conceptualizations of SU at the local scale, other than the IPLC perspectives, which are now a major feature of the Chapter and assessment as a whole. There are now two questions in the Executive Summary that address the IPLC scale of the
505	Turner, Nancy	2	6	196	6	197	(...policy world as essential) "for inclusion in any " (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
506	Turner, Nancy	2	6	199	6	200	(...discuss what these differing) "worldviews, values and approaches" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
507	Turner, Nancy	2	6	210	6	213	What the concept of sustainability entails in detail has been discussed extensively, but, when adopted as a general goal of institutions (nation states, agencies, companies etc.), it is often used as a broad and flexible term. A weakness of this is that	Thank you for your comment. The section has been altered sufficiently that this phrasing no longer is present and the suggested revision, although useful, no longer has a place to be inserted.
508	Turner, Nancy	2	6	224	6	224	[Section 1 as a whole? Or...?]	Thank you for your comment. The text in the FOD was a placeholder for a section that had not been drafted at that time. Now that the section is complete, this text, describing what the section would contain is no longer included in the Chapter. Hence this clarification, though appropriate at the time, is no longer required.
509	Turner, Nancy	2	6	215	6	216	(...briefly outlining)the history of Indigenous and local peoples' relationships with nature and use of wild species. We then discuss????	Thank you for your comment. With the section now complete in the Chapter - and sections on the IPLC conceptualizations and their implications, this descriptive material of the at-the-time missing text has been deleted from the chapter.
510	Turner, Nancy	2	6	220	6	220	and land and resource use.	Thank you for your comment. Land and resources uses are treated extensively in the new material.

511	Turner, Nancy	2	7	237	7	237	"We will attempt will be taken to ensure, as much as possible,"	Thank you for your comment. Land and resources uses are treated extensively in the new material.
512	Turner, Nancy	2	7	253	7	253	[you need to be careful that you are not making the assumption that these views of sustainability are uniform or overarching]	Thank you for your comment. The new sections on IPLC knowledge and perspectives takes care to avoid stereotyping or romanticizing these knowledge systems and their practices, while highlighting important emergent themes from these world-views and perspectives.
513	Turner, Nancy	2	10	294	10	294	(...Thirteen standards (Table 2.2) are) "derived from these documents" (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
514	Turner, Nancy	2	13	316	13	316	What about: Principles of the Scientific Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound? 1995 [including First Nations' Perspectives of Forest Practices in Clayoquot Sound – with Nuu-chah-nulth panel members. Volume 3, with appendix There may also be some from organizations that harvest Non-Timber Forest Products?	Thank you for this suggestion. We have focused only on global or large regional standards in this comparison, recognizing that these are conceptualizations at these specific scales
515	Turner, Nancy	2	15	334	15	334	"There are also some differences among the agreements and standards reviewed. "	Thank you for your comment. The text was revised.
516	Turner, Nancy	2	15	342	15	342	What about in the Biodiversity Convention; those countries are signatory to this must see this as a legal commitment?	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
517	Turner, Nancy	2	17	415	17	416	(...to analyze whether) " its role of science-policy interface for in promoting sustainable use is recognized in NBSAPs." (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The questions were revised in the SOD to better reflect the phrasing of the Principles, and this suggested additional text is no longer necessary I the revised phrasing.
518	Turner, Nancy	2	17	432	17	432	(...the Addis Ababa Principles)(e.g. commonly with Principle 11, to "minimize waste and adverse environmental impact") (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
519	Turner, Nancy	2	18	435	18	437	remove "when"; add "in which case out score was a "	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
520	Turner, Nancy	2	18	439	18	443	[this paragraph is a little confusing; an example would help.]	Thank you for your comment. The content of the paragraph has been reorganized somewhat to improve clarity, as suggested by the reviewer.
521	Turner, Nancy	2	23	566	23	567	"The questions are divided between two subjects. The first is on aspects..." (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
522	Turner, Nancy	2	29	669	29	670	""Q14-3 reflects., it is perhaps, the most underrepresented point in the NBSAPs. First of all, none of the countries talk about have included revitalization of lindigenous languages in their programs and policies." (to add).	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
523	Turner, Nancy	2	29	676	29	683	1.1.4.4 Preliminary conclusions Overall, the review of NBSAPS write out indicated that, at the national level, there is substantial consistency between how the countries whose policies were surveyed are approaching the uses of biodiversity nationally, and the Addis Ababa Principles for Sustainable Use. Strategies and Action Plans, in these policy matters, aspects of the corresponding Addis Ababa Principles that give directed attention to IPLCs appear in this preliminary analysis to have had less uptake by nations, at least in terms of being included explicitly in the NBSAPs. This pattern was much the same in the evaluation of questions related to Addis Ababa Principles reflecting the Socio-cultural and Economic aspects of sustainable use (Principles 10, 11, and 12). Many of the comments accompanying the	Thank you for your comment. The conclusions section has been extensively revised based on the much larger numbr of NBSAPs now analyzed. The revisions should cover adequately the nuances expressed in the comment.
524	Turner, Nancy	2	29	668	30	700		The entry appears to be copied and pasted verbatim from text in the FOD text. There does not appear to be a comment associated with the referral that paragraph, so no response is possible. .
525	Turner, Nancy	2	30	707	30	709	[this sentence is a little unclear: are you talking about the specific assessment or the overall assessment?	Thank you for your comment. The text was edited as suggested.
526	Turner, Nancy	2	810	33	813	33	"For example, a slow-growing species with low rates of reproduction may have relatively low potential for sustainable harvest based on its biology, but with the right governance and management system in place, harvest – depending on what is harvested, when and how – may be highly sustainable. " (to add)	Thank you for your comment. The section has been extensively revised and the illustration is no longer being used. Hence the suggested revision is not necessary. The issue will certainly be addressed in later chapters of the SUA.

527	Turner, Nancy	2	826	34	828	34	[[for plants: capacity for vegetative reproduction? Self fertilization/ pollination? Genetic plasticity?	Thank you for your comment. The section has been extensively revised and the illustration is no longer being used. Hence the suggested revision is not necessary. The issue will certainly be addressed in later chapters of the SUA.
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