

**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	Response from experts of the chapter
1	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	0	0	0	0	The chapter largely reads like a textbook, and the narrative is normative. There is only marginal emphasis on actual deployment of sustainable use principles in national or local settings, and the real challenges involved in this.	<b>Thank you for this comment. The chapter was heavily revised and improved in the Second Order Draft. We believe that the section on policy effectiveness address this comment.</b>
2	UNEP-WCMC	6	0	0			Chapter 6 case studies ...are all great and useful but wonder if some if not all should be in chapter 4 as they provide review of effects of institutional and other governance on the sustainability of use - which was actually somewhat lacking in 4 and instead tended to repeat content that could be better combined and placed in 3.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised, included case studies.</b>
3	Germany	6	0	0	0	0	It doesn't become clear whether the text in light grey colour is part of the actual assessment or rather instructions for the FOD's readability.	<b>Thank you for your comment but is no longer relevant as the statement in grey have been removed.</b>
4	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in	6	0	0	0	0	Conflict resolutions between humans and animals can be a good way of exploring policies around IPLC and animals and protected areas.	<b>Thank you for your comment, this was taken into account in section 6.4.2.2. Subsidies and incentives.</b>
5	Vernon Booth	6	0	0	0	0	Having read this chapter several times, I found it to be dis-jointed in places and did not fully capture the global position at a continental level. It appears that, not unexpectedly, that the authors draw heavily on their experiences from their own countries. The report would benefit from input from Africa where the sustainable use of wildlife and forest products is a core function of rural community livelihood strategies at many levels. The treatment of hunting and policy environment that controls this, is not adequately covered. It appears that the vast expanse of wilderness that is retained as a result of hunting in various forms, and the	<b>Thank you for your comment. The assessment was heavily revised, included case studies.</b>
6	Freyer, Daniela	6	0	0	0	0	Chapter 6 would ideally include policy options and responses with respect to non-extractive use other than viewing (provision of key ecosystem services from wild species of fauna and flora as per comments above).	<b>Thank you for your comment. We revised viewing as one type of practice to non-extractive use.</b>
7	Germany	6	0	0	2	39	Please add an Executive Summary of Chapter 6 in the SOD.	<b>Thank you for your comment. We added an Executive Summary of Chapter 6.</b>
8	Gupta, Himangana	6	0	0	0	0	The chapter nicely covers details on international policy options with national case studies. It would also be fruitful to add on cross-cutting problems and how interlinkages with other parallel policies can help or impact the current situation. A brief talk on tradeoffs between various international and national policies that affect the use of or sustainability of wild species. For eg. climate change policies linked to deforestation and SDGs. Just a brief	<b>Thank you for your comment. We have considered REDD+ related contents in the practice of timber harvesting.</b>
9	Molnár, Zsolt	6	0	0	0	0	I found the brief summaries of real-world case studies which focus on the key elements of successes and failures very useful (especially if references were also provided for further reading).	<b>Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.</b>
10	UNEP-WCMC	6	0	0			Would be useful to have summary tables of countries signing up to different legal and policy mechanisms to promote sustainable use. International agreements. National laws empowering local people. Or making sustainable harvest more likely through some other means? Something more synthetic that provides an oversight of the main things and where the world is with them. and if they work. Do we need more of this and less of that? Or more of that and less of this? Can we assess that?	<b>Thank you for your comment. We analyzed regulatory instruments including international agreements and national laws in this chapter. We can try to compare differences of regulatory instruments by country.</b>

11	Jaramillo, Lorena	6	0	0	0	0	<p>Further information and case studies can also be seen in UNCTAD BioTrade publications. <a href="http://www.biotrade.org">www.biotrade.org</a> and particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•20 Years of BioTrade: Connecting People, the Planet and Markets with case studies around the globe: <a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2016d4_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2016d4_en.pdf</a></li> <li>•Guidelines for the development and implementation of management plans for wild collected plant species used by organizations working with BioTrade <a href="http://www.biotrade.org/ResourcesPublications/unctad_ditc_ted_2007_8_Eng.pdf">http://www.biotrade.org/ResourcesPublications/unctad_ditc_ted_2007_8_Eng.pdf</a></li> <li>•Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of BioTrade products: resource assessment <a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2012d1_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2012d1_en.pdf</a></li> <li>•Applicability of traceability systems for CITES-listed medicinal and ornamental plants (Appendices II and III) – Preliminary assessment key findings (enclosed file). The specific study on Applicability of traceability systems for CITES-listed medicinal plants (Appendices II and III) – Greater Mekong: Preliminary assessment. <a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2016d5_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2016d5_en.pdf</a></li> <li>•Handbook for BioTrade and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Policymakers and Regulators: From Concept to Practice (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2017/6): <a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2017d6_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2017d6_en.pdf</a></li> <li>•Trade and Biodiversity: The BioTrade Experiences in Latin America. <a href="http://www.biotrade.org/ResourcesPublications/UNCTAD_DITC_TED_2010_3.pdf">http://www.biotrade.org/ResourcesPublications/UNCTAD_DITC_TED_2010_3.pdf</a></li> <li>•Traceability systems for a sustainable international trade in South-East Asian python skins: <a href="https://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=960">https://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=960</a> and other traceability information available at: <a href="https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-and-Environment/BioTrade/BT-topics-main.aspx">https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-and-Environment/BioTrade/BT-topics-main.aspx</a></li> </ul> <p>In relation to non tariff measures, useful documents to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical fact sheets on non-tariff measures (NTMs) applicable to biodiversity and BioTrade products: Personal care, food and phytopharma sectors for - Japan (<a href="https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d7_en.pdf">https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d7_en.pdf</a>), Switzerland (<a href="https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d8_en.pdf">https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d8_en.pdf</a>), United States of America (<a href="https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d7_en.pdf">https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d7_en.pdf</a>), and the European Union</li> </ul>	<p><b>Thank you for your comment. The chapter draws on a wide range of case studies predominantly from peer-reviewed literature to reflect the diversity of policy options for the use of wild species and critical perspectives on the limitations of each. Some of these include references from the UNCTAD references provided although may mention the peer-reviewed source rather than the UNCTAD reference. For completeness, we will ensure that the final draft also includes reference to the UNCTAD documents.</b></p>
12	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	<p>IPLC inclusive Policy interventions for the future will require chapter 6 authors studying the scenarios in chapter 5 and seeing what kind of all-inclusive participatory planning will be required.</p>	<p><b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b></p>
13	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	<p>Human rights should be at the centre of all policy discussions relating to the environment and sustainable use, especially involving IPLC. The recognition of indigenous rights under international law and policy agreements is an important contribution towards a more sustainable use of wild species, but this should be followed through at national levels and through implementation on the ground. Human rights based approaches also differ from Land tenure, land rights and rights to access and use waters should be a critical focus for policy discussions in the assessment, as this impacts the ways that IPLC can use their lands and make decisions - various examples were given in the previous dialogue workshop (May 2019) and at the workshop in Montreal. Authors may also want to consider the Responsible Tenure Guidelines: <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2801e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2801e.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors. We have included your suggestion within many sections of the Second order Draft of Chapter 6.</b></p>
14	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	<p>A major issue is the break between good policy at the international level, where indigenous rights are often well recognised, and recognition at the national and subnational levels and policy implementation on the ground. This should be explored in the assessment, with mapping and monitoring of where policies are in place, and how they are being implemented. The assessment could also scope the policies that are discouraging strengthening customary institutions could also be an important policy intervention for the sustainable use of wild species. These customary institutions can include for example elders councils, shaman, taboos, and rest periods for resources. Good examples of recognition of IPLC and customary institutions in national policies and management regimes are not too common, but include Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia resource</p>	<p><b>Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors. We have included your suggestion within several section of the Second Order Draft of Chapter 6.</b></p>
15	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	<p>Strengthening customary institutions could also be an important policy intervention for the sustainable use of wild species. These customary institutions can include for example elders councils, shaman, taboos, and rest periods for resources. Good examples of recognition of IPLC and customary institutions in national policies and management regimes are not too common, but include Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia resource</p>	<p><b>Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors. We have included your suggestion within several section of the Second Order Draft of Chapter 6.</b></p>
16	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	<p>Strengthening customary institutions could also be an important policy intervention for the sustainable use of wild species. These customary institutions can include for example elders councils, shaman, taboos, and rest periods for resources. Good examples of recognition of IPLC and customary institutions in national policies and management regimes are not too common, but include Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia resource</p>	<p><b>Thank you for your comment. We have included your suggestion in the context of customary institutions or rights within several section of the Second Order Draft of Chapter 6.</b></p>

17	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	The involvement of elders, youth and women in all stages of policy cycles (development, implementation, monitoring, feedback) is crucial when engaging with IPLC	Thank you for your comment. We have included your suggestion within several section of the Second Order Draft of Chapter 6.
18	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	Education policy is a crucial factor for sustainable use. The current education system tends to reduce respect for elders and traditional institutions, and builds aspirations of financial gain rather than sustainability, and office work over living within the land, waters and nature. Education policies that prioritise learning off the land and waters with the community, and learning both ways (ILK and western) of understanding the world could lead to greater sustainable use of wild species and should be included in analyses of IPLC governance systems. Particular considerations include that women and men may have differing rights of access, responsibilities to care for, and decision making authority relative to natural resources. ILK may be correspondingly gendered. Further, many IPLC cultures are	Thank you for your comment. We have included your suggestion within several section of the Second Order Draft of Chapter 6.
19	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	Gender is a fundamental aspect of many IPLC customary rules, norms, and practices for sustainable use of wild species and should be included in analyses of IPLC governance systems. Particular considerations include that women and men may have differing rights of access, responsibilities to care for, and decision making authority relative to natural resources. ILK may be correspondingly gendered. Further, many IPLC cultures are	Thank you for your comment. We have included your suggestion in section 6.5.1.1. Inclusive & participatory process.
20	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	The level of community mobilization and action in the face of obstacles posed by government and social and environmental change varies greatly between communities. Levels of mobilization are a factor that influences policy processes at different levels, including the ones regarding the use of natural resources. During the workshop in Montreal, the experience of the Karen people was given as a good example. Their active participation	Thank you for your comment. The Karen people are cited in section 6.4.4 Rights-based and customary instruments
21	Bates, Peter (TSU for ILK on behalf of the ILK Dialogue in Montreal)	6	0	0	0	0	Transboundary case studies may be a good way of exploring natural resource management issues involving IPLC	Thank you for your comment. Transboundary case studies were added in the Second Order Draft.
22	White, Michael	6	0	0	0	0	Generally very good	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
23	Zisenis, Marcus	6	1	0	48	0	This part of Chapter 6 should be shortened, because it is mainly a descriptive overview of existing tools and regulations.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
24	Kenward, Robert	6	1	1	88	2452	It has clearly been hard to write a chapter on Policy options before more progress has been made on scenarios in Chapter 5. As a result, although this chapter has produced much information on Non Timber Forest Products and on case studies, much else (e.g. 675-687 on certification) is covered more comprehensively in previous chapters, and the informative case studies in Boxes 6.5 to 6.9 should be among discussions of ILK earlier in the report. In setting the scene, there should be more documentation on what informed the development of the different policy options. Enabling conditions are informed by documentation around best practices (eg. Baldus et al 2008, Best practice in sustainable hunting; Nathalie van Vleit et al 2019, Frameworks Regulating Hunting for meat in Tropical countries.....	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
25	Teferi, Teye	6	1	1	2	39	In setting the scene, there should be more documentation on what informed the development of the different policy options. Enabling conditions are informed by documentation around best practices (eg. Baldus et al 2008, Best practice in sustainable hunting; Nathalie van Vleit et al 2019, Frameworks Regulating Hunting for meat in Tropical countries.....	Thank you for these references. The one from Baldus et al (2008) was taken into account in the Second Order Draft.
26	Jun Wang	6	1	4	1	9	Short summary of Chapter 5 is missing.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
27	Batcheller, Gordon	6	1	7	1	8	The statement "States are responsible for ensuring biological resources are used in a sustainable manner" is understood in the international context. However, in the USA, the individual "states" (e.g., Missouri, Nebraska, etc.) are the governmental entities comprising the competent authority for the conservation of fish and wildlife. The U.S. government per se has a limited role, with some notable exceptions (e.g., migratory wildlife and federally-	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
28	Adeline Lerambert	6	1	9	1	9	Suggest replacing 'can be used' with 'should be used'. Enhanced understanding of the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and their complex interactions is a prerequisite in both conservation and policy planning.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.

29	Gupta, Himangana	6	1	13	1	13	Remove "6" from "This chapter 6"	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
30	Gupta, Himangana	6	1	17	1	17	Remove "6" from "This chapter 6"	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
31	Kenward, Robert	6	1	28	1	28	Why is logging omitted, in contrast to other chapters?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
32	Gupta, Himangana	6	1	31	1	31	Please check for the correctness of the mention "section 6.4 and 6.5". Possibly "section 6.3 and section 6.4"?	Thank you for this comment. This was corrected in the Second Order Draft.
33	Vernon Booth	6	3	40	5	130	Missing here is the rationale why policy and governance is necessary. It may be useful to include a few paragraphs explaining the legal framework surrounding the "ownership" of wild animals. Here the concept of res nullus should be teased out to explain why the state introduces policies to govern the use of wild animals. In addition, consideration should be given to outlining the different approaches to managing wildlife e.g. the "American Model!"	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
34	Germany	6	3	40	5	130	Clarification required: Ch 1 of this assessment introduces two categories of governance: (i) de jure and (ii) de facto. Why aren't these two categories discussed in this section 6.2 on Governance of the use of wild species (as well)? We encourage the alignment in the use of terminology and cross-referencing between ch. of a report to improve the narrative and the comprehensiveness of a report	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially to align conceptualisations and this comment has been addressed.
35	Beard, Doug	6	3	40	5	130	Section seems fine but a couple questions, do State actors include International agreements? Or does this apply for international frameworks? And a cartoon of some sort would be very helpful to understanding the various types of governance. Its hard for a non-expert to follow this writing completely.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
36	Teferi, Taye	6	3	40	5	130	While the discription of the different forms of governance is rich and usetul, the writing on linking the different forms of governance to sustainable wildlife use is spotty and weak. It woul be more informative if the authors unapacked the governance description and considered each governance type with regards to its utility and effectivness in advancing legal and sustainable wildlife abstraction and use	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
37	Gupta, Himangana	6	3	45	3	45	"system" to "systems"	Tahnk you for your comment. The texts with the grey color were nstructions for the FOD's readability. It was deleted in the Second order Draft.
38	Gupta, Himangana	6	3	46	3	46	Full stop after self-governance	Tahnk you for your comment. The texts with the grey color were nstructions for the FOD's readability. It was deleted in the Second order Draft.
39	Gupta, Himangana	6	3	46	3	46	"introduce" word is a little confusing. Is it an introduction or a discussion on how these concepts can be used in the context of wild species?	Tahnk you for your comment. The texts with the grey color were nstructions for the FOD's readability. It was deleted in the Second order Draft.

40	<b>Serge Michel Garcia</b>	6	3	49	3	50	Only environmental and resources governance?? Can you really sustainably manage sustainable USE without adequate governance of that USE??	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
41	<b>Germany</b>	6	3	54	3	62	Please check: This seems to be a new definition for governance introduced in this chapter. Please make sure the definition matches the understandings presented in the other chapters. We strongly encourage the alignment of terminology in an assessment and across IPBES assessments.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially to align conceptualisations and this comment has been addressed.</b>
42	<b>Germany</b>	6	3	59	3	62	Strengthening the importance of ecosystem services, it should be highlighted that non-environmental issues play an important part in environmental governance and vice versa.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
43	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	3	62	3	62	"play an integral part" could be changed to "are an integral part of environmental governance" or "play an integral role".	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
44	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	3	63	5	130	Perhaps it would help the reader to better visualize the modes of governance by adding a table with the mode, description, and examples.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
45	<b>SONALI, GHOSH</b>	6	3	63	3	77	an important ref related to BD and PAS may be referred to Borrini, G., Dudley, N., Jaeger, T., Lassen, B., Neema, P., Phillips, A. and Sandwith, T., 2013. Governance of protected areas: from understanding to action. Best practice protected area guidelines series, (20).	<b>Thank you for this suggestion. However we have chosen not to include this reference.</b>
46	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	4	89	4	89	"gasses" may be changed to "gases"	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
47	<b>Serge Michel Garcia</b>	6	4	104	4	104	Add at least "mollusks" to this series of animal groupings	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
48	<b>Beard, Doug</b>	6	6	141	6	141	The whole section needs to be labeled Marine commercial fisheries or better expanded to include recreational and/or inland fisheries	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
49	<b>SONALI, GHOSH</b>	6	6	141	6	167	Fishing , Hunting as a sector is getting repeated in all chapters . May need overall consolidation .	<b>Thank you for your comment. Please refer to chapter 1 for the defintions of the 5 key practices investigated in the Second order Drat: fishing, gathering, timber-harvesting, terretrial animal haversting and non-extractive practices.</b>
50	<b>Jungwiattanaporn, Megan</b>	6	6	141	7	200	Section 6.3.1. on Fishing could also list CITES as an international agreement that affects fisheries. In recent years CITES has added to its list several shark and ray species. CITES could be a driving force in global shark and ray conservation. [CITES is listed as useful under the "Hunting" and "Gathering" sections and is described in section 6.4.1.1.1]	<b>Thank you for comment. We provided a couple of lines to address this comment and included two papers to support the argument For CITES and fisheries.</b>
51	<b>Jungwiattanaporn, Megan</b>	6	6	142	6	142	This line says that "Fishing is one of the most widespread and productive practices" -- one could argue it is one of the most destructive and unsustainable. Would recommend a different word choice from "productive".	<b>Thank you for your comment. We deleted the term "and prodcutive".</b>

52	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	6	143	6	144	Consider adjusting and clarifying the sentence "Fishing can be broadly thought of as industrial and small scale, and includes the harvesting of wild fish, seaweeds, and crustaceans from marine and aquatic systems" to:	<b>Thank you for your comment. This is a very good point and the Second Order Draft was substantially revised to include more about freshwater systems.</b>
53	<b>Jungwiwattanaporn, Megan</b>	6	6	144	6	147	<del>This line says that "commercial marine exploitation is relatively well-documented and formal legislation at national and international scales well established". This line makes it sound like commercial fishing at the international level is well regulated. Would recommend re-wording to show that commercial fishing has room for improvement and is not completely well documented or legislation well established. Later in the report lines 164-169 note</del>	<b>Thank you for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement/section has been removed in the substantial changes to text since the first order draft.</b>
54	<b>Beard, Doug</b>	6	6	147	6	147	So it depends, inland recreational fisheries are generally well managed, inland artisanal and commercial fisheries, depends on where...so too hard to make this generalization.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
55	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	6	148	6	148	Even where policies do exist, for instance in the flood-plain wetlands of Assam in India, the benefits are usurped by influential elites and those with political clout, to the detriment of fisher communities.	<b>Thank you for your comment. Evidence from systematic review need to support from literature else have to remove. In general this will be provided in power dynamics.</b>
56	<b>Beard, Doug</b>	6	6	149	6	149	This should be properly stated as marine fisheries, there are no international agreements for inland fisheries.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
57	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	6	151	6	151	"... several articles of the Convention." Maybe it will come at a later stage in the chapter, but have you considered the COP decisions in addition to the articles? Also these several articles on sustainable use are not specific to fishing, but all kinds of uses of biodiversity components. I suggest looking into	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
58	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	6	152	6	152	Reference to "see below" is unclear. Does it refer to a figure that is yet to be inserted or the text?	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
59	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	6	153	6	155	This language could cause discussions at the Plenary. There are 3 countries that have specific mandates to block references about UNCLOS as the main agreement on sea.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
60	<b>Doering, Ralf</b>	6	6	153	6	153	UNCLOS also includes the management objective for all fisheries, Maximum Sustainable Yield which is, therefore, also the objective for sustainable fishing.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
61	<b>Serge Michel Garcia</b>	6	6	156	6	156	"obligation to conserve and manage living resources" and the marine environment (Art.192)	<b>Thank you for your comment. Art 192 text 'States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment' was added in the Second order Draft.</b>
62	<b>Baker, Michael</b>	6	6	164	6	164	"Regional Fisheries Management Organisations are also to be strengthened" - on what basis is this statement being made? Is some content/context missing?	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
63	<b>Baker, Michael</b>	6	6	166	6	166	Consider expanding the statement: "however not all marine areas are covered by RFMOs," to include: not all RFMOs have coverage of all marine species, ie. a number of RFMOs are tuna-specific.	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>

64	Beard, Doug	6	7	6	7	6	I'm not sure I know what levels means in this context.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
65	Beard, Doug	6	7	8	7	8	So I'm sure its subject to appropriate nationa jurisdictions and laws	Thank you for your comment. This has been translated into national laws as well.
66	Beard, Doug	6	7	15	7	15	Will need to define what equitable means here.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
67	Beard, Doug	6	7	26	7	26	There are no voluntary approaches? Catch and release fishing in the U.S. would seem to be one.	Thank you very much for your comment. Catch and release was added as part of recreational fishing.
68	Jun Wang	6	7	170	7	176	I here are some good examples about fishing in Hed Sea. References: Carmichael, W., et al. (2001). Human Fatalities from Cyanobacteria: Chemical and Biological Evidence for Cyanotoxins. Environmental Health Perspectives, 109(7), 663. Kozłowsky-Suzuki, B., et al. (2012). Biomagnification or biodilution of microcystins in	Thank you for your suggestions but they are not relavant to chapter 6 which focused on policy options, their effectiveness and enabling/constraining conditions.
69	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	7	182	7	189	Should also discuss EEZs in this section	Thank you very much for your comment. EEZ were included in the Second order Draft.
70	Baker, Michael	6	7	182	7	183	This should also include extended continental shelf as defined by article 76, UNCLOS.	Thank you for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement/section has been removed in the substantial changes to text since the first order draft.
71	Fisher, Sue	6	7	190	7	192	Please note that, due to the over-exploitation of great whales that brought several species close to extinction, it has prohibited commercial whaling since 1986.	Thank you for your comment. IWC has not prohibited whaling, common misunderstanding. "Three different types of whaling are recognised by IWC. Subsistence whaling, commercial whaling, and scientific whaling. IWC put in place a moratorium on commercial whaling since 1986. A small number of countries have expressed reservations or objections to this moratorium" and some continue to catch whales commercially
72	Baljinder Singh	6	7	194	7	194	Krill are mentioned, only in passing here. Future versions should analyze whether harvesting krill for human food can ever be deemed sustainable because if such practices are allowed to grow unchecked, the all but certain declines in krill populations that will ensue will very likely play havoc with already very disrupted marine ecosystems.	Thank you for your comment. This would be addressed in Chapter 3 on status and trends.
73	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	7	195	7	200	CMS also aims to reduce other threats to Appendix I listed species - including harvest and trade? Check this, the website is down at the moment!	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
74	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	7	202			The term consumption needed to be checked throughout this report. I think in this context it is referring to food as opposed to wider "consumptive" or extractive use.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed: ractices are divided between extractive or non-extractive.

75	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	7	203	8	204	meaning unclear	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
76	Hernandez, Ana	6	7	203	7	203	Don't you include trade?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed, mainly in the section about policy effectiveness (6.5).
77	SONALI, GHOSH	6	8	167	9	256	chapter 4 may be seen as they give details on bushmeat and hunting	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
78	Batcheller, Gordon	6	8	204	8	207	An additional and widespread framework for the management of hunting includes proactive/assertive measures to ensure robust populations to enable harvest in a sustainable manner, to provide a variety of benefits to society (e.g., cultural, economic, ecological, food production).	Thank you for your comment. This perspective was included, but the sections of the chapter were reorganized, so the content was also reorganized
79	Beard, Doug	6	8	208	8	217	Its a good example of regulations and sustainable wildlife management, but it is specific to the United States	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
80	Vernon Booth	6	8	208	8	217	This section dealing with hunting is far too narrow. It does not capture the evolution of regulated in other parts of the world. The example quoted refers to America, and one state but there are many other examples that could be used or drawn upon. For example, the rich history in Europe; the transformation of recreational hunting in East and Southern Africa	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
81	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	8	209	8	210	Very western-centric. Refer instances of pre-colonial conservation in India (Ref: Ramchandra Guha, Ravi Rajan)	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
82	Beard, Doug	6	8	212	8	212	Which is the case in the United States, but does not hold all over the world.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
83	Germany	6	8	213	24		Kindly specify that the Lacey Act is US legislation.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
84	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	8	215	8	215	"... transport, sell, buy, or possess fish, wildlife, or plants..." Maybe this is clarified in previous chapters, but here you refer to fish and plants as separate from 'wildlife'. Depending on the definition of "wildlife" that you are using, fish and plants would be considered wildlife. Or maybe it is the law that you are referring to that categorizes	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
85	Beard, Doug	6	8	218	8	218	Hunting or the trade of wildlife?	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
86	Mulà, Anna	6	8	221	8	222	The CITES Resolution Conf. 17.9 Trade in hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix I or II, recommends that Parties exporting hunting trophies of CITES-listed species ensure that trophy hunting is sustainably managed, does not undermine the conservation of target species and, as appropriate, provides benefits to local communities.	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to section 3.3.3.2.4 on recreational hunting for more on the subject.



87	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	8	222	8	231	Any particular reason why these international regulations were chosen? What about others? It would be good to clarify.	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
88	<b>Germany</b>	6	8	224	8	231	It may be beneficial for the reader to elaborate on the dis-/advantages of the species-specific legislation and provide some context. This could avoid confusion of the reader on the relevance of the bullet points.	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
89	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	8	224	8	231	It would need to be explained why these 3 cases have been chosen, but then there is no further information on them anyway!	<b>Thank you four your comment. Please see section 6.2. Methodological approach</b>
90	<b>Berridge, Richard</b>	6	8	232	9	249	The IUCNSSC guiding principles on trophy hunting as a tool for creating conservation incentives should also be considered here (IUCN SSC (2012) Ver 1.0. IUCN, Gland). These guiding principles identify five components of sustainability (namely biological sustainability, net conservation benefit, socio-economic-cultural benefit, adaptive management and accountable and effective governance). It is submitted that this approach provides a solid	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
91	<b>CAMARENA, Maria</b>	6	8	232	8	239		<b>Thaks for the comment. Reference to CITES Resolution on NDFs is included in Chapter 4, page 69 of the SOD (there is a mistake in the SOD though, the number of the Res. Conf. is wrong in Ch. 4 and should be modified for Res. Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP 17) in the final version of the SUA).</b>
92	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	8	232	8	234	Review citation: Maybe you are referring to Decision CBD/COP/12/18? Which article or para of that decision are you referring to? Page 10 in what version?. And the second objective of the CBD is the sustainable use of biodiversity. Goes much more beyond that one decision. Every COP has decisions on sustainable use, including traditional guidelines.	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
93	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	8	232	8	239	I believe this paragraph needs revision in terms of structure and content. Starting with the structure, you start the paragraph referring to CITES and CBD, in this order. Therefore, I would expect the information that follows to be about CITES first, then CBD second. Instead, you follow with CBD first, then with a UN resolution that is not mentioned in the first sentence of the paragraph.	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
94	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	8	233	8	234	Please correct: XII/18 is a COP decision, not an article. The sentence could instead read: Decision XII/18 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity... or, if you want to abbreviate,	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
95	<b>Erb, John</b>	6	9	240	9	242	I don't disagree with this, but it is far too simple to dichotomize hunting into subsistence and trophy. At least in North America, I would argue most harvest is neither, but rather just part of a persosnal/rural lifestyle, sometimes with emphasis on food, family, nature expeience, or economics. But it does not fall in to true "subsistence" or trophy hunting. This needs to be included.	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
96	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	9	240	9	240	"Generally, countries have different approaches to regulate each hunting category." which hunting categories? Can you specify?	<b>Thank you for your comment. Please refer to chapter 1 for the defintions of terrestrial animal harvesting.</b>
97	<b>Vernon Booth</b>	6	9	240	9	243	"Generally, countries have different approaches to regulate each hunting category. Subsistence hunting, especially when carried out by IPLC, is broadly accepted, while trophy hunting is much less accepted (but see Biggs et al 2013 Science) and so regulated for sustainable use. This sentence is unclear. What does "and so regulated for sustainable use" refer to?	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>
98	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	9	241	9	241	"Subsistence hunting, especially when carried out by IPLC, is broadly accepted," although not everywhere. "while trophy hunting..."	<b>Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.</b>

99	Meera Anna Oommen	6	9	242	9	242	Biggs et al (2013) is missing from the list of references.	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.
100	Vernon Booth	6	9	242	9	242	There is no reference to Biggs et al 2013 in the list. Random checks on other quoted references don't appear either (e.g. Cumming)	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.
101	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	9	244	9	245	"In general, agreement provisions treat subsistence hunting as a distinct category" You may want to add a reference to CBD COP decision 12/8... in which COP encouraged countries to 'develop, revise or update, as appropriate, their regulatory systems to differentiate among subsistence uses' and take other actions to minimize the impacts on	Thank you four your comment. These topics have been discussed in section 6.4 Policy options for the use of wild species
102	Germany	6	9	250	9	250	The heading might cause some misunderstanding considering the difference between wild species consumption (in this case meat) and the practice (hunting). Does the heading relate to the former or latter?	Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.
103	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	9	250	9	255	You may also want to review and add the following reference: Coad L, Fa JE, Abernethy K, van Vliet N, Santamaria C, Wilkie D, El Bizri HR, Ingram DJ, Cawthorn DM and Nasi R. (2019) Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector, Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. Available at: <a href="https://www.cifor.org/library/7046/">https://www.cifor.org/library/7046/</a>	Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.
104	Teferi, Taye	6	9	250	9	255	It is important to note that hunting is also heavily regulated in many African countries and there is rich relevant literature on hunting in Africa and indeed across the tropical world. For example, Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector, Coad et al.; African wildlife conservation and the evolution of hunting institutions, Michael 't Sas-Rolfs, 2017; Trophy hunting Certification, Thomas Wagner et al 2017; Use it or lose it: measuring	Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.
105	Erb, John	6	9	251		9	Why is there almost never reference to North America? Substantial amounts of wild meat is obtained through hunting here, with very successful management systems in place for sustainable use. But there is rarely discussion of this, with more focus on 'problem examples'. This imbalance needs to be addressed throughout the chapters.	Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.
106	Vernon Booth	6	9	251	9	253	The example quoted for Brazil can equally apply to Kenya where the ban on regulated hunting has led to marked declines in wildlife. But this section is poorly developed. The use of regulated wild meat is highly developed in Europe and elsewhere.	Thank you four your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.6 Levers of change and policy options.
107	Teferi, Taye	6	9	256		258	The place holder title and what is planned to be presented under it seems out of place since the whole section is about different forms of utilisation and NOT management	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
108	Molnár, Zsolt	6	9	256	9	258	A global review of the effectiveness and enabling conditions of co-management would be very useful, that also includes the grey literature written/produced by Indigenous Peoples and local communities to see also their perspectives.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
109	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	9	256	9	256	6.3.2.2 Opportunities for co-management Is this sub-heading going to include examples of laws/regulations? That is the information that would follow according to what you mentioned in previous paragraphs (lines 247-248).	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
110	Gupta, Himangana	6	9	259	9	259	Section 6.3.3: The entire section talks just about NTFPs. Could substantiate by adding if NTFPs contain significant amount of wild species or medicinal plants, etc which is usually the case. This can be added before line 296. Also, the lack of governance on Access and Benefit Sharing arising from the collection of NTFPs is important.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.

111	<b>SONALI, GHOSH</b>	6	9	260	9	276	NTFP or MFP ? Which is the best term to use. I think minor forest produce.	Thank you for your comment. The terms vary considerably across regions. For the sake of consistency we used PAF: Plant Alage Fungi, though all the assessment.
112	<b>Germany</b>	6	9	265	9	270	It is encouraged to clarify the difference between the terminology 'wild species' and the wider definition of NTFP.	Thank you for your comment. The terms vary considerably across regions. For the sake of consistency we used PAF: Plant Alage Fungi, though all the assessment. Please also refer to chapter 1 for the definition of "wild species".
113	<b>Germany</b>	6	9	277	9	298	Trade regulations might be another lever for policies affecting NTFP use (i.e. tariffs).	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
114	<b>Oldfield, Thomasina</b>	6	9	section on NTFPS			NTFP are often undervalued as there is less known about quantities of harvest and reliance of people on them. This should be added somewhere in this section.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
115	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	10	278	10	278	Policy options: More references to substantiate the text could be added.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
116	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	10	278	11	347	It would be nice to have more examples from around the world. It seems Brazil and Bolivia are quite well mentioned, while countries from other regions could also benefit from more examples.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
117	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	10	297	10	298	NTFPs also end up as pharmaceutical products usually sold at a very very high rate as compared to what is given to the collectors.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been mostly addressed in Chapter 3 on status and trends. .
118	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	10	299	10	299	Please see another way to express that of "formidable obstacle". Give the sense that food safety regulations are bad for trade purposes (so is better to avoid that barriers?)...and for sust use of biodiversity purposes?....	Thank you for your comment. This was reformulated. However the evidence does indeed point towards food safety regulations impeding trade.
119	<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	6	10	307	10	316	Worth noting somewhere in the para that often policy measures for NTFPs end up being devised by NGO's with project funds to support community governance/self-organisation approaches to management of customary lands/protected areas etc and can be tied to incentive/performance based systems linking REDD+ and resource use . Should be/ but examples exist (i.e. in West Africa where many regulations to legislative acts are missing)	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
120	<b>Lascrain Maite</b>	6	10			3102	also as a response to changing national policy trends and new laws and regulations.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
121	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	11	328	11	328	On the other hand, some countries (India) are making a move towards stricter rules of access to NTFP, through policy statements and proposed legislative enactments that dilute/undermine existing legislation providing for rights of access and sustainable use by local communities	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
122	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	11	343	11	343	The mention to "Asia" is very, very wide, specially when you are talking about the rights of IPLCs and protected areas....can you specify more?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.

123	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	11	346	11	347	Incorrect example. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 is aimed at protecting the wildlife from illegal hunting. However, the Forest Rights Act (see also next comment) is meant to retain rights of the tribal (IPLCs) on the forest in which they have been living for years. So, this is not an apt example of curtailment of rights.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
124	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	11	347	11	347	Forests Rights Act 2007: Enacted in 2006. Called as "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006". Refer to the Gazette notification: <a href="http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind77867.pdf">http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind77867.pdf</a>	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
125	<b>Batcheller, Gordon</b>	6	11	348	11	348	In some jurisdictions, the legal definition of "hunting" includes such human activities as "pursuit," "harassment," "worrying," "disturbance," and the like. Legislative bodies have recognized that non-lethal activities, including wildlife observation, may have adverse effects on wildlife populations. "...wildlife viewing may either damage wild species or help to conserve them."	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed in sections about non-extractive practices.</b>
126	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	11	349	11	350	Please add a reference and consider rephrasing. You may want to double-check the 'either or' as this may not always be the case in reality. Also, viewing may not damage the entire species sometimes, but populations, groups or even individuals. Unfortunately I do not have	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
127	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	11	351	11	351	Seems highly unusual to refer to a sports hunter as a tourist!	<b>Thank you for your comment. This was reformulated as "previous sport hunting operations".</b>
128	<b>Erb, John</b>	6	11	351	12	352	Stop using (or emphasizing) the term "sport hunting". Describing this comparison as between "sport hunting" and "wildlife watching" suggests intent to portray hunting as bad. As I have explained in many comments, there are MANY motivations for hunting, and I would argue that "sport hunting" is a minor subset of all hunting. Of all the hunters I know in the US, NONE hunt for "sport"	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see the section on Policy options for the use of wild species.</b>
129	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	12	352	12	352	Scientific tourism as a new proposal of tourism is now growing very fast. Maybe you can include some reference to that	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
130	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	12	356	12	357	"Best practices in ecotourism focus on honouring ethical values and achieving positive environmental and cultural outcomes"  This sentence seems a bit isolated from the others that discuss wildlife watching. Perhaps it is worth dedicating a paragraph or two to ecotourism and how it is linked to wildlife	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
131	<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	6	12	358	12	361	<u><a href="https://www.iucn.org/content/best-practice-guidelines-great-ape-tourism">_may want to consider such examples... https://www.iucn.org/content/best-practice-guidelines-great-ape-tourism</a></u>	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
132	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	12	358	12	361	But not all the world has regulations on wildlife watching as a established tourism activity. In many countries the regulations are referred to eco-tourism, tourism of nature or scientific tourism (all related to watching, conserving, training or generating knowledge about biodiversity in situ). Also is important to find more sources, you are quoting few studies.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
133	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	12	361	12	361	"Methods for regulating the number of visitors are diverse (Avila-Foucat et al 2013)", and are sometimes informally applied at the discretion of local government agencies.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
134	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	12	374	12	374	and in reality also depends on the incentives and support given by others such as local governments, foundations, NGOs or associations??	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>

135	Jun Wang	6	12	376	12	378	Besides "overgrazing", the change of grazing methods could also have influences. There are some examples on Mob Grazing at the pastures in sandhills of the middle USA.	Thank you for your comment. There are examples of overgrazing in Asia too but transhumant and herder communities. This comment has been addressed in the latest version of the assessment.
136	Germany	6	12	376	12	378	In order to provide a better understanding, it might be helpful to clarify mixed practices in this context. If it relates to a mix of above mentioned practices, the section could be strengthened by pointing out trade-offs between these, i.e. in the case of wildlife-farms in Namibia, which are based on wildlife-viewing and hunting.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed through the assessment. Chapter 4 for example, cite mangroves as multiple uses systems.
137	Hernandez, Ana	6	12	380	12	381	Referred to the example: Where? all the managed grasslands? what do you mean by "break world records"? in comparison to what spots of high biodiversity?	Thank you for your comment. This specific example refers to a number of vascular species found witing 1 sq.m., that can be close to 100. Those are found e.g. in managed grasslands in Argentina or Estonia.
138	Hernandez, Ana	6	12	383	12	386	Great to have information here from the land degradation and restoration assessment of IPBES!!	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
139	Hernandez, Ana	6	13	390	13	393	But what was the result of that discussion? A decision? Can you quote it pls? Here you are just saying that in a meeting the issue was discussed but is no clear the final decision. If there was a specific measure restricting transhumance, then you have to quoted specifically, or this paragraph will be just an asumption.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
140	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	13	396	13	396	War between India and China in 1962 led to the closure of the border between the two countries, cutting off traditional, migratory grazing routes and access to high-altitude pastures for yak and sheep-herders of the Indian Himalayan region	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially Chapter 4 has ow a section on the impact of peace and armed conflict on sustinbale use.
141	Fisher, Sue	6	13	403	13	403	In the context of west Africa, please note the Abidjan Convention	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out, this was included n the lastest version of the assessment.
142	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	13	405	13	406	how is "international market-based governance modes..." relevant here?	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
143	Germany	6	13	406	13	406	While there is nothing wrong in mentioning FSC in the context of NTFP, the Fairwild-Standard ( <a href="https://www.fairwild.org/the-fairwild-standard">https://www.fairwild.org/the-fairwild-standard</a> ) is also of relevance. You may wish to expand on this matter as well.	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out, this was included n the lastest version of the assessment.
144	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	6	13	408	13	408	Planning tools should also be incorporated in the instances of regulatory instruments. For instance, it would be worth mentioning the approach of Marine Spatial Planning to foster sustainable use of marine species. This is an integrated approach of ocean management that seeks to balance ecological, economic and social objectives. This intersectoral and participatory approach is currently under development in several Pacific Island countries. For references, grey literature: <a href="https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/BEM/msp-brochure.pdf">https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/BEM/msp-brochure.pdf</a> , <a href="https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/macbio_5year_report_engv2-compressed.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/macbio_5year_report_engv2-compressed.pdf</a> , <a href="http://macbio-pacific.info/categories/planning/">http://macbio-pacific.info/categories/planning/</a> . See also:	Thank you for your comment. We added a new section under the Legal and regulatory instruments about standards and planning.
145	Kang, Eun Sook	6	13	408	14	427	The meaning of one of the four categories is not clear, i. e. Rights based Instruments, tenture, and Coustomary Norms.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.

146	Teferi, Taye	6	13	411	13	411	Rights-based is more of an 'approach/principle' and not a policy as such. One can have a legal and regulatory policy framework that is 'rights based'.	Thank you for your comment. We used the terms "right-based approach" or "right-based instruments"
147	Hernandez, Ana	6	13	412	13	412	You can quote also our own IPBES doc on policy tools and methodologies which contains definitions related to policy	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and now refer to the IPBES documents on policy tools and methodologies.
148	Gupta, Himangana	6	13	424	13	424	"introduce": discuss the implementation of?	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.
149	Kang, Eun Sook	6	14	428	25	557	In this part, the debate about implementation governance is missing. For example, the role of a watchdog or accusation when a rule is broken.	Thank you for this comment. This section was heavily revised and improved in the Second Order Draft, and we feel that your comment was addressed
150	Hernandez, Ana	6	14	430	14	430	Two things: Regarding "Planning": Planning is an action, what are the instruments related to planification?. Regarding "and so on": what do you mean with that? "and so on" is not a legal or political accurate language...Maybe you can say "legal and regulatory instruments include, amongst others, legislation, standards...."	Thank you for your comment. We added a new section under the Legal and regulatory instruments about standards and planning.
151	Germany	6	14	430			The chapter does not deal with national regulations, as announced in the foreword - Ch "6.4.1.2" seems to be missing. Kindly cross-check.	Thank you for your comment. We described national regulations as regulatory instruments.
152	Lafaye de Micheaux Flore	6	14	430	14	431	It would be useful to add a 'sub-national' category within the section dedicated to legal and regulatory instruments, in addition to international and national instruments. Local governments (regions, districts, cities, etc.) as well as other sub-national institutions or local governance (around a watershed, a regional conservation park, etc.) can potentially regulate specific uses of wild species in their territorial constituency	Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately, it will be difficult for questions of time and exhaustiveness to go down to such a micro-level within the assessment.
153	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	14	434			The use of the terms "wildlife trade" is confusing in this sentence when it can apply to all the other terms in the sentence apart from tourism.	Thank you for your comment, The word was deleted.
154	Hernandez, Ana	6	14	435	26	559	I really find a total unbalance between the information of CITES and the one of CBD. About the first, there is a long set of decisions, information, and examples; about CBD it appears that the info comes from the general information of the web page, without sufficient knowledge about CBD processes, and includes only an example of Mexico, but ALL NBSAPs presented to CBD includes sustainable use (is mandatory!). Incredible that there is	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter (and the whole assessment) has been restructured and your comment was addressed. Please refer to chapter 2 for more text on NBSAPs.
155	Jungwiwattanaporn, Megan	6	14	435	14	435	Section 6.4.1.1 International agreements only lists CITES and CBD as relevant international agreements. This section could list others, such as the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).	Thank you for your comment. The chapter (and the whole assessment) has been restructured and this section has since be deleted.
156	CAMARENA, Maria	6	14	436	14	436	This comment applies to the whole section. - Whenever paraphrasing elements of the Text of the Convention, please include reference to the applicable Articles. Furthermore, references to the Appendices need to be updates, particularly with the new listings in force since the last CoP18 (Geneva, 2019). For further information please see: <a href="https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2019-055_0.pdf">https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2019-055_0.pdf</a>	Thank you for your comment and this suggested change. The generic reference to the Text of the Convention (of CITES) was removed in the final version.
157	Teferi, Taye	6	14	436	14	436	An important and more up-to-date citation to consult would be 'The Evolution of CITES, 11th edition, 2018, Willem Wijnstekers	Thank you for your comment. The suggested reference was added in the latest draft.

158	TERADA, Saeko	6	14	436	15	468	There should be explanation of listing process and listing criteria of CITES appendices here. It will be helpful for readers to understand Boxes on CITES. Also, decision making of listing by CoP is the first step of regulation by CITES. NDF for listed species is determined at the national level, but listing is determined at the international level. Listing should be discussed earlier than other measures for listed species.	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section "Political drivers > International agreements and conventions"
159	Germany	6	14	442			The word "obligatory" gives the impression that the agreement is directly applicable law. The CITES Convention, however, is an international treaty that requires national implementation. At the level of the European Union, the CITES Convention is enforced by Regulation No 338/97 and the EU Implementing Regulation. According to article 288 (2) AUEV, an EU regulation is again directly applicable law.	Thank you for your comment and this suggested change. The word "obligatory" was removed in the latest draft.
160	Germany	6	14	454	14	455	Please use the official CITES wording in appendix II which refers to "look alike-species" ( <a href="https://cites.org/eng/app/index.php">https://cites.org/eng/app/index.php</a> ).	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
161	Jungwiwattanaporn, Megan	6	14	455	14	455	The phrase "similar species" should be "look-alike species" for enforcement/compliance purposes	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
162	Germany	6	14	456	14	456	Delete "but is not regulated" as this statement is wrong. Add "under strict regulation". International trade in specimens of Appendix-II species may be authorized by the granting of an export permit or re-export certificate. Permits or certificates should only be granted if the relevant authorities are satisfied that certain conditions are met, above all that trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
163	Germany	6	14	457	15	481	More specifically regarding App. III: species trade is allowed with either the issuance of a CITES export permit by the country that included the species in App. III or with a certificate of origin from remaining countries. From line 461 onwards the text does not belong to "App. III" -> new paragraph. The entire chapter refers to "trade in species". Regarding NDFs, they can be on a smaller than national scale (e.g. population level). It could be highlighted that	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section Political drivers, "4.2.2.1 International agreements and conventions".
164	CITES	6	15	462	15	462	(98 in force after CoP18 in 2019)	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
165	UNEP-WCMC	6	15	462	15	464	The number of Resolutions and species was updated at CoP18 in August 2019. The totals should be available soon from the CITES website (check here for Resolutions - <a href="https://cites.org/eng/res/index.php">https://cites.org/eng/res/index.php</a> and here ( <a href="https://cites.org/eng/disc/species.php">https://cites.org/eng/disc/species.php</a> ) for species list after the changes come into effect - so after end November 2019).	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
166	CITES	6	15	463	15	463	Figures need updating after CoP18 in 2019	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
167	CITES	6	15	467	15	467	Worth pointing out that this refers to biological sustainability?	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
168	CITES	6	15	469	15	469	Replace "decisions and resolutions" with "actions": Decisions and Resolutions are something else. a. and b. [lines 472 and 482] may be guided by Resolutions and Decisions, but they arise from the text of the Treaty	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
169	Germany	6	15	472	15	481	NDF are the most important instrument to make sure that trade in CITES-listed species is sustainable and for that reason, it is mentioned here. However, the international distribution of many species is definitely not the biggest challenge in its implementation. Capacity is even more challenging. Until now ( <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/doc/E-CoP18-045.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/doc/E-CoP18-045.pdf</a> ) attempts have been made to improve the methodology and to offer	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section "Political drivers > International agreements and conventions"

170	UNEP-WCMC	6	15	475	15	476	As above - CoP18 adopted new NDF Resolution - so could updated with latest Resolution number when published - check here: <a href="https://cites.org/eng/res/index.php">https://cites.org/eng/res/index.php</a>	Thank you for your comment The updated draft is referring to the latest NDF Resolution (16.7, Rev. CoP17).
171	CITES	6	15	477	15	480	The NDF is made by a national Scientific Authority in relation to the status of the species within the territory of the Party concerned.	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
172	CITES	6	15	483	15	493	Compliance measures may be introduced under a wider range of circumstances - see footnote 1 on page 4 of Resolution Conf. 14.3 (Rev. CoP18) on CITES compliance procedures. This list itself is not however exhaustive.	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
173	Fisher, Sue	6	15	485	15	485	CITES can also implement compliance procedures (up to trade suspensions) if a specimen is traded without valid permits or for a purpose inconsistent with the relevant permitting provisions in Article III. For example if the specimen was not legally acquired (Appendix I and II) or is being imported for a primarily commercial purpose (Appendix I). For example, the Standing Committee at SC70 in 2018 found Japan in non-compliance with Article III(5)	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
174	UNEP-WCMC	6	15	491	15	493	Needs checking if this is still current and needs a country-species combination or stating general compliance?	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
175	Gupta, Himangana	6	15	493	15	493	"Box 4" can be changed to "Box 6.4"	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
176	UNEP-WCMC	6	15	494	15	494	Could also consider adding a "c" -- relating to specific Resolutions or Decisions in the CITES context that relate to sustainable use. See CoP18 resolutions once they are published. Previous Resolutions include (which may still be valid, but would need checking)- Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14) Sustainable use of biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines - <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-13-02-R14.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-13-02-R14.pdf</a> and	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
177	Germany	6	15	498	16	499	The given reference "(17COP meeting CITES, 2016)" is too vague and needs to be more specific.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
178	Vernon Booth	6	16	499	24	503	The examples provided in Box 6.1 - 6.4 are too long. These could be shortened and the detail moved to an annex. The reader should also be referred to the CITES website for more information	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
179	UNEP-WCMC	6	16		16		Box 6.1 croc - the timeframes given do not make sense. During the twentyish century (1970-80) - why not just say during this decade? How was policy action taken in 1970 in response to changes that occurred after this?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
180	Germany	6	17		24		Box 6.1: It should read "offtake rates of nests/eggs" rather than "nesting rates". Box 6.3: This case example summarizes mainly data on population recoveries etc. However the conclusion that "the hunting of a small proportion of individuals generates enough income to encourage the protection ..." is not substantiated within this example. Kindly, elaborate more on the management and hunting regime for Bighorn sheep under CITES and its impact on	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
181	TERADA, Saeko	6	18	501	20	501	BOX 6.2- Relating to the comment above, discussions on the listing process, interpretation of up/down-listing and listing criteria should be moved to main text in earlier paragraph than thos BOXes.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.



182	Germany	6	19	500			"The transition from schemes of private concessions in community forests to a management controlled by the communities has allowed to improve the conditions of social equity and economic benefits." We have no information for the case of Mexico and therefore no doubts. We are even aware of good examples in a Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala. However, for other countries/continents (e.g. Africa) the shift from forest	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
183	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	20	BOX			The box seems to be a mix of the case study on Mahogany and CITES - I think that there may be some paras out of place.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
184	Teferi, Taye	6	21	501	21	501	The use of 'hatcheries' does not seem appropriate for a mammal such as big horn sheep. Better use 'breeding facilities'.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
185	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	21				para starting with "since then...." should hatcheries be replaced by captive breeding facilities?	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
186	Kenward, Robert	6	22	501	23	502	Box 6.3 paragraph 4 "breed-and-release centres" or "restocking centres" could be a better descriptions than "intensive hatcheries" for Bighorn Sheep.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
187	Teferi, Taye	6	22	501	22	501	The term 'specimen' is used for dead animals!; on the citation	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
188	Teferi, Taye	6	22	501	22	501	Regarding the citation (Valdes & Segundo 2007), how can a paper published in 2007 indicate the population size in 2012? Something is not right!	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
189	Mulà, Anna	6	24	503	24	504	There should be more reference to animal welfare and / or protections of animals in CITES. See Anna Mulà Arribas, UNIA (2015) Protection of animals in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The idea that international trade, for the benefit of the sustainable use of species, should also keep individual animals from abusive exploitation and mistreatment regardless the I believe there is still room to include work from CBD in this section:	Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was addressed in chapter 4, in the section on political drivers, "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".
190	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	24	504	26	559	- programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and related COP decisions, as I mentioned earlier, for sustainable use of fish and other aquatic species <a href="https://www.cbd.int/marine/">https://www.cbd.int/marine/</a>	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the latest draft. CBD is also analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements" and in Chapter 2 under 2.2.5 "Conceptualizations of sustainable use in the international policy arena: Definitions from international conventions"
191	UNEP-WCMC	6	24	504	24	521	Two key Decisions appear to be missing - Decision V/24 which (according to the CBD website - <a href="https://www.cbd.int/sustainable/default.shtml?sec=more">https://www.cbd.int/sustainable/default.shtml?sec=more</a> ) - frames sustainable use as one of the Convention's cross-cutting issues and Decision VII/14 on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. See also <a href="https://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis.shtml">https://www.cbd.int/sustainable/addis.shtml</a> . See full list of CoP decisions here:	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the latest draft. CBD is also analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements" and in Chapter 2 under 2.2.5 "Conceptualizations of sustainable use in the international policy arena: Definitions from international conventions"
192	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	24	505	24	511	Please consider revising the definition of CBD and correct the number of Parties: it is an international treaty aimed at conserving biodiversity, using its components sustainably and sharing the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources equitably. There are 196 Parties currently... and this number may change slightly by the time the assessment is published, so I recommend checking from	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the latest draft. CBD is also analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements" and in Chapter 2 under 2.2.5 "Conceptualizations of sustainable use in the international policy arena: Definitions from international conventions"
193	UNEP-WCMC	6	24	506	24	507	The fact that Sustainable use is one of the three main objectives of the CBD seems to be glossed over pretty quickly -- what does this mean in practice? Can this be expanded upon?	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.

194	Germany	6	24	509			Chapter 6.4.1.1.2 makes only a brief reference to the Nagoya Protocol. As an important part of the CBD, providing an overview in this section would be worthwhile.	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.
195	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	24	518	24	518	Yes, sustainable use is a key element, but above all it is one of the 3 objectives of the Convention. Please consider reflecting this in the sentence.	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.
196	Germany	6	24	520	24	520	Should it rather read "parties to the CBD" instead of "parties to CITES"?	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
197	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	24	520	24	520	I suggest referring to these decisions on wild meat. As I mentioned in other comments, it may be worth and informative to have a table or box listing the CBD COP decisions on sustainable use and wildlife management. Just generally mentioning that there are decisions on this topic may not be as informative for the reader. I understand that if you do this for CBD, you may need to use the same approach for CITES and other international	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the latest draft. CBD is also analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements" and in Chapter 2 under 2.2.5 "Conceptualizations of sustainable use in the international policy arena: Definitions from international conventions"
198	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	24	520	24	520	"Parties to CITES have..." I believe you meant Parties to the <u>CBD</u> .	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
199	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	25	524	25	543	It is not clear how the topic of mainstreaming is connected with the sustainable use of wild species. I see the relevance of mentioning the CBD work on mainstreaming, but do not see, from the way it is written, how it relates to sustainable use of wild species. I suggest reviewing these paragraphs by explicitly stating how the mainstreaming of biodiversity into forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, etc. is related to the sustainable use of wild species	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the latest draft. CBD is also analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements" and in Chapter 2 under 2.2.5 "Conceptualizations of sustainable use in the international policy arena: Definitions from international conventions"
200	Serge Michel Garcia	6	25	531	25	531	"Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming (and not on "Integration" of the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
201	Germany	6	25	536	25	539	It might be helpful to elaborate on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in this section, as the current Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets only run until the end of next year. The lack of enforcement of the NBSAPs is one of the main shortcomings identified in the implementation of the current Strategic Plan. This issue should be raised here	Thank you for this comment. Please refer to Chapter 2 for NBSAPs analysis.
202	Teferi, Taye	6	25	536	25	536	The CBD post 2020 'negotiation' has not started yet; they are still doing consultation and compiling of the draft text that will be the subject of the negotiation after the second Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) meeting	Thank you for your comment.
203	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	25	536	25	539	I believe needs to be better explained. For example, you state that it will "review how the theme of integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in other sectors", but this is one aspect of the framework, not what the entire framework aims to achieve. I understand the framework is complex and it is evolving fast, with the development of many papers and documents, so not an easy task for the authors. But perhaps some useful	Thank you for your comment and the useful material provided.
204	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	25	544	25	550	Please consider revising this paragraph. When you mention that there has been results in the achievement of targets, I am not sure Mexico's NBSAP illustrates that. If we consider that the NBSAP consists of the national biodiversity targets of a country, then you are stating that the creation of national targets is an achievement of targets... it does not make too much sense!	Thank you for this comment. Please refer to Chapter 2 for NBSAPs analysis.
205	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	25	544	25	550	There have been variable results in the achievement of targets." This sound disconnected from the topic being discussed in the previous paragraphs (NBSAPs). I also believe it would be helpful for the reader to talk about the Aichi Targets and the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 before jumping into the example from Mexico. I	Thank you for this comment. Please refer to Chapter 2 for NBSAPs analysis.

206	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	25	551	25	551	Again, please consider adding "Examples of sustainable use of <u>wild species</u> in Mexico" to keep the focus on wild species, not biodiversity or sustainable use in general. The example, however, is a very good one to keep the focus.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.</b>
207	<b>Serge Michel Garcia</b>	6	25	551	25	552	If this is a "successful" example, how has success been demonstrated. Action taken is briefly described but real impact on the ground on biodiversity is lacking. WE need to avoid confusing good intentions with good results.	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
208	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	25	551	26	559	It would be interesting to add any results from the SUMAs in Mexico if available. For instance, how effective have the SUMAs been in protecting/using the species sustainably in comparison to other strategies or the period before the SUMAs.	<b>Thank you for your comment and for this suggestion. However, we cannot add additional text to the chapter due to word length restrictions. As this is another example to support a point already made, and not crucial to our critical evaluation, we have chosen not to include it.</b>
209	<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	6	25		25		Seems Mexico is very interesting from the point of view of policy and sustainable use but for the purposes of a balanced global scope some examples/case studies from elsewhere would be welcomed.	<b>Thank you for your comment and for pointing this out. Examples from other regions are being added</b>
210	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	26	559	26	559	In contrast, the National Biodiversity Act 2002 of India, introduced in compliance with the country's CBD obligations is a largely procedural enactment and makes no references to sustainable use by local communities. Although sustainable use is repeatedly referenced in India's National Biodiversity Targets, its Sixth National Report to CBD reveals that there have been no concrete programmes or measures undertaken to operationalize such use by local communities.	<b>Thank you for your comment. We cannot add additional text to the chapter due to word length restrictions. We feel our analytical approach is more informative than individual case studies, and we have already incorporated a few of these.</b>
211	<b>'t Sas-Rolfes. Michael</b>	6	26	560		594	References in this section are missing from the References list	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.</b>
212	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	26	560	28	667	I would have liked to see more examples related to the focus of the assessment (wild species) such as the one from the Simanjoro wildlife conservation scheme in Tanzania. At the end of the section 6.4.2.3 Payment for environmental services (PES) it mentions there is a high variety of schemes in Latin America and Asia, but what are these schemes specifically? Could you exemplify a few?	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.</b>
213	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	26	560	26	566	Are economic instruments such as tax, subsidy and PES designed to incentivize and enhance conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems or advance sustainable abstraction and use? It would appear of the earlier than the latter - there is need to clarify how these work in supporting use.	<b>Thank you for your comment. This is clarified in the section 6.4.2.2. Subsidies and incentives</b>
214	<b>Germany</b>	6	26	560	26	576	It is important to mention sustainable financial resource mobilisation as one essential way to foster sustainable use of wild species. This includes leveraging private investments.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.</b>
215	<b>Guerrero Ortiz, Sol</b>	6	26	560	29	667	Consider mentioning other biodiversity finance mechanisms. Landing fee: Under this system, fishermen pay a fee to an authority based on the quantity (number or weight) of fish they catch. The landing fee encourages the true economic price to be paid for the fish, thereby reducing incentives for overfishing. The money raised by the landing fee could be allocated to fishery	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.</b>
216	<b>Germany</b>	6	26	561	28	667	The pros and cons of instruments and principles of an effective and socially acceptable design and application should be pointed out more clearly. The TEEB-study could serve as an example for this. An alternative to this could be to extend ch 6.6 for this purpose.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.</b>

217	Germany	6	26	577	26	583	Not all approaches focus on the economic value. It might help to point out that natural capital approaches showcase the contribution of nature to human value-generation.	Thank you for this comment. This was improved in the Second Order Draft.
218	Hernandez, Ana	6	26	577	26	577	Regarding natural capital approaches: This concept although is very well known, can cause heavy discussions in the Plenary. Some countries are totally against of it. There is a better window if you can touch base here also with multiple values of biodiversity, which includes economic values (we have our IPBES doc on values, apart from the assessment that is under construction). Do not delete the reference to natural capital, just balance the	Thank you for this comment. This was taken into account and improved in the Second Order Draft.
219	Kang, Eun Sook	6	26	584	26	587	Supplementary explanation is needed to convey meaning more accurately.	Thank you for this comment. This was taken into account and improved in the Second Order Draft.
220	Jaramillo, Lorena	6	26	592	26	593	As a source of information, we are including the link to the training manual on developing joint BioTrade and REED+ projects: <a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2015d1_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2015d1_en.pdf</a>  There are also interesting case studies that could be considered, for instance the Natura	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
221	Fisher, Sue	6	27	598	27	599	and creation of protected areas where species can make their contributions to ecosystems unimpeded.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
222	Kenward, Robert	6	27	630	28	635	Mention of gradual move of EU's Common Agricultural Policy towards PES are relevant.	Thank you for your comment and for this suggestion. However, we cannot add additional text to the chapter due to word length restrictions. As this is another example to support a point already made, and not crucial to our critical evaluation, we have chosen not to include it.
223	Doering, Ralf	6	27	631	28	632	Subsidies are not simply enabling a fishing company to fish but it reduces costs for investments and led to overcapacity and overfishing.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
224	Hernandez, Ana	6	28	648	28	659	In general, would be fantastic to see here an example of PES, but specifically applied or associated to the sustainable use of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
225	lin yao	6	28	659	28	659	It is necessary to clearly state: (1) the relationship between PES and the natural resource property system, different property rights systems generate different types of PES. (2) The trading market of PES is a "quasi-market". The supply curve is flexible between the providers and demanders of eco-products, but the demand side lacks flexibility. Take China's PES as an example. The two sides of the transaction are mainly local governments.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe your comments have been addressed.
226	Hernandez, Ana	6	28	660	28	660	Again, would be fantastic to see how that other financial instruments are applied to the sustainable use of wild species	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
227	Adeline Lerambert	6	28	660	29	667	This section could be expanded, e.g. showcase more innovative approaches to reversing the trend on biodiversity. With Conservation bonds for example, proceeds are utilised for financing environmental investments, projects or activities. Conservation bonds are similar to many of the characteristics of green bonds, but with an innovative mix of measures to focus on conservation and impact investing, therefore supporting the emergence of	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
228	Kang, Eun Sook	6	29	668	29	694	Does it make sense to distinguish between "Social and information-based instruments" and "Right-based approaches, tenure, and customary norms"?	Thank you for your comment. This was clarified in the latest draft.

229	Hernandez, Ana	6	29	671	29	671	Again, please don't use "and so on", is not proper language in an assessment. Second, will be great to have in this part information based instruments such as scientific databases and platforms that provides information on biodiversity and can be used - or are used - also to incorporate different cases of sust use of wild species.	Thank you for your comment. Theses terms were deleted in the latest draft.
230	Berridge, Richard	6	29	672	29	688	The content for paragraphs 6.4.3.1, 6.4.3.2 and 6.4.3.4 is missing	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe your comments have been addressed.
231	Timoshyna, Anastasiya	6	29	674	26	687	This sub-chapter needs a serious re-write, in particular considering what's covered in Chapter 2 of the assessment. Please also note the Cambridge Conservation Initiative project on biodiversity safeguard in standards and certification schemes. FairWild standards for sustainable wild harveting of plants can be a useful example	Thank you very much for pointing this out. The chapter and the whole assessment have been restructured and your comment was considered in Chapter 2, section 22.6 "Principles of sustainable use in global and regional standards, agreements and certification schemes"
232	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	29	674	29	687	For the section 6.4.3.3 Certification and ecolabels, could you include examples on eco-labeling/certification schemes related to the focus of the assessment (wild species)? For instance, the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector (annexed to CBD COP decision 14/7 refers to certification schemes as a form of co-management of wildlife resources, between communities and the State and/or the private sector. It also suggest the This is just one face of "eco-labelling". A sustainable certification scheme includes not only benefit for local communities, it is also applied to all producers at different scales. It is marked based: if the market demands sust palm oil, or organic coffee, or sust flowers, there will be a certification for that, regarding good practices in the production,adequate use of quemicals when allowed, biodiversity conservation and restauration activities and of course ... TK-based products... it would be good if you can use an alternative to "TK" or perhaps writing it in full... this is to avoid the confusion with the CBD "TK", which is mostly used as the abbreviation of "Traditional Knowledge" from indigenous peoples and local communities.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
233	Hernandez, Ana	6	29	675	29	687	Not sure why younder generations ad urban dwellers are singled out re' ecolabels? Section may be missing a brief discussion on the pitfalls of ecolabels, e.g., the confusion created when there are too many, consumers not knowing which is best and potential for corruption where confusion lies/faking of cortication/non-independent monitoring. Would a discussion of the RSPO be appropriate here - given the impact of palm oil on wild species this seems	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
234	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	29	676	29	677	... TK-based products... it would be good if you can use an alternative to "TK" or perhaps writing it in full... this is to avoid the confusion with the CBD "TK", which is mostly used as the abbreviation of "Traditional Knowledge" from indigenous peoples and local communities.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
235	UNEP-WCMC	6	29	680	29	680	Not sure why younder generations ad urban dwellers are singled out re' ecolabels? Section may be missing a brief discussion on the pitfalls of ecolabels, e.g., the confusion created when there are too many, consumers not knowing which is best and potential for corruption where confusion lies/faking of cortication/non-independent monitoring. Would a discussion of the RSPO be appropriate here - given the impact of palm oil on wild species this seems	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
236	Kenward, Robert	6	29	682	29	682	which Peninsula?	Thank you for your comment. the word "Peninsula" was deleted from the latest draft.
237	Teferi, Taye	6	29	682	29	682	What 'Peninsula'? It appears that the sentence is referring to certain place and case but this information is missing!	Thank you for your comment. the word "Peninsula" was deleted from the latest draft.
238	Fisher, Sue	6	29	684	29	684	Governments also have an important regulatory role for consumer protection - to ensure truth in advertising	Thank you for your comment, we agree with it.
239	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	29	687	29	687	There are small-scale NGO-led eco-labelling efforts in India at local scales. However many of these are not self-sustaining as they are usually subsidized by grants or institutional support from the parent NGO.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
240	Vernon Booth	6	29	689	42	1000	This section dealing with the role of community tenure for land and user rights is informative. It could, however, benefit from including a synopsis of the evolution of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in eastern and southern Africa. This model has attempted to restore community user rights under various sustainable policy regimes (e.g. CAMPFIRE Zimbabwe, ADMADFE Zambia Wildlife	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.

241	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	29	689	29	689	Section 6.4.4: The example of Forests Rights Act, 2006 can be added here. Most apt. The section is not descriptive. Can also add the other side of Rights Based Approach. In many cases, rights based approach without appropriate awareness on the need to sustain the resources, leads to its unsustainable use for commercial purpose.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
242	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	29	692	29	693	Not all members of IPBES are part of Aarhus convention...if you base the section only in the Aarhus convention e we are going to have a difficulties at the Plenary.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this section was deleted.
243	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	30	709	31	749	I see all the section on statutory and traditional tenure systems is focused on NTFPs... what about other wild species? Vertebrates, invertebrates, etc.? Could you also include them?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
244	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	30	712	30	712	exclusion and enforcement cannot be rights in legal parlance	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
245	<b>Oldfield, Thomasina</b>	6	30	719			There is no mention in this section of de facto open access where tenure is not "enforced". This is a classic situation likely to result in unsustainable use - Tragedy of the Commons.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
246	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	31	742	31	749	Almost all important NTFPs in India are nationalised, that is, these can be sold only to government agencies. However, states are slowly creating monopoly over many NTFPs. May also refer to the following for more information: <a href="https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-012-9393-1">https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-012-9393-1</a>	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
247	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	31	748	31	749	"...of low commercial value". Even in this case, the state exerts informal rents and controls. "The state retains control..."	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
248	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	31	749	31	749	More recently, Cordyceps sinensis (caterpillar fungus), that occurs in high-altitude Indian Himalayan grasslands, has emerged as a lucrative wild commodity. Since this is harvested from landscapes outside forested and protected areas, they are not covered by NTFP regulations which has left the door open for indiscriminate and unsustainable harvesting. Some Indian states are currently in the process of introducing regulations in this regard.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
249	<b>Kang, Eun Sook</b>	6	31	750	39	890	The contents of the two parts(6.4.4.2. Customary norms & 6.4.4.3. Rights based approaches) overlap a lot. Therefore some adjustments are necessary.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
250	<b>Lin Yao</b>	6	31	750	37	819	Cultural and institutional conditions for the generation and application of customary law can be further discussed. In other words, we need to answer, "Why do the customary law cases cited in the text occur in these countries? Why do these countries have a positive attitude towards customary law?" I think that the customary law of protecting ecological content arises from the type of economic culture that is closely related to ecology. In the proportion	Thank you for your comment. Our review of customary law and practices has been comprehensive enough to reach this conclusion but this is an interesting question to explore.
251	<b>Meera Anna Oommen</b>	6	31	760	31	760	It may be useful to cite Anne Larson's work here (e.g. Enhancing forest tenure reforms through more responsive regulations. Conservation & Society)	are you planning on incorporating this paper. If not please justify.
252	<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	6	31	761	31	761	re (often colonial) + post-conflict where people have had to flee and on return are displaced or cannot prove their land tenure in changed/destroyed or weak legislative/recovering governance systems. (Central and West Africa provide numerous examples).	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.

253	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	31	776	31	776	The question of indigeneity is a troublesome one in India, with the state not affording the term to any community, preferring instead to refer to such communities as 'scheduled tribes' in reference to Article 342 of Constitution of India. India is therefore not bound to recognize the rights of indigenous people in the terms defined by international law, although it does abide by many of its principals through various national pronouncements and instruments.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
254	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	32	798	32	799	On what basis is 'colletive management' characterized as diseconomical? there is need for citationif this is indeed true!	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
255	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	32	814	37	819	How about including the pan-European guidelines on gathering fungi, at the end of the European Charter on Fungi Gathering and Biodiversity ( <a href="https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764">https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764</a> ) , and translated into 23 languages at <a href="http://www.naturalliance.eu/topic_gathering_best_practice_bqxmpxf_yrxcqwp_zrxeqwp_xqqczrp.aspx">www.naturalliance.eu/topic_gathering_best_practice_bqxmpxf_yrxcqwp_zrxeqwp_xqqczrp.aspx</a>	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and gathering fungi has been extensively reviewed in Chapter 3 under section 3.3.2.7.3. Wild edible mushrooms.</b>
256	<b>Lin Yao</b>	6	32	1004	42	1004	This section should refer to the right of "local knowledge" to be legally passed on in the community and in schools. The reasons are: (1) Local knowledge is an important part of the Environmental and human rights. (2) Local knowledge is the symbiotic wisdom that the aborigines have accumulated with nature for a long time, and is rich in the protection of nature. (3) The education of local knowledge in communities and schools can make	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
257	<b>Beard, Doug</b>	6	33	601	33	601	You missed the Pittman-Robertson and Sport Fish Restoration programs in the United States, which form the basis of fishing and hunting management programs throughout the country	<b>Thank you for your comment. This was added in 6.4.2.1. Taxes, fees, penalties.</b>
258	<b>Youjia, Liang</b>	6	36	730	36	741	Case stuides in China should be added to reflect diverse wild species use in different ecosystems, such as research in artificial desert oasis (Liang and Liu, 2017; doi: 10.1080/20964129.2017.1335933)	<b>Thank you for your comment/ More examples and case studies from China were added in the latest draft.</b>
259	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	37	820	37	820	unusual form of citation! why link the reference to the header?	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
260	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	38	834	38	849	Has the Andean Community of Nations developed any policies specific to the use of wild species? If, so, could you include examples? Or has any of the members applied their laws/policies to the sustainable use of wild species and how has that been working in practice?	<b>Thank you for your comment. More about the Andean Community of nations was added in Box 6.2 : National and Regional Recognition of Customary law.</b>
261	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	38	856	38	860	Any particular reason why the authors go from some more specific regional and national examples to a more general/international mention of indigenous peoples and local communities at the end? Also it seems this fits better with a definition of IPLCs, which seem to come very late in the text. Please consider revising this IPLC mention and placing it earlier in the text, maybe at the beginning at the section on rights-based approaches.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
262	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	39	889	39	889	Articles 371A to 371H of the Constitution of India recognizes certain customary laws of communities living in the north-eastern region of India. In practice, recognition of customary laws, for instance in the case of shifting cultivation, varies between the states of this region, based on their administrative legacy and political disposition.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
263	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	39	890	42	985	There is a good overview on the rights based approach under the CBD, with mentions to articles 8j and 10c, but perhaps this could be complemented with how these articles relate to the sustainable use of wild species also under the CBD. For that, you may want to review the programmes of work related to marine and coastal biodiversity, GSPC, and sustainable wildlife management. For this last one, a good starting point is the last decision from COP-6.4.4.3 Rights based approaches". In fisheries, these approaches have developed	<b>Thank you for this comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed. Please also refer to Chapter 2.</b>
264	<b>Serge Michel Garcia</b>	6	39	890	39	890	progressivley from catch shares, to effort quotas and Individual or Communal Transfereable (or not transferable) quotas. They revolutionized fisheries governance with major positive effe ts on sustainability of the resources, at the cost, sometimes of social disorders	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>

265	Hernandez, Ana	6	39	892	39	892	Regarding "Right based approach": I advice you to find an official bibliography that use that term "right based approach", as something negotiated and approved by countries...such as UN document. this wording is also sensitive for some countries...	<b>Thank you for your comment. We use "rights based approcah" in order to be consistant across IPBEs assessment. This temr is used in the "methodological guidance for assessing policy instruments and facilitating the use of policy support tools and methodologies through IPBES assessments".</b>
266	Hernandez, Ana	6	40	916	40	918	"Furthermore, the vulnerable communities of the world are both the ones that are suffering the greatest burden of environmental degradation and those least able to mobilize against rights abuses (MEA, 2005)." It is also reiterated and complemented in our land degradation and restoration assessment! You can use also that information that is updated as 2018!!	<b>Thank you for yur comment. We chose to cite the IPBES global assessment.</b>
267	Hernandez, Ana	6	40	919	40	919	The conservation initiative for human rights: can you explain which iniative is? from whom, where and when? Is community based initiative or gubernmental?	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
268	Kang, Eun Sook	6	41	961	41	963	This statement is a duplicate of the previous one.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
269	Gupta, Himangana	6	42	980	42	983	The link can be converted to a reference	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
270	Gupta, Himangana	6	42	983	42	983	Please keep only the reference. The link may be added in the references section.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
271	Teferi, Taye	6	42	991	42	991	The time span of the CITES Strategic Vision document is 2008-2020!	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
272	Kenward, Robert	6	42	995	42	1000	Reference to a publication on the TCCR is needed.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
273	Berridge, Richard	6	42	1003	45	1088	The authors should be challenged to view environmental protection as a fundamental human right. See for example section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and literature on transformative environmental constitutionalism	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
274	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	42	1003	48	1171	Section on environmental and human rights repeats some information on CBD's article 8j and 10c from the previous sections. You may want to revise and see the best place/way to present this information. Perhaps a box that could be referred to as often as needed would solve that issue.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
275	Germany	6	42	1003	42	1003	It is suggested to rephrase the heading to reflect the focus on conflicts in order to specify the difference to subchap 6.4.4.3. Subsequently this difference should be reflected in the respective chapters.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
276	Hernandez, Ana	6	42	1003	42	1003	Fine to call all the instruments that recognizes the rights of IPLCs...but sometimes it feelsl that the section is a sociological and ethnical text rather than an assessment on sustainable use of wild species. The question is: how all this instruments creates the link between protection of rights of IPLCs and the sustainable use of wild species?	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>



277	Teferi, Taye	6	43	1007	43	1008	How? often it is said that the pursuit of conservation, if not done carefully, leads to abuse of human rights of especially ILPCs! So, there is need to justify thi stamement with evidence	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed. Please see section 6.5.1.2.4 Rights based and customary instruments.
278	White, Michael	6	43	1026	44	1045	Personally I'd like to see EIAs for every activity	Thank you for this suggestion. We have chosen not to include it in the assessment, as you have not provided any supporting evidence for this specific approach.
279	Germany	6	44	1052	44	1054	Such generalized statements need references to back them up.	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
280	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	44	1056	44	1056	However these principles do not always translate into operational conservation instruments, particularly in the case of India which is seeing a reversal to more exclusionary models of conservation.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
281	Germany	6	44	1074	44	1074	Please amend the stated references as they don't match with the relevant institution.	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
282	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	45	1087	45	1087	However the international stance of some of these organizations might widely differ from their actual, on-ground conservation practices, some of which have recently received international condemnation for being coercive and anti-people.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
283	Kenward, Robert	6	45	1087	45	1088	Box 6.10 is lovely, but a concept that is essentially unique; there is a great need to consider examples that are applicable across whole regions.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
284	Hernandez, Ana	6	45	1089	45	1089	Reinforce here with the support of ILK task force TSU to complete this. IPBES has much more on ILK than that mention. Great also to include the results of the ILK-Sus Use workshop.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
285	Lascurain Maite	6	46			1097	There is not the reference of Montgomery and Vaughan, 2018	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
286	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	47	1128			CBNRM can promote but not always.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
287	Germany	6	47	1128	47	1138	The reference to "17 COP meeting CITES, 2016" is too vague and needs to be specified or deleted. In which specific decisions or resolutions does CITES recognize CBNRM as an approach under CITES? If there are no such decisions/resolutions, we suggest deletion.	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
288	Gupta, Himangana	6	47	1134	47	1134	Can give examples of Satoyama sites and initiative here.	Thank you for your comment. We cannot add additional text to the chapter due to word length restrictions. As this is another example to support a point already made, and not crucial to our critical evaluation, we have chosen not to include it.

289	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	47	1146	47	1152	It is not just 'indigenous people'; for conservation to be widespread enough to really improve biodiversity, and engender an approach not-just-in-reserves-but-my-backyard-too, local communities everywhere need to be part of this. Please, always write "indigenous and local communities".	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
290	<b>'t Sas-Rolfes. Michael</b>	6	48	1172			This section may benefit from some input from the following, especially pages 15-20: <a href="https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/policy-and-strategy/effectiveness-policy-interventions-relating-illegal-and-unsustainable">https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/policy-and-strategy/effectiveness-policy-interventions-relating-illegal-and-unsustainable</a>	<b>Thank you for this comment. Wildlife trade is mainly analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".</b>
291	<b>Zisenis, Marcus</b>	6	49	0	66	0	More important is the critical analysis of their effectiveness.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
292	<b>'t Sas-Rolfes. Michael</b>	6	49	1175			This section may benefit from input from both the above reference (See previous item) and this one: 't Sas-Rolfes, M., Challender, D.W.S., Hinsley, A., Verissimo, D., Milner-Gulland, E.J., 2019. Illegal Wildlife Trade: Scale, Processes, and Governance. Annual Review of Environment and Resources 44, 201–228. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-101718-033253">https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-101718-033253</a>	<b>Thank you for this comment. Wildlife trade is mainly analysed in chapter 4 under "4.2.2.2. Formal statutory governance arrangements".</b>
293	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	49	1175	49	1175	fantastic if you can work this part with the policy support TSU and task force. They will bring you excelent guidance	<b>Thank you for your comment.</b>
294	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	49	1187	49	188	"... policies are rarely applied based on evidence." You may want to check: Artelle, K. A., Reynolds, J. D., Treves, A., Walsh, J. C., Paquet, P. C., & Darimont, C. T. (2018). Hallmarks of science missing from North American wildlife management. <i>Science advances</i> , 4(3), eaao0167	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
295	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	49	1187	49	1188	That policy effectiveness is context specific does not negate the use of evidence to develop policy!	<b>Thank you for your comment. Enabling conditions for effective policies were analyzed in section 6.5.</b>
296	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	49	1197	50	1215	Good, but please ensure all global regions are included, with typical local communities across northern countries as well as those in the tropics.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
297	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	49	1202	49	1202	what about if the external effect is positive? Surely there is no desire to have that minimized!	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
298	<b>Doering, Ralf</b>	6	50	1225	50	1230	As in Chapter 4 (see comment above) this is a wrong representation of the FAO categorization of 'fully exploited' which is actually 'fully sustainably exploited' and means that those stocks are fished at the target level of Maximum Sustainable Yield and are very well on the safe side and not overexploited. We have examples of successes in fisheries management, e.g. US, Australia or EU. Nevertheless, there are many stocks overfished	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
299	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	50	1225	50	1225	Please include here also the findings from the Global Assessment regarding fisheries!!	<b>Thank you for our comment. This was taken into account in the final version of the chapter.</b>
300	<b>Oldfield, Thomasina</b>	6	50	1225			FAO may disagree with this statement and I believe that they do not consider "fully-expolited" to be overexploited.	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>

301	<b>Serge Michel Garcia</b>	6	50	1225	50	1228	This section is seriously inconsistent internally. World stocks are NOT globally overfished and this is demonstrated by the startistics cited in the section. Only about 30% are. The others are all sustainably fished. Using the same data properly, the section should probably read as followsread: Globally, in 2013, fishery resources were considered underexploited (10%), sustainably maximally exploited, i.e. fully exploited (57%) or overexploited (31%) (FAO 2016). The latter re not being used sustainably and require rebuilding (Worm et al. 2009; Garcia and Ye (2019). Under the present conditions, and despite many resounding rebuilding successes in leading countries, Target 6 target 6 is unlikely to be met (Teh et al. 2017; Garcia and Rice, 2019). INSERT REFERENCES FOR THE ABOVE	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement/section has been removed in the substantial changes to text since the first order draft.</b>
302	<b>Jungwiwattanaporn, Megan</b>	6	51	1238	6	1238	This line says "The unsustainability of many fisheries is well documented (see Chapter 3)" -- Chapter 3 could add more detail on the unsustainability of fisheries, in particular commercial marine fisheries.	<b>Thank you for your comment. Chapter 3 has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
303	<b>Skern-Mauritzen, Mette</b>	6	51	1238	51	1243	Please include references in this paragraph. Also, it would be good to reflect on different views on the concept of 'fishing down marine food webs' available in the scientific literature, as there are contrasting evidene	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
304	<b>Skern-Mauritzen, Mette</b>	6	51	1244	51	1251	Please include more recent literature, and assess if there has been a development since the Pitcher et al. papers published a decade ago	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
305	<b>Germany</b>	6	51	1255	51	1255	It would be a useful information to identify why the policy implementation was not implemented sufficiently.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
306	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	52	1292	53	1295	Egypt and a few southern African states show satisfactory results overall but red for SU!	<b>Thank you for your comment.</b>
307	<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	6	52	6.5.1.2 Effectiveness at the national			In relation to the CBD - the IPBES Global Assessment and work on GBO5 would be the most updated and there are sustainable (or at least) use indicators that could be shown here. But should this be in Chapter 3 or Chapter 6?	<b>Thank you for your comment. Chapter 3 has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.</b>
308	<b>Baker, Michael</b>	6	53	1294	53	1294	The figure has no legend which is needed to define the country shadings	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the figure has been removed.</b>
309	<b>Hernandez, Ana</b>	6	53	1297	53	1302	Why don't you use the analysis of the Aichi Targets from the IPBES Global Assessment? some NGOs often don't use official information and for several members the source of information also is a very important way to measure the level of confidence. We have to use our own data!!	<b>Thank you for your comment. he Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this was analysed in Chapter 2.</b>
310	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	53	1310	55	1381	I believe there is still room for examples and evaluation of hunting policies effectiveness around the world. The next section on gathering/collecting seems to have more specific examples of what have worked or not.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
311	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	53	1310	53	1310	Socio-economic consideration of hunting missing; also there is a whole section on 'live wildlife trade of wildlife', wildlife ranching as well as captive breeding that would to be added to this section.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>

312	Kenward, Robert	6	53	1311	55	1381	The emphasis in this section seems to be on possible problems from hunting even when offtake seems sustainable, and on demand reduction; there is nothing said section about how to ensure hunting is sustainable, let alone obtaining conservation benefits from hunting.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
313	Vernon Booth	6	53	1311	54	1348	There is repetative text in this section	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
314	Lascurain Maite	6	53	1315	54	1320	The same paragraph is repeated	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
315	Berridge, Richard	6	53	1316	54	1339	Two paragraphs are repeated verbatim in this section lines 1315-1320 and lines 1334-1339. it would also be helpful to unpack the precautionary principle in more detail	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
316	Teferi, Taye	6	53	1316	53	1317	optimal density is calculated at MSY if the population is to be kept at the best growth rate. Not clear has this would be affected by social factors.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
317	Germany	6	53				Please provide a colour legend for Figure 6.3.	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the figure has been removed.</b>
318	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	54	1318	54	1320	As well as precautionary appraoch, adaptive managemtn should be employed to ensure changing conditions are taken into account in ensuring levels of use remain sustainable.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
319	Teferi, Taye	6	54	1330	54	1339	massive repetition!	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
320	Kenward, Robert	6	54	1334	54	1348	appears to reiterate 1311-1329	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
321	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	54	1334	54	1339	repeated para from above	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
322	TERADA, Saeko	6	54	1334	54	1339	These are already written in P.53. Seem to be simple mistakes.	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
323	Batcheller, Gordon	6	54	1340	54	1342	Many hunting regulations are based on social/human preferences and traditions, often very region-specific, including allowable methods of harvest. This underscores the significant social elements of hunting, beyond the basics of ensuring sustainability.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>

324	Erb, John	6	54	1340	54	1341	Hunting regulations are not ESTABLISHED in response to decreases, they are CHANGED in response to decreases.....at least in North America. Harvest regulations are established for almost all harvested species regardless of whether they are increasing or decreasing.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
325	Erb, John	6	54	1342	54	1348	Once again, you emphasize negativity. In North America, there is virtually never a "fatal setback" attributable to hunting in modern times. Also, you are vastly overstating this concern of negative effects of potential hunting bias towards sub-adults. Subadults likely are a substantial portion of the harvest of many wildlife species, and (in North America) that harvest has been demonstrably sustainable due to sound harvest management policies.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
326	Erb, John	6	54	1352	54	1353	In North America, the "policy tool" to which you refer is called law enforcement. There are always some individuals who break laws/poach, but hunting by the vast majority does not evolve (change to DEvolve) into poaching here.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
327	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	54	1376	54	1381	Confusing paragraph clearly discussing illegal hunting/poaching rather than legal even though it doesn't specify this.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
328	Lascurain Maite	6	55	1334		1339	The same paragraph is repeated	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
329	Teferi, Taye	6	55	1337	55	1337	why eliminate the market for legal, sustainable hunting? a clear delineation between illegal hunting (poaching) and the need to eliminate this and the legal, sustainable hunting and hence supporting rural livelihoods and economic development should be made	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
330	Erb, John	6	55	1362	55	1364	"...attractive alternatives to hunting" are ONLY needed if the harvest is unsustainable/illegal. Make this clarification instead of giving the impression that this document is advocating for a reduction in hunting in general.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
331	Meera Anna Oommen	6	55	1362	55	1367	How is this a success story? There seems to be a common perception among many conservationist groups that hunting (especially non subsistence forms) is an inherently problematic practice and hence this needs to be countered by extensive awareness generation (information deficit model) or top-down protection. The lion guardians project, and a number of others throughout the world pride themselves in having reformed one-time	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
332	Erb, John	6	55	1368	55	1372	Well, this certainly is not true in North America. If you are going to imply this occurs often, then be specific where. Or at least say that this is NOT common in North America.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
333	Vernon Booth	6	55	1373	55	1381	This paragraph is not clear. I suspect that it is trying to demonstrate that conflicts exist between policies being implemented in different countries. For example, some African countries support the sustainable use of charismatic species but other countries (Europe, USA) are implementing policies to prevent this (e.g. the entire debate surrounding the trade in ivory and rhino horn and the narrative in Box 6.11). The fall out of this conflict is still to be	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
334	Erb, John	6	55	1374			", SOME hunting practices are....."	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
335	Erb, John	6	55	1375	55	1381	Why are you assuming a problem and that "elimination of market demand" or "banning the trade" is needed. Once again, a negative bias. This document is supposed to be advocating sustainable use. Your language here seems to de facto assume trophy hunting or hunting for medicinal needs is not sustainable. That is a false and biased assumption.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.

336	<b>Meera Anna Oommen</b>	6	55	1378	55	1381	wildlife consuming countries' ... who are we talking about, again one needs to be careful of using such essentialist terms/ metonymic representations	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
337	<b>Timoshyna, Anastasiya</b>	6	55	1382	58	1478	I would like to offer a number of additional references to this section, including related to what was covered in the August 2019 CITES CoP18 concerning medicinal and aromatic plants, etc.	<b>Thank you for your comment. You did not include references in your comment.</b>
338	<b>Beard, Doug</b>	6	56	1224	56	1224	Again this is for Marine Fisheries (and non-recreational Marine Fisheries).	<b>Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.</b>
339	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	56	1393	56	1393	Not "the last decade" but the last 2-3 decades (see dates on references)!	<b>Thank you for your email. This was revised to 'Since the 2000s'.</b>
340	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	57	1444	57	1444	The minimalist pan-European Guidelines in the at the end of the European Charter on Fungi Gathering and Biodiversity are relevant at the end of this paragraph ( <a href="https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764">https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764</a> ), and translated into 23 languages at <a href="http://www.naturalalliance.eu/topic_gathering_best_practice_bqmpxf_yrxcqwp_zrxeqwp_xqqczrp.a_spx">www.naturalalliance.eu/topic_gathering_best_practice_bqmpxf_yrxcqwp_zrxeqwp_xqqczrp.a_spx</a>	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
341	<b>Kenward, Robert</b>	6	57	1444	57	1444	The minimalist pan-European Guidelines in the at the end of the European Charter on Fungi Gathering and Biodiversity are relevant at the end of this paragraph ( <a href="https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764">https://rm.coe.int/0900001680746764</a> ), and translated into 23 languages at <a href="http://www.naturalalliance.eu/topic_gathering_best_practice_bqmpxf_yrxcqwp_zrxeqwp_xqqczrp.a_spx">www.naturalalliance.eu/topic_gathering_best_practice_bqmpxf_yrxcqwp_zrxeqwp_xqqczrp.a_spx</a>	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and gathering fungi has been extensively reviewed in Chapter 3 under section 3.3.2.7.3. Wild edible mushrooms.</b>
342	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	57	1457	57	1457	In India, laws that grant communities the right of access to NTFP are caught up in inter-ministerial bickering, and are routinely undermined by the forest bureaucracy. The Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change has recently introduced policies and proposed legislations that seek to exercise greater governmental control over protected areas to the extent of even extinguishing existing rights of access and use in certain cases.	<b>Thank you for your comment. We have addressed the issue in the revised chapter and case studies from India in policy effectiveness section well includes this context. Please see section 6.5.2. We feel our analytical approach is more informative in SOD, and we have already incorporated a few of these contexts and examples in SOD.</b>
343	<b>Beard, Doug</b>	6	58	1287	58	1287	This for marine fisheries only	<b>Thank you for your comment. We cannot add additional text to the chapter due to word length restrictions. We feel our analytical approach is more informative than individual case studies, and we have already incorporated a few of these.</b>
344	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	58	1467	58	1471	The reference, Lele 2010, has been used twice for referring to the same country. It is important to use different references for different cases to avoid author biases.	<b>Thank you for this reference. This was added in the Second Order Draft.</b>
345	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	58	1497	59	1504	Please specify the types of PES, perhaps the most common ones would be useful for the reader.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
346	<b>Batcheller, Gordon</b>	6	59	1515	59	1515	RE Box 6.11. The white rhino case study is a very powerful narrative on the experience of African communities in providing for sustainability of wildlife harvest, with cascading ecosystem and societal benefits.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>

347	<b>Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro</b>	6	59	1515	60	1518	If possible, please include examples from other geographical regions as well.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
348	<b>Teferi, Taye</b>	6	59	1515	59	1515	the white rhino pop on private land has increased significantly over the last decade since the cited reference- there is need for using a more recent reference (use the latest AfRSG report)	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
349	<b>TERADA, Saeko</b>	6	59	1516	59	1516	Box 6.1- i) It might be better to change title to "African White Rhino". ii) Although I support that rhino conservation in SA is a good example, the information should be updated, considering financial problems for keeping rhinos and lands for them. Please consult reference (South Africa, "the Biodiversity Management Plan for white rhinoceros ( <i>Ceratotherium simum</i> ) in South Africa"	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
350	<b>Berridge, Richard</b>	6	59	Box 6.11			While the content of this box is correct, current information on rhino conservation in South Africa needs to be considered. The information provided only extends to 2007, in 2008 South Africa experienced an increase in poaching of rhino, reaching its highest numbers in 2014. The poaching crisis as impacted on rhinos conserved on private land due in part to security costs	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
351	<b>Berridge, Richard</b>	6	60	1519			The content for paragraph 6.5.5 is missing	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
352	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	60	1526	60	1526	"haven" to "have"	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
353	<b>Erb, John</b>	6	60	1545	60	1547	This is an excellent point that needs to be expanded. Also, for groups who seek to "cease all types of uses", it is wrong to say that their policies are targeting "nature conservation". They are simply anti-use of animals, and this can have very negative consequences on many fronts. More elaboration on this point is needed!	<b>Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.</b>
354	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	60	1547	60	1547	Add Full stop.	<b>Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.</b>
355	<b>Gupta, Himangana</b>	6	60	1548	60	1548	Add comma after "opportunities"	<b>Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.</b>
356	<b>Paul, Mridula Mary</b>	6	61	1551	61	1559	More than financing, the constraint that the concept of sustainable use faces is that it has not convinced key government agencies and policy actors of its efficacy as a conservation tool. Conservation officials in India continue to largely see community use of wild species as antithetic to conservation, even formally stating this is its Third National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-30). While this mindset refuses to budge, adding more funding will be counterproductive, and will instead be diverted to fuel opposing efforts. What global stakeholders can instead do is to put pressure, through various international fora, on national governments that can target chipping away at the prevalent conservation ethos that sees sustainable use as a threat to conservation.	<b>Thank you for your comment. We cannot add additional text to the chapter due to word length restrictions. We feel our analytical approach is more informative than individual case studies, and we have already incorporated a few of these.</b>

357	Kenward, Robert	6	61	1557	61	1557	To remove ambiguity, "policies that target SU" should be "policies that aim to prevent SU".	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
358	Hernandez, Ana	6	61	1561	61	1561	This section has to have more balanced information; as today is basically based on examples on fisheries	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
359	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	61	1561	66	1760	For the section on enabling conditions for effective policy options, you may want to make connections with section C "creating enabling conditions for a legal, regulated, and sustainable wild meat sector of the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector (annex to CBD COP decision 14/7). You may also want to refer to Coad et al. (2019) for more information."	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed. We have also added the reference you provided.
360	Germany	6	61	1577	64	1658	The overall section seems to focus only on fisheries. It would be good to review the statements considering the possibility to transfer the findings to other use-practices for wild species.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
361	Doering, Ralf	6	61	1580	61	1580	But there is also a lot of criticism that the criteria are not strong enough to guarantee sustainable exploitation (e.g. Froese, R. et al. 2012 Evaluation and legal assessment of certified seafood).	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
362	Gupta, Himangana	6	62	1589	62	1589	"thanks to" can be replaced by "due to increased flow of" information	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
363	Kang, Eun Sook	6	62	1598	62	1602	More detailed explanation is necessary.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
364	Germany	6	62	1603	62	1610	Please also introduce generally known acronyms like EEZ when they are used for the first time.	Thank you for your comment. We added the full term, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
365	Germany	6	62	1603	63	1627	In a politically delicate matter such as corruption, including several and more up-to-date sources would be very desirable.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed. Please also refer to Chapter 4 in the section on political drivers.
366	Gupta, Himangana	6	62	1603	62	1619	Lines 1603 to 1619 are all from one source. These lines also contain data and the reference is of the year 2009. Recent information can be added.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
367	Kenward, Robert	6	62	1603	62	1603	To remove ambiguity, write "important positives"	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
368	Oldfield, Thomasina	6	62	1611	62	1615	The implementation and enforcement of policies is absolutely crucial issue to sustainability but only really discussed very briefly here. There are some parts of the section above on NTFPs that refer to it eg lines 1453-1455, 1548-1459, 1472).	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.



369	Kang, Eun Sook	6	62	1616	62	1619	The meaning is not clear. More detailed explanation is needed.	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
370	White, Michael	6	62	1616	62	1619	Absolutely	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
371	White, Michael	6	63	1620	63	1624	Cook Islands: People had to sue the government over EU purse seining 2018-2019	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement/section has been removed in the substantial changes to text since the first order draft.
372	Kang, Eun Sook	6	63	1624	63	1627	This section ia s statement of the same word(tautology).	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
373	Doering, Ralf	6	63	1628	63	1634	This is a very general negative view on coastal communities as if there were no pressure on the communities from the outside and changes in fisheries management. I would balance such a statement more and also acknowledge legal, institutional and political changes which led to collapse of sustainable fishing for communities. An example is Western Africa where the selling of fishing quotas to foreign nations changes the availability of fish for the	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
374	White, Michael	6	63	1646	63	1652	Remote government interferes with this approach: which otherwise would be successful	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed.
375	Doering, Ralf	6	63	1648	63	1652	I agree but it needs a bit of elaboration otherwise it is simply a nice sentence.	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
376	Batcheller, Gordon	6	64	1659	64	1659	RE 6.6.1 Governance systems. A vital component of effective governance is the establishing and on-going education of a cadre of scientific and management specialists, including indigenous members, who understand wildlife species status, and the implications of various management scenarios focused on sustainability.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
377	Teferi, Taye	6	64	1660	64	1668	Where is the analysis?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
378	Gupta, Himangana	6	64	1662	64	1662	Section 6.6.1: The section is just one paragraph and the intended analysis referred to in line 1662 has not been given here. Is it yet to be added?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
379	Gupta, Himangana	6	64	1672	64	1672	The analysis is lacking. Is it yet to be added?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
380	Teferi, Taye	6	64	1679	64	1679	Where is the outcome of the compliance mechansims that are examined?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.

381	UNEP-WCMC	6	64				section 6.6.3 Legitimacy - may want to include a discussion on social legitimacy esp re' hunting/trade pressure.	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
382	Hernandez, Ana	6	65	1697	65	1703	This examples are from only one region, try please to balance with examples of different regions of the world. Remember that we have our ILK documents for each regional assessment, where you can find fantastic information about cases that could be used here.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
383	Kenward, Robert	6	65	1698	65	1703	Are there no examples from Europe because the community role in the management of e.g. increasing ungulate stocks appears to be less?	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
384	Tada, Mitsuru	6	65	1707	65	1710	There should be a method of the communication for building networks such as Kankyo [environment] café (Tada, 2018).	Thank you for this comment. This section was heavily revised and improved in the Second Order Draft, and we feel that your comment was addressed.
385	White, Michael	6	65	1732	65	1737	True and documents tend not to be in local languages	Thank you for your comment. The positive feedback is greatly appreciated by the chapter authors.
386	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	66	1732	66	1732	"...probably the most important way to gather information..." is a very vague statement	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
387	Ehara, Makoto	6	66	1733	66	1736	As a supporting reference (with empirical evidence) to the line "However, in most countries NTFP harvesters and producers are drawn from the least powerful members of society and typically have little say in policymaking (Hecht et al. 1988, Shanley et al. 2002, Shackleton and Shackleton 2004, Alexiades and Shanley 2005, Wynberg and Laird 2007)", following study can be cited :	Thank you for your comment. The suggested citation was not included as the study pertains more to the effect of deforestation on NTFP harvesting rather than policymaking processes around NTFP harvesting. This suggestion is therefore not crucial to our critical evaluation, thus we have chosen not to include it here.
388	Germany	6	66	1752	66	1760	We encourage the analyses of the role capacity building can play in supporting the sustainable use of wild species also against the background of the strategies 2 and 3 of the IPBES Capacity-building Rolling Plan.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
389	Kenward, Robert	6	66	1752	67	1780	There is a lot left to do in this chapter!	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
390	Zisenis, Marcus	6	67	0	68	0	Most important would be to concentrate Chapter 6 on innovative proposals to improve the situation in the Conclusions.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
391	Berridge, Richard	6	67	1761			The content for paragraph 6.7 is missing	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
392	Paul, Mridula Mary	6	67	1762	67	1763	Most institutions' energies go into producing more evidence to potentially influence policy, without focusing enough on how policy is really produced. Is evidence enough? We need to be engaging with decision-making processes, and the values, prejudices, biases, that underly these decisions. Lasting policy change can only come from behavioural change, and in the context of policy uptake, engagement with behavioural studies might yield some tactical	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.

393	't Sas-Rolfes, Michael	6	67	1764			Consider listing and discussing institutional mismatch across scales in this section. See, for example, 't Sas-Rolfes, M., 2017. African wildlife conservation and the evolution of hunting institutions. Environmental Research Letters 12, 115007.	Thank you for your comment. This perspective was included, but the sections of the chapter were reorganized, so the content was also reorganized. This reference was included in the the final draft.
394	Mulà, Anna	6	67	1764	67	1767	There should be added references to animal welfare to achieve the sustainable use of wild species. Hence, due to the linkages between sustainable use of wild species, animal welfare and human well-being, in the process of establishing and implementing policies for enhancing sustainable use of wild species, the "compassionate conservation", understood as the cross-disciplinary movement that promotes the protection of wild animals as	Thank you for your comment. The text has been revised to incorporate this perspective. Please see section 6.5 Effectiveness of policy instruments in the final version of chapter 6.
395	Jungwiwattanaporn, Megan	6	67	1767	6	1778	Section 6.8.1 "Knowledge gaps" focuses only on NTFPs. Are there no other knowledge gaps? Could mention unassessed fish stocks.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
396	Spinelli, Fabiana Figueiro	6	67	1767	67	1778	Please consider adding knowledge gaps for other wild species in addition to NTFPs.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
397	Berridge, Richard	6	68	1781	68	1785	The content for paragraph 6.9 is missing	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
398	Germany	6	68	1785			To ensure policy-relevance of this assessment, we look forward to the discussions and outcomes of the assessment findings that should lead to the development of section 6.9.2 on "solutions and methods for ensuring success". We warmly encourage the authors to also consider compiling a set of policy options and opportunities for the sustainable use of wild species under section 6.9.2. In this context, you may also wish to consider providing	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
399	Beard, Doug	6	69	1628	69	1628	This whole discussion misses the importance of recreational fisheries, which are generally sustainably managed and provide, food, recreation and other services to people.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
400	Gupta, Himangana	6	69	1786	69	1786	Out of the total around 230 references, only around 40 are recent (after 2014), which were published in the last five years. Since policy area changes very swiftly, it is important to take stock of more recent policies and implementation status.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
401	't Sas-Rolfes, Michael	6	74	1962			Incorrect citation of Roe et al	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
402	Gupta, Himangana	6	78	2088	78	2088	"KISS" be changed to "Kiss"	Thank you for this comment. This was revised in the Second Order Draft.
403	Lascurain Maite	6	79			2134	The name of the author is Zaccagnini, M. E.	Thanks for this suggested change but it is no longer relevant as the statement has been removed.
404	CITES	6	6.3.1.	141			CITES is also getting more and more involved in the sustainability discussion of marine organisms "Introduction from the sea"	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed in section 6.4.1.1 "International agreements and conventions".

405	CITES	6	6.3.2.	232		239	CITES policy statement on sustainable use should also be mentioned	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed in section 6.4.1.1 "International agreements and conventions".
406	CITES	6	6.4.1.1.1	436			One of three pillars in the work of the CITES Convention is the process of Review of Significant Trade. This process is very important and would deserve explanation in this context.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and this comment has been addressed in section 6.4.1.1 "International agreements and conventions".
407	Germany	6	Ch. 6.4.1	428			The examples in Chapter 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 place a very strong emphasis on Mexico (Boxes 6.1,6.2, 6.3, lines 551, 657) - a greater regional/national variety would be desirable.	Thank you for your comment. The Second Order Draft has been revised substantially and we believe that this comment has been addressed.
408	Germany	6	Ch. 6.4.1.1.2	504			A legal classification and explanation of the functioning of the CBD would be helpful for understanding and assessing the possibilities and boundaries of the convention.	Thank you for your comment. Please refer to the section 6.4.1.1 "International agreements and conventions" and to Chapter 2 for more text on the CBD.
409	Baker, Michael	6	General comment				I did not find any references specifically to live fish trade and the sustainability and biosecurity aspects around its trade. If it is not currently considered, could this be inserted as a discussion point.	Thank you for your suggestion. We have inserted box 6.3 into the Second Order Draft on non-lethal harvesting and aquarium trade (box 6.1 in the final version of chapter 6).