**Table SM.5.1.** Characterization of invasive alien species management by Indigenous Peoples and local communities based on 76 case studies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Freq. | Freq. % | % Cases reporting |
| **Management focus** (n of cases = 76) | 80 | 100.0 |  |
| Species | 59 | 73.8 | 77.6 |
| Pathway | 2 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Site | 5 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Ecosystem | 4 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Species X Site | 10 | 12.5 | 13.2 |
| **Ecosystems where management was conducted**  (n of cases = 76) | 76 | 100.0 |  |
| Terrestrial | 64 | 84.2 | 84.2 |
| Freshwater | 10 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Marine | 2 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| **Managed taxa** (n of cases = 76) | 120 | 100.0 |  |
| Animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians) | 17 | 14.2 | 22.4 |
| Fish (including crustacean) | 13 | 10.8 | 17.1 |
| Invertebrates | 1 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Insects | 17 | 14.2 | 22.4 |
| Plants | 68 | 56.7 | 89.5 |
| Fungi | 2 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Pathogen | 2 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| **Motives for management** (n of cases = 71) | 115 | 100.0 |  |
| Nature conservation | 17 | 14.8 | 23.9 |
| Improvement or protection of good quality of life |  |  |  |
| Protect crop production | 32 | 27.8 | 45.1 |
| Protect livestock production | 8 | 7.0 | 11.3 |
| Protect fishery production | 1 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Cultural or spiritual reasons | 15 | 13.0 | 21.1 |
| Protect resource use | 17 | 14.8 | 23.9 |
| Protect human health | 4 | 3.5 | 5.6 |
| Protect access or mobility | 3 | 2.6 | 4.2 |
| Protect Infrastructure | 2 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Obtain financial return (through getting jobs, business opportunities) | 12 | 10.4 | 16.9 |
| No active motives |  |  |  |
| Following legislative requirements | 4 | 3.5 | 5.6 |