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| **Rapporteur’s report on session** |
| **Stream Number/WLD/Plenary:--- Stream 7---** |
| **Repporteur’s name: --- Kate Robinson---** |
| **Session ID:---532---** | **Session Name: ---** Indigenous Peoples and invasive species**---** |
| ***Summarize the session: Capture 1-3 main insights and findings of this session (including promising opportunities and inspiring solutions).*** |
| 1. **---** | There is no ‘one size fits all’ approach for indigenous people towards invasive species. What is a pest for one mob may be valued by another (for example for food or medicine). Views as to value may also change over time. Colonisation (of people, plants and animals) has had an enormous detrimental impact but has also provided resources for indigenous people (for example possums in New Zealand are an introduced species managed as a pest but they provide a valuable resource for some small rural communities). It was noted that while introduced species may act as a source of food/medicine/other resource, traditional cultural concepts generally do not apply to those species.) Sharing knowledge and experiences by Indigenous People can help each other deal with pests/weeds.**---** |
| 2. **---** | Case Studies regarding indigenous people and pest/weed management: 1.Kiore (rat) in New Zealand: traditionally subject to eradication programs, have been valued by Maori as a resource and an environmental indicator, Mauitaha island is now a reserve for Kiore for their cultural significance. Government policy was changed because of indigenous people’s value of an introduced species. 2. Historic Management Legacy: Indigenous people in Northern Australia were used as labour in the 1970s and have suffered from the impacts of the chemicals used to control weeds at that time. Land is also still impacted by those chemicals. 3. For rangers in Indigenous protected areas in Australia, access to country may be controlled/limited by cultural requirements which may prevent pest control from occurring at certain times or in certain places. Rangers all stated they were working efficiently but needed more funding/resources. **---** |
| 3. **---** | Weed impact: yield losses in developed countries = 10% of crops, in developing countries it is much greater, 25-30% of crops. 69% of people weeding in Africa are children aged 5-14 (being taken out of school etc), food security impacts, people are abandoning their homes and conflict is being fuelled, so therefore pests/weeds have a major impact. Weeds can change the way fire behaves (eg passionfruit vine in Fitzroy Crossing creates more fire among bigger, older trees; Kimberley impact on traditional buffer zones). Biocontrol was suggested as a major tool for integrated pest management and is preferable to manual or chemical control.**---** |

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| Related keywords |
| ---Respecting Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge and Culture--- | ---Improving Health and Well-Being--- | ---Choose an item.--- |

| **Cross Cutting Themes** |
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| ***If the session was related to a Cross Cutting Theme, please give some information on what has been discussed.***  |
| **---**Click here to enter text.**---** |

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| Related cross cutting theme |
| ---Choose an item.--- |

| **Recommendations to the IUCN World Parks Congress** |
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| ***Capture any specific recommendation from this session for the Innovative Approaches documents / Promise of Sydney (along the line of policy changes, capacity development, financing, practice…)*** |
|  | **It was recommended that:** | **Actors** | **Timeline** |
| 1. **---** | Indigenous people should be consulted and engaged with pest/weed control – there is no ‘one size fits all approach’ and views may change over time with experience. A community of practice should be developed. **---** | **---**Click here to enter text.**---** | **---**Click here to enter text.**---** |
| 2. **---** | Biocontrol was suggested as a major tool for integrated pest/weed management, preferable to manual or chemical control.**---** | **---**Click here to enter text.**---** | **---**Click here to enter text.**---** |
| 3. **---** | Australia should reinvest in research in invasive species management as previous research provided great benefits to the developing world that have now stopped. Governments should respond to the threat of invasive species.**---** | **---**Australian government; all governments**---** | **---**immediately**---** |

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| **Information for the Communications - Team** |
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| ***Note any announcements/commitments or people/items of interests to media/communications. Please ensure to include any relevant contact information.*** |
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