# Supplementary material

**Table S1** **Key international moments that recognized the key role of Indigenous peoples and knowledge in environmental governance**

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| **Year** | **Title** | **Source** | **Significance** |
| **1987** | Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future | World Commission on Environment and Development | States the importance of attending to and protecting Indigenous Peoples’ wellbeing, specifically their rights and their knowledge. Advocates for Indigenous decision-making in resource development.  |
| **1989** | Report of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal | Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste | First recorded use of the term ‘waste colonialism’ |
| **1992** | Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity | United Nations | Promotes using Indigenous knowledge and technologies in combination with other technologies to protect biodiversity. States the need to recognize biodiversity’s importance to Indigenous lifeways and advocates for “repatriation of information” (p. 11).  |
| **1998** | Report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action on Certain Persistent Organic Pollutants on the Work of its First Session  | Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for Implementing International Action for Certain Persistent Organic Pollutants (The Stockholm Convention) | Included Indigenous testimony. |
| **2007** | United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples | United Nations | Significant international agreement to define and advocate for comprehensive rights for Indigenous Peoples |
| **2021** | Marseille Manifesto | International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | Advocates for a rights-based approach for Indigenous involvement in conservation, with emphasis on prioritizing Indigenous agency |

**Table S2**: Breakdown of types of Indigenous inclusion in plastic-specific literature included in the corpus

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| Inclusion type | Short citation of piece |
| Actual | **Akwesasne Task Force on the Environment (n.d.),** Barillas (2022), BC Gov News (2020), **Carmen & Waghiyi (2012)**, **Chisholm Hatfield (2019)**, **GAIA (2015a), GAIA (2015b), GAIA (2022),** Huneault (n.d.), Huntsdale (2016), **Inuit Circumpolar Council (2022)**, **IZWTAG (n.d.)**, **Johnson (2019)**, **LaDuke (2009)**, **Lee (2022)**, **Liboiron (2015)**, **Liboiron (2018)**, **Liboiron (2021)**, **Liboiron et al. (2021)**, Luginaah et al. (2010), Lusher et al. (2022), **Murphy (2017)**, **Ngata (2014)**, **Ngata (2018)**, **Ngata & Liboiron (2021)**, **Para Kore (n.d.), Peryman (2022)**, Schlosser et al. (2022), Shadaan & Murphy (2020), Smith (2018), Stefanovich (2022) |
| Meaningful | Adeola (2000), AMAP (2020), Borrelle et al. (2021), Castro-Koshy & Le Roux (2020), Fernández-Llamazares et al. (2019), Gascón (2022), Le Roux (2016), Mah (2023), Manglou et al. (2022), Michaelson (2021), Ngcuka (2022), Njeru (2006), Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (2020), Phillips (2017), Seeman & Walker (1991), Seeman et al. (2017), The University of Newcastle Australia (2022), Wagner-Lawlor (2018), White (2004), Wood et al. (2020) |
| Marginal | Alda-Vidal et al. (2020), Bendell (2015), Butler et al. (2018), Farrelly et al. (2021), Irons (2022), Mallory et al. (2021), Ocean Conservancy (2022), Office of the Prime Minister’s Chief Science Advisor (2019), Pesiakova et al. (2018), Rodríguez-Báez et al. (2022) |
| Discursive | A New Global Treaty on Plastics Pollution (n.d.), Aker et al. (2022), Aotearoa Impacts and Mitigation of Microplastics (n.d.), DuBeau et al. (2022), Environmental Investigation Agency (2022), Fuller et al. (2022), Rayne (2008), Ren et al. (2021), Siragusa & Arzyutov (2020) |

*Note*: Bolded citations indicate Indigenous lead/primary authorship

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| ***Actual* inclusion** indicates that there is Indigenous leadership/lead authorship in the piece; |
| ***Meaningful* inclusion** indicates that the main thesis of the piece includes Indigenous people/theory/rights in a thoughtful, detailed, and/or reflexive manner; |
| ***Discursive* inclusion** suggests that there is some Indigenous component in the piece, but it is difficult to tell to what extent; |
| ***Marginal* inclusion** suggests a mention of Indigenous people/theories without extensive engagement. |

**Figure S3**All participatory terms in the corpus with a breakdown of which author groups use them

