

AMAZONIA 2009 **PROTECTED AREAS** INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES



Indigenous Territories

	officially recognized, in the process of being recognized demanded by indigenous communities, areas of tradition
try	category
via	Community Lands of Origin (Tierras Comunitarias de Origen)
azil	Indigenous Lands (Terras Indígenas)
bia	Indigenous Reservations (Resguardos Indígenas)
dor	Ancestral Possessions (Posesiones Ancestrales)
ina	[no information]
ana	Areas of Collective Use Rights for the Benefit of Local Communities
	(Zones de droits d'usage collectifs au profit des communautés locale
eru	Native Communities (Comunidades Nativas)
me	[no information]
ela	Areas of Indigenous Occupation (Zonas de Ocupación Indígena)
•	indigenous communities whose territories are not reco
try	category
eru	communities registered or awaiting registration
	indigenous peoples who are "isolated, un-contacted or in the process of establishing contact"
	territorial reservations
try	category
eru	Territorial Reservations for isolated indigenous peoples
	(Reservas Territoriales para pueblos indígenas en aislamiento)
lor	Zone set aside for voluntarily isolated indigenous people

recent sighting or other indication (see note overleaf)

Natural Protected Areas

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	indirect use exploitation of natural resources prohibited	
acronym	category ⁽²⁾	country
ARIE	Area of Special Ecological Importance	French Guiana
EE	Ecological Station	Brazil
MN (N, D)	Natural Monument	Bolivia, Brazil, Ven
PB	Binational Park	Ecuador
PD (D)	Departmental Park	Bolivia
PE (D)	State Park	Brazil
PN	National Park	all except Colombi
PNN	National Nature Park	Colombia, Surinan
PNH (D)	National History Park	Bolivia
PR (D)	Regional Park	Bolivia
RfVS (N, D)	Wildlife Refuge	Bolivia, Ecuador, B
RBi (N, D)	Biological Reserve	Brazil, Ecuador
RCEA (D)	Ecolgical and Archaeological Scientific Reserve	Bolivia
RPF	Fauna Production Reserve	Ecuador
REc (N, D)	Ecological Reserve	Ecuador, Brazil
RN (N, D)	Nature Reserve	Colombia, French
RNR	Regional Nature Reserve	French Guiana
SVS	Wildlife Sanctuary	Bolivia
SH	Historical Sanctuary	Peru
SN	National Sanctuary	Peru
SFF SiN	Fauna and Flora Sanctuary Nature Site	Colombia
311	Naule Site	French Guiana
	direct use utilization of natural resources permitted	
acronym	category ⁽²⁾	country
MUMA	Multiple Use Management Area	Suriname
APC (D)	River Basin Protection Area	Bolivia
ARIE (N, D)	Area of Special Ecological Importance	Brazil
ANMI (N, D)	Integrated Management Natural Area	Bolivia
BP	Protection Forest	Peru
FE (D)	State Forest	Brazil
FN	National Forest	Brazil
PNR	Regional Nature Park	French Guiana
RBiF	Forest Biological Reserve	French Guiana
RC	Community Reserve	Peru
RDS (N, D)	Sustainable Development Reserve	Brazil
RByTI	Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory	Bolivia
RVS (N, D)	Wildlife Reserve	Bolivia
REx (N, D)	Extractive Reserve	Brazil
RN	National Reserve	Peru
RP	Landscape Reserve	Peru
	direct/indirect use	
	utilization of the area established through zoning	

acronym category PNyANMI National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area Bolivia PNyTI National Park and Indigenous Territory Bolivia PNyRNF National Park and Andean Fauna Nature Reserve Bolivia

transitional categories can be changed to other categories

acronym category RF Forest Reserve (Reserva Forestal de la Ley 2a./1959) Colombia ZR Restricted Zone Peru

Notes: 1. To improve visibility areas smaller than 5,000 hectares not connected to other areas are represented by a point symbol. The improve visibility areas smaller than 5,000 hectares not connected to other areas are represented by a point symbol. 2. In the Protected Areas categories, (D) refers to departmental or state level areas and (N) to national areas. On the map those areas that can be either and that are not identified as one or the other are national. 3. Because of scale, not all areas can be identified by name. 4. Data sources overleaf.



zed, official recognition litional occupation and use

(Zona Intangible a favor de pueblos indígenas en aislamiento voluntario)

Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela

all except Colombia and Suriname Colombia, Suriname

Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil Brazil, Ecuador Ecuador, Brazil Colombia, French Guiana, Suriname



AMAZONIA 2009 PROTECTED AREAS and **INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES**

The Amazonia covered by this map extends over 7.8 million km² and contains tremendous socio-environmental diversity, shared by

more than 370 native peoples, nine nation states and a human population of approximately 33 million people. At stake are the interpretation of the current status and the prediction of the future of this region so crucial for the tropical

environment of South America and for the climate balance of the planet. The level of discussion of these themes differs among the various stakeholders who live and operate in the region, as well as at the national or global levels. This map is designed to present a set of geo-referenced information on the basis of an inclusive regional perspective. The

main objective behind its publication is to contribute to overcoming fragmented views and to support joined-up national and international processes and initiatives that contribute to the consolidation of protected areas and indigenous territories, thereby making an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of this ecosystem.

This is the first product emerging from the collective efforts of a group of governmental and civil society research institutions from all the Amazon countries (with the temporary exceptions of Guyana and Suriname) to integrate and perfect their already existing databases under the framework of the Amazon Geo-referenced Socio-environmental Information Network (RAISG).

Further joint activities are anticipated within a shared agenda of thematic analysis and through protocols for shared and decentralized management of information in an on-going exercise that resembles a real jigsaw puzzle. The specificities of each country regarding the boundaries of and the criteria for the establishment of conservation areas and for the recognition of indigenous territories were harmonized so as to permit their map-based representation and estimations on the basis of substantive equivalence. Detailed technical notes produced by the participating institutions are summarized below and the full versions can be accessed at <u>www.raisg.socioambiental.org</u> or on the website of each institution.

A M A Z O N I E 2009 AIRES PROTEGÉES et TERRITOIRES INDIGÈNES

L'Amazonie considérée dans cette carte a une extension de 7.8 millions de km² et abrite une énorme diversité socio-environementale partagée entre neuf états nationaux, une population humaine d'approximativement 33 millions

de personnes et plus de 370 peuples indigènes.

Cette carte présente un ensemble d'informations géographiques construites à partir d'une vision régionale. Sa publication a pour objectif primordial de contribuer à dépasser les visions fragmentées et stimuler des initiatives et des procédures intégrées, nationales et internationales, qui contribuent à la consolidation de ces aires protégés et territoires indigènes, partie expressive de la solution pour la conservation et l'utilisation soutenable de cet écosystème.

Ce premier produit résulte d'un effort de collaboration entre un ensemble d'institutions de recherche gouvernementales et la société civile des pays amazoniens (absence temporaire de la Guyane et du Suriname), pour intégrer et améliorer leurs bases de données pré-existentes, dans le contexte du Réseau Amazonien d'Informations Géographiques Socio-environnementales (RAISG). Cette initiative se poursuivra au travers de nouvelles analyses thématiques.

Les spécificités de chaque pays, telles que la question des frontières ou les critères d'établissement des Unités de Conservation ou la reconnaissance des Territoires Indigènes, ont été adaptées a fin de permettre une présentation cartographique homogène et des statistiques comparables. Des notes techniques détaillées produites par les institutions participantes ont été résumées et sont disponibles en version intégrale sur le site <u>www.raisg.socioambiental.org</u>ou dans les sites internet de chaque institution participante.

Which Amazonia?

There are different ways of defining the boundaries of Amazonia.(*) For this map we opted to show the sum total of the political boundaries of the Amazon regions of each country. In the cases of Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela these coincide with the biogeographic boundaries. In Ecuador and Colombia they correspond to the municipalities or provinces containing the biogeographical boundary. Brazil has adopted an administrative definition of its "Legal Amazon" region.

Within these boundaries live an estimated 33 million people. These include more than 370 indigenous peoples with an estimated total population of 1.6 million people inhabiting more than 2,200 separate territories, not including those indigenous people living in urban areas and the so-called "isolated" indians.

In addition to the political boundaries, on which the estimates contained in the tables are based, the map also shows the boundaries of the hydrological basin and the biogeographical boundaries. The boundaries of the Amazon basin are based on data obtained from Hydrosheds (see Sources) and result in an area of 5,913,491 km². Suriname and French Guiana are not part of the basin. Only a small part of the basin lies within Guyana and Venezuela. In Brazil and Colombia the area of the basin is smaller than that covered by the political boundaries, whilst in the cases of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia it is greater. The biogeographical boundaries were arrived at by compiling country data on biogeographical boundaries and adding Guyana and Suriname in their entirety, resulting in an area of 6,970,939 km².

The Amazon ecosystem is subject to multiple pressures resulting from uncontrolled land occupation and various forms of predatory utilization of natural resources. Of these the most significant are the advancing logging and agricultural frontiers with their high levels of deforestation and forest fires, as well as infrastructure projects (highways, hydroelectric dams) and oil, gas and mineral extraction. (*) For the state of the art regarding the differing scientific and political definitions of Amazonia see: "A Proposal for Defining the Geographical Boundaries of Amazonia", European Commission, Joint Research Centre/Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, 2005 (http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/uploads/fileadmin/Documentation/Reports/Global_Vegetation_Monitoring/EUR_2005/eur21808_EN.pd).

Quelle Amazonie?

Il existe différentes façons de définir les limites de l'Amazonie.^(*) Sur cette carte, on a adopté la combinaison des frontières politiques des régions amazoniennes de chaque pays. En Bolivie, au Pérou et au Vénézuela, ces frontières coïncident avec les limites biogéographiques; en Equateur et en Colombie, elles correspondent aux limites des communes ou des provinces qui définissent la limite biogéographique. Au Brésil, il existe une unité administrative nommée "Amazonie Légale". À l'intérieur de ces limites, la population totale est estimée à 33 millions de personnes, dont environ 1.6 millions d'indigènes, appartenant à plus de 370 peuples différents, distribués dans plus de 2.200 territoires, sans compter les Indiens qui vivent dans les villes et les groupements considérés "isolés".

Outre les limites politiques qui ont servi de base pour les calculs exprimés dans le tableau, la carte présente aussi les limites du bassin hydrographique ainsi que la limite biogéographique. La limite du bassin amazonien a été obtenue à partir de Hydrosheds (WWF - USGS), qui estime son étendue à 5.913.491 km². Le Suriname et la Guyane Française ne font pas partie du bassin, qui inclue par ailleurs une petite portion de la Guyana et du Vénézuela ainsi que des portions considérables du Brésil, de la Colombie, de l'Équateur, du Pérou et de la Bolivie.

La limite biogéographique a été obtenue par l'assemblage des limites biogéographiques de l'Amazonie considérées par chaque pays auxquelles ont été ajoutés l'ensemble des territoires des Guyanes (Guyana, Suriname et Guyane Française). Il en résulte une surface de 6.970.939 de *km*².

L'écosystème amazonien est soumis à différentes pressions issues de l'occupation spontannée du territoire et des différentes formes d'utilisation des ressources naturelles. Les principales formes de pression proviennent de l'exploitation du bois et de l'avancée de l'élevage et de l'agriculture qui entrainent des taux de déboisement élevés. L'implantation des infrastructures (routes, hydro-électriques), l'exploration de gaz, de pétrole et l'extraction minière sont d'autres formes de pressions. (*) pour les différentes définitions des limites de l'Amazonie, voir: "Propuesta para la definición de los limites géográficos de la Amazonia, European Commission/OTCA/Joint Research Center, 2005"

Amazonia by country

BOLIVIA → The Bolivian Amazon is a region comprising almost half the surface area of the country (approx. 475,278 km²) and comprises a mosaic of extensive tropical rainforests, seasonally flooded savannahs, sub humid transitional forests at the Cerrado and Chaco interfaces, and sub-Andean tropical forests characterized by high levels of biodiversity. Approximately 24% of the Bolivian Amazon is under protection: 16% as national protected areas and 8% as departmental protected areas.

Some 25% is constituted by Community Lands of Origin, corresponding to the territories of more than 25 indigenous peoples. In some cases these are superimposed on protected areas. The main economic activities of this region, which contains more than a million inhabitants (2001 data), are agriculture, ranching, forestry

and non-timber forest products, particularly the Amazon nut (Bertholletia excelsa) of which Bolivia is the world's largest exporter. Deforestation and forest fires are the main threats to Bolivia's Amazon ecosystems. Four thousand square kilometres are cleared annually for agricultural and cattle, whilst the incidence of forest fires is high, amounting to more than 70,000 registered heat spots a year (Humberto Gómez & Saúl Cuéllar, Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza - FAN/Bolivia).

BRAZIL → Brazil's "Legal Amazon" region is defined by Law 1.806 of 1953 as a political entity and covers eight states in their entirety and part of the state of Maranhão. It covers 5,006,316 km² or 60% of the national territory and has 22,495,460 inhabitants. It contains a wide diversity of environments, including closed and open rainforests, seasonal deciduous and semi-deciduous forests, savannahs (extensive areas of Cerrado and enclaves known locally as "campos"); areas of localized sandy soils known as "campinaranas" and "campinas"; and pioneer formations; as well as extensive areas of regionally important transitional vegetation.

Currently 39.6% of the Brazilian Legal Amazon is protected in the form of conservation areas (UCs) or indigenous lands (TIs). Areas protected as state and federal UCs make up 20% of the region, whilst TIs cover 21,6%, although some UCs are superimposed on TIs. In addition to the 406 officially recognized TIs there are communities whose lands have not been officially recognized. In 2008 there were 198 pending demands for official recognition, with a further 90 requests for enlargement of existing TIs. The Brazilian Amazon contains 98% of the total area of TIs in Brazil.

The Brazilian Amazon is subject to different pressures arising from expanding human settlement and various forms of natural resource use. The most important is the expanding agricultural frontier. With the annual rate of deforestation at around 13,000 km², the advance of this frontier has already accounted for more than 17% of the forested Amazon. Estimates suggest that cattle ranching is responsible for 75% of the area deforested. Other pressures include logging, mining, highway expansion and national energy demand translated into hydroelectric plants and agro fuels.

COLOMBIA → Amazonia is a region comprising hydrological, biogeographic and administrative areas that cover 483,119 km² (Sinchi, 2008). Its component ecosystems range from the upland plains of the eastern Andes, the source of many important Amazon rivers, to the tropical moist forest areas that make up most of the region. The region contains several types of forests: Andean, flooded, and dryland, as well as montane forest and savannah.

(Constitución Política, 1991).

The National Parks System comprises 54 protected areas, of which 16 are in Amazonia. There are also forest reserve areas established under the terms of the 2nd Law of 1959 "for the development of the forest economy and the protection of soils, waters and wildlife" (IDEAM, 2005), and these to a large extent coincide with indigenous territories and national parks. The main threats are deforestation and fragmentation caused by human settlement, ranching, logging and mining, as well as ornamental and commercial fishery.

ECUADOR → The Ecuadorian Amazon represents 47% of the continental area of Ecuador. From the biogeographical point of view, the Amazon region in Ecuador starts with the Andean-Amazonian transitional forests at 1,300 metres above sea level along the Andean foothills and descends towards the Amazon plain to approximately 300 metres above sea level, where various types of lowland evergreen forests predominate (for example, forest seasonally flooded by white and black waters, palm forests) with a significant presence of marshy grasslands and other non-wooded ecosystems (Sierra, 1999). The region contains part of the eastern Andean range with unique characteristic vegetation (for example, the moist montane scrublands of the Amazon cordilleras). Around 26% of the area is protected under the National Protected Areas System. Pressures on Amazonian natural resources stem from the advancing extractive frontiers, mainly large and small scale agriculture and ranching, oil and mining, illegal logging and, more generally, uncontrolled human settlement. Between 1986 and 2001 human activities altered 6.54% of the region. In 2001, 85.5% of the region retained is original vegetation cover. In 2008 indigenous communities controlled approximately 70% of the forest cover existing in 2001 and 70% of these territories retained their original vegetation cover (Sierra, 2001). Administratively the region includes the provinces of Sucumbios, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe (Cárdenas A., y Beltrán K, EcoCiencia).

FRENCH GUIANA → French Guiana (GF) is an overseas department of France on the Atlantic coast of South America (and is thus the main European Union territory on the continent). It covers an area of 86,504 km², bounded to the north by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east and south by Brazil and to the west by Suriname. Despite its monotonous appearance, GF is not simply a vast forest carpet, but includes tropical savannahs, rocky formations and several marine and coastal environments, especially mangroves, salt marshes and current and previous coastal plains. Located at the meeting of the Amazon Basin and the Guiana Shield, French Guiana contains high levels of biological diversity as demonstrated by some spectacular numbers: 5,400 inventoried plant species, including 750 tree species and 300 species of orchids. There are 186 recorded mammal species, 100 species of bat, 740 bird species, 187 species of reptile, 110 of amphibian, 480 species of freshwater and marine fish, and 350,000 or more insect species The protected area network of GF includes several categories: the Guiana Amazon National Park (33,900 km², including a 20,300 km² strict conservation portion), the Guiana Regional Nature Park (2,220 km²), the Mana Biota Protection Area (257 km²), as well as six National Nature Reserves (3,000 km²), the Trésor Regional Nature Reserve (2,464 hectares), the Lúcifer Biological Reserve (1,108 km²), and several coastal conservation sites stretching over an area of 11,900 hectares. All these can be considered Indirect Use categories and cover an area of 40,000 km², or 48% of the total GF surface area. Multiple Natural Areas of Ecological, Faunistic or Floristic Importance cover an area of approximately 20,157 km².

remaining areas could be used for the sustainable use of natural resources.

PERU → The total area of the Peruvian Amazon region is 782,820 km², equal to 60.9% of the national territory and containing 13.4% of the Aires Protégées et Territories Indigènes national population, of which 332,975 are indigenous (INEI – 2007 census). The Peruvian Amazon is classified into the Upper Forest (500 to1900 metres above sea level) and the Lower Forest (90 to 500 metres above sea level). The total area deforested up to 2000 was 71,725 km² (9.27%) and the average annual rate of deforestation between 1990 and 2000 was 1,496 km². The main causes of deforestation are the construction of Au cours des deux dernières décennies, la reconnaissance des territoires indigènes et la création d'aires protégées ont augmenté de façon très highways and local roads, as the expansion of agriculture and ranching is directly related to the accessibility of forested areas. significative dans la région. Ensemble, les Unités de Conservation et les Territoires indigènes d'Amazonie représentent aujourd'hui une surface There are 1,497 registered native communities in the Peruvian Amazon, of which 1,232 have title to their territories, totalling 102,634 km² (IBC and AIDESEP estimates). In addition there are five reserves for isolated indigenous communities or those in initial contact, totalling 28,126 km². The 34 équivalente à 3.204.248 km², soit 41,2% de la région sans compter les superpositions existantes entre les diverses catégories, contribuant ainsi de façon expressive à la conservation des écosystèmes. La maintenance du reste du territoire dépendra de la capacité de gestion de chaque état national Natural Protected Areas in the Amazon cover 155,243 km². Discounting overlaps between the two categories of area, indigenous territories and NPAs comprise 35% of the Peruvian Amazon. The main threats to its forests are expanding agricultural and ranching activities, uncontrolled national. logging, mineral and hydrocarbon prospecting and extraction, and legislative attempts to change land usage from protected forest to agricultural use.

SURINAME → The entire area of the country (163,820 km²) lies within the biogeographical boundary of Amazonia. Protected areas are for the most part Indirect Use - eleven nature reserves and one nature park. Direct Use areas are denominated Multiple-Use Management Areas (MUMA), of which there are four. Indigenous peoples (Wayana, Carib, Arowaks, Trio and Akuiro) and descendents of slaves brought from Africa during the colonial period and which fled from farms on the coast (they are known as 'maroons', and classified into five groups: Ndyuka or Aukaner, Saramaka, Paramaka, Aluku or Boni, and Matawai) occupy State lands that make up 80% of the interior of Suriname. There is no specific legislation recognizing collective land rights of indigenous peoples and it has not been possible to locate sources of spatial information either on the communities themselves or on the lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples. For this reason these are not represented on the map by points or polygons.

	Bolivia		Brazil		Colo	mbia	Ecua	dor	French C	Guiana	Guy	vana	Peru		Surina	me	Venezue	ela	total Amazo	total Amazonia	
		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total	9	6 of the national total	ç	6 of the national total	%	of the national total	% o	of the Amazonia total	
Total population of the country (nº of inhabitants)	8,274,325	-	169,544,443	-	41,649,792	-	13,929,041	-	208,171	-	751,000	-	28,220,764	-	475,000	-	23,232,553	-	-	-	
Amazon population of the country (n ^o of inhabitants)	1,233,727	14.9%	22,495,460	13.3%	1,650,904	4.0%	694,804	5.0%	208,171	100.0%	751,000	100.0%	3,675,292	13.0%	475,000	100.0%	1,907,721	8.2%	33,092,079	100.0%	
Total area of the country (km ²)	1,098,581	-	8,514,876	-	1,138,910	-	248,406	-	86,504	-	214,969	-	1,285,215	-	163,820	-	916,445	-	-	-	
Amazon area of the country (km ²)	475,278	43.3%	5,006,316	58.8%	483,119	42.4%	116,604	46.9%	86,504	100.0%	214,969	100.0%	782,820	60.9%	163,820	100.0%	453,915	49.5%	7,783,345	100.0%	
% of total Amazonia within the country	6.1%		64.3%		6.2%		1.5%		1.1%		2.8%		10.1%		2.1%		5.8%		100.0%		

Protected Areas in Am	nazonia (km ²	2)																		
							area by catego	ory (km²) deducti	ng areas supe	erimposed on an	other more res	trictive category (2)								
	Во	livia	Bra	azil	Colo	mbia	Ecua	ador	French	Guiana	Guy	/ana	F	Peru	Suri	name	Vene	zuela	total Ar	mazonia
	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country
INDIRECT USE Protection of bi	IDIRECT USE Protection of biodiversity, geological and scenic landscape (aesthetic attributes) appropriate for tourism, education and research. Occupation by traditional populations not permitted, with the exceptions of Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana and Brazil.																			
National	39,201	8.2%	311,540	6.2%	66,816	13.8%	29,843	26.0%	23,592	27.3%	5,914	2.8%	77,538	5 9.9%	19,683	12.0%	171,145	37.7%	745,269	9.6%
State/Departmental	15,243	3.2%	124,410	2.5%	-	-	-	-	2,618	3.0%	-	-			-	-	-	-	142,271	1.8%
total	54,444	11.4%	435,950	8.7%	66,816	13.8%	29,843	26.0%	26,210	30.3%	5,914	2.8%	77,538	5 9.9%	19,683	12.0%	171,145	37.7%	887,540	11.4%
DIRECT USE Resource protect	ion compatible	with controlled us	se in accordanc	ce with manager	nent plans															
National	22,743	4.8%	296,595	5.9%	-	-	-	-	35,584	41.1%	-	-	45,565	5 5.8%	5,655	3.5%	-	-	406,142	5.2%
State/Departmental	23,705	5.0%	267,665	5.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	291,370	3.7%
total	46,448	9.8%	564,260	11.3%	-	-	-	-	35,584	41.1%	-	-	45,565	5 5.8%	5,655	3.5%	-	-	697,512	9.0%
TRANSITIONAL USE Reserved	forest area that	may or may not	be converted ir	nto protected are	a or concessio	n as a result of fu	irther study													
National	-		-	-	306,335	63.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,143	3 4.1%	-	-	-	-	338,478	4.3%
State/Departmental	605	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	605	0.0%
total	605	0.1%	-	-	306,335	63.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,143	3 4.1%	-	-	-	-	339,083	4.4%
DIRECT/INDIRECT USE Areas	of double categ	ories																		
National	12,685	2.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	12,685	0.2%
State/Departmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
total	12,685	2.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	12,685	0.2%
total for Amazonia/country	114,182	24.0%	1,000,210	20.0%	373,151	77.2%	29,843	26.0%	61,793	71.4%	5,914	2.8%	155,243	3 19.8%	25,338	15.5%	171,145	37.7%	1,936,820	24.9%
1																				

	Bali	via ⁽⁴⁾	Bra	zil	Colo	ombia	Four	ador	French (Guiana	C	yana	Pe	r11	Sur	iname	Vono	zuela	total A	mazonia
	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazo region of the country
ndigenous Territories	121,920	25.7%	1,084,665	21.7%	244,782	50.6%	75,542	65.0%	7,068	8.2%	data l	lacking	130,761	16.7%	data	lacking	305,961	67.4%	1,970,699	25.3
Protected Areas and I	-				-						_		_							
Protected Areas and I	Bol	ivia	Bra	zil	Color	mbia ⁽⁵⁾	Ecua		French		•	yana	Pe			iname				mazonia
Protected Areas and I	-	ivia % of the Amazon region of the		visitian % of the Amazon region of the	-	% of the Amazon region of the	Ecua area	% of the Amazon region of the	French (area	% of the Amazon region of the	Guy area	% of the Amazon region of the	Pe area	% of the Amazon region of the	Sur area	% of the Amazon region of the	Vene area	% of the Amazon region of the	total Ar area	% of the Amazor region of the
	Bol	ivia % of the Amazon	Bra	izil % of the Amazon	Color	% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon region of the country		% of the Amazon	•	% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon region of the country		% of the Amazon region of the country		% of the Amazor
rotected Areas	Bol	ivia % of the Amazon region of the country	Bra area	% of the Amazon region of the country	Color area	% of the Amazon region of the country 13.8%	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area 5,914	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area 25,338	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazon region of the country	area	% of the Amazo region of the country 20.4
Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories Overlap of Protected Areas	area 114,182	ivia % of the Amazon region of the country 24.0%	Bra area 1,000,210	v of the Amazon region of the country 20.0%	Color area 66,816	% of the Amazon region of the country 13.8%	area 29,843	% of the Amazon region of the country 25.6%	area 61,793	% of the Amazon region of the country 71.4%	area 5,914	% of the Amazon region of the country 2.8%	area 155,243	% of the Amazon region of the country 19.8%	area 25,338	% of the Amazon region of the country 5 15.5%	area 171,145	% of the Amazon region of the country 37.7%	area 1,630,485	% of the Amazo region of the country

⁽³⁾ Calculation of area does not exclude overlaps with protected areas. ⁽⁵⁾ National protected areas do not include transitional use areas.

The regional population is 960,239, 2.3 % of the national total (*Sinchi 2007*). There are 62 indigenous peoples, out of a national total of 84 (DANE, 2005). Indigenous territories are the collective property of the indigenous communities and are inalienable, imprescriptible and unseizable

GUYANA → Guyana is located in the northern Amazon region and covers an area of 214,970 km². There are only two protected areas in Guyana. The Kaieteur National Park was established in 1929 by the Kaieteur National Park Act, with a current area of 5,913 km². The park's main tourist attraction are the Kaieteur Falls, considered one of the most spectacular natural features in Guyana, with a drop of 226 metres. The Iwokrama Wilderness Preserve was created in May 1996 by the Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development Act and covers an area of 3,600 km². The act provided for half the area of the Iwokrama Forest (1,857 km²) to be dedicated to wildlife conservation, whilst the

With respect to indigenous territories and rights, in 1994 there were 28,975 indigenous people within the national territory belonging to nine different ethnic groups: Akawaio (3,800), Arekuna (475), Arawak (15,000), Macushi (7,000), Wapishana (6,000), Patamuna (4,700), Waiwai (198), Warrau (4,700) and Carib (2,700). Although some groups hold legal title to their lands, the territories of many communities still have not been assessed by the Amerindian Lands Commission. Currently 16% of the national territory has been classified as indigenous territory, of which there are 77 separate areas. Of those indigenous areas still awaiting recognition, many are under the control of mining companies, rural landowners and forestry concessions (United Nations Development Programme, http://www.sdnp.org.gy/undp-docs/nripd, accessed on 09/12/2008).

The state (through the Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forestry Management) recognizes some indigenous rights in respect of their current sites of residence and cultivation. Among the objectives of the Sustainable Development of the Interior Project initiated in April 2007 is to map lands currently in use in the interior of the country using GPS (Sources: "Suriname", Daniel Peplow and Sarah Augustine, of the Suriname Indigenous Health Fund, in El mundo indígena 2008, IWGIA, Copenhagen, 2008, pp120-126; IUCN, UNEP 2006: World Database on Protected Areas, updated n the basis of http://www.unesco-suriname.org).

VENEZUELA → Using both biogeographic and hydrological criteria, the Venezuelan Amazon encompasses the states of Amazonas, Bolívar and Delta Amacuro, and represents 49.53% of the country. It forms part of the Guiana Shield. It has an extensive river network, high levels of precipitation and is characterized by the presence of tepuyes (table top mountains). The vegetation is predominantly woody, with areas of savannah (in both high and lowlands) and tepuye shrub lands (highlands). The lowland forests are liable to permanent or seasonal flooding. Overall the region has high levels of endemism. It is a sparsely populated region (< 5% of the national total), but is the most important in terms of indigenous territories with 24 of the country's 31 ethnic groups (more than 65% of the Amazon region). Its 7 National Parks and 4 Natural Monuments cover 23.4% and 14.1% of its area, respectively. However these figures are underestimates as a result of the way in which the Nationa Parks and the Tepuyes Natural Monument were established. Although the national average annual rate of deforestation (1977-1998) was 1.2%, it estimated that deforestation in the Amazon region represented 20% of the national total. Among the main causes are: logging, hydroelectricity, forest fires, population pressure, tourism, commercial extraction of forest products and climate change.

Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories

Over the last two decades official recognition of indigenous territories and the creation of protected areas have increased significantly across the region, as a result of country-driven processes that are specific, unequal and still incomplete. Overall conservation areas and indigenous territories currently constitute an area amounting 3,204,248 km², corresponding to 41.2% of the region's surface (after excluding the overlaps involving different categories).

Overall these areas may represent an important part of the solution for ecosystem conservation, particularly if there can be increased levels of intercultural dialogue and dialogue between government actors and civil society stakeholders, leading for example to joint management of mosaics, corridors and river basins. The other part of the solution needs to come through controlling the processes of human occupation and natural resource use that are currently creating such pressure on the Amazon.

The indigenous territories that have been officially recognized or are in the process of being recognized by the Amazon countries for the more than 370 indigenous peoples currently constitute an area of

1,970,699 km² corresponding to 25.3% of the area of the Amazon (see table). A number of these territories (17.5%) overlap conservation areas. A large number of indigenous Amazonian communities about whom there exists information, but not about their territorial extent, do not appear on the map. Also not shown are indigenous demands for territorial recognition shown (with the partial exception of Peru) and those demands for revision or expansion of areas already officially recognized.

Conservation areas currently cover an area of 1,630,485 km² (excluding overlaps between different categories), corresponding to 20.9% of Amazonia. Of this total, 345,263 km² are superimposed on indigenous territories. Recent efforts leading to new conservation areas are taking into account the need for national and international connectivity to form ecological and climatic mosaics and corridors. Despite the important recent growth in the number and total extent of conservation areas there are still enormous challenges facing the consolidation of national conservation area systems and, even more, the harmonization of policies and the setting up of participative multilateral forms of cooperation

Les territoires indigènes, reconnus officiellement ou en processus de reconnaissance par les Etats nationaux, sont occupés par plus de 370 peu indigènes et représentent aujourd'hui une surface 1.970.699 de km² ou 25,3% de la surface amazonienne (voir tableau). Une partie de ces territoires Rivers, roads, urban centres, political boundaries: DCW; Protected areas: World Database Protected Areas (WDPA), 2006 (17.5%) se superpose à des Unités de Conservation. Sur cette carte, de nombreux territoires communautaires ne sont pas signalés pour des raisons Venezuela: Unidad de Información Geográfica del Centro de Ecología del IVIC (ecoSIG) de problémes d'échelle. De même pour les nouvelles demandes de reconnaissance de territoires indigènes. Rivers, roads, urban centres, political boundaries; digitalized by ecoSIG (2004), based on the Mapa Político de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Instituto Geográfico de Venezuela Simón Bolívar - Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales, 2003; Protected areas: "Áreas Protegidas de Venezuela", Rodríguez, J.P., Zambrano-Martínez, S., Lazo, R., Oliveira-Miranda, Les Unités de Conservation occupent aujourd'hui une surface 1.630.485 de km² (en excluant des superpositions entre les différentes catégories), M.A., Solórzano, L.A. and Rojas-Suárez, F. (eds.). 2008. Base digital map of Venezuelan Natural Protected Areas: National Parks, Natural Monuments, Fauna Refuges, Fauna Reserves and correspondant à 20,9% de l'Amazonie. De ce total, 345.263 km² se superposent à des Territoires Indigènes. Les dernières créations d'aires Biosphere Reserves, version 2 online. Centro Internacional de Ecología Tropical (CIET), Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC), Conservación Internacional Venezuela, protégées ont intégré des critères de connectivités nationales et internationales qui ont donné naissance à l'établissement de mosaïques et de UNESCO and Oficina Nacional de Diversidad Biológica del Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente. Caracas. Venezuela, Available online at http://ecosig.ivic.ve; Indigenous areas: "Áreas couloirs écologico-climatiques. Malgré cette augmentation récente et importante du nombre et de l'extension des Unités de Conservation, Indígenas", Freire, G. and Tillett, A. (eds.). 2007. Salud indígena de Venezuela. Vol. I. Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud. Caracas, Venezuela. 381pp + Map; Boundaries of Amazonia: la consolidation des systèmes nationaux d'unités de conservation représente encore un grand défi. biogeographic based on Gorzula and Señaris 1998, Eva and Huber 2005, corresponding to the states of Amazonas, Bolívar and Delta Amacuro; Population and indigenous population: Total population, by state, by age group, 2001 census of indigenous communities: data downloaded on 11/02/2009 from http://www.ine.gov.ve/demografica/PobEdadComunIndigena.htm and http:// www.ine.gov.ve/demografica/salidadistribucion.asp?Tt=Cuadro250&cuadro=cuadro250.

nazonia	(km ²) ⁽³⁾

(1) Areas calculated using Geographic Information System excluding those portions of the protected area that are outside Amazonia. ⁽²⁾ Calculation of area excludes overlaps between categories employing the following hierarchy: national indirect use; departmental direct use; national direct use; ransitional use. Overlaps with indigenous territories not excluded.

⁽⁴⁾ Community Lands of Origin total 121,920 km², of which 69,033 km² titled and 52,887 km² undergoing review.

ndigenous Territories a	nd peoples in Amazonia			
	Indigenous Territories	Indigenous Peoples	Isolated Groups	
Bolivia	43	25	8	
Brazil	406	170	46	
Colombia	186	62	2	
cuador	n/a	11	1	
rench Guiana	16	14	0	
auyana	data lacking	9	data lacking	
Peru	1,502	60	14	
Suriname	data lacking	data lacking	data lacking	
enezuela	62	24	data lacking	
otal Amazonía	2,215	375	71	

ndigenous peoples who are isolated, un-contacted or in the process of establishing contact

In the Amazon basin there are various cases of small indigenous communities considered by the state and specialist civil society organizations as "isolated" and, as such, especially vulnerable to the health or demographic tragedies that normally result from initial indiscriminate contact by economic agents on the region's expanding predatory frontiers. In the late 1980s Brazil was the pioneer in establishing specific innovative indigenous policies aimed at protecting such peoples by reversing the historic tendency towards forcible contact as a means of moving them out of the way of the expanding frontier. Over recent years this issue has been the subject of a number of seminars and exchanges between governmental and civil society institutions in Amazon countries. This has enabled the collection and dissemination of a set of cross-referred data and satellite images on the location of these peoples, whose approximate locations (not always confirmed) are shown on this map by the symbol 🗡 In some cases these "isolated" groups are shown within polygons either because they have been identified within already recognized and demarcated territories of other peoples or because governments have embargoed these areas as a preventative measure for the group's protection. It is estimated that the 129 recent occurrences (sightings or other indications) shown on the map involve 71 indigenous peoples or population fragments, the majority in the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon regions.

Peuples indigènes isolés, contactés ou en contact initial

Dans le bassin amazonien, il existe certains cas de petites communautés indigènes qui sont considérées par les États nationaux et par les organisations spécialisées de la société civile comme "isolées" et, par conséquence, particulièrement vulnérables aux tragédies sanitaires et démographiques résultant du contact. Le Brésil est une référence pour la mise en place, vers la fin des années 1980, d'une politique indigéniste spécifique considérée comme innovatrice pour la protection de ces peuples dans la mesure où elle a inversé la tendance historique à forcer le contact pour éloigner les indigènes de l'avancée de la frontière agricole. Ces dernières années, ce thème a été l'objet d'une série de séminaires et d'échanges entre des institutions gouvernementales et la société civile des pays amazoniens. Ceci a permis de réunir et de publier une série d'informations sur la localisation et la situation de ces peuples, obtenues à partir d'observations de terrain et d'analyses d'images satellite. Les présences approximatives – pas toujours confirmées – apparaissent dans cette carte sous la forme de points représentés par 🛪. Dans certains cas, ces "groupes isolés" apparaissent localisés dans des polygones, soit parcequ´ils sont à l'intérieur de terres/territoires déjà reconnus (et délimités) soit parce que les États nationaux, de façon préventive, ont délimité une zone de protection. Les 137 indications de peuples indigèns isolés signalés sur cette carte correspondent à 71 peuples indigènes ou à des segments de ceux-ci, et sont pour la plupart, situés en Amazonie péruvienne et brésilienne.

Sources: "Pueblos Indígenas en Aislamiento Voluntario y Contacto Inicial en la Amazonía y El Gran Chaco". Report of the Santa Cruz de La Sierra Regional Seminar-20-22 November 2006. OACNUDH/IWGIA / Viceministerio de Tierras/ CIDOB, Copenhagen 2007, 386p.; "El Derecho a la salud de los pueblos indígenas en aislamiento y en contacto inicial". Presentations from the international meeting held in Quito, Ecuador, 19-20 October 2007. IWGIA, Copenhagen 2008, 145p.; Vincent Brackelaire. "Situación de los últimos pueblos indígenas aislados en América Latina (Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Venezuela). Diagnóstico regional para facilitar estrategias de protección". Report to the Coordinação Geral de Indios Isolados of FUNAI and the Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI), Brasilia, 2005 and "Diagnóstico regional de la situación de los pueblos indígenas viviendo en situación de aislamiento en América Latina", Report to the InterAmerican Development Bank, 2007.

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AIDESEP - Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana is the National Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of the Peruvian Amazon. It has been working since 1980 for the protection of the territory, natural resources, culture, languages and the human and political rights of indigenous peoples. It is made up of seven regional organizations and 54 federations that comprise almost all Peru's 64 indigenous peoples.

> DIREN - Direction Régionale de l'Environnement de Guyane is a French government agency responsible for the regional implementation of policies for environmental, territorial and energy management aimed at sustainable developmen



non-profit Ecuadorian scientific organization established with the objective of generating high-class information that would support improved decision making for biodiversity conservation and human well-being. http://www.ecociencia.org/



FAN - Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza is a private non-profit organi zation founded in 1988 and dedicated to the conservation of Bolivian biodiversity as a contribution to the sustainability of the planet. Its activities are characterized by scientific basis, technical viability, stakeholder participation and administrative transparency. http://www.fan-bo.org

FGA - Fundación Gaia Amazonas is a Colombian NGO working in partnership with indigenous communities and organizations in support of their rights and for the conservation of Amazon forests. Its main activities are: land use planning, indigenous rights and legislation, intercultural education and health, cultural and linguistic support, and community production projects. http://www.gaiaamazonas.org



ecentralized and public process of information sharing.

disseminate theoretical and practical knowledge on the different forms of possession and management of public goods and spaces in Peru. http://www.ibcperu.org/ ICV - Instituto Centro de Vida is a Brazilian independent non-profit Public



Interest Civil Society Organization (OSCIP) whose mission is to promote sustainability and the quality of life through research and action that support environmental conservation, enhanced citizenship, and harmony between society and nature. http://www.icv.org.br



professional training. http://www.imazon.org.br **ISA - Instituto Socioambiental** has as its principal objective the protection of public collective goods and rights relating to the environmental, cultural heritage, human rights and the rights of peoples. It was founded in 1994



Sinchi - Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas is a national organization dedicated to scientific research on environmental issues in the Colombian Amazon relating to biodiversity, economic alternatives for Instituto improved livelihoods, and research on the processes and dynamics of land

use occupation. http://www.sinchi.org.co

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he AMAZON GEO-REFERENCED SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION NETWORK is a space for the exchan d networking of GIS-based socio-environmental information in support of processes that actively link colle rights to the promotion and sustainability of the socio-environmental diversity of the Amazon region Ice its foundation in 1996 the main objective of the Network has been to encourage and facilitate coop ong institutions that already use socio-environmental geographic information systems in the Amazon regior through a methodology based on coordination of collective efforts and by means of an accumu

> IBC - Instituto del Bien Común is a Peruvian non-profit civil association, founded in 1998, to promote improved management of • public goods. The principal objective of the IBC is to produce and

IMAZON Imazon - Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia is a Brazilian research institute whose mission is to promote sustainable development in Amazonia by means of research, support to the development of public policy, wide dissemination of information and

with the aim of developing integrated solutions to social and environmental