

# AMAZON 2012 PROTECTED AREAS and INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

The area of AMAZON shown on this map covers approximately 7.8 million km<sup>2</sup>, a region shared by eight countries plus Guyane Française and occupied by 33 million inhabitants, including 385 indigenous peoples. A biome of enormous socioenvironmental diversity, the Amazon rainforest plays a strategic role in the tropical environment of South America and the climate of the entire planet.

The populations who live and work in Amazon have many different interests and their interpretations of the region's present and visions of its future have frequently turned into a dispute over paradigms. These distinct viewpoints have produced different levels of analyses and scenarios, based on the regional, national or international perspectives adopted.

The AMAZON 2012 map – also available in digital format at www.raisg.socioambiental.org – contains information that has been updated and corrected since the map's first publication by RAISG in 2009.

This map has two clear aims: first, to overcome the fragmented visions commonly held of the Amazon; and second, to promote initiatives and integrated processes at regional, national and international levels that help consolidate the region's Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) and Indigenous Territories (ITs), which together make up around 45% of its area. Both objectives are an important part of the solution for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems.

This enhanced version of the map results from an ongoing collaborative effort among research centers principally from the civil society of the Amazon countries – to systemize, update and integrate their databases within the scope of RAISG.

This joint effort is founded on a common agenda for the thematic analyses and the development of protocols for the shared and decentralized management of information, comparable to a long-term effort to assemble a 'jigsaw

In order to produce a map representation that is cartographically and numerically equivalent among the different countries, the specifications of each were taken into account to arrive at a single common set of captions. Likewise the international borders were adjusted to fit a single base and thereby avoid information gaps or overlays. The Protected Natural Areas were classified on the basis of a single attribute common to all of them regarding the type of use permitted, where as the Indigenous Territories were classified according to both the unique nomenclature of each country and the degree (or absence) of official recognition.

Note: We have chosen to maintain the names of the countries in the original language in all versions of the map.

### [Deforestation 2000-2010]

Information on deforestation in the Amazon is fragmented, outdated and is based on several sources, methodologies and resolution, both spatial and temporal, and also it is not always available.

RAISG has initiated an evaluation process of deforestation in the Amazon which allow the review of the issue in an integrated manner at the regional level, under appropriate methodology and resolution (spatial and temporal).

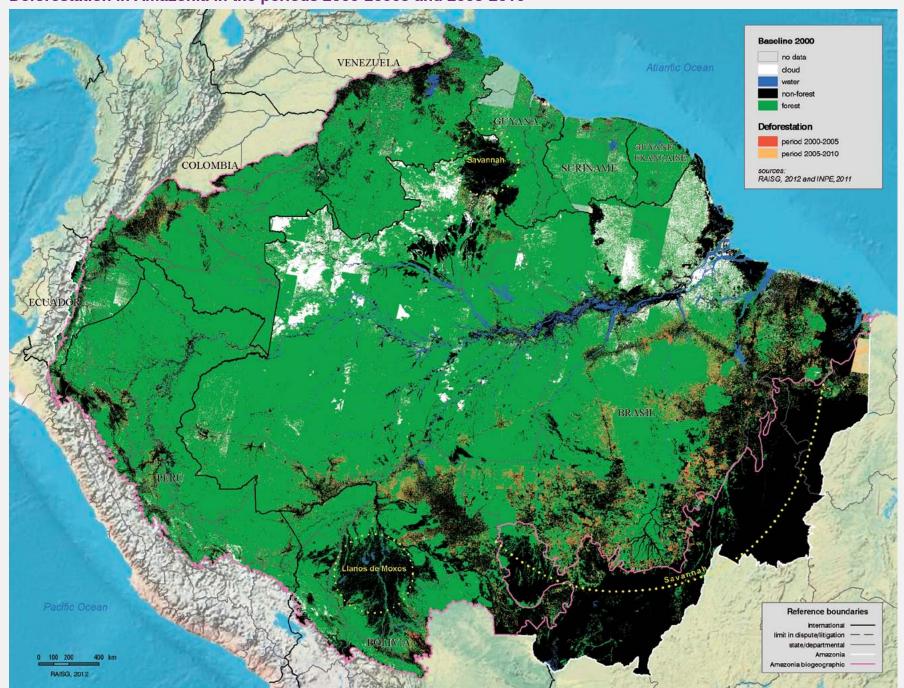
The publication AMAZON 2012 presents the preliminary results of this evaluation conducted by RAISG for the Andean Amazon (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia) and Guyanas (Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana). The data cover the 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 period, and they were obtained by the Spectral Mixture Analysis method in combination with an algorithm called decision tree. For the Brazilian Amazon, it was used deforestation data from Prodes (Satellite Monitoring of the Brazilian Amazon Project), published by INPE (National Institute for Space Research) in 2011, covering the 2000-2010 period

The year 2000 was considered a baseline, from which 2005 and 2010 scenes were analyzed as to assess forest loss. On the map below there may be seen large extensions of non-forested areas in 2000, which include, in addition to areas deforested until 2000, originally non-forested large areas, such as the seasonally flooded savannas of Llanos de Moxos, in Bolivia, and a large extension of savanna (cerrado) throughout the southeastern Brazilian Amazon, besides savanna enclaves large areas, such as the "Lavrado" in the state of Roraima, northern Brazil.

The forest area present in the Amazon in 2000 corresponded to 68.8% of the entire region (5,357,001 km<sup>2</sup>).

For the 2000-2010 period, the forest surface decreased by 4.5% (approximately 240,000 km²), equivalent to almost half of the Colombian Amazon. Such deforestation mostly took place in the southern part of the Brazilian Amazon, in the region known as "arc of deforestation". The forest loss on the assessed area was higher during the 2000-2005 period (163,020 km<sup>2</sup>, 3% of the existing forest in 2000) compared to 2005-2010 (76,922 km<sup>2</sup>, 1.4%). This trend is consistent with that indicated by FAO (2010), who reported a decrease in the forest loss for the 2005-2010 period compared to 2000-2005.

Deforestation in Amazonia in the periods 2000-20005 and 2005-2010



#### Deforestation in Amazonia in the periods 2000-20005 and 2005-2010, by country\*

Country	Forest in	2000	Deforesta 2000-20		Deforesta 2005-20		Deforestati 2000-2010		% of total
	(km²)	(%)	(km²)	(%)	(km²)	(%)	(km²)	(%)	(%)
Bolivia	307.123	64,1	4.187	1,4	3.494	1,1	7.682	2,5	3,2
Brasil	3.110.668	62,1	138.804	4,5	54.181	1,7	192.985	6,2	80,4
Colombia	428.498	88,7	5.170	1,2	6.816	1,6	11.986	2,8	5,0
Ecuador	88.361	76,0	1.171	1,3	965	1,1	2.136	2,4	0,9
Guyana	140.411	65,3	1.800	1,3	1.488	1,1	3.288	2,3	1,4
Guyane Française	79.916	92,4	210	0,3	293	0,4	502	0,6	0,2
Perú	700.738	89,5	7.365	1,1	7.674	1,1	14.974	2,1	6,2
Suriname	130.719	79,8	938	0,7	191	0,1	1.130	0,9	0,5
Venezuela	370.567	81,6	3.375	0,9	1.820	0,5	5.195	1,4	2,2
Total	5.357.001	68,8	163.020	3,0	76.922	1,4	239.942	4,5	100,0

Amazon and numan populati	ION																				
	Boli	via	Bra	asil	Colomb	ia	Ecu	ador	Guya	na	Guyane Fr	rançaise	Per	rú	Surir	name	Vene	zuela	total A	Amazon	ď
		% of the national total		% of the national total	%	of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the national total		% of the Amazon total	- Ir
otal population º of inhabitants)	8,274,325	-	191,480,630	-	42,090,502	-	14,483,499	-	751,000	-	208,171	-	28,220,764	-	492,829	-	27,150,095	-	313,151,815		a
mazon population º of inhabitants)	1,233,727	14.9%	23,654,336	12.4%	1,210,549	2.9%	739,814	5.1%	751,000	100.0%	208,171	100.0%	3,675,292	13.0%	492,829	100.0%	1,716,984	6.3%	33,682,702	10.8%	k 1
otal area of the country (km²)	1,098,581	-	8,514,876	-	1,141,748	-	249,041	-	214,969	-	86,504	-	1,285,215	-	163,820	-	916,445	-	13,671,199		t
mazon area of the country .m²)	479,264	43.6%	5,006,316	58.8%	483,164	42.3%	116,284	46.7%	214,969	100.0%	86,504	100.0%	782,820	60.9%	163,820	100.0%	453,915	49.5%	7,787,056	57.0%	b 7
of total Pan-amazon within	6.2%		64.3%		6.2%		1.5%		2.8%		1.1%		10.1%		2.1%		5.8%				r

#### Compiled data on Protected Natural Areas and Indigenous Territories in the Amazon region(1) (Information up-to-date as of 28 February 2012

<b>Protected Natural Areas</b>	s in Amazon	(km²)																		
						á	area by catego	ory (km²) deduct	ting areas supe	rimposed on and	ther more rest	rictive category (2,	)							
			Bra	asil <sup>(3)</sup>	Color	nbia <sup>(4)</sup>	Ecua	ador <sup>(5)</sup>	Guya	ana	Guyane F	rançaise	Pe	rú	Suri	name	Vene	zuela	total A	mazon
	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
INDIRECT USE Protection of I	biodiversity, geo	logical and scenic I	andscape (ae	esthetic attributes)	appropriate fo	or tourism, educa	ation and resea	arch. Occupation	by traditional p	opulations not pe	ermited, with th	e exceptions of E	Bolivia (NP), Gu	ıyane Française (	NP), Ecuador	(NP) and Brasil (N	IM).			
National	39,390	8.2%	316,897	6.3%	81,842	16.9%	30,285	26.0%	6,640	3.1%	23,592	27.3%	78,069	10.0%	20,401	12.5%	171,145	37.7%	768,261	9.9%
State/Departmental	-		129,460	2.6%	=	-	=	-	-	-	2,618	3.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,078	1.7%
total	39,390	8.2%	446,356	8.9%	81,842	16.9%	30,285	26.0%	6,640	3.1%	26,210	30.3%	78,069	10.0%	20,401	12.5%	171,145	37.7%	900,338	11.6%
DIRECT USE Resource protect	ction compatible	with controlled use	in accordan	ce with manageme	ent plans															
National	35,324	7.4%	270,075	5.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,584	41.1%	56,387	7.2%	5,646	3.4%	-	-	403,016	5.2%
State/Departmental	60,201	12.6%	272,758	5.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,983	2.8%	-	-	-	-	354,942	4.6%
total	95,525	19.9%	542,833	10.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,584	41.1%	78,370	10.0%	5,646	3.4%	-	-	757,958	9.7%
TRANSITORY USE Reserved	forest area that i	may or may not be	converted into	o protected area o	r concession a	as a result of furt	her study													
National	-		-	-	377,895	78.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,079	4.4%	-	-	-	-	411,974	5.3%
State/Departmental	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	-	-	-	-	377,895	78.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,079	4.4%	-	-	-	-	411,974	5.3%
DIRECT/INDIRECT USE Areas	s of double cate	gories																		
National	437	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,717	1.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,154	0.1%
State/Departmental	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
total	437	0.1%	-	_	-	_	_	_	3,717	1.7%	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	4,154	0.1%

Indigenous Territories in	Amazon (kn	1 <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(6)</sup>																		
	Во	livia	Br	rasil	Color	mbia	Ecu	uador	Guy	/ana	Guyane I	rançaise	Pe	erú	Suri	name	Vene	zuela	total /	Amazon
	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
Indigenous Territories officially recognized	80,564	26.5%	1,111,034	22.2%	257,973	53.4%	-	-	31,671	14.7%	7,068	8.2%	106,585	13.6%	-	-	-	-	1,641,117	21.1%
Areas of traditional occupation and use, not officially recognized	46,223	-	-	-	-	-	66,803	57.4%	-	-	-	-	13,005	1.7%	49,637	30.3%	305,961	67.4%	435,406	5.6%
Territorial Reservations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,127	3.6%	-	-	-	-	28,127	0.4%
Proposed Territorial Reservations	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,762	5.1%	-	-	-	-	39,762	0.5%
total for Amazon/country	126,786	26.5%	1,111,034	22.2%	257,973	53.4%	66,803	57.4%	31,671	14.7%	7,068	8.2%	187,479	23.9%	49,637	30.3%	305,961	67.4%	2,144,412	27.5%

																					95
Dystostad Natural Areas	and Indiana	Towellowie	o in Amero	n (1 - 2) Cumpun																	are
Protected Natural Areas	s and indigend	ous ierritories	s in Amazoi	n (km²) - Sumn	nary																Re
	Boli	via	Bra	sil	Color	mbia	Ecu	ador	Guy	/ana	Guyane l	Française	Pe	erú	Surin	name	Venez	zuela	total #	Amazon	21
		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon		% of the Amazon	ITs
	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region of the	area	region	eq
		country		country		country		country		country		country		country		country		country		J	int
Protected Natural Areas	135,352	28.2%	989,189	19.8%	81,842	16.9%	30,285	26.0%	10,357	4.8%	61,794	71.4%	190,518	24.3%	26,047	15.9%	171,145	37.7%	1,696,529	21.8%	Th
Indigenous Territories	126,786	26.5%	1,111,034	22.2%	257,973	53.4%	66,803	57.4%	31,671	14.7%	7,068	8.2%	187,479	23.9%	49,637	30.3%	305,961	67.4%	2,144,412	27.5%	by
Overlap of PNAs and ITs	41,898	8,7%	77,732	1.6%	30,453	6.3%	13,381	11.5%	997	0.5%	6,289	7.3%	13,127	1.7%	1,826	1.1%	152,488	33.6%	336,365	4.3%	inc
Areas with no overlap	220,240	46.0%	2,022,491	40.4%	309,362	64.0%	83,707	72.0%	41,031	19.1%	62,573	72.3%	364,870	46.6%	73,858	45.1%	324,618	71.5%	3,502,750	45.0%	ОС

(1) The total area of each country considers the continental landmass, not marine areas. The same applies to the PNAs and ITs located partially in Amazon were calculated with the exclusion of the zones not forming part of the latter region. Area dimensions were calculated using the Geographic Information System,

taking into account the boundary utilized by RAISG, as explained in the text "The geographic limits of Amazon." (2) The calculated area excludes overlapping between categories, using the following hierarchical order: national direct use; state direct use; national direct use; transitory use. The calculations in this section of table do not exclude overlaps with indigenous lands.

(9) The calculations for PNAs in Brasil do not include areas from the APA (Environmental Protection Area) category.

(4) The figure for the Forestry Reserve, assigned to transitory use, does not refer to the original area but to the current area, including subtractions made to the reserve after its creation. It is not included in the total for PNAs in Colombia.

(5) Does not include Protective Woodlands, since these do not form part of Ecuador's National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). (6) The calculated area in this section of the table does not exclude overlaps with PNAs.

## Differences in the information on PNAs and ITs in Amazon: 2009 to 2012

Since the first version of this map, published in March 2009 with data from 2008, the institutions belonging to the Amazon Geo-referenced Socio-environmental Information Network (RAISG in its Spanish and Portuguese abbreviations), continued to revise and update the cartographic data base for Amazon's Indigenous Territories (ITs) and Protected Natural Areas (PNAs), leading to modification to this 2012 version. Below these modifications are illustrated with some examples and a summary of the main alterations during this period.

1. Revision of the IT and PNA cartographic database

total for Amazon/country

√ Permanent revision of the database In part the changes result from the revision and/or cartographic adjustment of the boundaries of the areas. The databases systemized in 2008

were corrected, revised and complemented through a continuous process of searching for better information. These changes generated relatively insignificant differences in terms of surface area and relate to adjustments of the polygons to new databases or the revision of the same. In Ecuador this new version includes the intangible zone of Cuyabeno-Imuya, extending across 4,344 km², and a revision of the intangible core zone

of the Yasuni Park and Tagaeri Taromename Land. The secondary information available on the IL was verified, favoring the most recent data, the primary information obtained in the field and the official data released by the Under-Secretariat of Land and Agrarian Reform, which signified an overall

In Peru some requests for land titles and expansions of communal lands were eliminated since they lack appropriate ongoing technical input. In Bolivia the highland ITs (known as 'ayllus') were eliminated due to a lack of adequate information on them. These are not included in the Amazonian boundary used by RAISG, which is also why they were not considered in the compiled data table.

2. Incorporation of new ITs and PNAs

Revision of database procedures

 $\sqrt{}$  Addition of information (with the inclusion of areas that already existed in 2009) As a result of the continuous revision of the databases, new areas were included that had been decreed in 2009 but without information available on

them at the time of the earlier publication, as in the case of the ITs in Suriname. In Bolivia it was considered important to include the municipal PNAs with a surface area of or above 100 km², resulting in an overall increase of 21,253 km².

In Peru the database included Regional Conservation Areas (RCAs) due to their importance in terms of land size. In Brasil PNAs from the EPA category (Environmental Protection Area) were included that had not appeared in the 2009 version of the map. These areas total 232,799 km<sup>2</sup>, but have not been included in the calculations for the compiled data table due to their low level of restrictions on use and

√ Newly recognized ITs and creation of new PNAs

The process of recognizing ITs continues in all the Amazon countries, which explains the addition of extensions and new ITs whose limits have been defined over the last three years. In Brasil one IT was extended and six new lands were recognized.

In Peru the georeferenced data generated by different institutions was replaced by information recently obtained from the field, which allowed the surface area covered by these territories to be adjusted.

Similarly new PNAs created during the period were incorporated. In Colombia the Yaigoje Apaporis Natural National Park, a core area of traditional management of the land of the Macuna, Tanimuca, Letuama, Cabiyari, Barazano, Yujup Macu and Yauna indigenous peoples, was created in October 2009. It is the third largest park within the Natural National Parks system. For the first time a reservation area was requested by traditional indigenous authorities to form a Natural National Park in its entirety.

In Ecuador the 2012 version includes the Yacuri National Park and the Cerro Plateado Biological Reserve, which increased the area of the PNAs by

√ Alteration of the boundaries of existing areas (increase and/or reduction of areas)

71.4%

In Bolivia the land claims processes carried out over the last few years, including the availability of official information for the ITs (from December 2010 onwards they became known as Original Peasant Indigenous Lands – TIOCs in Spanish), resulted in large changes to the polygons compared to 2009

with a significant alteration in the total area.

The rectification of the boundaries of the Nukak Makú Indigenous Land in Colombia was based on the forms for creating and expanding the indigenous

In Brasil, the boundaries of the PNA in Rondônia state were altered in order to free up areas for the construction of hydroelectric plants on the Madeira river. Exchanges of lands between the state and federal governments also led to the revocation of various PNAs at state level and changes in categories with the aim of consolidating irregular occupations. In Roraima state the boundaries of the Roraima FN, which almost entirely overlapped the Yanomami IT, were redefined in order to solve the problem of the incompatibility in objectives generated by the overlap.

3. Exclusion of areas (revocation of PNAs)

As well as the alterations to the database arising from their revision, the new map excludes PNAs revoked by the public authorities, such as the case of the State of Rondônia (Brasil), where the alterations to the boundaries of the areas also led to the official revocation in 2011 of various state PNAs that

There were cases where the PNAs were recategorized, as in the case of Pucacuro, in Peru, previously a Reserved Zone for transitory use and now a National Reserve for direct use.

In Bolivia, the Isiboro Sécure National Park Indigenous Land (TIPNIS) passed from direct/indirect use to direct use. In Ecuador the El Cóndor Binational Park because a National Park, along with the Cayambe Coca Ecological Reserve. Finally, compared to the 2009 version, the total PNAs and ITs within the boundary of Amazon used by RAISG in this map present an increase in total

protected surface area of around 3.8%, resulting from the alterations identified above. In Venezuela and Guyane Française there are no alterations to areas recorded. In Suriname and Guyana, only information on PNAs was available previously: the new version of the map now includes data on ITs and overlapping areas.

In terms of the creation of new PNAs and the recognition of new ITs from 2009 to 2012, the following points were identified: - In Bolivia no new PNAs or ITs were created during this period. The difference in the surface area of the ITs compared to the 2009 map derives from the

adjustments to the boundaries of some ITs in response to the continuation of land claims processes. - In Brasil ten new ITs were recognized, totaling 24,727 km², while 27,366 km² of new PNAs were created. At the same time, 12.921 km² of

unimplemented PNAs were revoked in Rondônia.

- In Colombia the Yaigoje Apaporis PNN was created in October 2009 with 10,560 km². No new indigenous reservations were created. - In Ecuador two new PNAs were created with an addition of 633 km<sup>2</sup>. Following the revision of the IT and PNA database and the recalculation of the

overlaps between them, the 2012 map records a reduction of 9,968 km² relative to 2009.

- In Peru, the total area of PNAs increased by 35,275 km², of which 13,292 km² corresponded to the creation of new PNAs at national level and 21,983 km² at regional level. In relation to ITs, the area increased 3,952 km² due to the georeferencing of new communities in the field and updating of the database.

#### Bolivia: FAN - Roads, settlements and political boundaries: National Protected Areas: Ministry of Lands, 2007; National Protected Areas: Ministry of Lands, 200 Brasil: ISA and Imazon – Rivers, roads, main cities and political boundaries: IBGE database, 2006; Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas: digitized by ISA based on official documents, using the IBGE, 1:1.000.000 database; Boundaries of Amazonia, as per Law 5.173/66 and biogeographical boundary corresponding to the Amazonian Biome, Map of Brasilian Biomes, 1st version, IBGE, 2004; population: IBGE, 2010 (2009)

Colombia: FGA – Political boundaries and roads: Digital cartography, scale 1:500.000 of the Special Administrative Unit of the Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute - IGAC (2007); Natural National Parks System: Digital cartography, scale 1:500.000 of the Special Administrative Unit of the Natural National Parks System: Digital cartography, scale 1:500.000 of the Special Administrative Unit of the Natural National Parks System: Digital cartography, scale 1:500.000 of the Special Administrative Unit of the Natural National Parks System: Digital cartography, scale 1:500.000 of the Natural National Parks System: Digital cartography, scale 1:500.000 of the Natural National Parks System: Digital cartography IGAC (2008) and Gaia Admazonas Foundation (2010); Forestry Reserve Zones established by Law 2 of 1959: Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – IDEAM (2005); Boundary of Amazonia: Amazonian Scientific Research Institute - Sinchi (2008); Population: National Population Census, National Administrative Department of Statistics – DANE (2005). Ecuador: EcoCiencia - Roads, rivers, main cities: Military Geographic Institute (IGM) Recompilation of Information BINU, EcoCiencia - MAE, 2005; Protected Areas and Protective Woodlands: Ministry of the Environment (MAE), 2010; Indigenous Lands: Sierra, R. and P. Maldonado (Compilers), 2010. "Indigenous Lands: National Amazonia," digital map (.shp format), version 2, EcoCiencia, Quito, Ecuador; ECOLEX, 2011. Indigenous Lands: Sucumbíos Decentralized Autonomous Government, 2011. Indigenous Lands: Under-Secretariat of Lands, 2011. Indigenous Lands: Arcoiris Foundation, 2002; Political Boundary: Sierra, 1999; Population: INEC, 2010; Indigenous Population: ECORAE, 2002. Ecological-Economic Zoning of

demographic estimate). Indigenous Population: estimate made by ISA (population in ILs and nearby urban centers) based on a variety of sources, 2012.

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## **Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories**

added value, produced above all to meet the demands of emerging economies like China's.

In Amazon the protection of socioenvironmental diversity is being consolidated through the recognition of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples and the constitution of a varied set of protected areas. These conservation strategies have been expanding over recent years and today cover a surface area of 3,502,750 km<sup>2</sup> – 2,144,412 km<sup>2</sup> in Indigenous Territories and 1,696,529 km<sup>2</sup> in Protected Natural Areas, with an overlap of 336,365 km² between them – which corresponds to 45% of the region.

The challenge faced in terms of attaining the objectives of strengthening the cultural and biological diversity of Amazon, represented in indigenous territories and protected areas, encompasses a variety of aspects. Among these, though, we can highlight the need for effective coordination between government bodies, the everyday lives of indigenous and traditional peoples and the initiatives of civil society working in this direction. There have been advances in the implementation of joint management models in overlap areas and in the participatory development of

albeit with little cross-border representation. Another front of action, still incipient, to which the efforts of governments, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and private sector interests are being directed is the proper coordination of the regulatory frameworks and public policies relating to the socioenvironmental protection of Amazon. Sector-based initiatives exist that promote extractivist activities (gas and oil, mining, logging and so on); the implementation of large infrastructure projects (roads and hydroelectric plants, for example) and farming projects (cattle ranching, plantations of biofuel crops or soya). At the same time the impacts of illegal cultivations are clearly evident. Hence little by little many Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) and Indigenous Territories (ITs) in Amazon are being transformed into islands of forest surrounded by the expanding export economy of basic products of low

management plans, as well as the socioenvironmental planning and organization of hydrographic basins and biological and climatic corridors,

Category	Country
INDIRECT USE	
Area of Important Ecological Interest	Guyane Française
Protective Woodland	Ecuador
Ecological Station	Brasil
Natural Monument	Brasil, Venezuela, Guyane Française
Park (National, Natural National, State, Regional)	Todos los países
Wildlife Refuge	Bolivia, Brasil
Reserve (Biological, Ecological, Forestry, National Natural, Regional, Fauna Production, Wildlife)	Brasil, Ecuador, Colombia, Guyane Française, Surinan
Sanctuary (National, Historic, Flora, Fauna and Flora)	Perú, Colombia
Natural Site	Guyane Française
DIRECT USE	
Regional Conservation Area	Perú
Management Area (Integrated, Multiple Use, Conservation and Management)	Suriname, Bolivia
Environmental Protection Area	Brasil
Area of Important Ecological Interest	Brasil
Woodland (State, National, Protective)	Perú, Brasil
Biological Station	Bolivia
Natural Monument	Bolivia
Park (National, Historical, Natural Regional)	Bolivia, Guyane Française
Wildlife Refuge	Bolivia
Reserve (National, Biological, Woodland, Scientific, Ecological and Archaeological, Communal, Sustainable Development, Biosphere and Indigenous Territories, Wildlife, Natural Beauty, Extractivist, Fauna)	Bolivia, Guyane Française,Perú, Brasil
Wildlife Sanctuary	Bolivia
DIRECT/INDIRECT USE	
National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area	Bolivia
TRANSITORY USE	
Forest Reserve (Law 2 of 1959)	Colombia
Reserved Zone	Perú

Although there is still a large shortfall in the official recognition of the lands belonging to some of the 385 indigenous peoples inhabiting the Amazon region, which therefore remain to be quantified and defined, the currently recognized areas cover an area of 1,641,117 km<sup>2</sup>, with an additional 28,127 km<sup>2</sup> in Territorial Reserves or Intangible Zones, which combined account for 21.5% of the region. The proposals for Territorial Reserves and ITs now in the process of being recognized total 475,168 km<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to 6.1% of the area. The total area where there is an interest in new recognitions is unknown.

The commitments made at national and international levels by the region's countries recognize the territorial rights of indigenous peoples over the areas that they traditionally occupy, with these areas comprising the principal means for guaranteeing their physical and spiritual survival.

Indigenous peoples succeeded in obtaining recognition of their right to be consulted, in order to obtain their free and informed consent, prior to the adoption of administrative and legislative

igenous Territories and peoples in Amazonia data lacking Guyane Française Suriname\* data lacking data lacking

\* Figures do not include the territories and peoples of the coastal plane.

measures that may affect their cultural, social or economic integrity, following the signing of Convention 169 of the ILO by all the region's countries. Discussions have focused on the binding character of this right to participation and other essential aspects that need to be regulated by the respective national bodies.

In terms of PNAs in Amazon, the total area reached the significant figure of 1,696,529 km<sup>2</sup>, corresponding to 21.8% of the region – excluding areas where different environmental protection categories overlap but including 336,365 km² where PNAs overlap with ITs. Currently various countries of the region are seeing the consolidation of the protected areas systems at national, regional and local levels.

At regional level, in situ national conservation strategies need to be coordinated with the corresponding strategies in neighboring countries, looking to protect the existing biological and climatic corridors in a coordinated, complementary and integrated way, reflecting a systematic socioenvironmental vision of Amazon.



The AMAZONIAN NETWORK OF GEOREFERENCED SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION is a space for the cordination and exchange of georeferenced socioenvironmental information, for use by processes that ositively link collective rights to the valorization and sustainability of the socioenvironmental diversity of the onian region. The main objective of RAISG since its foundation in 1996 has been to stimulate and facili peration between institutions working with georeferenced socioenvironmental information systems in Amazoi with a methodology based on the coordination of joint efforts, through an accumulative, decentralized and public process of exchanging, producing and disseminating information.



ACT Suriname – Amazon Conservation Team Suriname is a nonprofitmaking organization with the mission to preserve biodoversity, health and culture, working in partnership with indigenous peoples and facilitating the process of maintaining their traditional knowledge applicable and usable by future generations.



ituto ICV – Centre of Life Institute is an autonomous, non-profitmaking Public Interest Civil Society Organization (PICSO), whose mission is to promote sustainability and quality of life through studies and actions that favor environmental conservation, the strengthening of citizenship and harmony between society and nature. http://www.icv.org.br

Imazon – Institute of Humans and the Environment of Amazonia is a

Amazonia through studies, support towards the formulation of public

research institute whose mission is to promote sustainable development in

policies, the ample dissemination of information, and professional training.

ISA – Instituto Socioambiental is an autonomous, non-profitmaking Brasilian

propose integrated solutions to social and environmental issues.

Public Interest Civil Society Organization (PICSO), whose main objective is to

IVIC – Biology of Organisms Laboratory of the Centre of Ecology of the Venezuelan

**Institute of Scientific Research** – studies the past and present factors responsible for

determining the identity, distribution and abundance of living organisms and fossils, the

associated with global climate changes. Geographic information systems are one of its

evolution of the interactions between them, and the potential impacts on future scenarios

nain work tools, utilized primarily to study the environmental transformations caused by human activities. It also makes information from these systems available to the general

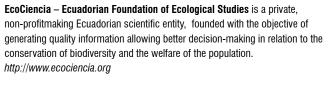
defend social, collective and universal assets and rights relating to the environment,

cultural heritage, human rights and the rights of peoples. It was founded in 1994 to

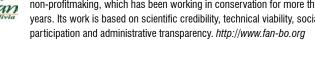


of Guvane Française is a decentralized service of the French Government. It was created on 1st January 2011 through the reorganization of various entities as part of reforms within France's overseas territorial administration. DEAL performs an important role in the areas of housing, urban development, transport, management of sustainable natural resources, prevention of natural and technological risks, and energy safety. http://deal-guyane@developpementdurable.gouv.fr

DEAL - Directorate of the Environment, Urban Development and Housing



FAN – Friends of Nature Foundation is a private non-governmental organization, non-profitmaking, which has been working in conservation for more than 20 years. Its work is based on scientific credibility, technical viability, social



Gaia Amazonas FGA – Gaia Amazonas Foundation is a Colombian NGO that works in collaboration with indigenous communities and organizations, towards the exercise of their rights and the conservation of the Amazonian forests. The main lines of action are: territorial planning, rights and indigenous legislation, intercultural education and health,

projects. http://www.gaiaamazonas.org

cultural and linguistic strengthening, and community production



IBC – Instituto do Bem Comum is a non-profitmaking Peruvian civil association, founded in 1998, whose main concern is the optimized management of common assets. The IBC's main objective is to produce and divulge theoretical and practical knowledge on the different forms of owning and managing common assets and spaces in Peru. http://www.



public in an easy-to-comprehend graphic form.

coordinador http://www.socioambiental.org

http://www.imazon.org.br

**Provita** is a non-profitmaking civil association, founded in 1987, dedicated to conservation of the environment in its broadest sense, with an emphasis on threatened species and environments, combining various fields of knowledge in search for integrated solutions. The organization's work model explicitly includes human communities, considering people as the source of solutions for environmental goals.







