





Amazonia and human population																				
	Bolivia		Brasil		Colombia		Ecuador		Guyana		Guyane Française		Perú		Suriname		Venezuela		total Amazo	onia
Total population of the country (nº of inhabitants)	10,027,262		207,660,929		49,291,609		17,133,300		751,000		208,171		31,237,385		492,829		31,828,110			
Amazon population (nº of inhabitants)	6,572,024	65.5%	28,286,715	13.6%	1,411,079	2.9%	870,000	5.1%	751,000	100.0%	208,171	100.0%	4,076,404	13.0%	492,829	100.0%	2,231,932	7.0%	44,900,154	
Total area of the country (km²)	1,098,581		8,514,876		1,141,748		248,542		214,969		84,226		1,285,215		146,523		916,445		13,651,125	
Amazon area of the country(km²)(1)	714,834	65.1%	5,239,647	61.5%	506,145	44.3%	132,292	53.2%	214,969	100.0%	84,226	100.0%	966,190	75.2%	146,523	100.0%	470,220	51.3%	8,475,046	61.1%
% Area Amazonia within the country	8.4%		61.9%		6.0%		1.6%		2.5%		1.0%		11.4%		1.7%		5.5%			

								,		,				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		<u> </u>		· · ·	· · · · ·	<i>'</i>	
% Area Amazonia within the country		8.4%		61.9%		6.0%		1.6%		2.5%		1.0%		11.4%		1.7%		5.5%			
Protected Natural Areas and Indigenou	s Territories	in Amazonia ⁽²⁾ Info	ormation on or	ntected areas and ind	inenous territo	ies undated on Fehr	uarv 2019														
Protected Natural Areas in Amazon		III AIIIUEOIIIU	ormation on pre	tootou urouo unu mu	igonouo torritor	100 upuutou on 1 oui	uury, 2010														
area by category (km²) deducting areas supe		other more restrictiv	ve category ⁽³⁾																		
, 3, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Bolivia		<u> </u>	Brasil ⁽⁴⁾		Colombia ⁽⁵⁾		Ecuador ⁽⁶⁾		Guyana		Guyane Française		Perú		Suriname		Venezuela		total Amazonia	
	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 Amazonia tot	
INDIRECT USE Protection of biodiversity, geol	ogical and scen	ic landscape (aesth	etic attributes	appropriate for tou	urism, educati	on and research. (Occupation b	y traditional popul	ations not p	ermitted, with the	exceptions	of Bolivia (PN), Ecu	ador (PN), G	Guyane Française (P	N), Brasil (MN	N) and Venezuela (PN and MN).				
National	51,330	7.2%	339,674	6.5%	111,246	22.0%	36,939	27.9%	6,640	3.1%	23,592	28.0%	105,692	10.9%	20,401	13.9%	198,058	42.1%	893,571	10.5	
State/Departmentall			120,313	2.3%	1,096	0.2%	691	0.5%		0.0%	2,618	3.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	124,718	1.5	
total	51,330	7.2%	459,987	8.8%	112,342	22.2%	37,630	28.4%	6,640	3.1%	26,210	31.1%	105,692	10.9%	20,401	13.9%	198,058	42.1%	1,018,290	12.0	
DIRECT USE Resource protection compatible	with controlled	use in accordance w	vith managem	nent plans.																	
National	48,382		302,162		28,398	5.6%		0.0%		0.0%	35,584	42.2%	64,821	6.7%	5,646	3.9%	51,051	10.9%	547,771	6.5	
State/Departmentall	104,286	14.6%	274,925		,	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	,	0.0%	26,688	2.8%	,	0.0%	,	0.0%	405,899	4.8	
total	152,668	21.4%	577,087	11.0%	28,398	5.6%		0.0%		0.0%	35,584	42.2%	91,509	9.5%	5,646	3.9%	51,051	10.9%	941,943	11.1	
TRANSITIONAL USE Reserved forest area that	may or may no	t be converted into	protected are	a or concession as	a result of fur	ther study.															
National		0.0%		0.0%	349,115	69.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	5,664	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%	354,779	4.2	
State/Departmentall		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0	
total		0.0%		0.0%	349,115	69.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	5,664	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%	354,779	4.29	
DIRECT/INDIRECT USE Areas of double category	ories																				
National	3,229	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	11,727	8.9%	3,717	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	18,673	0.2	
State/Departmentall		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	,	0.0%	5,	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	.0,0.0	0.0	
total	3,229			0.0%		0.0%	11,727		3,717	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	18,673	0.2	
total for Amazonia/country	207,227	29.0%	1,037,074	19.8%	140,739	27.8%	49,357	37.3%	10,357	4.8%	61,794	73.4%	202,865	21.0%	26,047	17.8%	249,109	53.0%	1,984,569	23.4	
Indigenous Territories in Amazonia	(7)																				
	Bolivia		Brasil		Col	ombia	Ecuador		Guyana		Guyane Française		Perú		Suriname		Venezuela		total Amazonia		
	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 Amazonia tot	
IT officialy recognized	122,173	•	1,156,900		269,763	53.3%	45,346	,	31,671	14.7%	7,068		226,144	23.4%	n.i.	or the country	12,088	2.6%	1,871,154	22.1	
IT not officially recognized	65,258			0.0%		0.0%	10,109			0.0%		0.0%	24,847		n.i.		314,434	66.9%	414,648	4.9	
Territorial Reservation or Intangible Zone		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	11,870	9.0%		0.0%		0.0%	29,132	3.0%				0.0%	41,002		
Proposed Territorial Reservation		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	42,132	4.4%				0.0%	42,132		
total for Amazonia/country	187,431	26.2%	1,156,900	22.1%	269,763	53.3%	67,326	50.9%	31,671	14.7%	7,068	8.4%	322,255	33.4%	n.i.		326,521	69.4%	2,368,936	28.0	
Protected Natural Areas and Indige	nous Territo	ories in Amazor	nia (km²) -	SUMMARY																	
	Bolivia		Brasil		Colombia		E	Ecuador		Guyana		Guyane Française		Perú		Suriname		Venezuela		total Amazonia	
	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazon region	area	% of the Amazonia tota	

(1) Area calculated by GIS using international reference boundaries adjusted by country.

(2) The total area of the Amazon refers to: the biogeographical boundary in Colombia and Venezuela; the Amazon basin boundary in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador; the regional boundary (Legal Amazon region) and the Amazon watershed in Brazil; and the entire countries of Guyana, Guyane Française and Suriname. The areas of the ANPs and TIs that are partially in the Amazon are calculated by excluding the areas not part of the Amazon; for coastal areas the continental, not the marine, area is

considered. Areas calculated by GIS. (3) The calculated area excludes overlapping between categories, using the following hierarchical order: national indirect use; state indirect use; national direct use; national direct/indirect use; transitory use. The calculations in this

section of table do not exclude overlaps with indigenous lands. (4) The calculations for PNA in Brasil do not include areas from the APA (Environmental Protection Area) category.

(5) 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.

(6) The Protection Forest, included in the direct/indirect use areas, do not form part of Ecuador's National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). ⁽⁷⁾ The calculated area in this section of the table does not exclude overlaps with PNA.

AMAZONIA 2019

PROTECTED AREAS AND INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

Published since 2009 by the Amazonian Geo-referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network (RAISG), this new updated edition of the map Protected Natural Areas and Indigenous Territories in the Amazon includes Biosphere Reserves and Ramsar Sites, which are conservation tools that use ecosystem approaches within a sustainable development context.

Biosphere Reserves are areas that include representative portions of regional ecosystems – be they continental or marine – and which are specially created to link environmental conservation and sustainable human development.

Their objective is to optimize human-nature coexistence in projects focused on preservation, coexistence with neighboring areas and sustainable use of its resources. They function as centers of environmental monitoring, research, environmental education, and ecosystem management, which favor the finding of solutions for problems such as deforestation of tropical forests, desertification, atmospheric pollution and the greenhouse effect.

They are part of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB), launched in 1971. The MAB is an intergovernmental scientific program, which aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relations between people and their environments.

Currently, the global network of Biosphere reserves has 686 areas in 122 countries, and includes 20 cross-border areas¹. In the Amazon, 12 Biosphere reserves have been created, with an area of 727,468 km² (of which 99,074 km² overlap with Ramsar Sites). Ramsar Sites are wetlands protected by the Ramsar Convention – an intergovernmental treaty also approved in 1971, at a meeting held in the Iranian city of Ramsar. With the List of Wetlands of International Importance (or Ramsar List) the

convention seeks to promote cooperation among countries for the conservation and rational use of the world's wetlands. Wetlands are among the most productive environments in the world: cradles of biological diversity that provide water and the fertility on which innumerable species of plants and animals depend to survive. This also makes them vital areas

for the survival of humanity. Wetlands recognized as Ramsar sites have priority in access to international technical cooperation and financial support in order to promote projects that aim towards their protection and the sustainable use of their natural resources, which favors implementation, in such areas, of a development model that provides quality of life to its inhabitants.

Currently, 169 countries are signatories to this treaty, with more than 2,200 wetlands accounted for². The Amazon countries, except Guyana, ratified the convention. In the Amazon, 32 Ramsar sites are recognized, with a total extent of 364,677 km² in continental areas (of which 99,074 km² overlap with Biosphere Reserves), as well as oceanic areas on the Brazilian Amazonian coast. The Biosphere Reserves and the Ramsar Sites, as a whole, add up to 993,071 km², when the overlaps between the two categories are excluded. However, 491,893 km², about 50% of this area, is already protected under the figure of NPA or is within IT.

1 http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/man-and-biosphere-programme/ consulted on February 5, 2019.

² https://www.ramsar.org consulted on February 5, 2019.

Bolivia: FAN – Roads: Administradora Boliviana de Carreteras (ABC), 2015 • Urban settlements, Population and political boundaries: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), 2013 • IT (Territorio Indígena Originario Campesino): Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA), 2015 • NPA (Áreas Naturales Protegidas): National NPA – SERNAP, 2015 • Departmental and Municipal NPA: Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua, 2012; Gobiernos Autónomo Departamentales de Santa Cruz (2013), Beni (2013) y Pando (2014); Gobiernos Municipales de Ixiamas (2009) y Santa Rosa del Abuná (2017) • Indigenous population: estimated by FAN based on 2012 census. Brasil: ISA y Imazon – Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: base digital IBGE, 2006 • IT and NPA (2019): digitalized by ISA based on official documents, using the SIVAM, 1:250.000 • Boundaries of Legal Amazonia,

according Law 5.173/66 and Amazonian Biogeographical Boundary: Mapa de Biomas Brasileiros, 1st draft, IBGE 2004 • Population: IBGE, 2013 (Censo 2010) • Indigenous population: estimated by ISA, 2015 (population in IT and nearby

Colombia: FGA – Political boundaries and roads: Digital maps, scale 1:100.000 del Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi IGAC (2016) • National Natural Parks: Registro Único Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, 2017 • Reserve Zones: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, 2014 • IT (Resguardos Indígenas): IGAC, 2015 y Fundación Gaia Amazonas, 2015 • Amazonia boundary: Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas SINCHI (2008) • Population: Censo Nacional de Población, DANE, 2005 y Proyecciones a 2017, DANE.

Ecuador: EcoCiencia – Roads, rivers and main towns: Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM) • NPA and Protective Woodlands: MAE, 2016 • IT: EcoCiencia, 2017; Proyecto Acceso a Tierras y Legalización Masiva 2017; MAE, 2018; ETAPA, 2018; Programa de desarrollo sostenible de la Reserva de Biosfera Yasuní y GIZ, 2014; Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Sucumbíos, 2013; CODENPE, 2012; ECOLEX, 2011; Subsecretaría de Tierras, 2011; Fundación Arcoiris, 2010; Sierra, 2008; INDA, s.f. • Political Boundaries and Amazonian Administrative Political Boundary; CONALI, 2016 • Amazonian Biogeographical Boundary; Sierra, 1999 • Population; INEC, 2011 (projections to dec/2018)

Guyana: collaboration of Roxroy K. Bollers, GIS/IT Coordinator/Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development – Roads, rivers, main cities and political boundaries: DCW • NPA: Iwokrama, 2012 • IT: Indigenous Perú: IBC - Rivers: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) digitalized by MINEDU • Roads: Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones (MTC), 2015 • Reference political boundaries: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), 2010

Guyane Française: DEAL – Roads, rivers, main cities and political boundaries, Protected Areas and Areas of Collective Use for Local Communities: DEAL, 2007.

 Boundary of Amazonia: Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana (IIAP) generalized for the 1:1.000.000 scale, proposal based on ecological criteria • Native communities georeferenced in the field: IBC-SICNA: and include ACPC, AIDESEP-CIPTA, CEDIA, IBC, PETT-Loreto, GEF PNUD, GOREL y PFS, 2018 • Indigenous Reserves (created and proposals): Ministerio de Cultura (MC), 2018 • Áreas Naturales Protegidas: Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM) - Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), 2018 • Population: INEI, 2017 (Censos Nacionales 2017 - XI de Población y VI de Vivienda, Crecimiento y Distribución de la población, Lima, p10). Suriname: ACT Suriname – Roads, rivers, urban settlements and political boundaries: DCW; NPA: World Database Protected Areas (WDPA), 2006. Venezuela: IVIC y Provita – Roads, rivers, urban settlements and political boundaries: digitized using the Political Map of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Instituto Geográfico de Venezuela Simón Bolívar, 2003 • NPA: Rodríguez,

J.P.; Zambrano-Martínez, S.; Oliveira-Miranda, M.A.; Lazo, R. (2014); Representación Digital de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de Venezuela, IVIC and Total Venezuela S.A; Provita, 2015, on the revision of Decrees 1.233 (Gaceta Oficial Extraordinaria 4 250/1991) 2 987 (Gaceta Oficial Extraordinaria 2417/1979) • IT Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud (map) 2007: Secretaria Técnica de la Comisión Nacional de Demarcación del Hábitat y Tierra de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas, Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente (2014), Mapa Tierras Indígenas; Fundación Wataniba (2014-2015), self-demarcated territories Uwottoja-Piaroa (OIPUS), Yanomami (HOY), Ye'kwana (Kuyujani) • Boundary of Amazonia: biogeographical considering Gorzula, S. y J. C. Señaris, 1998 y Eva, H. D. y O. Huber (eds.), 2005 • Population: INE, 2011 (Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda 2011). Other databases used - Rivers of Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, rivers outside of Amazonia and Amazonian Basin: Hydrosheds, http://hydrosheds.cr.usgs.gov • Political Boundaries and Capitals to second level: systemization of data by country based on relief, resulting in 'reference boundaries'.



The AMAZON GEO-REFERENCED SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION NETWORK is a forum for the exchange and coordination of geo-referenced socio-environmental information, at the service of initiatives that positively link collective rights to the valorisation and sustainability of socio-environmental diversity in the Amazon region. RAISG generates and disseminates knowledge, statistical data and socio-environmental geospatial information to contribute to making the Amazon better understood, appreciated and looked after.

www.amazoniasocioambiental.org















