

Who Owns the World's Land?

GLOBAL STATE OF INDIGENOUS, AFRO-DESCENDANT,
AND LOCAL COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS RECOGNITION
FROM 2015–2020

Second Edition
June 2023



Contents

- Acknowledgments** 3
- Abbreviations and Acronyms** 5
- 1. Introduction** 7
- 2. Methodology** 10
 - 2.1 Scope of Analysis 10
 - 2.2 Methodology 10
- 3. Global Findings** 13
 - 3.1 Overview 13
 - 3.2 Legislative Developments 17
- 4. Regional Findings** 19
 - 4.1 Asia 19
 - 4.2 Latin America 21
 - 4.3 Sub-Saharan Africa 23
 - 4.4 Other Regions 25
- 5. Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and Local Community Lands Without Legal Recognition** ... 27
- 6. Potential for Recognition Under Existing Laws** 31
- 7. Developments Since 2020** 33
 - 7.1 Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic and Shrinking of Civic Space 33
 - 7.2 Recent Advancements in Legal Reforms and Implementation 34
 - 7.3 Private Sector Commitments to Address Tenure Security Within Supply Chains 35
 - 7.4 The Global Finance Landscape for Securing Indigenous Peoples', Afro-descendant Peoples', and Local Communities' Tenure 35
- Conclusion** 39
- Annex: Technical Notes** 40
- Endnotes** 43
 - Main Text 43
 - Tables 47

Boxes

Box 1. Spotlight on Indonesia 21

Box 2. Rollback of Rights in Latin America 22

Box 3. A Note on Legal Recognition and Registration of Community Lands 23

Box 4. Important Legislative Developments from 2015–2020 24

Box 5. Government Administered Lands with Limited Community Rights 29

Figures

Figure 1. The Bundle of Rights by Tenure Category under RRI’s Statutory Typology 11

Figure 2. Global Status of Land Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities in 2015 and 2020 16

Figure 3. Results for 17 Countries in Asia in 2020 19

Figure 4. Results for 10 Countries in South and Southeast Asia in 2020 20

Figure 5. Results for 16 Countries in Latin America in 2020 21

Figure 6. Results for 23 Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2020 24

Figure 7. Actual Gains in Legal Recognition Across 73 Countries from 2015–2020 Compared to Potential Recognition Under Existing Legal Frameworks in 19 Countries, Mha 31

Tables

Table 1. Area Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities, 2015–2020 14

Table 2. Top Five Gains in Land Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities 2015–2020, by percent of total country land area 17

Table 3. Recognized and Unrecognized Lands in 49 Countries 28

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACOFOP | Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén |
| AMAN | Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara |
| CBTR | Community-Based Tenure Regime |
| CLARIFI | Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative |
| COP26 | 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| CSO | Civil society organization |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FUNAI | Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas |
| ha | hectares |
| JKPP | Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif |
| Lao PDR | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| Mha | million hectares |
| KPA | Consortium for Agrarian Reform |
| RRG | Rights and Resources Group |
| RRI | Rights and Resources Initiative |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| WALHI | The Indonesia Forum for the Environment/Friends of the Earth Indonesia |
| WiGSA | Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate |

Ipeti-Emberá community, Panamá City. Photo by Tova Katzman for RRI.



1. Introduction

Since the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) published the first edition of *Who Owns the World's Land?* in 2015, global acknowledgement of the importance of legally recognizing and securing the community-based land and resource tenure rights of the world's 2.5 billion¹ Indigenous Peoples,² Afro-descendant Peoples,³ and local communities⁴ has reached unprecedented heights. Following decades of national and international advocacy by rightsholders and their allies, land tenure security for both communities and community women⁵ is now recognized as an integral component of the 2030 Agenda, without which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Kunming–Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework, and Paris Agreement objectives cannot be achieved. Moreover, mounting evidence concludes what Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities have long maintained—that they are the best managers of their lands and resources.⁶

The second edition of *Who Owns the World's Land?* reports on progress over the first five years (2015–2020) of the landmark SDGs, the Paris Agreement, and the Land Rights Now⁷ target to double the area of community-owned land by providing updated data on the extent of lands legally recognized as designated for and owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities in 73 countries covering over 85 percent of global lands.⁸ It also revisits and expands upon estimates of the land area that Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities traditionally hold and use, but to which their rights are not yet legally recognized by national governments.

Taken together, this report presents the most comprehensive and up-to-date picture of global progress towards the legal recognition of community-based land tenure, and offers a baseline against which the Kunming–Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework 2030 Targets can be monitored.

KEY FINDINGS

1. The area legally designated for and owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities across 73 countries—covering 85 percent of global land area—increased by 103 Mha from 2015–2020. The land area designated for or owned by communities increased in at least 39 countries during this period.
2. Across the 73 countries analyzed, at least 11.4 percent of land is legally owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities, and their more limited designation rights are recognized over 7.2 percent of land as of 2020.
3. Critically, over 85 percent of newly recognized areas are recognized as *owned by* Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities, with increases observed across 21 countries. In 4 of these countries, increases were due to the establishment of new community-based tenure regimes (CBTRs).
4. New community-based tenure regimes were established in 12 countries from 2015–2020.⁹
5. In 49 countries with available data, at least 1,375 Mha of Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities' lands have not yet been recognized under national laws and regulations.
6. Implementation of existing legal frameworks could increase the total area legally owned by or designated for communities by at least 260 Mha in 19 countries, more than doubling the total area recognized between 2015–2020 across 73 countries. This suggests investment should target promoting and scaling up legal implementation in these countries.



Women from the Maju Bersama KPPL plant ginger flowers in the Kerinci Seblat National Park. Ginger flowers are grown, harvested, and processed into a syrup as a form of livelihood. Location: Sumatra, Indonesia. Photo by Jacob Maentz for RRI.

2. Methodology

2.1 SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

This report provides a critical update on the land areas legally held by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities under the national laws of 73 countries covering 85.2 percent of the world's land. It goes beyond RRI's Forest Tenure analyses¹⁰ to capture the extent of communities' statutory rights across all terrestrial ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, drylands, and more domesticated landscapes such as agricultural lands. Among the 73 countries analyzed, 64 countries are classified as low-and-middle income as of 2020.¹¹

2.2 METHODOLOGY

RRI advocates for and collects data on the community-based land and natural resource tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities. The unit of analysis underpinning all of RRI's Tenure Tracking methodologies and associated databases is the community-based tenure regime (CBTR), defined as a distinguishable set of national laws, regulations, and case law¹² governing all situations under which the right to own or manage terrestrial natural resources is held at the community level.¹³

The national laws and regulations of a country may establish any number of distinct CBTRs, or none. Although data is collected and peer reviewed at the CBTR level, results are aggregated and presented at the national level in Table 1 according to their tenure classification under RRI's Depth of Rights Methodology.

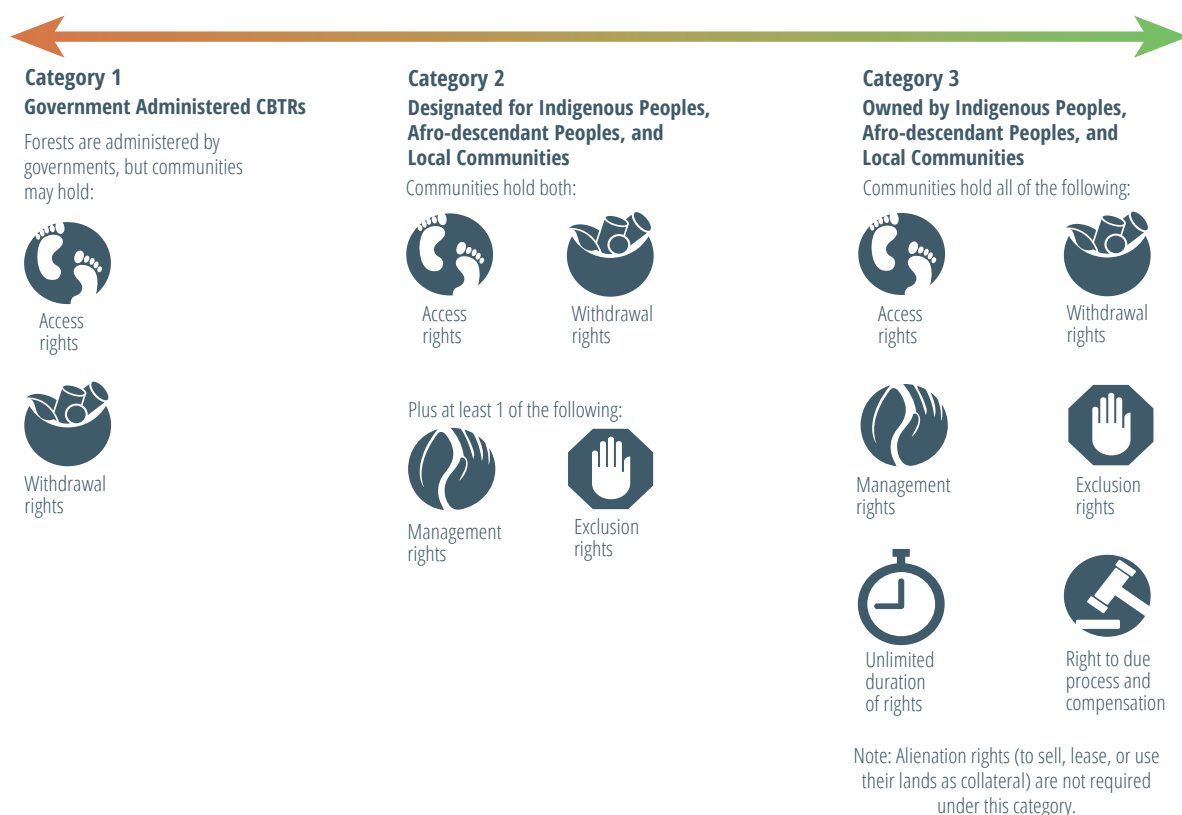
RRI's Depth of Rights Methodology allows for the classification of CBTRs according to the strength of the rights

Community-based tenure regime (CBTR)

A distinguishable set of national laws, regulations, and case law governing all situations under which the right to own or manage terrestrial natural resources is held at the community level.

Figure 1

The Bundle of Rights by Tenure Category under RRI’s Statutory Typology



afforded to Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities. CBTRs may be classified as “government administered;” “designated for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities;” or “owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities” based on the combination of rights recognized under a country’s national laws, regulations, or Supreme or Constitutional Court decisions. The minimum bundle of rights constituting each classification is shown in Figure 1.

This report focuses its attention on CBTRs that are *designated for* and *owned by* Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities, rather than on CBTRs that are classified as “government administered.” While community-based rights within government administered CBTRs may extend over entire classes of land, they are often limited in nature, insufficiently outlined under the law, and inadequate in terms of withdrawal, management, and exclusion rights. In the absence of these rights, communities generally lack the authority to participate in making, implementing, or enforcing decisions concerning the governance of these lands. By contrast, communities within CBTRs classified as “designated for” or “owned by” Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities have minimum rights of access, withdrawal, and at least exclusion or management that allow a higher degree of control over their lands and resources. RRI advocates for a doubling of community-owned land, as established in the Land Rights Now target set in 2015.¹⁴

This report also updates estimates on the land area where Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities have customary or historic claims, but where their rights are not yet recognized under any national level CBTR. The methodology for estimating these areas is explained in further detail in Section 5.

A Maasai pastoralist prepares to take her livestock out to graze nearby. Her home, the Maji Moto group ranch, has been the site of a yearslong legal struggle for state recognition of land rights justice implementation. Location: Maji Moto, Narok, Kenya. Photo by TonyWild for RRI.



3. Global Findings

3.1 OVERVIEW

This analysis finds that the total area legally designated for or owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities has increased in at least 39 of the 73 countries studied, resulting in the recognition of nearly 103 Mha of community land over the 2015–2020 period. **As of 2020, 800 Mha (7.2 percent) of the global land area is designated for communities and 1,264.6 Mha (11.4 percent) is owned by communities.** This is an increase from 2015, when 785.7 Mha (7.1 percent) of the global land area was designated for communities and 1,176.1 Mha (10.6 percent) was owned by communities.

The recognition of 103 Mha of land as legally designated for and owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities across 39 countries over the five-year period—averaging a 20.6 Mha increase per year—demonstrates that widespread progress continues.

However, global progress over the period was largely driven by a handful of countries and complemented by incremental advances across a larger subset of countries: in more than half (20) of the 39 countries that experienced an overall increase in the national recognition of community-based tenure, the gain in area designated for or owned by communities represented less than 1 percent of total country area. Table 1 presents the area legally designated for or owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities in each of the countries analyzed, organized by region.

Importantly, this analysis finds that 86.1 percent of the 103 Mha of land recognized for communities over the 2015–2020 period were legally recognized as owned by them. These advancements are attributable to sustained advocacy and engagement by rightsholder and civil society groups that resulted in new legislative developments in Indonesia, Kenya, and Zambia¹⁵ during the period, as well as ongoing implementation in additional countries with previously existing legal frameworks.

Table 1**Area Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities, 2015–2020**

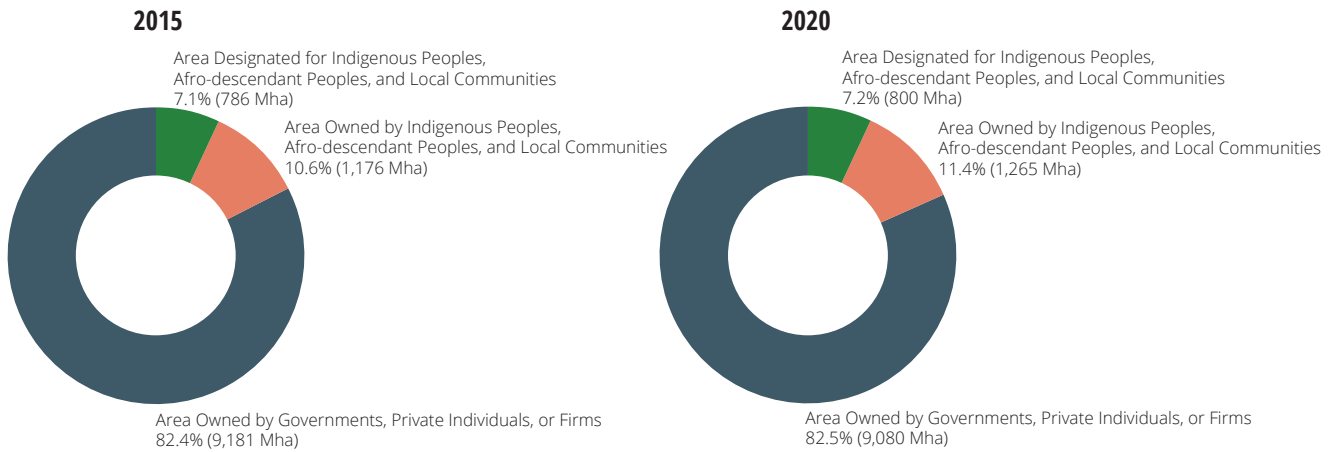
| | Country | Total land area (2020) ⁶⁷ | Area designated for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities | | | | Area owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | | | 2015 area (Mha) | % of land area | 2020 area (Mha) | % of land area | 2015 area (Mha) | % of land area | 2020 area (Mha) | % of land area |
| Asia | Cambodia | 17.65 | 0.38 ⁶⁸ | 2.15 | 0.63 ⁶⁹ | 3.59 | 0.01 ⁷⁰ | 0.05 | 0.03 ⁷¹ | 0.19 |
| | China | 942.47 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 465.70 ⁷² | 49.41 | 465.70 ⁷³ | 49.41 |
| | India | 297.32 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.13 ⁷⁴ | 0.04 | 2.43 ⁷⁵ | 0.82 |
| | Indonesia | 187.75 | 0.35 ⁷⁶ | 0.18 | 2.73 ⁷⁷ | 1.45 | 0.01 ⁷⁸ | 0.00 | 0.06 ⁷⁹ | 0.03 |
| | Kazakhstan | 270.97 | 21.48 ⁸⁰ | 7.96 | 21.48 ⁸¹ | 7.93 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Kyrgyzstan | 19.18 | 7.69 ⁸² | 40.07 | 10.13 ⁸³ | 52.83 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Lao PDR | 23.08 | 0.02 ⁸⁴ | 0.10 | 0.03 ⁸⁵ | 0.13 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Mongolia | 155.75 | 2.31 ⁸⁶ | 1.48 | 3.35 ⁸⁷ | 2.15 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Myanmar | 65.27 | 0.08 ⁸⁸ | 0.12 | 0.29 ⁸⁹ | 0.44 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Nepal | 14.34 | 1.92 ⁹⁰ | 13.41 | 2.61 ⁹¹ | 18.23 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Philippines | 29.82 | 1.65 ⁹² | 5.55 | 1.69 ⁹³ | 5.67 | 4.94 ⁹⁴ | 16.58 | 7.97 ⁹⁵ | 26.74 |
| | Tajikistan | 13.88 | n.d. | 0.00 | n.d. | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Thailand | 51.09 | 0.48 ⁹⁶ | 0.94 | 1.29 ⁹⁷ | 2.53 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Timor-Leste | 1.49 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Turkmenistan | 46.99 | 30.29 ⁹⁸ | 64.46 | 30.29 ⁹⁹ | 64.46 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Uzbekistan ¹⁰⁰ | 42.54 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Viet Nam | 31.01 | 1.11 ¹⁰¹ | 3.58 | 1.17 ¹⁰² | 3.76 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| Asia Total | 2210.59 | 67.76 | 3.07 | 75.70 | 3.42 | 470.78 | 21.31 | 476.19 | 21.54 | |
| Europe | Finland | 30.39 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.16 ¹⁰³ | 0.51 | 0.16 ¹⁰⁴ | 0.51 |
| | Norway | 36.43 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 5.18 ¹⁰⁵ | 14.19 | 5.18 ¹⁰⁶ | 14.22 |
| | Russia | 1637.69 | 72.15 ¹⁰⁷ | 4.41 | 73.12 ¹⁰⁸ | 4.46 | 0.02 ¹⁰⁹ | 0.00 | 0.01 ¹¹⁰ | 0.00 |
| | Sweden | 40.73 | 23.54 ¹¹¹ | 57.79 | 23.54 ¹¹² | 57.80 | 0.70 ¹¹³ | 1.71 | 0.70 ¹¹⁴ | 1.71 |
| | Europe Total | 1745.24 | 95.69 | 5.48 | 96.66 | 5.54 | 6.05 | 0.35 | 6.04 | 0.35 |
| Latin America | Argentina | 273.67 | 1.29 ¹¹⁵ | 0.47 | 1.29 ¹¹⁶ | 0.47 | 2.27 ¹¹⁷ | 0.83 | 2.27 ¹¹⁸ | 0.83 |
| | Bolivia | 108.33 | 0.52 ¹¹⁹ | 0.48 | 0.52 ¹²⁰ | 0.48 | 26.27 ¹²¹ | 24.25 | 35.63 ¹²² | 32.89 |
| | Brazil | 835.81 | 39.09 ¹²³ | 4.68 | 40.24 ¹²⁴ | 4.81 | 107.57 ¹²⁵ | 12.87 | 109.47 ¹²⁶ | 13.10 |
| | Chile | 74.35 | 0.14 ¹²⁷ | 0.19 | 0.14 ¹²⁸ | 0.19 | 2.46 ¹²⁹ | 3.31 | 2.51 ¹³⁰ | 3.37 |
| | Colombia | 110.95 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 37.58 ¹³¹ | 33.87 | 39.84 ¹³² | 35.91 |
| | Costa Rica | 5.11 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.33 ¹³³ | 6.46 | 0.33 ¹³⁴ | 6.46 |
| | Ecuador | 24.84 | 1.19 ¹³⁵ | 4.79 | 1.19 ¹³⁶ | 4.80 | 4.44 ¹³⁷ | 17.89 | 5.18 ¹³⁸ | 20.86 |
| | Guatemala | 10.72 | 0.37 ¹³⁹ | 3.47 | 0.37 ¹⁴⁰ | 3.47 | 1.40 ¹⁴¹ | 13.04 | 1.62 ¹⁴² | 15.08 |
| | Guyana | 19.69 | 3.80 ¹⁴³ | 19.32 | 4.57 ¹⁴⁴ | 23.20 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Honduras | 11.19 | 0.50 ¹⁴⁵ | 4.42 | 0.44 ¹⁴⁶ | 3.91 | 1.41 ¹⁴⁷ | 12.58 | 1.70 ¹⁴⁸ | 15.23 |
| | Mexico | 194.40 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 100.04 ¹⁴⁹ | 51.46 | 99.71 ¹⁵⁰ | 51.29 |
| | Nicaragua | 12.03 | 3.64 ¹⁵¹ | 30.28 | 3.78 ¹⁵² | 31.45 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Panama | 7.41 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.94 ¹⁵³ | 12.67 | 1.90 ¹⁵⁴ | 25.65 |
| | Peru | 128.00 | 3.45 ¹⁵⁵ | 2.70 | 4.98 ¹⁵⁶ | 3.89 | 35.29 ¹⁵⁷ | 27.57 | 36.91 ¹⁵⁸ | 28.83 |
| | Suriname ¹⁵⁹ | 15.60 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| Venezuela | 88.21 | 2.84 ¹⁶⁰ | 3.22 | 3.28 ¹⁶¹ | 3.72 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | |
| Latin America Total | 1920.29 | 56.84 | 2.96 | 60.81 | 3.17 | 319.99 | 16.66 | 337.07 | 17.55 | |

Dashes (-) denote situations where the tenure category in question is not legally possible under national law.
n.d. = no data

| | | Area designated for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities | | | | Area owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Country | Total land area (2020) ⁶⁷ | 2015 area (Mha) | % of land area | 2020 area (Mha) | % of land area | 2015 area (Mha) | % of land area | 2020 area (Mha) | % of land area |
| North America | Canada | 896.56 | 304.37 ¹⁶² | 33.95 | 312.57 ¹⁶³ | 34.86 | 65.60 ¹⁶⁴ | 7.32 | 65.93 ¹⁶⁵ | 7.35 |
| | United States | 914.74 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 35.61 ¹⁶⁶ | 3.89 | 36.48 ¹⁶⁷ | 3.99 |
| | North America Total | 1811.30 | 304.37 | 16.80 | 312.57 | 17.26 | 101.21 | 5.59 | 102.41 | 5.65 |
| MENA | Algeria | 238.17 | 33.86 ¹⁶⁸ | 14.22 | 34.61 ¹⁶⁹ | 14.53 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Egypt ¹⁷⁰ | 99.55 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Iraq ¹⁷¹ | 43.41 | n.d. ¹⁷² | 0.00 | n.d. | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Libya ¹⁷³ | 175.95 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Morocco | 44.63 | 14.40 ¹⁷⁴ | 32.27 | 14.40 ¹⁷⁵ | 32.27 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Oman ¹⁷⁶ | 30.95 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Saudi Arabia ¹⁷⁷ | 214.97 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Tunisia ¹⁷⁸ | 15.54 | 1.90 | 12.23 | 1.90 | 12.23 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Yemen ¹⁷⁹ | 52.80 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| Middle East and North Africa Total | 915.97 | 50.16 | 5.48 | 50.91 | 5.56 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Angola | 124.67 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.001 ¹⁸⁰ | 0.00 | 0.01 ¹⁸¹ | 0.01 |
| | Botswana | 56.67 | 30.29 ¹⁸² | 53.44 | 30.29 ¹⁸³ | 53.44 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Cameroon | 47.27 | 2.50 ¹⁸⁴ | 5.30 | 3.60 ¹⁸⁵ | 7.62 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Central African Republic | 62.30 | 0.00 ¹⁸⁶ | 0.00 | 0.01 ¹⁸⁷ | 0.02 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Chad | 125.92 | 0.00 ¹⁸⁸ | 0.00 | 0.00 ¹⁸⁹ | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Congo, Democratic Republic of | 226.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.18 ¹⁹⁰ | 0.52 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Congo, Republic of the | 34.15 | 0.00 ¹⁹¹ | 0.00 | 0.00 ¹⁹² | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Ethiopia | 100.00 | 1.36 ¹⁹³ | 1.36 | 1.36 ¹⁹⁴ | 1.36 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Gabon | 25.77 | 0.01 ¹⁹⁵ | 0.05 | 0.26 ¹⁹⁶ | 1.01 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Ghana | 22.75 | 18.20 ¹⁹⁷ | 80.00 | 18.20 ¹⁹⁸ | 80.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Kenya | 56.91 | 0.21 ¹⁹⁹ | 0.37 | 0.05 ²⁰⁰ | 0.09 | 3.30 ²⁰¹ | 5.80 | 38.12 ²⁰² | 66.98 |
| | Liberia | 9.63 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 3.06 ²⁰³ | 31.73 | 7.00 ²⁰⁴ | 72.67 |
| | Madagascar | 58.18 | 2.98 ²⁰⁵ | 5.12 | 2.98 ²⁰⁶ | 5.12 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Mali | 122.02 | n.d. | 0.00 | n.d. | 0.00 | n.d. | 0.00 | n.d. | 0.00 |
| | Mozambique | 78.64 | n.d. ²⁰⁷ | 0.00 | n.d. ²⁰⁸ | 0.00 | 52.20 ²⁰⁹ | 66.37 | 52.20 ²¹⁰ | 66.37 |
| | Namibia | 82.33 | 33.40 ²¹¹ | 40.57 | 30.64 ²¹² | 37.22 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Senegal ²¹³ | 19.25 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | South Sudan | 64.69 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | n.d. | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Sudan | 186.80 | 0.12 ²¹⁴ | 0.07 | 0.29 ²¹⁵ | 0.15 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 |
| | Tanzania | 88.58 | 5.39 ²¹⁶ | 6.08 | 3.19 ²¹⁷ | 3.60 | 61.12 ²¹⁸ | 69.00 | 59.73 ²¹⁹ | 67.43 |
| Uganda | 20.05 | 0.45 ²²⁰ | 2.24 | 0.50 ²²¹ | 2.49 | 8.4 ²²² | 41.89 | 8.40 ²²³ | 41.89 | |
| Zambia | 74.34 | 53.80 ²²⁴ | 72.37 | 53.80 ²²⁵ | 72.37 | - | 0.00 | 0.03 ²²⁶ | 0.04 | |
| Zimbabwe | 38.69 | 16.40 ²²⁷ | 42.39 | 16.40 ²²⁸ | 42.39 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa Total | 1726.32 | 165.12 | 9.56 | 162.76 | 9.43 | 128.08 | 7.42 | 165.49 | 9.59 | |
| Oceania | Australia | 769.20 | 45.74 ²²⁹ | 5.95 | 40.56 ²³⁰ | 5.27 | 106.03 ²³¹ | 13.80 | 133.50 ²³² | 17.36 |
| | Papua New Guinea | 45.29 | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | 43.93 ²³³ | 97.00 | 43.93 ²³⁴ | 97.00 |
| | Oceania | 814.49 | 45.74 | 5.62 | 40.56 | 4.98 | 149.96 | 18.43 | 177.43 | 21.78 |
| Global Total | | 11144.19 | 785.68 | 7.05 | 799.97 | 7.18 | 1176.06 | 10.55 | 1264.63 | 11.35 |

Figure 2

Global Status of Land Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities in 2015 and 2020



This is also consistent with trends observed in the legal recognition of community-based forest tenure, where recognition of community forest *ownership* comprised almost two-thirds (18 Mha) of the nearly 28 Mha of community forests (both owned by and designated for communities) recognized during the 2013–2017 period.¹⁶

Consistent with 2015 findings, China, Canada, Australia, Brazil, and Mexico contain the largest total area of recognized community lands. Together, these five countries account for 61.4 percent of total lands designated for or owned by communities globally, despite accounting for just under 33 percent of total land area covered by the study.

Among the 63 low- and middle-income countries analyzed,¹⁷ 15.7 percent of land is owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities, and their more limited designation rights are recognized over 5.4 percent of land.

As a proportion of their respective land area, five countries emerged as leaders in the recognition of community-based tenure rights over the 2015–2020 period. Table 2 illustrates the widespread progress being made in the recognition of community-based tenure by national governments around the world.

In a small number of countries, the area recognized as owned by or designated for communities decreased over the 2015–2020 period.¹⁸ In **Mexico**, the area owned by communities decreased by 0.3 Mha, in part due to urbanization incentives that allow ejidos to be dissolved in areas without forest-land.¹⁹ Similarly, the almost 3 Mha decrease in Communal Lands in **Namibia** may be attributed to local authorities designating these areas as urban or peri-urban lands.²⁰ While the observed scale of declines in statutory tenure recognition through 2020 were small, there were also other *de facto* incursions into collective lands that prevented communities from exercising rights to the full area recognized by national laws (see Box 2).

Table 2**Top Five Gains in Land Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities 2015–2020, by percent of total country land area**

| Country | Percent Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities, 2015 | Percent Designated for and Owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and Local Communities, 2020 | Percentage Point Increase, 2015–2020 |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Kenya | 6.17 | 67.06 | 60.89 |
| Liberia | 31.73 | 72.67 | 40.95 |
| Panama | 12.67 | 25.65 | 12.98 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 40.07 | 52.83 | 12.76 |
| Philippines | 22.13 | 32.41 | 10.29 |

3.2 LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Over the 2015–2020 period, new CBTRs recognizing communities' *ownership* of their lands and/or forests were established in four countries. Among these, the enactment of the Community Land Act (2016) in Kenya had the effect of recognizing an estimated 38 Mha of communities' customary land, which is held in trust by county governments until such time as it is registered.

Notably, while Kenya's Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning published its Community Land Regulations laying down the procedure for community land registration in 2017, the registration of Community Lands has been slow due to lack of political will, insufficient funding, and capacity for implementation. Similarly, the 2018 Land Rights Act in Liberia, which recognized communities' Customary Land Ownership as valid and enforceable without registration and prior to the issuance of a Statutory Deed or completion of a Confirmatory Survey, provides for the recognition of an estimated 7 Mha²¹ of community-owned Customary Land.



Ipeti-Emberá community, Panamá City. Photo by Tova Katzman for RRI.

4. REGIONAL FINDINGS

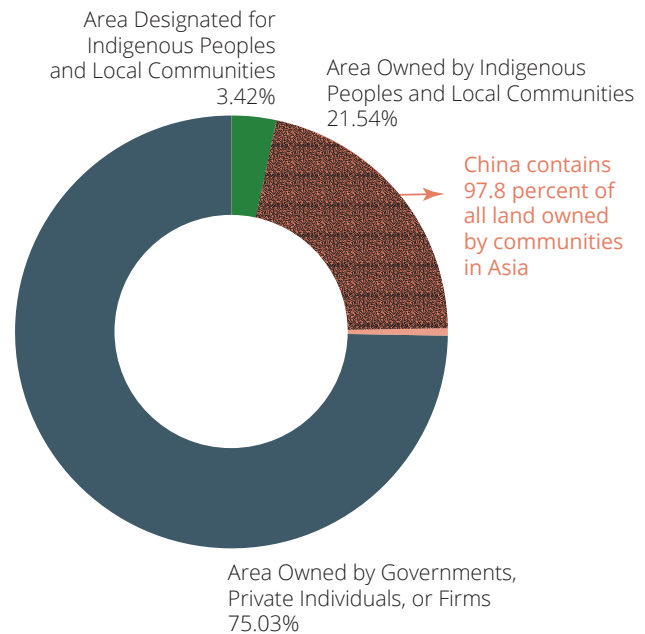
4.1 ASIA

Asia is home to an estimated 333.6 million Indigenous people, or 70 percent of the world's total Indigenous population.²² At first glance, the region appears to have the greatest area owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, with 21.5 percent of land across the 17 countries in the region owned by communities. However, nearly 98 percent of all recognized community-owned land in Asia is in China, where collective ownership of forestland and an extensive pasture contract system cover nearly half the country's land area. Consequently, if China is excluded from regional results, **Asia has the lowest percentage of community ownership of any region**, at only 0.8 percent.

Across the 10 countries analyzed in South and Southeast Asia,²³ less than 3 percent (18 Mha) of land is designated for or owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Over half of this area (more than 10 Mha) is owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities within Cambodia, India, Indonesia, and the

Figure 3

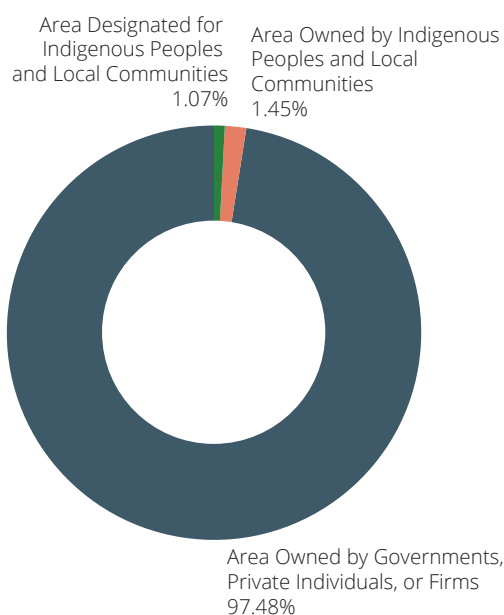
Results for 17 Countries in Asia in 2020



Includes: Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

Figure 4

Results for 10 Countries in South and Southeast Asia in 2020



Includes: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam

Philippines—the only four South and Southeast Asian countries with national legal frameworks recognizing community-based ownership.

Several countries across the region did make modest but important progress in terms of both implementation and legislative reform during the 2015–2020 period:

- › **The Philippines** saw over 800,000 ha of Ancestral Domains titled during the period.
- › In **India**, the land owned by Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers increased from 0.1 Mha (0.04 percent of total country area) in 2015 to over 2.4 Mha (0.8 percent of total country area) in 2020.
- › In **Thailand**, a Community Forest Act (B.E. 2562) was passed in 2019 following over a decade of advocacy, operationalizing provisions concerning community management of natural resources in the 2017 Constitution.

› In **Indonesia**, the total area owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities through social forestry, national recognition of customary lands and forests, and agrarian land redistribution, increased by more than 2.4 Mha over the 2015–2020 period, comprising 1.5 percent of total country area in 2020 (see Box 1).

- › And in **Nepal**, a new Forest Act was passed in 2019 with provisions ensuring due process and compensation rights for Community Forest User Groups, and the area designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities increased from 13.4 percent in 2015 to 18.2 percent of total country area in 2020, the biggest such increase for any country in South or Southeast Asia.

While recognition in India and Indonesia appears small when viewed as a percentage of total country land area, they represent enormous progress when compared against the 2015 baseline: **communities' recognized land area increased by 18 times in India and nearly seven times in Indonesia over the 5-year period.**

Additionally, reforms to constitutions, land laws, forest laws, and civil codes have occurred in several countries over the 2015–2020 period. Lao PDR has seen an influx of reforms impacting both communities' and community women's rights since 2015. Although its Land Law and Forest Law enacted in 2019 are both gender-blind, representation of the Lao Women Union in Village Mediation Committees and equal access to complaint mechanisms are ensured by the 2016 Law on Women Union and 2019 Law on Gender Equality, respectively.²⁴ In the Philippines, on the other hand, DENR Administrative Order n° 2019-05 provides that at least 40 percent of Protected Area Management Board members shall be women.²⁵

All of these data suggest that momentum is gathering for the recognition of community lands and that the enabling infrastructure to do so exists in several countries, but progress must be scaled up dramatically, as these gains still represent only a fraction of the lands claimed by communities (see Section 6).

Box 1

Spotlight on Indonesia

In 2013, Indonesia's momentous Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35/2013 mandated the formalization of Indigenous Peoples' ownership over their customary forests. The first Adat Forest was recognized at the national level in 2015, covering 5,000 ha. As of 2020, 44,683 ha of Adat land had been recognized at the national level by Ministry of Environment and Environment decree. This progress on national-level recognition of the Adat territories remains unacceptably slow, given that these territories are estimated to cover over 40 Mha of forests and lands, yet, significant progress has been made at subnational levels.

As of May 2020, an additional 3.66 Mha of customary land rights had been recognized at the local level through local regulations.^a Indonesia's Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency is in the process of developing OneMap, which will integrate geospatial data from different government agencies into a single platform, with the stated intention of promoting transparency and accountability in governance. The Participatory Mapping Network, a coalition of Indigenous, local community and civil society organizations known as **JKPP**, has been conducting participatory mapping across the archipelago, and as of December 2022, had already mapped 22.6 Mha of customary territories. JKPP's goal is for these community-generated maps to be integrated into OneMap.

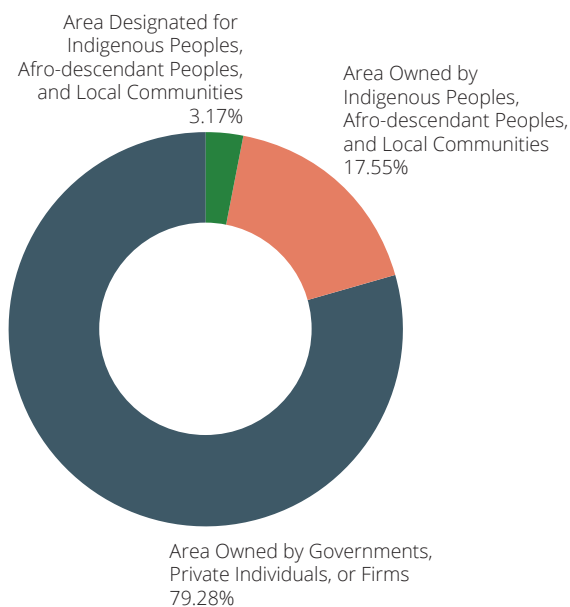
a. Gindroz, Anne-Sophie. 2020. Personal communication, Southeast Asia Regional Facilitator, Rights and Resources Initiative, September 21, 2020. For a similar image, see also: KLHK 2020. As quoted in Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. 2020. The State of Indonesia's Forests 2020. Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Jakarta, 107. Figure 4.2. Available at: <https://kemlu.go.id/oslo/en/news/10525/e-book-the-state-of-indonesias-forests-2020#:~:text=%E2%80%8BThe%20State%20of%20Indonesia's,by%20the%20Indonesian%20Government%20to>.

4.2 LATIN AMERICA

As a region, Latin America has a long history of collective titling and legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples', Afro-descendant Peoples', and local communities' land tenure rights. In addition to the present analysis of statutory land tenure recognition, RRI's longstanding monitoring of the distribution of statutory forest tenure since 2002 shows that Latin America has consistently been ahead of other regions in recognizing Indigenous Peoples and local communities' forest tenure rights, and is the region with the highest proportion of forest area that is recognized as owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities (36.25 percent).²⁶ Recognition of communities' collective ownership rights are enshrined in the national Constitutions of a number of countries including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru; the CBTRs in Mexico date back to 1917.

Figure 5

Results for 16 Countries in Latin America in 2020



Includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

Box 2

Rollback of Rights in Latin America

Even in already legally recognized areas, many communities experienced land tenure insecurity due to illegal but unchecked invasions of their collective territories—sometimes encouraged by antagonistic governments.^a The threat was perhaps most pronounced in **Brazil**, where former President Jair Bolsonaro, on his second day in office in 2019, cut funding from the country's Indigenous affairs agency (FUNAI) and issued an executive order giving Brazil's agricultural ministry, which supports the expansion of cattle ranching, increased power over Indigenous lands.^b To protect their territories, communities have pursued legal action in Brazil's national courts as well as at the International Criminal Court.^c

Across the region, communities also had to fight extensive legal battles to protect their lands: In **Peru**, Indigenous communities in the Amazon and the Andes filed lawsuits and organized protests to oppose oil and mining concessions that were granted without proper consultation of the affected communities.^d In **Guatemala**, communities who were granted 25-year concessions in the 1990s, and who have since demonstrated impressive track records of environmental management of their lands, nevertheless had to engage in sustained advocacy to have their concessions renewed.^e

The defense of community lands also cost the lives of land defenders—more in Latin America than in all other regions combined. Between 2012 and 2021, 1,733 land and environmental defenders were killed worldwide, and 1,155 (or 66 percent) of these were in Latin America. Brazil and **Colombia** were the two most dangerous countries in the world for land defenders, witnessing 342 and 322 killings respectively during this period.^f

a. Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) documented 1,011 cases of invasions of collective territories in six countries (Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru) between 2017–2021. Available at: <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/bb14d1fa027b47a982b4ec90243b9606/page/Home/>.

b. Gomes, Karina. 2019. "Bolsonaro's indigenous stance 'discriminatory, racist'" Deutsche Welle, January 4, 2019. Accessed February 27, 2023. Available at: <https://www.dw.com/en/jair-bolsonaros-stance-on-indigenous-people-is-discriminatory-and-racist/a-46959983>.

c. Al Jazeera. 2021. "Brazil Indigenous group sues Bolsonaro at ICC for 'genocide.'" Al Jazeera, August 9, 2021. Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/9/brazil-indigenous-group-sues-bolsonaro-at-icc-for-genocide>.

d. Cervantes, Maria. 2019. "Indigenous groups in Peru are suing government over oil, mining plans - and winning." Reuters, June 27, 2019. Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-peru-indigenous-idUSKCN1TS240>.

e. O'Connell, Erin. 2021. "Petén's community forest concessions: A pillar of forest conservation and livelihoods development in Guatemala. CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). Available at: https://www.foreststreesagroforestry.org/news-article/petens-community-forest-concessions-a-pillar-of-forest-conservation-and-livelihoods-development-in-guatemala/#_ftn1.

f. Hines, Ali. 2022. "Decade of defiance: Ten years of reporting land and environmental activism worldwide." Global Witness, September 29, 2022. Accessed March 16, 2023. Available at: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/decade-defiance/#decade-killings-globally>.

Despite these positive precedents, Latin America experienced considerable threats of rollback during the 2015–2020 period (see Box 2) and increases in legal recognition of collective lands were, in many countries, marginal to nonexistent. Across the 16 countries analyzed, the area *designated for* Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities increased by just 4 Mha (from 3.0 percent of land in 2015 to 3.2 percent of land in 2020). The area *owned by* Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities increased by 17 Mha (from 16.7 percent of land across the region in 2015 to 17.6 percent of land in 2020), but this likely overstates progress in the region: An apparent increase in the area owned by communities in Bolivia between 2015 and 2020 reflects the Bolivian government making available more comprehensive data on *Propiedades Comunitarias* and may not necessarily reflect real changes on the ground.

Nevertheless, several success stories stand out: A series of historic rulings in **Panama**, including a major Supreme Court case, recognized the rights of the Indigenous Naso Tjër Di people to over 160,000 ha of land, and established a precedent for the titling of Indigenous lands that currently overlap with protected areas.²⁷ And **Guyana** recognized the Kanashen Amerindian Protected Area, the first of its kind in the country, covering 3.3 percent of Guyana's land area.

In several countries across the region, communities have also won important victories in court, but these have not yet translated to change on the ground. For instance, the Inter-America Court of Human Rights has ruled in favor of land claims of Indigenous Peoples in **Argentina**²⁸ and **Suriname**,²⁹ and Afro-descendant Peoples in **Honduras**,³⁰ but none of these decisions have yet to be implemented by the respective national governments.

Additionally, despite the many threats to communities in **Brazil**, several new laws and regulations were put in place during this period to strengthen women's equal land tenure rights in the Amazon and in agrarian settlements.³¹

4.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Between 2015 and 2020, Sub-Saharan Africa witnessed the most notable acceleration of legal recognition of community land rights of any region. The total area owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities increased by 12 percent, a gain of 35 Mha in five years. As of 2020, 9.6 percent of land across the 23 countries analyzed are owned by communities, an increase from 7.4 percent in 2015.

Nearly all the known increases in area owned by communities in Sub-Saharan Africa occurred in two countries: **Kenya**, which passed the 2016 Community Land Act; and **Liberia**, which passed the 2018 Land Rights Act recognizing customary lands and began implementing community forestry under its 2015 Forest Act.

Box 3

A Note on Legal Recognition and Registration of Community Lands

Of the 73 countries included in this study, the two that saw the greatest increase in area owned by communities between 2015 and 2020 were Kenya and Liberia. This is a direct result of both countries passing progressive land rights legislation that recognizes communities' historic land rights, *with or without registration*, a result of years of community organizing and advocacy. Kenya passed the Community Land Act in 2016 and Liberia passed its Land Rights Act in 2018. Several other countries, including **Mali**, **Mozambique**, and **Uganda**, also recognize community ownership of land based on customary occupation, rather than formal registration or certification.

These countries demonstrate that governments can proceed with recognition of historic land claims prior to the costly and time-consuming processes of demarcation and titling, thereby affording communities a measure of legal security even as administrative procedures are ongoing. Nevertheless, registration can hold additional benefits in the form of tenure security or recognition of additional land use or management rights, for example, and therefore remains a high priority for many communities.

Box 4

Important Legislative Developments from 2015–2020

Angola: Forest and Wildlife Basic Legislation, 2017. Creates a new CBTR, recognizing rights to Community Use and Benefit of forest resources.

Republic of Congo: Forest Code, 2020. Establishes a legal framework for community forestry.

Ghana: Land Act, 2020. Establishes a process for registration of customary land.

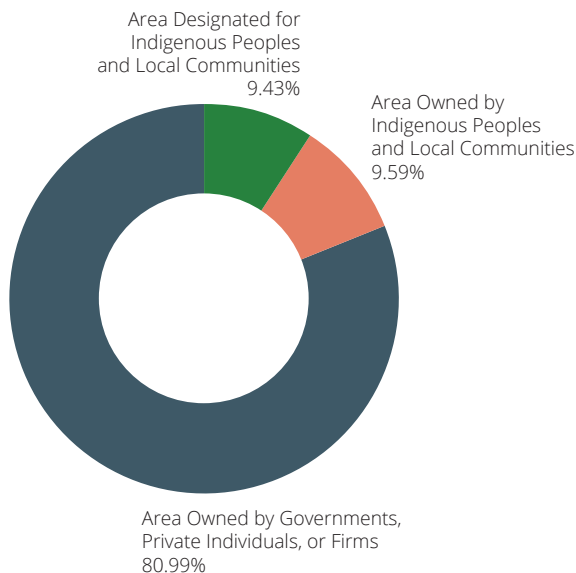
Kenya: Community Land Act of 2016 (see Box 3)

Liberia: Land Rights Law, 2018 (see Box 3)

Mali: Agricultural Land Law, 2017. Recognizes communities' customary ownership rights to rural agricultural land, even without registration.

Figure 6

Results for 23 Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2020



Includes: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

New legislation in Kenya and Liberia represents a significant achievement not only for communities as a whole, but also for the women within them. For example, the Community Land Act in Kenya automatically grants community membership to spouses, and membership subsists until a woman remarries after divorce from or death of her spouse.³² Similarly, Liberia's Land Rights Act recognizes women's membership rights based on birth, marriage, or long-term residency, and affirms that all community members have equal rights to the use and management of community land regardless of gender.³³

Several countries also took the first steps toward implementing legal frameworks designating lands for Indigenous Peoples and local communities that had previously existed only on paper. These included **DRC**, which began issuing Local Community Forest Concessions in 2017 based on a decree passed in 2014; and the **Central African Republic**, which recognized the country's first community forest in 2019, on the basis of the 2008 Forest Code.

Notably, however, the overall area designated for communities across Sub-Saharan actually decreased by 2.4 Mha (from 9.6 percent of land across the 23 countries analyzed as of 2015 to 9.4 percent of land across the same countries in 2020), as modest increases in a handful of countries were offset by large expropriations of communal land in **Namibia**.

4.4 OTHER REGIONS

Russia added roughly 1 Mha to Traditional Indigenous Collectives under state or municipal ownership but these afford communities limited designation rights. The land area recognized for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the three Nordic countries (Finland, Norway, Sweden) included in this report remained constant.

The **Middle East and North Africa** is the only region in this study that has yet to establish legal frameworks for the recognition of community-based land ownership. Among the nine countries analyzed, four have legal frameworks that provide designation rights and an overlapping set of two countries recognize even more limited usufruct rights. Four countries³⁴ have no statutory framework to recognize community-based tenure rights at all.

In **North America**, there were significant additions (over 8 Mha) to the area designated for Indigenous Peoples in Canada, but very little increase (0.3 Mha) in legally recognized ownership of land. Most of the increase in land area designated for Indigenous Peoples was driven by provincial-level forestry agreements in four provinces.³⁵ In the United States, the area owned by Indigenous Peoples increased by 0.9 Mha, aided by a court-ordered Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations.³⁶

In **Oceania**, the total area owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples in **Australia** increased by 22 Mha, the second largest absolute increase of any country in this study. The apparent decrease in the area *designated for* Indigenous Peoples and increase in area *owned* by them is partially due to improvements in Australia's Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) methodology and the ability to distinguish among the complex array of combinations of Indigenous estate attributes by tenure classes. Due to previous methodological limitations, some Indigenous-owned areas were included in the area of land designated for Indigenous Peoples in 2015. In **Papua New Guinea**, the official figure for customary land owned by kinship groups is 97 percent of the total country land area—the highest of any country in this study—but this estimate has not been updated since 2010.

Location: Colombia. Photo by William Martinez for RRI.



5. INDIGENOUS, AFRO-DESCENDANT, AND LOCAL COMMUNITY LANDS WITHOUT LEGAL RECOGNITION

In addition to collecting data on the extent of communities' legally recognized tenure rights, RRI also sought out expert estimates of the areas where Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities have customary or historic claims, but where their rights are not yet recognized. Due to data limitations, it was not possible to determine estimates for all the countries in this study. For 49 countries, which account for 56.6 percent of the world's land area, RRI found the following estimates (Table 3).

Broadly speaking, these estimates rely on a combination of official or civil society organizations' data concerning formal land claims, government targets on the recognition of community-based tenure, and expert estimates on the likely extent of Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities' unrecognized lands. Many estimates included here are conservative, and overall the area that has historically constituted these communities' territories is likely to be underestimated. More information on the data sources and methodology employed can be found in the Technical Notes Annex.

Across the 49 countries where estimates were available, at least 21.1 percent (1,375 Mha) of land remains to be recognized for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities by national governments. **Overall, this data provides further evidence that approximately half (48.1 percent) of the world's land is traditionally held and used by communities,** and illustrates the chasm between their recognized rights and the full extent of their territories in many countries.

Table 3**Recognized and Unrecognized Lands in 49 Countries**

| Region | Country | Total Land Area (Mha) | Land area legally recognized as owned by or designated for communities ²³⁵ | | Community lands where rights are not legally recognized | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | 2020 Area (Mha) | % of land area | 2020 Area (Mha) | % of land area |
| Asia | Cambodia | 17.65 | 0.67 | 3.79 | 1.68 ²³⁶ | 9.49 |
| | China | 942.47 | 465.70 | 49.41 | 3.68 ²³⁷ | 0.39 |
| | India | 297.32 | 2.43 | 0.82 | 62.60 ²³⁸ | 21.05 |
| | Indonesia | 187.75 | 2.79 | 1.49 | 42.05 ²³⁹ | 22.40 |
| | Lao PDR | 23.08 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 5.00 ²⁴⁰ | 21.66 |
| | Myanmar | 65.27 | 0.29 | 0.44 | 20.70 ²⁴¹ | 31.72 |
| | Nepal | 14.34 | 2.61 | 18.23 | 4.40 ²⁴² | 30.71 |
| | Philippines | 29.82 | 9.66 | 32.41 | 3.96 ²⁴³ | 13.29 |
| | Thailand | 51.09 | 1.29 | 2.53 | 1.20 ²⁴⁴ | 2.35 |
| | Timor-Leste | 1.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.30 ²⁴⁵ | 87.42 |
| | Viet Nam | 31.01 | 1.17 | 3.76 | 0.25 ²⁴⁶ | 0.80 |
| Latin America | Argentina | 273.67 | 3.56 | 1.30 | 11.44 ²⁴⁷ | 4.18 |
| | Bolivia | 108.33 | 36.15 | 33.37 | 16.39 ²⁴⁸ | 15.13 |
| | Brazil | 835.81 | 149.71 | 17.91 | 18.91 ²⁴⁹ | 2.26 |
| | Chile | 74.35 | 2.65 | 3.57 | 10.55 ²⁵⁰ | 14.19 |
| | Colombia | 110.95 | 39.84 | 35.91 | 9.43 ²⁵¹ | 8.50 |
| | Costa Rica | 5.11 | 0.33 | 6.46 | 0.80 ²⁵² | 15.71 |
| | Ecuador | 24.84 | 6.37 | 25.66 | 1.53 ²⁵³ | 6.17 |
| | Guatemala | 10.72 | 1.97 | 18.55 | 4.20 ²⁵⁴ | 39.19 |
| | Guyana | 19.69 | 4.57 | 23.20 | 10.46 ²⁵⁵ | 53.11 |
| | Honduras | 11.19 | 2.14 | 19.15 | 1.85 ²⁵⁶ | 16.53 |
| | Mexico | 194.40 | 99.71 | 51.29 | 0.87 ²⁵⁷ | 0.45 |
| | Nicaragua | 12.03 | 3.78 | 31.45 | 3.58 ²⁵⁸ | 29.75 |
| | Panama | 7.41 | 1.90 | 25.65 | 0.80 ²⁵⁹ | 10.73 |
| | Peru | 128.00 | 41.89 | 32.72 | 30.95 ²⁶⁰ | 24.18 |
| | Suriname | 15.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.50 ²⁶¹ | 67.31 |
| Venezuela | 88.21 | 3.28 | 3.72 | 42.85 ²⁶² | 48.58 | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Cameroon | 47.27 | 3.60 | 7.62 | 34.05 ²⁶³ | 72.03 |
| | Central African Republic | 62.30 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 50.73 ²⁶⁴ | 81.43 |
| | Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 226.71 | 1.18 | 0.52 | 196.48 ²⁶⁵ | 86.67 |
| | Congo, Republic of the | 34.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.99 ²⁶⁶ | 84.88 |
| | Gabon | 25.77 | 0.26 | 1.01 | 21.47 ²⁶⁷ | 83.32 |
| | Ghana | 22.75 | 18.20 | 80.00 | 0.00 ²⁶⁸ | 0.00 |
| | Kenya | 56.91 | 38.17 | 67.06 | 0.83 ²⁶⁹ | 1.46 |
| | Liberia | 9.63 | 7.00 | 72.67 | n.d. ²⁷⁰ | 0.00 |
| | Madagascar | 58.18 | 2.98 | 5.12 | 41.72 ²⁷¹ | 71.70 |
| | Mozambique | 78.64 | 52.20 | 66.37 | 0.00 ²⁷² | 0.00 |

| | | Land area legally recognized as owned by or designated for communities ²³⁵ | | | Community lands where rights are not legally recognized | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Namibia | 82.33 | 30.64 | 37.22 | 2.42 ²⁷³ | 2.94 |
| | Sudan | 186.80 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 51.40 ²⁷⁴ | 27.52 |
| | Tanzania | 88.58 | 62.92 | 71.04 | 0.00 ²⁷⁵ | 0.00 |
| | Uganda | 20.05 | 8.90 | 44.38 | 0.28 ²⁷⁶ | 1.42 |
| | Zambia | 74.34 | 53.83 | 72.42 | n.d. ²⁷⁷ | 0.00 |
| MENA | Iraq | 43.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 ²⁷⁸ | 4.61 |
| | Morocco | 44.63 | 14.40 | 32.27 | 0.00 ²⁷⁹ | 0.00 |
| Other regions | Australia | 769.20 | 174.07 | 22.63 | 270.37 ²⁸⁰ | 35.15 |
| | Canada | 896.56 | 378.50 | 42.22 | 348.78 ²⁸¹ | 38.90 |
| | Finland | 30.39 | 0.16 | 0.51 | 3.55 ²⁸² | 11.68 |
| | Norway | 36.43 | 5.18 | 14.22 | n.d. ²⁸³ | 0.00 |
| | Sweden | 40.73 | 24.24 | 59.50 | n.d. ²⁸⁴ | 0.00 |
| Total Across 49 Countries | | 6517.33 | 1761.25 | 27.02% | 1374.99 | 21.10 |

n.d. = No data

Box 5

Government Administered Lands with Limited Community Rights

In addition to the areas of recognized community lands presented in Tables 1 and 3, *at least* an additional 500 Mha of land falls under government-administered CBTRs. In these areas, communities have limited rights of access and withdrawal, but do not have rights to manage or exclude third parties from their lands. Lack of documentation can often leave communities vulnerable to inconsistent or even violent enforcement by local officials and can make it difficult for communities to take advantage of any dispute resolution, due process, and/or compensation mechanisms that may exist when their rights are infringed upon by government actors, companies, or individuals.

Maji Moto residents greet RRI collaborating filmmaker, Anthony Ochieng Onyango, before joining an interview to discuss personal experiences throughout the community's successful journey to achieve legal recognition of their rights to group ranch land. Location: Maji Moto, Narok, Kenya. Photo by TonyWild for RRI.



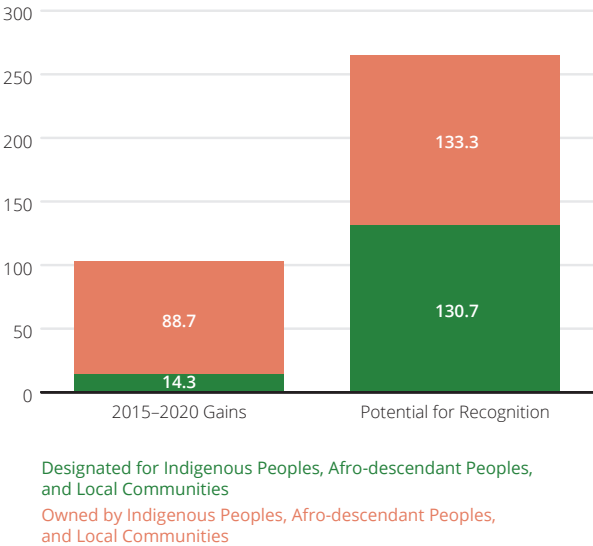
6. POTENTIAL FOR RECOGNITION UNDER EXISTING LAWS

The struggles for recognition of community-based land tenure rights are ongoing, and will differ from country to country, and even from community to community within the same country; however, 65 of the 73 countries in this study now have at least one CBTR that recognizes communities' ownership or designation rights. By comparing existing legal frameworks against the estimates of areas where communities have customary or historic claims, but where their rights are not yet recognized, RRI has identified 19 countries where CBTRs exist that directly correspond to communities' claims.³⁷

Implementation of existing legal frameworks in these 19 countries could provide recognition to over 260 Mha of lands where communities already have customary rights or claims, more than double the total area recognized between 2015–2020 across 73 countries. In some cases, communities have already formally initiated the request for recognition, in accordance with national law.

Figure 7

Actual Gains in Legal Recognition Across 73 Countries from 2015–2020 Compared to Potential Recognition Under Existing Legal Frameworks in 19 Countries, Mha



Fishermen in the Caribbean region of Colombia.
Photo by William Martinez for RRI.



7. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2020

The data presented in this report is reflective of tenure recognition up to December 31, 2020. However, in the time since, the global context has shifted in historic ways.

7.1 IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND SHRINKING OF CIVIC SPACE

The dataset on which this report is based considers legislative changes and statutory recognition of community-based tenure rights through the end of 2020. Although there have been encouraging developments in several countries since 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic has also had a significant impact on the security of communities' lands and has accelerated an already worrying trend of authoritarian governments shrinking civic space.

In many countries, governments used the pandemic as a pretext for further limiting the ability of communities to openly and safely advocate for their land rights.³⁸ According to Human Rights Watch, at least 83 governments worldwide have used the pandemic to justify violating the exercise of free speech and peaceful assembly.³⁹ Rights that were already enshrined in law, and which are integral to land tenure security, were weakened under the guise of public health restrictions; notably, several countries altered communities' rights to Free, Prior and Informed Consent by requiring only 'virtual' consultations, or limiting the number of community members consulted.⁴⁰

Several governments in Asia used the public health mandated shutdowns as a pretext for further shrinking democratic space and advancing controversial legislation that had been contested before the pandemic.⁴¹ Under the guise of economic recovery imperatives, governments across different regions also gave incentives to extractive industries and relaxed social and environmental regulations, creating a context of impunity for malevolent actors and one of extreme vulnerability for many communities.⁴² Across six

countries in Latin America (Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru), 1,964 communities experienced violations of collective rights from 2020–2021, including 751 invasions of collective territories.⁴³

In other countries, including Cambodia and Kenya, the disruption and diversion of public resources and priorities led to closures of land offices, and further delays in already lengthy processes of land titling and registration.⁴⁴

7.2 RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN LEGAL REFORMS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Since December 2020, several notable advancements have occurred in the form of legislative reforms, positive judicial rulings, administrative developments, and implementation.

- › In **Timor-Leste**, a Department of Community Forestry was established in February 2021. This represents a critical step towards operationalizing Community Forest Management in a country where nearly 90 percent of rural land is claimed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.⁴⁵
- › In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, a new law recognizing the rights of the Indigenous Pygmy peoples was adopted in 2022, following years of sustained advocacy by community advocates.
- › In the **Philippines**, in the case of Diosdado Sama vs. People of the Philippines, the Supreme Court upheld the right of communities to use resources within their Ancestral Domains that are overlapped by reservations.
- › In **Mexico**, following the first constitutional recognition of Afromexican peoples as part of the pluricultural composition of the nation in 2019 and the inclusion of Afromexican, Afro-descendant, or Black self-identification categories for the first time in the 2020 Census,⁴⁶ laws and regulations have begun to explicitly recognize their rights. The Regulations to the General Law of Sustainable Forestry Development (2020)⁴⁷ and the Federal Law for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Indigenous and Afromexican Peoples and Communities (2022) both explicitly mention Afromexican peoples and communities.

Several South American countries have experienced political shifts that could have far-reaching consequences for communities' land tenure security:

- › In **Peru**, two Reserva Indígenas (Yavarí Tapiche and Kakataibo Norte y Sur) were recognized in 2021, cumulatively covering 1.2 Mha. But the country has, since December 2022, been shaken by a political crisis following the removal of former President Pedro Castillo from office after he attempted to dissolve Congress. A troubling new law recently proposed and debated in Congress, if passed, could also lessen the protection for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact.⁴⁸
- › In **Brazil**, after four years under the presidency of Jair Bolsonaro, during which Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities faced multiple ongoing threats, particularly in the Amazon (see Box 2), Brazil elected Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva as President in 2022. Among Lula's first acts were the creation of a new Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and decrees reversing anti-Indigenous measures passed by Bolsonaro's government.⁴⁹ In April 2023, Lula demarcated six new Indigenous territories covering over 612,000 ha—the first demarcations to take place since before the Bolsonaro government took office.⁵⁰
- › In **Colombia**, community activists are optimistic following the 2022 election of President Gustavo Petro and Vice-President Francia Márquez (the first Afro-Colombian Vice-President in the country's history),

and a subsequent pledge by Marquez to title 1 Mha of Afro-Colombian lands. Although there are questions about whether the new government has the resources to deliver on this ambitious pledge, Afro-Colombian community leaders have already reported an acceleration in land titling.⁵¹ The new government has already titled 10 new Indigenous Reserves covering nearly 300,000 ha.⁵² Marquez will also lead the newly created Ministry of Equality, which is tasked with advancing, among others, the equality of men and women, and the empowerment of historically marginalized territorial communities.⁵³

7.3 PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENTS TO ADDRESS TENURE SECURITY WITHIN SUPPLY CHAINS

Many progressive companies and investors now recognize that the failure to eliminate deforestation from their supply chains by 2020, in line with the commitments of the New York Declaration on Forests,⁵⁴ was due, among other factors, to insecure community tenure.

The most promising opportunity to engage the private sector in the land tenure movement is the growing implementation of “Forest Positive” policies and commitments by industry associations, such as the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) and Palm Oil Collaborative Group, to eliminate deforestation in supply chains and contribute to rural livelihoods, which includes a focus on improving community tenure security. Leading companies are assessing landscapes to pilot new rights-based strategies to fulfill their Forest Positive targets, including Community Monitoring (CM) of their supply chains.⁵⁵ For example, Nestlé recently released its Salient Issues Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Communities’ Land Rights, which links land tenure with local livelihoods and food security and commits to piloting CM in its supply chain to monitor its social and environmental impacts and to support community-led economic and land rights initiatives.⁵⁶ Commitments like these are potentially precedent-setting for other industry actors.

In addition to these voluntary commitments, proposed legislation in the European Union, such as the Draft Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence and regulations on deforestation-free products, would target current and potential adverse human rights and sustainability risks by setting out obligations for companies and their subsidiaries, with specific requirements to respect traditional communities’ tenure.⁵⁷ Major institutional investors have supported the development of guidance and tools to ensure that companies within their portfolios are not complicit in deforestation or violation of Indigenous Peoples’, Afro-descendant Peoples’, and local communities’ land rights.⁵⁸ Development finance institutions have recently revised policies that guide how they engage with Indigenous Peoples and local communities and provide support to rights-based approaches.⁵⁹ This is critical progress given the amount of capital poised to flow into tropical forests and rural landscapes.

7.4 THE GLOBAL FINANCE LANDSCAPE FOR SECURING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’, AFRO-DESCENDANT PEOPLES’, AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES’ TENURE

Since 2015, the funding landscape has shifted dramatically, with several financing mechanisms emerging to facilitate improved access to and rightsholder control over investments in their land rights and tenure security.

Following a multi-year pilot phase coordinated by the Rights and Resources Group (RRG) from 2014–2017 to provide technical assistance to advance community mapping, self-identification, and titling initiatives

in six countries with established legal frameworks recognizing community-based tenure rights (Camer-oon, Indonesia, Liberia, Mali, Panama, and Peru), RRI formally established the **International Land and Forest Tenure Facility** as an independent legal entity in 2017. To date, the Tenure Facility has provided over US\$20 million in grants to Indigenous and local community organizations and allied NGOs. Between 2019 and 2022, this contributed to titling and other types of formal government recognition at national and sub-national levels of over 8.3 Mha, and to progress with community land and forest rights in over 10 million additional hectares.

Recognizing the essential role of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities in safeguarding their lands, forests, and natural resources, national governments and philanthropists at COP26 in November 2021 collectively pledged US\$1.7 billion to support community tenure. Over the 2021–2025 period, this funding seeks to galvanize ongoing reform, demarcation, and registration processes.⁶⁰

Building on this momentum, RRI and Campaign for Nature launched the **Community Land Rights and Conservation Finance Initiative (CLARIFI)** in 2022 to contribute towards raising an additional US\$10 billion across the sector by 2030 to directly and flexibly fund Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities in securing their tenure rights and exercising self-determination within their territories.

Collectively, these emerging mechanisms open up an enormous opportunity to provide rightsholders with the financing they need to advance the recognition of their territorial, land, and natural resource rights in accordance with their self-determined priorities. As evidenced in Section 6, implementation alone could drastically improve the global status of community-based tenure.

Several rightsholder-led funds are also emerging at national and regional levels. These include:

- › The **Mesoamerican Territorial Fund**, comprised of 11 Indigenous and local community organizations across Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama, piloted 10 projects aimed at strengthening governance, rights, and community-led economic ventures over the 2020–2021 period and is now further developing its governance and funding sources in order to scale up.⁶¹
- › The **Nusantara Fund** was launched by AMAN, KPA, and WALHI in May 2023 as a direct funding mechanism to support Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Indonesia in the protection, recognition, and self-determined economic development of Indigenous Territories, Community-Managed Areas, and Priority Agrarian Reform Locations.⁶²
- › The **Pacific Task Force** was established during the Covid-19 pandemic to respond to the health, food security, education, and adaptation needs of Afro-descendant communities in the Colombian Pacific Coastal Region.⁶³
- › Brazil has multiple funds led by rightsholders. These include the **Fund for Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FOIRN)**, the **Babassu Community Fund**, and **Podáali**, a fund managed and led by Indigenous representatives from the Brazilian Amazon which began grantmaking in 2022.⁶⁴

However, for finance to be effective, inclusive, and sustainable, it will also need to directly and adequately channel support to Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women’s groups specifically through flexible, long-term, and gender-inclusive mechanisms. Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States together committed over US\$7 billion at COP26 towards investments at the intersection of gender and climate action, but history shows that little of the earmarked gender funding tends to

reach grassroots women's rights organizations and just 0.7 percent of human rights funding between 2010–2013 went to Indigenous women's organizations. The newly launched **Women in Global South Alliance for tenure and climate (WiGSA)** seeks to mobilize governments and donors to provide dedicated and direct financial support to Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community women's groups, organizations, associations, and collectives.⁶⁵

Taken together, these developments suggest that the financial infrastructure now exists to invest in rapidly scaling up communities' land tenure security.



Cauca, a department of southwestern Colombia.
Photo by William Martinez for RRI.

Conclusion

This report serves as both a barometer of the current state of community-based tenure recognition, and as a call to action: Although there has been some progress in the recognition of community land rights since the publication of the first *Who Owns the World's Land?*, it has not been at a scale or pace sufficient to accelerate progress towards greater equity, sustainable development, and poverty eradication.

This should spur action by governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, international organizations, philanthropists, and other stakeholders to accelerate adoption and implementation of tenure reforms that recognize the critical role of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities in managing the lands where they have lived for generations.

Annex: Technical Notes

NOTES ON THE COLLECTION AND REVISION OF DATA ON UNRECOGNIZED COMMUNITY LANDS

Section 5 of this report revisits and amends data first published in the 2020 RRI report *Estimate of the area of land and territories of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendants where their rights have not been recognized*.

Estimates of Indigenous Peoples', Afro-descendant Peoples', and/or local communities' lands that have not yet been legally recognized should not be interpreted as comprehensive. Partial or otherwise limited data is presented where available to account for minimum areas known to be claimed or traditionally held and used by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities.

Estimates of unrecognized community lands rely on a combination of the following data sources:

- › Data on formal land claim submissions and petitions, as available through official government data or compiled by civil society organizations (CSOs).
- › Estimates provided by Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local community representatives and other national experts obtained during the course of the original 2020 study, development of the 2021 report *Significance of Community-Held Territories in 24 Countries to Global Climate*, and the peer review of this report.
- › Targets or goals set by national governments with respect to the implementation of specific CBTR(s) (accounting for areas known to have been recognized through the same CBTR(s) since the time the target was originally set).

- › Areas claimed by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities through court cases brought at the national or international level.

The authors made their best efforts to account for potential overlaps between data on recognized and unrecognized community lands, as well as to avoid double counting of unrecognized areas that may be subject to multiple claims. However, due to limited availability of georeferenced data, there is a possibility of unknown overlaps among various claims and estimates. The process of legal recognition is important not only for securing communities' tenure rights but for resolving competing claims and other tenure conflicts.

Estimates of unrecognized community lands first published in RRI's 2020 report may have been revised under the following circumstances:

- › Areas previously understood to be pending formal government recognition through agreement, registration, title, or other statutorily defined procedures are now known to have attained such recognition on or before December 31, 2020, and are therefore included within this report's figures on the legally recognized lands of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and/or local communities.
- › New or more reliable information on the area of Indigenous Peoples', Afro-descendant Peoples', and/or local communities' claimed or traditionally held and used lands has been identified.
- › Refinements in methodological approach resulted in more precise estimates.

In some countries, such as Kenya, Liberia, and Mozambique, the statutory recognition of community-based tenure rights is not dependent on formalization procedures such as delimitation, registration, certification, or titling. Although undergoing such procedures may provide communities with an added layer of real or perceived tenure security, a lack of formalization does not reflect an absence of statutory recognition and these areas are included within calculations of legally recognized community lands.

CHANGES TO THE BUNDLE OF RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

RRI has been collecting data on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities to access, withdrawal, management, exclusion, and due process and compensation, and on the duration of those rights, since 2012. In RRI's original Bundle of Rights analyses (see RRI 2012, and RRI 2014) and in the first edition of *Who Owns the World's Land?*, community land and forest "ownership" was defined according to RRI's statutory typology as situations in which Indigenous Peoples and local communities (including Afro-descendant Peoples) have the rights of exclusion and of due process and compensation for an unlimited duration.

Although access, withdrawal, and management rights were not specified as essential for community ownership in these earlier analyses, in practice these rights have always been present where community ownership has been identified. RRI holds the view that, with limited exceptions discussed below, minimum rights of access, withdrawal, and management are crucial for the meaningful ownership of land and forests by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities. Therefore, in 2017, RRI updated its definition of community ownership to specify that Indigenous Peoples and local communities hold all six of the rights in the bundle of rights.

Importantly, this change in the conceptual framework does not alter the classification afforded to any CBTR under RRI's statutory typology; all CBTRs considered as "owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities" based on a full bundle of rights analysis have been found to hold all six rights.

CHANGES TO TOTAL COUNTRY AREA

The data for total country land area (which is used to calculate the percentage of land area that is owned by or designated for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities) is taken from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For the vast majority of countries, total land area was the same in 2015 and 2020. For six countries,⁶⁶ however, there were slight changes in official figures; these may be due to actual biophysical changes (e.g., rising sea levels) or methodological factors (e.g., changes to surveying methods). In all cases, the percentage of community-owned or designated lands in a given year were calculated based on the total country area for that year.

ENDNOTES

MAIN TEXT

1. The Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme affirmed in 2008 that around 1.6 billion people in the world regulate their land relations through customary or Indigenous systems and live below the poverty line of US\$2 per day (pg. 79). In the same report, it is estimated that “Customary land holders comprise roughly two billion people in Africa, South East and South Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.” This estimate excluded Indigenous Peoples and other customary landholders in other regions, such as (but not limited to) “Native Americans in North America, Sami in the northern polar areas of Europe and Russia and native peoples of Australia and New Zealand.” Taking these regions into account yields an estimate of 2.5 billion people worldwide. This is consistent with Alden Wily, Liz. 2011. *The Tragedy of Public Lands: The fate of the commons under global commercial pressure*. International Land Coalition; Chao, S. 2012. *Forest Peoples: Numbers across the world*. Forest Peoples Programme, Moreton-in-Marsh.
2. As described in the Land Rights Standard, a Standard developed by the Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), with the support of Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) and Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) and endorsed by 74 institutions, organizations, companies, and investors, “The International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 recognizes the inherent rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. ILO Convention No. 169 is credited for the recognition of many non-indigenous ethnic groups across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, including the territorial and FPIC rights of Afro-descendant Peoples in Latin America (e.g., Colombia, Brazil, Honduras).” Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and Rights and Resources Initiative. 2022. *The Land Rights Standard: Principles for recognizing and respecting Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendant Peoples’ land and resource rights in Climate, Conservation and Development Actions and Investments*. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. Available at: https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Land-Rights-Standard_Updated-04-2022.pdf.
3. “The term ‘Afro-descendant Peoples’ refers to individuals, groups of individuals or people descended from African persons—most commonly in the context of post-slavery populations in Central and South America but not restricted to there—who traditionally and primarily hold resource rights at the community-level. The UN human rights system has elaborated on the rights of these individuals, groups, and peoples through a dedicated Working Group on Persons of African Descent, among other processes.” Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and Rights and Resources Initiative 2022. Although not explicitly referenced in the First Edition of *Who Owns the World’s Land?* (Rights and Resources Initiative 2015), previous analysis captured data on Afro-descendant Peoples’ tenure rights where their community-based tenure rights were statutorily recognized as of 2015.
4. As described in the Land Rights Standard, “There is no formal definition of ‘local communities’ under international law, and social movements of local communities are often regionally specific and diverse. ... Further guidance on how this term is understood and expressed can be found in regional processes, such as the recent Criteria to Identify and Protect Local Communities developed in Latin America, and in the diverse regional and national experiences shared within the Report of the Expert Group Meeting of Local Community Representatives within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8/Add.1). In the latter report, see specifically paragraphs 17–21 and the list of common characteristics presented in Advice and recommendations arising from the Expert Group Meeting (pp. 12–13).” Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG) and Rights and Resources Initiative 2022.
5. Throughout this report, “community women” refers to women who rely on community-based tenure.
6. Most notably, in 2019, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a Special Report on Climate Change and Land that explicitly recognized securing community land rights as a critical solution to the climate crisis: This followed on earlier recognition by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) that communities are often the best placed to conserve and manage biodiversity. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2019. *Special Report: Climate Change and Land*. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/srcccl/chapter/chapter-7/>; Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. 2019. *Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. IPBES secretariat, Bonn. Available at: https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/inline/files/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers.pdf.
7. *Land Rights Now*. 2023. Home Page. Accessed May 18, 2023. Available at: <https://www.landrightsnow.org/>.
8. Percentage excludes Antarctica and is based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2023. *FAOSTAT*. Accessed May 18, 2023. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL>.
9. Angola, Canada, Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Zambia
10. Since its founding, RRI has monitored and reported on trends in the distribution of statutory forest tenure for an expanding number of countries around the world. RRI’s most recent Forest Tenure data can be found on RRI’s Tenure Tool. Available at: <https://rightsandresources.org/rri-tenure-tool/>.
11. World Bank. 2023. *World Bank Country and Lending Groups*. Accessed May 18, 2023. Available at: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.

- 12.** Refers to Supreme and Constitutional Court decisions only.
- 13.** Rights and Resources Initiative. 2017. Power and Potential: A Comparative Analysis of National Laws and Regulations concerning Women's Rights to Community Forests. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. doi: 10.53892/PMYV6840.
- 14.** Land Rights Now 2023.
- 15.** The Zambian Forest Act was enacted in August 2015, after the First Edition of Who Owns the World's Land? was published. The first Community Forests were recognized in 2018.
- 16.** Rights and Resources Initiative. 2018. At a Crossroads : Consequential Trends In Recognition Of Community-Based Forest Tenure From 2002-2017. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC, 13, doi: 10.53892/UCYL3747.
- 17.** Excluding Russia.
- 18.** Decreases in the area designated for communities in Australia, Honduras, and Tanzania are likely due to irreconcilable methodological differences between available data for 2015 and 2020.
- 19.** Gomez, Claudia. 2021. Personal communication. August 15, 2021.
- 20.** Hazam, John. 2021. Personal communication. September 9, 2021; Jones, Brian. 2021. Personal communication. September 10, 2021.
- 21.** Note that some of this area had already been considered owned by communities through legal frameworks that were brought under the LRA.
- 22.** According to estimates from the ILO, based on national census data, there are 335.8 million Indigenous people in Asia and the Pacific, a grouping which includes Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. The total Indigenous population in these four Pacific jurisdictions is 2,154,933, which we have subtracted to calculate the figure for Asia cited here. International Labour Organisation (ILO). 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an Inclusive, Sustainable and Just Future. ILO, Geneva; Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2018. Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2016; Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics. 2007. Census of Population; Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee). 2015. Recensement de la population en Nouvelle-Calédonie en 2014; Statistics New Zealand Tauranga Aotearoa. 2018. 2018 Census.
- 23.** These 10 countries are: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.
- 24.** Lao People's Democratic Republic. 2016. Law on Women Union; Lao People's Democratic Republic. 2019. Law on Gender Equality.
- 25.** Republic of the Philippines. 2019. DENR Administrative Order No. 2019-05 implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 7586, or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992, as Amended by Republic Act No. 11038, or the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (ENIPAS) Act of 2018. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC190721/>.
- 26.** Rights and Resources Initiative. 2018. At a Crossroads: Consequential Trends in Recognition of Community-Based Forest Tenure from 2002-2017. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. doi: 10.53892/UCYL3747.
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TABLES

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Republic. July 8. Area data from: 1.2 Mha of State Forest Fund land was allocated to Local Self Government, 70 percent of those lands are pastures of which 100 percent are allocated to pasture user associations. The data was provided by Kyrgyz Jayty, Pasture Department. Provided by Achilova, Altnai. 2021. Personal communication. February 26; Area of State Forest Fund from National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. "The Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic." National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. Available at: <http://stat.kg/en/publications/sbornik-okruzhayushaya-sreda-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/>. In 2020, 386,300 hectares of forest and pasture lands of the State Forest Fund were allocated for lease, including 287,600 ha of pasture lands. This data was provided through personal communication between Kyrgyz Forestry Department and Resource Equity, and verified by Altnai Achilova. Area data for Agricultural land categorized as pastures: National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. 2020. The Environment in the Kyrgyz Republic. Available at: <http://stat.kg/en/publications/sbornik-okruzhayushaya-sreda-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike/>.

84. Refers to Temporary Land Use Certificates, Permanent Titles for Collective Land, and Village Forestry. Legislation consulted for these tenure regimes includes: Lao People's Democratic Republic. 2003. Land Law No. 04/NA. November 5. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/lao77471.pdf>; Lao People's Democratic Republic. 2007. Forestry Law No. 6/NA. December 24. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/lao89474.pdf>; Lao People's Democratic Republic. 2008. Decree on the Implementation of the Land Law No. 88/PM. June 3. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC184508/>; Area data for Temporary Land Use Certificates from: Tamayo, Ann Loreto. 2013. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent in REDD: Complying with Prerequisites in Laos. Institute for Ecology and Action Anthropology (INFOE), Koeln; Some Temporary Land Use Certificates may have been converted to Permanent Titles. Area data for Permanent Titles for Collective Land from: Schneider, Tina. 2013. Communal land titles in the Lao PDR: Extracting lessons from pilot initiatives. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH: Bonn and Eschboorn; Of the area held as Permanent Titles for Collective Land, 17,248 ha are designated as forest land and 2,780 ha are designated as agricultural land for cultivation; No area data was available for the area of Village Forestry; Lestrelin, Guillaume. 2015. Personal communication, March 23; Kenney-Lazar, Miles. 2015. Personal communication, Clark University, May 8; Lagerqvist, Yayoi Fujita. 2015. Personal communication, Lecturer, The University of Sydney, May 8.

85. Refers to Village Forestry and Use of State Land for Collective Purposes. Legislation consulted: Lao People's Democratic Republic. Land Law of 21 June 2019. Area data for Use of State Land for Collective Purposes from: Ironside, Jeremy. 2017. The Recognition of Customary Tenure in Lao PDR. MRLG Thematic Study Series No. 8. MRLG, Vientiane; Kenney-Lazar, Miles. 2017. Governing Communal Land in the Lao PDR. Accessed January 7, 2021. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/EPoverty/Lao/MilesKenneyLazarAnnex4.pdf>; Ling, S; Scurrah, N. 2017. Communal land titling in practice: Lessons from Khammouane Province, Lao PDR. MRLG Capitalization Note Series No. 3. Mekong Region Land Governance, Vientiane; Schneider, Tina. 2013. Communal land titles in the Lao PDR: Extracting lessons from pilot initiatives. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Bonn, and Eschboorn. Available at: https://snrd-asia.org/download/climate_protection_through_avoided_deforestation_clipad/Schneider-T-ClipAD_Communal-titling-study.pdf. Notably, all data concerning the area of collective land was published before the Land Law of June 21, 2019 became effective. However, we understand that the CBTR previously referred to as Permanent Land Titles for Collective Land is now regulated under the 2019 Land Law as Use of State Land for Collective Purposes. No area data was available for Village Forestry.

86. Refers to Community Forest Users Groups. Legislation consulted includes: Mongolia. 2012. Law on Forestry of 2012, Article 21. Area data from: Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MET. As cited by Ulambayar, Tungalag. 2017. Personal communication, October 25.

87. Ibid.

88. Refers to Village-Owned Firewood Plantations on Reserved Forests or Protected Public Forests and Community Forest Concessions. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Myanmar. 1992. Forest Law; Government of Myanmar. 1995. Forest Policy; Government of Myanmar. 1995. Community Forestry Instructions (CFI). Area data for Village-Owned Firewood Plantations on Reserved Forests or Protected Public Forests from Myanmar Digital News. 2021. "Establish village firewood plantations to green rural areas." Myanmar DigitalNews. Accessed December 18, 2022. Available at: <https://www.mdn.gov.mm/en/establish-village-firewood-plantations-green-rural-areas>. Area data for Community Forest Concessions from: Kyaw Tint, O. Springate-Baginski, D.J. Macqueen, and Mehm Ko Ko Gyi. 2014. Unleashing the potential of community forest enterprises in Myanmar. Ecosystem Conservation and Community Development Initiative (ECCDI), University of East Anglia (UEA), and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London; As cited by Woods, Kevin. 2013. Timber Trade Flows and Actors in Myanmar: The Political Economy of Myanmar's Timber Trade. Forest Trends Report Series: Forest Trends and Finance. Forest Trends and UKaid, Washington, DC. Available at: http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4133.pdf.

89. Refers to Village-Owned Firewood Plantations on Reserved Forests or Protected Public Forests and Community Forest Concessions. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Myanmar. 1992. Forest Law; Government of Myanmar. 1995. Forest Policy; Government of Myanmar. 1995. Community Forestry Instructions (CFI); Government of Myanmar. 2016. Community Forestry Instructions. Notification No (84 /2016). Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. August 16. Available at: <https://www.share4dev.info/kb/documents/5360.pdf>; Government of Myanmar. 2018. Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 29/2018 (2018 Forest Law). Area data for Village-Owned Firewood Plantations from: Myanmar DigitalNews. 2021. "Establish village firewood plantations to green rural areas." November 10. Accessed December 18, 2022. Available at: <https://www.mdn.gov.mm/en/establish-village-firewood-plantations-green-rural-areas>. Area data for Community Forest Concessions: Republic of the Union

of Myanmar, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Forest Department. 2019. Submission of Myanmar's Voluntary National Report. Ref: FRI/UNFF/6213/2019. The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 7. Available at: <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Myanmar.pdf>.

90. Refers to Religious Forest Handed Over to Communities, Community-Based Conservation Including Buffer Zone Areas, Community Leasehold Forest, Collaborative Forest, and Community Forests; Legislation consulted for Religious Forest Handed Over to Communities includes: Government of Nepal. 1999. Forest Act No. 2049/1993. 1999. January 5, 1993. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nep4527.pdf>; Government of Nepal. 1995. Forest Regulation No. 2051/1995. May 26. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC006233/>. Legislation consulted for Community-Based Conservation Including Buffer Zone Areas includes: Government of Nepal. 1993. National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1973, as amended in 1993. June 9. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nep6222.pdf>; Government of Nepal. 1996. Buffer Zone Management Regulation No. 2052/1996. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nep6229.pdf>; Government of Nepal. 1999. Buffer Zone Management Guideline No. 2056-5-3/1999. Legislation consulted for Community Leasehold Forest includes: Government of Nepal. 1993; Government of Nepal. 1995. Legislation consulted for Collaborative Forests includes: Government of Nepal. 1993. Collaborative Forest Management Directive, Clause 67, Forest Act No. 2049/1993. Legislation consulted for Community Forests includes: Government of Nepal. 1993; Government of Nepal. 1995. Area data for all tenure regimes are from: Acharya, Dhruva, Dilli Raj Khanal, and Hari Prasad Bhattarai et al. 2015. REDD+ Strategy for Nepal. Face the Future, Abonaut, Practical Consistency Nepal (PSPL), and Nepal Environmental and Scientific Services (NESS), Amsterdam. Available at: https://redd.gov.np/upload/e66443e81e8cc9c4fa5c099a1fb1bb87/files/Nepals-REDD-Strategy_-Fisrt-draft.pdf.

91. Refers to Religious Forest Handed Over to Communities, Community-Based Conservation Including Buffer Zone Areas, Community Leasehold Forest, Collaborative Forest, and Community Forests. Area data for all tenure regimes from: Ministry of Finance. 2021. Economic Survey 2020/21, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, 118–121.

92. Refers to Protected Area Community Based Resource Management Agreements (PACBRMAs) and Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs). An unknown amount of Community Based Forest Management Agreements may overlap with CADTs and/or CALTs. Where CBFMAs were issued prior to recognition of Ancestral Domain, the Indigenous Peoples (IPs)/ Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) are required to respect the CBFMA for a period of 25 years. After this time, if the IPs/ICCs want to renew the agreement for an additional 25 years, a Memorandum of Agreement must be forged during the FPIC process. Area data for PACBRMAs from: Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 2013. 2013 Philippine Forestry Statistics. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Forest Management Bureau, Quezon City, 34. Available at: <https://forestry.denr.gov.ph/pdf/PFS/PFS2013.pdf>; Maguigad, Edna. 2015. Personal communication, Lawyer, April 17. Area data for CBFMAs from: Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 2012. Compendium of ENR Statistic 2012: PACBARMA Issued as of December 2012. Republic of the Philippines. Accessed August 19, 2015.

93. Refers to Protected Area Community Based Resource Management Agreements (PACBRMAs) and Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs). Area data from: Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 2018. Compendium of ENR Statistics-PACBARMA Issued as of December 2018. Republic of the Philippines. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/19o6gnbadDrjAWVZPI5ImY5hSokWnlsEa/view>.

94. Refers to Certificates of Ancestral Land Title (CALTs), Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs), and Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs). Legislation consulted from: Republic of the Philippines. 1997. Republic Act 8371, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA). October 29, 1997. Republic of the Philippines. 2012. Joint DAR-DENR-LRA-NCIP Administrative Order No. 1 of 2012. Available at: <http://ncipr1.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/joint-dar-denr-lra-ncip-administrative-order-no-01-series-of-2012-.pdf>. Republic of the Philippines. 1998. Republic Act No. 6657 of 1998. Area for CALTs refers to 247 approved CALTs up to 2015. Ancestral Domains Office, Recognition Division. 2020. Master List of Approved CALTs. Available at: <https://www.foi.gov.ph/requests/aglzfmVmb2ktcGhyHgsSB0NvbnRlbnQiEU5DSVAtNzI2MjM4ODkzMTY2DA>. Area data for CADTs from: Ancestral Domains Office, Recognition Department. 2018. Master List of Approved CADTs. Republic of the Philippines. Available at: https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/eicc/summ_of_cadt_per_year_as_of_march_31_2018.pdf. No data found for Collective CLOAs for 2015.

95. Refers to Certificates of Ancestral Land Title (CALTs), Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs), and Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs). Area for CALTs refers to 250 approved CALTs as of August 31, 2020. Ancestral Domains Office, Recognition Division. 2020. Master List of Approved CALTs. Available at: <https://www.foi.gov.ph/requests/aglzfmVmb2ktcGhyHgsSB0NvbnRlbnQiEU5DSVAtNzI2MjM4ODkzMTY2DA>. Area for CADTs refers to 247 approved CADTs as of December 2019. An unknown area of water bodies may be covered by the approved CADTs. NCIP Annual Report 2019, 2nd Edition. Provided by Maguigad, Edna. 2021. Personal communication, Lawyer, September 10. Area data for CLOAs: A 2019 article by the Department of Agrarian Reform notes that “According to a study made in 2017, some 2.251 Mha collective CLOAs of agricultural lands have been issued by the DAR.” According to the World Bank program document “Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) – Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework,” 1,158,005 ha of CCLOAs (as of December 2018) are being targeted for individualization. Of this area, initial data has found that 37,032 ha of these CCLOA areas overlap with Ancestral Domains. Based on the understanding that Ancestral Domains will not be parcelized, we have therefore subtracted the area of collective CLOAs that overlap with Ancestral Domains from the total area of collective CLOAs that have been issued. Department of Agrarian Reform, Republic of the

Philippines. 2019. "Duterte orders DAR: Divide parcels of land to individual titles." Accessed July 14, 2022. Available at: <https://www.dar.gov.ph/articles/news/101254>; Department of Agrarian Reform, Republic of the Philippines. 2020. Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT), P172399: Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF). Available at: <https://media.dar.gov.ph/source/2020/04/20/ippf-project-split-dar-version-17-march-2020.pdf>.

96. Refers to Community Land Title Deeds and Allocated Community Forests; Legislation consulted for Community Land Title Deeds includes: Government of Thailand. 2010. Regulation of the Prime Minister's Office on the Issuance of Community Land Title Deeds. Area data for Community Land Title Deeds from Prasertpholkrang, Jeerapong. 2011. "Villagers Get Communal Land Title Deeds." *The Nation*. Accessed July 1, 2015. Data for Mae Awe: Onprom, Surin. 2015. Personal communication, Lecturer, Forest Management Department, Faculty of Forestry at Kasetsart University, July 1, 2015. Surin Onprom contacted the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister for data. Area data for Allocated Community Forests from: Royal Forestry Department. 2015. As cited by Rattanakrajangsri, Kittisak. 2015. Personal Communication, Indigenous Peoples Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF), February 28, 2015.

97. Refers to Community Land Title Deeds, Community Forests (Allocated), and Community rights recognized through Kor Tor Chor (National Land Policy Committee). Legislation consulted for Community rights recognized through Kor Tor Chor includes: Government of Thailand. 2019. National Land Policy Act of 2019. Area data for Community Land Title Deeds from: Office of Community Land Title, Office of the Prime Minister. 2022. Accessed July 19, 2022. Available at: <https://www.opm.go.th/opmportal/index.asp?pageid=1552>. As cited by Panichvejsunti, Thitiya. 2021. Personal communication, September 8. Area data for Community Forests (Allocated) from: Forest Community management Bureau, Royal Forest Department, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Table 10. Number and Area of community forest in 2000-2019. Available at: http://forestinfo.forest.go.th/Content/file/stat2562/Table_10.pdf. Area data for community rights recognized through Kor Tor Chor from: Wongruang, Piyaporn. 2018. "SPECIAL REPORT: New forest policy over conflicting claims needs widening public participation." *The Nation*. Available at: <https://www.nationthailand.com/perspective/30361316>.

98. Refers to Pasture used by Members and Residents of Peasants Associations; Behnke, R., A. Jabbar, A. Budanov, and G. Davidson. 2005. The administration and practice of leasehold pastoralism in Turkmenistan. *Nomadic Peoples*, 9, 147–169; State Committee of Statistics of Turkmenistan. 2013. *Statistical Yearbook of Turkmenistan*. Government of Turkmenistan, Ashgabat. As cited in Lerman, Zvi. 2015. Personal communication, Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Economics at The Hebrew University, April 4; Government of Turkmenistan. 2004. Land Code.

99. Ibid.

100. Uzbekistan does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes Indigenous Peoples' or local communities' management or ownership rights.

101. Refers to Forest Land Allocated to Communities and Community Lands. Legislation consulted for Forestland Allocated to Communities includes: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2014. Land Law (No. 45/2013/QH13). Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie167592.pdf>; Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2014. Decree No. 4/2014/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Land Law. Article 72(5). Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie167787.pdf>; Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2004. Law N° 29 of 2004 on Forest Protection and Development. Articles 29-30. Available at: <https://vanbanphapluat.co/law-no-29-2004-qh11-of-december-03rd-2004-on-forest-protection-and-development>; Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2006. Decree No. 23 of 2006 on the Implementation of the Law on Forest Protection and Development. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie64890.pdf>. Legislation consulted for Community Lands includes: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2014. Land Law (No. 45/2013/QH13). Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie167592.pdf>. Area of Forestland Allocated to Communities from: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Decision 3158/QD-BNN-TCLM. 2016. Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Available at: http://www.kiemlam.org.vn/Desktop.aspx/List/So-lieu-dien-bien-rung-hang-nam/NAM_2015/. No data on the area of Community Lands.

102. Refers to Forest Land Allocated to Communities and Community Lands. Legislation consulted for Forestland Allocated to Communities includes: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2017. Law on Forestry (No. 16/2017/QH14). Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie206322.pdf>. Legislation consulted for Community Lands includes: Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. 2014. Land Law (No. 45/2013/QH13). Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/vie167592.pdf>. Area of Forestland Allocated to Communities from: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Decision 1558 QD-BNN-TCLN. 2021. Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Available at: http://www.kiemlam.org.vn/Desktop.aspx/List/So-lieu-dien-bien-rung-hang-nam/NAM_2020/. No data on the area of Community Lands.

103. Refers to Local Community Ownership of the Åland Islands. The area of Åland is 1.33 Mha (13,324 km²), of which 0.155 Mha (1,552 km²) is land as reported by Statistics and Research Åland. 2014. *Åland in Figures 2014*. Statistics and Research Åland, 1. Available at: <http://www.asub.ax/files/alsiff14enc.pdf>. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Finland. 1991. Act on the Autonomy of Åland 1991/1144. August 16. Available at: <http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1991/en19911144.pdf>.

104. Ibid.

105. Refers to Indigenous/Local ownership (Svartskogsaken), Indigenous/Local ownership of the Finnmark Estate, and the Bygd Commons (Bygdeallmenning); Legal basis for Indigenous/Local ownership (Svartskogsaken) from: Supreme Court of Norway. 2001. Norwegian Supreme Court Ruling Rt. 2001. s.1229. Legislation consulted for Indigenous/Local ownership of the Finnmark

Estate from: Government of Norway. 2005. The Finnmark Act (Lov 2005-06-17-85). Source of area data: NOU 2007:13. Available at: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2007-13/id491883>; Marin, Andrei. 2015. Personal communication, Researcher, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, April 3. Legislation consulted and area data for the Bygd Commons (Bygdeallmenning): Government of Norway. 1992. Act relating to Bygd Commons. June 19. Translated by Julie Wille in Legislation on Commons (Statsallmenning/Bygdeallmenning) in Norway: Center for Land Studies Report, edited by Berge, Erling, Gaku Mitsumata, and Daisaku Shimada. 2011. Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB). Available at: http://www.umb.no/statisk/clts/reports/CLTS_Report_1_2011.pdf.

106. Ibid.

107. Refers to Traditional Indigenous Collectives under state or municipal ownership and Cossack Associations under state or municipal ownership. Legislation consulted includes: Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. 1990a. Law No. 374-1 of 1990 on Land Reform. November 23. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/rus27852.doc>; Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. 1990b. Law of the RSFR No. 348-1 on Peasant Farm. November 22. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/rus25601.doc>; Russian Federation. 1991. Presidential Resolution No. 323 on Immediate Measures for Implementation of Land Reform; Russian Federation. 1993. The Constitution of the Russian Federation. December 12. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/rus127839E.doc>; Russian Federation. 1995. Ministerial Decree No. 96 regarding validation of the Recommendations on the modalities of realisation of the rights of the owners of land shares and property shares. February 1. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/rus28291.doc>; Russian Federation. 2001a. Law on Agricultural Land Transactions, Article 1 (Wegren 2009); Russian Federation. 2001b. Land Code No. 136-FZ of 2001. October 25. Available at; Russian Federation. 2006. Forest Code No. 200-FZ, Article 71. November 8. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/rus68489E.doc>. Area data from: Federal Service for Registration Cadastre and Mapping (Rosreestr). 2013. The Land Fund of the Russian Federation. As provided by Robinson, Sarah. 2014. RRI Community Tenure Baseline: Russia and Central Asia. Unpublished report.

108. Refers to Traditional Indigenous Collectives under state or municipal ownership and Cossack Associations under state or municipal ownership. Area data from: Federal Service for Registration Cadastre and Mapping (Rosreestr). 2020. Сведения о наличии и распределении земель по категориям и формам собственности (на 1 января 2020 года, тыс. га) In addition, the 2001 Law on Territories of Traditional Nature Use (TTN) of the Small-Numbered Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia, and Far East of the Russian Federation establishes “the possibility of creating TTPs of federal, regional, and local significance.” Regional laws or decrees may recognize approximately 214 Mha of TTPs at the level of the republic, kray, oblast, or within autonomous okrugs. However, implementing regulations have not been developed at the federal level, and no TTPs are federally recognized. Therefore, this area is not included in calculations. See Russia. 2001. Law on Territories of Traditional Nature Use of the Small-Numbered Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Russian Far East Adopted by the State Duma of 2001. Available at: <https://www.global-regulation.com/translation/russia/2942627/on-the-territories-of-traditional-nature-use-of-the-small-numbered-indigenous-peoples-of-the-north%252c-siberia-and-far-east-of-the-russian-federation.html>. Accessed on: January 17, 2021; Fondahl, Gail, Nicholas Parlato, Viktoriya Filippova, and Antonina Savinova. 2021. The difference place makes: Regional legislative approaches to Territories of Traditional Nature Use in the Russian North, Arctic Review on Law and Politics 12 (2021): 108-133. Available at: <https://arcticreview.no/index.php/arctic/article/view/2790>; IWGIA. 2023. “Indigenous Peoples in Russia.” International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Accessed May 25, 2023. Available at: <https://www.iwgia.org/en/russia.html?start=12>.

109. Refers to Cossack Associations in shared ownership. For legislation consulted and source of area data, see endnote 41.

110. Refers to Cossack Associations in shared ownership. Area data from: Federal Service for Registration Cadastre and Mapping (Rosreestr). 2020. Сведения о наличии и распределении земель по категориям и формам собственности (на 1 января 2020 года, тыс. га). The decrease of land owned by cossack associations may be due to the federal government’s efforts to unify cossack associations’ property. See Dzutsati, Valery. 2016. Moscow Supports Creation of Single Agricultural Cossack Enterprise in Stavropol Region. Accessed January 17, 2021. Available at: <https://jamestown.org/program/moscow-supports-creation-of-single-agricultural-cossack-enterprise-in-stavropol-region/>.

111. Refers to Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights and Indigenous co-management of Laponia tjuottjudus (Laponia World Heritage). Legislation consulted for Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights includes: Government of Sweden. 2011. Högsta domstolens referat NJA 2011 s.109 (nr 14). April 27, 2011; Government of Sweden. The Reindeer Husbandry Act (SSvensk författningssamling 1971:437). Legislation consulted and area data for Indigenous co-management of Laponia tjuottjudus: Government of Sweden. 2011. The Laponia Ordinance (Svensk författningssamling 2011:840); Management plan for Laponia Tjuottjudus, as cited by Lof, Annette. 2015. Amended Report. The area of Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights includes both year-round and seasonal rights. Area data from: Sandström, P., Cory, N., Svensson, J., Hedenås, H, Jougda, L., & Brochert, N. 2016. On the decline of ground lichen forests in the Swedish boreal landscape – Implications for reindeer husbandry and sustainable forest management. *Ambio* 45(4): 416-419. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290219235_On_the_decline_of_ground_lichen_forests_in_the_Swedish_boreal_landscape_Implications_for_reindeer_husbandry_and_sustainable_forest_management.

112. Refers to Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights, Indigenous co-management of Laponia tjuottjudus (Laponia World Heritage), and Historical use of the land since time immemorial (Urminnes hävd). Legislation consulted for Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights includes: Government of Sweden. 2011. Högsta domstolens referat NJA 2011 s.109 (nr 14). April 27, 2011; Government of Sweden. The Reindeer Husbandry Act (SSvensk författningssamling 1971:437). The area of Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights includes both year-round and seasonal rights and is calculated as the total Reindeer Herding Area (22.6 Mha), less the area of the Girjas Sameby,

which is subject to the Swedish Supreme Case No. T 853-18 of 2020 in addition to rights immemorial that have been transferred to Girjas Sameby and is captured separately. Area includes both year-round and seasonal rights. Data from: Sandström, P., Cory, N., Svensson, J., Hedenås, H., Jougda, L., & Brochert, N. 2016. On the decline of ground lichen forests in the Swedish boreal landscape – Implications for reindeer husbandry and sustainable forest management. *Ambio* 45(4): 416-419. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290219235_On_the_decline_of_ground_lichen_forests_in_the_Swedish_boreal_landscape_Implications_for_reindeer_husbandry_and_sustainable_forest_management. Legislation consulted for Indigenous co-management: Laponia tjuottjudus: Government of Sweden. 2011. The Laponia Ordinance (Svensk författningssamling 2011:840); Management plan for Laponia Tjuottjudus, as cited by Lof, Annette. 2015. Amended Report. Area data for Indigenous co-management of Laponia tjuottjudus (Laponia World Heritage) from: IUCN. 2020. 2020 Conservation Outlook Assessment. Accessed January 25, 2021. Available at: <https://worldheritageoutlook.iucn.org/node/1075>; UNESCO. 2017. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties. Accessed January 25, 2021. Available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2017/whc17-41com-8D-en.pdf>. Legislation consulted for Historical use of the land since time immemorial (Urminnes hävd): Supreme Court of Sweden. 2020. Decision on Case No. T 853-18, on January 23, 2020. Accessed January 25, 2021. Available at: <https://perma.cc/H3FE-SKF3>; McGwin, Kevin. 2020. Swedish supreme court decision upholds Sámi claims in a key land-rights case. Accessed January 25, 2021. Available at: <https://www.arctictoday.com/history-on-samis-side-in-land-rights-case-swedish-supreme-court-finds/>. Area data for Historical use of the land since time immemorial (Urminnes hävd) from: McGwin. 2020.

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- 139.** Refers to Concesiones Comunitarias (Community Concessions); Legislation consulted includes: Government of Guatemala. 1996. Decreto No. 101/96: Ley Forestal. December 2, 1996. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC010056>; Government of Guatemala. 2005. National Forest Registry Regulations, Resolution No. 1/43/2005; Government of Guatemala. 1997. Regulation of the Forest Law, Resolution No. 4/23/1997; Government of Guatemala. 1989. Decreto No. 4/89: Ley de áreas protegidas. February 7, 1989. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC060538>; Area data from: Hodgdon, Benjamin D., Jeffrey Hayward, and Omar Samayoa. 2013. Putting the plus first: community forest enterprise as the platform for REDD+ in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala. *Tropical Conservation Science* 6 (3): 365–383.
- 140.** Refers to Concesiones Comunitarias (Community Concessions). Area data from: Hodgdon, Benjamin D., Jeffrey Hayward, and Omar Samayoa. 2013. Putting the plus first: community forest enterprise as the platform for REDD+ in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala. *Tropical Conservation Science* 6 (3): 365–383; Sapalú, Lucero. 2020. “Gobierno entrega títulos de concesión a comunidades para el cuidado de manglares.” *El Periodico*.
- 141.** Refers to Tierras Comunes (Communal Lands); Legislation consulted includes: Government of Guatemala. 1996; Government of Guatemala. 1997; Government of Guatemala. 2005; Government of Guatemala. 1979. Law of Supplementary Titling, Decree No. 49/1979; Government of Guatemala. 2009. Specific Rules for the Recognition and Declaration of Communal Land, Resolution No. 123-001/2009. Area calculated as the sum of 1.577 Mha (CONAP 2008) and 0.2 Mha (PERT-FAUSAC 2015), less the area of Concesiones Comunitarias (0.38 Mha). CONAP. 2008. Diagnóstico de la conservación y manejo de recursos naturales en tierras comunales. Grupo Promotor de Tierras Comunes, Guatemala City, 30; PERT-FAUSAC. 2015. Actualización del Diagnóstico de Tierras Comunes de Guatemala. Informe preliminar. Programa de Estudios Rurales y Territoriales, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala. Unpublished report.
- 142.** Refers to Tierras Comunes (Communal Lands). Area calculated as the sum of Tierras Comunes as of 2015 (see previous endnote) and an additional 19 communal lands (0.21847 Mha) recognized by the Registro de Información Catastral. Mesa de Tierras Comunes. Guatemala. 2021. Informe de actividades (documento de uso interno no publicado). As cited by Elías, Silvel. 2021. Personal communication, Professor of Agronomy, University de San Carlos de Guatemala, August 23.
- 143.** Refers to Titled Amerindian Village Land, Community Forest Management Agreements, and Amerindian Protected Areas; Legislation consulted for these tenure regimes includes: Government of Guyana. 2006. Amerindian Act of 2006. Available at: https://parliament.gov.gy/documents/acts/4680-act_no_6_of_2006.pdf; Government of Guyana. 1997. State Land Act of 1910 (1997); Government of Guyana. 1980. Guyanese Constitution of 1980 (2001). Available at: <http://parliament.gov.gy/constitution.pdf>; Government of Guyana. 2009. Forests Act, Act No. 6 of 2009. October 12, 2010. Available at: http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/Guyana_Forestry_Act_2009.pdf. Area data for Titled Amerindian Village Land from: Guyana Forestry Commission, and INDUFOR. 2014. Guyana REDD+ Monitoring Reporting and Verifications System Year 4 Interim Measures Report. Version 1, Guyana Forestry Commission and INDUFOR, Georgetown and Auckland, 7. Spatial data for Community Forest Management from: Guyana Forestry Commission. 2014. Forest Sector Information Report, Half Year Report January–June 2014. Guyana Forestry Commission, Georgetown. No area had been designated as Amerindian Protected Areas in 2015, but the statutory and regulatory basis for the tenure recognition was in place. Notably, Amerindian Lands are considered to be “owned” by Indigenous Peoples in the national context. However, villages recognized under this tenure regime do not have the right to exclude outsiders from their lands, as required by RRI’s analytical framework. Specifically, the government retains the ability to grant permission to third parties to enter Amerindian lands. See Government of Guyana 2006, Article 8.
- 144.** Refers to Titled Amerindian Village Land, Community Forest Management Agreements, and Amerindian Protected Areas. Area data for Titled Amerindian Village Land from: Guyana Forestry Commission. 2019. Guyana REDD+ Monitoring Reporting and Verification System (MRVS). Assessment Year 2019. Version 1, Guyana Forestry Commission, Georgetown. Available at: <https://forestry.gov.gy/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/MRVS-Year-2019-Report-Version-1-Final.pdf>. From the figure of 4.074 Mha cited in the GFC report, we have subtracted 0.6485672 Mha to avoid double counting of the Kanashen Amerindian Protected Area. Area data for Community Forest Management Agreements from: Guyana Forestry Commission. 2018. Forest Sector Update November–December 2018. Guyana Forestry Commission, Georgetown, 7. As cited in Palmer, John. 2022. Personal communication, September 4, 2022. Area data for Amerindian Protected Area from: Government of Guyana. 2017. The Official Gazette of Guyana. Notice–The Protected Areas Act (Act No. 14 of 2011) Declaration of Kanashen Village as an Amerindian Protected Area, August 18, 2017.

- 145.** Refers to Sistema de Silvicultural Social - Contratos de manejo, 40 años (Social Forestry System – 40 Year Management Contracts) and Microcuencas (Microwatersheds). Legislation consulted includes: Government of Honduras. 2009. Decreto No. 181–2009, Ley General de Aguas, Article 19. September 30, 2009. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon92441.pdf>; Government of Honduras. 2007. Decree No. 98–2007, Ley Forestal, Areas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre. December 28, 2007. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon77556.pdf>. Area data for Social Forestry System from: Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre. 2013. As cited in Del Gatto, Filippo. 2013. Community Forestry in Honduras: A Path towards Better Governance. Forest Trends Information Brief No. 8, Forest Trends, Washington, DC. Available at: http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4081.pdf.
- 146.** Refers to 131 Community Forest Management Contracts that have been issued in national areas, municipalities, and one Private Mestizo Community Property. Notably, nine Community Forest Management Contracts have been issued in areas owned by the Miskitu Territorial Councils or Pech Tribal Council, covering an additional 483,591.07 ha. Because these Community Forest Management Contracts are understood to fall within areas under the separate CBTR of Intercommunity Titles granted to Territorial Councils, this area is not included here. Instituto Nacional de Conservación Forestal (ICF). 2023. Desarrollo Forestal Comunitario. Accessed February 8, 2023. Available at: <https://icf.gob.hn/desarrollo-forestal-comunitario/>.
- 147.** Refers to Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples' Property Rights (outside of the Gracias a Dios department) and Intercommunity Titles granted to Territorial Councils. Legislation consulted: Gobierno de Honduras. Decreto No. 82–2004, Ley de Propiedad. June 29, 2004. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon54934.pdf>. Area data for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples' Property Rights (outside of the Gracias a Dios department) refers to 496 titles issued to the Garifuna, Lenca, Maya-Chorti, Pech, Tawahka, and Tolupan peoples through 2015. Forest Trends. 2015. Titling Ancestral Territories in the Honduran Mosquitia: Exploring the Implications for the Country's Indigenous Peoples. Forest Trends Information Brief No. 2, Forest Trends, Washington, DC. Available at: <https://www.forest-trends.org/publications/titling-ancestral-territories-in-the-honduran-mosquitia/>. Area data for Intercommunity Titles granted to Territorial Councils calculated as the sum of all titles issued to the Miskitu by both INA and ICF through 2015, based on the “year titled” according to Herlihy and Tappan (2019) and unrounded figures provided in Alvarez et al. (2017). Alvarez, Roman, Enrique Pantoja, Gerson Granados, and Alain Paz. 2017. Land Administration Project of the Property Institute. Strengthening Indigenous Peoples Land Rights in Honduras: The Miskitu People's Experience of Collective Land Titling, Lessons Learned and Main Challenges for the Future. Paper presented at 2017 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington, DC, March 20–24. Available at: https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2017/index.php/04-06-Alvarez-877_paper.pdf?page=downloadPaper&filename=04-06-Alvarez-877_paper.pdf&form_id=877&form_version=final; Herlihy, Peter H., and Taylor A. Tappan. 2019. Recognizing Indigenous Miskitu Territory in Honduras. *Geographical Review* 109 (1): 67–86. doi: 10.1111/gere.12309.
- 148.** Refers to Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples' Property Rights (outside of the Gracias a Dios department) and Intercommunity Titles granted to Territorial Councils. Area data for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples' Property Rights from: Paz, Alain. 2021. Personal communication, August 14, 2021. Area data for Intercommunity Titles granted to Territorial Councils calculated as the sum of all titles issued to the Miskitu by both INA and ICF through 2016, based on the “year titled” according to Herlihy and Tappan 2019 and unrounded figures provided in Alvarez et al. (2017), plus the area titled to the Pech by ICF (28,136.49 ha, per Alvarez et al. (2017) and Herlihy and Tappan (2019)). An unknown area may have since been titled to the Garifuna and Tawahka peoples by INA. Herlihy, Peter H., and Taylor A. Tappan. 2019. Recognizing Indigenous Miskitu Territory in Honduras. *Geographical Review* 109 (1): 67–86. doi: 10.1111/gere.12309; Paz, Alain. 2021. Personal communication, August 14, 2021.
- 149.** Refers to Ejidos and Comunidades; Legislation consulted for Ejidos and Comunidades includes: Government of Mexico. 2010. Mexican Constitution of 1917, as amended in 2010, Article 27, Section VII. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mex126640.pdf>; Government of Mexico. 2012. Decreto por el que se reforma el párrafo tercero del artículo 131 de la Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable. March 8, 2012. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/mex111891.doc>; Government of Mexico. 2008. Agrarian Law of 2008. Area data from: Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano. 2018. Superficie Ejidal registrada (SER). Indicadores básicos de la propiedad social: Series estadísticas. Available at: http://www.ran.gob.mx/ran/indic_bps/2_SER.pdf.
- 150.** Refers to Ejidos and Comunidades. Area data for Ejidos from: Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano. 2020. Superficie Ejidal registrada (SER). Indicadores básicos de la propiedad social: Series estadísticas. Available at: http://www.ran.gob.mx/ran/indic_bps/2_SER.pdf. Area data for Comunidades from: Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano. 2020. Superficie Comunal Registrada (SCR). Indicadores básicos de la propiedad social: Series estadísticas. Available at: http://www.ran.gob.mx/ran/indic_bps/17_SCR.pdf.
- 151.** Refers to Propiedad Comunal. Legislation consulted: República de Nicaragua. 2003. Ley No. 445 de 2003. Ley del régimen de propiedad comunal de los Pueblos Indígenas y comunidades étnicas de las regiones autónomas de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua y de los ríos Bocay, Coco, Indio y Maíz. Area data from: Comisión Nacional de Demarcación y titulación (CONADETI). 2013. Informe Ejecutivo de la CONADETI y las CIDT's al 30 de junio del año 2013. Presentado a la: Junta Directiva por el Comité Ejecutivo de la CONADETI. Ciudad de Bilwi. Available at: https://www.poderjudicial.gob.ni/pjupload/costaricibe/pdf/informe_costaricibe3006.pdf.
- 152.** Refers to Propiedad Comunal. Mamo, Dwayne. 2020. The Indigenous World 2020. 34th ed. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Copenhagen, 448. Available at: https://iwgia.org/images/yearbook/2020/IWGIA_The_Indigenous_World_2020.pdf.

153. Refers to Territorio de los Pueblos Indígenas (las Comarcas y las Tierras Colectivas) and Asentamientos Campesinos. Legislation consulted for Territorio de los Pueblos Indígenas (las Comarcas y las Tierras Colectivas): Government of Panama. 1972. Political Constitution (Constitución Política de la República de Panamá de 1972). October 11, as last amended in 2004, Article 127. Available at: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/2083/CONSTITUTION.pdf>; Government of Panama. 1998. Law No. 41 (Consolidated Text of the General Environment Law/Texto Único de la Ley General de Ambiente), July 1, Articles 92–100. Available at: <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/pan14803.pdf>; Government of Panama. 2008. Law No. 72 (Procedure for the recognition of collective land ownership of indigenous peoples that are not within the comarcas), December 23, 2008. Legislation consulted for Asentamientos Campesinos: Government of Panama. 1972. Political Constitution (Constitución Política de la República de Panamá de 1972). October 11, as last amended in 2004, Articles 124 and 126. Available at: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/2083/CONSTITUTION.pdf>; Government of Panama. 1983. Law No. 23, October 21, Articles 6–16 and 38–49. Available at: <https://docs.panama.justia.com/federales/leyes/23-de-1983-oct-27-1983.pdf>. Area data for Territorio de los Pueblos Indígenas (las Comarcas y las Tierras Colectivas) from: Servicio Nacional de Desarrollo y Administración Forestal (ANAM). 2003. Proyecto SIF-ANAM/OIMT-2000, Informe de Cobertura Forestal 1992–2000. Cited in García, Marcial Arias. n.d. Forests, Indigenous Peoples and Forestry Policy in Panama: An assessment of national implementation of international standards and commitments on traditional forest related knowledge and forest related issues. Fundación para la Promoción Conocimiento Indígena de Panamá, Panama City, 7. Available at: <http://www.binal.ac.pa/panal/downloads/fipdoc.pdf>. Area data for Asentamientos Campesinos from: La Prensa. 2013. Piden segregar tierra de un asentamiento.

154. Refers to Territorio de los Pueblos Indígenas (las Comarcas y las Tierras Colectivas) and Asentamientos Campesinos. Area data for Territorio de los Pueblos Indígenas from: Autoridad Nacional de Administración de Tierras (ANATI). 2018. Situación de la Adjudicación de tierras indígenas en Panamá. PowerPoint. Available at: http://www.anati.gob.pa/images/noticias/2018/Agenda/PANAM_Aut_Indig.pdf. 2020 Area data for Asentamientos Campesinos comes from same source as 2015 data (see previous endnote).

155. Refers to Reservas Comunales (Communal Reserves) and Reservas Indígenas (Indigenous Reserves). Legislation consulted for Reservas Comunales includes: Government of Peru. 1997a. Ley No. 26.834: Ley de Áreas Naturales Protegidas. June 30, 1997. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/es/c/LEX-FAOC009258/>; Government of Peru. 2001a. Decreto Supremo No. 038/01/AG - Reglamento de la Ley de Áreas Naturales Protegidas. June 22, 2001. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/per31350.doc>; Resolution No. 019/2005 from INRENA-IANP; Government of Peru. 2000. Ley No. 27.308: Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. July 15, 2000. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/per21013.doc>. Legislation consulted for Reservas Indígenas (Indigenous Reserves) includes: Government of Peru. 2006. Ley No. 28.736: Ley para la protección de pueblos indígenas u originarios en situación de aislamiento y en situación de contacto inicial. May 16, 2006. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/per64175.pdf>; Government of Peru. 2007. Decreto Supremo No. 008/07/MIMDES - Reglamento de la Ley No. 28.736, Ley para la protección de pueblos indígenas u originarios en situación de aislamiento y en situación de contacto inicial. October 4, 2007. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/per74870.pdf>; Government of Peru. 1997a; Government of Peru. 2000. Area data for Reservas Comunales (Communal Reserves) from: Ministerio del Ambiente y Servicio Nacional de áreas Naturales Protegidas por el estado (SERNANP). 2014. Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado - SINANPE. SERNANP and INEI, Lima. Available at: http://www.sernanp.gob.pe/sernanp/archivos/biblioteca/mapas/ListaAnps_12112014.pdf. Area data for Reservas Indígenas (Indigenous Reserves) includes: La Reserva Territorial Madre de Dios, La Reserva Territorial Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti y otros. Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de Selva Peruana (AIDESP). 2015. Incidencia para mejorar el marco legal de protección de los pueblos indígenas en situación de aislamiento voluntario y contacto inicial y sus territorios en la Amazonia Peruana. PowerPoint; Dorado, Juan Americo Baca. Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo de Pueblos Andinos, Amazonicos, Afroperuano (INDEPA), and Ministerio de Cultura. n.d. Protección de reservas territoriales: Pueblos en Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial (PIACI). Available at: <https://docplayer.es/86319613-Proteccion-de-reservas-territoriales-pueblos-en-aislamiento-y-contacto-inicial-piaci.html>; Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), and Ministerio del Ambiente (MNAM). 2015. La reserva isconahua y la zona reservada sierra de divisor. Manual de Legislación Ambiental. Available at: http://www.legislacionambientalspda.org.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=331:la-reserva-isconahua-y-la-zona-reservada-sierra-de-divisor-&catid=30:cap2&Itemid=3451.

156. Refers to Reservas Comunales (Communal Reserves) and Reservas Indígenas (Indigenous Reserves). Area data for Reservas Comunales Ministerio del Ambiente, Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el estado (SERNANP). 2014. Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado - SINANPE. SERNANP and INEI, Lima. Available at: http://www.sernanp.gob.pe/sernanp/archivos/biblioteca/mapas/ListaAnps_12112014.pdf. Area data for Reservas Indígenas (Indigenous Reserves) includes three Indigenous Reserves created in 2016: La Reserva Indígena Murunahua, La Reserva Indígena Mashco Piro, and La Reserva Indígena Isconahua. Two additional reserves (Reserva indígena Yavarí Tapiche and Reserva indígena Kakataibo Norte y Sur) were created in 2021, after the end of the study period for this report. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA). n.d. Reservas Indígenas y Territoriales: ¿Dónde habitan los PIACI? SPDA Actualidad Ambiental. Accessed December 5, 2022. Available at: <https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/piaci/reservas-indigenas-y-territoriales>.

157. Refers to Tierras de Comunidades Nativas (Native Community Land) and Tierras de Comunidades Campesinas (Peasant Community Land). Legislation consulted for Tierras de Comunidades Nativas includes: Government of Peru. 1993. Peruvian Constitution of 1993. December 29, 1993. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/per127779.pdf>; Government of Peru. 2000; Government of Peru. 2001b. Supreme Decree No. 14/2001; Government of Peru. 1997b. Ley No. 26.821: Ley Orgánica

para el aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos naturales. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/es/c/LEX-FAOC009287/>; Government of Peru. 1978. Decreto Ley No. 22.175 - Ley de Comunidades Nativas y de Desarrollo Agrario de la Selva y Ceja de Selva. May 9, 1978. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/es/c/LEX-FAOC124297/>; Government of Peru. 2003. Law No. 27867/2003. Area data for Tierras de Comunidades Nativas (Native Community Land) from: Instituto del Bien Común. 2014. SICNA: Proyección en base a 2006 Comunidades Nativas encuestadas y georreferenciadas por el IBC y otros. As cited in Territorios Seguros para las Comunidades del Peru and Instituto del Bien Común. La Seguridad Territorial en el Limbo: El estado de las comunidades indígenas en el Perú, 36. Available at: <https://ibcperu.org/publicacion/la-seguridad-territorial-en-el-limbo-el-estado-de-las-comunidades-del-peru-2014-descarga/>; Legislation consulted for Tierras de Comunidades Campesinas (Peasant Community Land) includes: Government of Peru. 1993; Government of Peru. 2000; Government of Peru. 2001b; Government of Peru. 1997b; Government of Peru. 1995. Ley No. 26.505 - Ley de la inversión privada en el desarrollo de las actividades económicas en las tierras del territorio nacional y de las comunidades campesinas y nativas, Article 11. July 17, 1995. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/html/per4901.htm>; Government of Peru. 2002. Ley No. 27.867: Ley Orgánica de Gobiernos Regionales. November 16, 2002. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/per128977.pdf>. Area data for Tierras de Comunidades Campesinas from: COFOPRI. 2010. Directorio de Comunidades Campesinas. As cited in Grupo Allpa. 2012. Políticas Públicas para Comunidades Campesinas, 2011-2012. 11. Available at: <http://americalatina.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/POLITICAS%20PUBLICAS%20PARA%20COMUNIDADES%20CAMPESINAS%202011-2012.pdf>.

158. Refers to Tierras de Comunidades Nativas (Native Community Land) and Tierras de Comunidades Campesinas (Peasant Community Land). Area data from: Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego. n.d. Información de Comunidades Nativas a Nivel Nacional. Mapa oficial con descripción de datos espaciales por región. Available at: <https://www.minagri.gob.pe/portal/download/pdf/catastro-rural/comun-nativas.pdf>.

159. Suriname does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes Indigenous Peoples', Afro-descendant Peoples', or local communities' rights to own or control land. Inter-American Court of Human Rights. 2007. Case of Saramaka People v. Suriname. Judgment of November 28, 2007. Available at: http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_172_ing.pdf.

160. Refers to Titled Community Lands. 2.841518 Mha have been demarcated over the period of 2005–2014. This figure includes and is not disaggregated for Indigenous Lands in Areas Under a Special Administrative Regime (ABRAE), established within protected areas. Legislation consulted: República Bolivariana de Venezuela. 2005. Ley Orgánica de Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas. December 8, 2005. Area data from: Revista SIC. 2014. Comunicado de la COIAM sobre el proceso nacional de demarcación de hábitat y tierras indígenas a los 15 años de aprobación de la Constitución Nacional. Centro Gumilla: Sic Semanal. December 9, 2014. Available at: <https://sicsemanal.wordpress.com/2014/12/09/comunicado-de-la-coiam-sobre-el-proceso-nacional-de-demarcacion-de-habitat-y-tierras-indigenas-a-los-15-anos-de-aprobacion-de-laconstitucion-nacional>.

161. Refers to Titled Community Lands. Area data from: Vice Presidencia de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. 2017. La Revolución Bolivariana ha otorgado 102 títulos de tierra a los pueblos indígenas. Press Release. August 10. Accessed November 14, 2019. Available at: <http://www.minci.gob.ve/en-revolucion-los-derechos-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-son-reconocidos/>.

162. Includes Modern Treaty Lands, First Nation Woodland Licenses (British Columbia), Sustainable Forest Licenses (Ontario), and Ententes de délégation de gestion (Québec). For Modern Treaties, the source of all data is the text of individual treaties. For more information on these treaties, see Government of Canada. 2022. Fact Sheet: Implementation of Final Agreements. Available at: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100030580/1542728997938>. For First Nations Woodland Licences, see British Columbia. 2022. First Nations Woodland Licence. Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/first-nations-woodland-licence>. For Sustainable Forest Licences, see Ontario. 2022. Sustainable Forest Licences. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/sustainable-forest-licences>. For Ententes de délégation de gestion, see Québec. 2022. Droits forestiers sur des territoires forestiers du domaine de l'État hors unité d'aménagement (UA). Available at: <https://mffp.gouv.qc.ca/les-forets/amenagement-durable-forets/les-droits-consentis/lentente-de-delegation-de-gestion-ed/>.

163. Includes Modern Treaty Lands, First Nation Woodland Licenses (British Columbia), Sustainable Forest Licenses (Ontario), Ententes de délégation de gestion (Québec), and the Mi'kmaw Forestry Initiative (Nova Scotia). For Modern Treaties, the source of all data is the text of individual treaties. For more information on these treaties, see Government of Canada. 2022. Fact Sheet: Implementation of Final Agreements. Available at: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100030580/1542728997938>. For First Nations Woodland Licences, see British Columbia. 2022. First Nations Woodland Licence. Available at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/first-nations-woodland-licence>. For Sustainable Forest Licences, see Ontario. 2022. Sustainable Forest Licences. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/sustainable-forest-licences>. For Ententes de délégation de gestion, see Québec. 2022. Droits forestiers sur des territoires forestiers du domaine de l'État hors unité d'aménagement (UA). Available at: <https://mffp.gouv.qc.ca/les-forets/amenagement-durable-forets/les-droits-consentis/lentente-de-delegation-de-gestion-ed/>. For Mi'kmaw Forestry Initiative (Nova Scotia), see Beswick, Aaron. "Mi'kmaq to control 20,000 hectares of Crown land in forestry pilot project." Saltwire, March 15, 2019. Available at: <https://www.saltwire.com/halifax/news/local/mikmaq-to-control-20000-hectares-of-crown-land-in-forestry-pilot-project-292569/>.

164. Includes Modern Treaty Lands, Reserves, Lands in the Kanesatake Mohawk interim land base, and Tsilhqot'in Nation Declared Aboriginal Title Land. For Modern Treaties, the source of all data is the text of individual treaties. For more information on these treaties, see Government of Canada. 2022. Fact Sheet: Implementation of Final Agreements. Available at: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100030580/1542728997938>. Data on Reserves from Government of Canada. 2020. Indian Lands

Registry System (ILRS). Available at: <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1466532960405/1466533062058>. Data on Lands in the Kanesatake Mohawk interim land base, comes from Global Forest Watch. 2019. Canada aboriginal lands. Available at: <http://data.globalforestwatch.org/datasets/canada-aboriginal-lands?geometry=-74.867%2C45.434%2C-73.888%2C45.602>. Area for Tsilhqot'in Nation Declared Aboriginal Title Land determined by Supreme Court of Canada. 2014. *Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia*, 2014 SCC 44. Available at: <https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/2014/2014scc44/2014scc44.html>.

165. Ibid.

166. Refers to Alaska Native Corporations (Regional and Village) and Indian Reservations (Trust). Legislation consulted for Alaska Native Corporations: Government of the United States of America. 1971. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Legislation consulted for Indian Reservations: Government of the United States of America. 1948. U.S. Code, Title 25, Chapters 4 and 2a (e.g., Sections 81 and 3501). Area data for Alaska Native Corporations from: ANCSA Regional Association. 2023. Overview of Entities Operating in the Twelve Regions. Accessed February 16, 2023. Available at: <https://ancsaregional.com/overview-of-entities/>. Area data for Indian Reservations from: U.S. Department of Interior (US DOI). 2014. Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians: Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report to Congress. U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, DC.

167. Refers to Alaska Native Corporations (Regional and Village) and Indian Reservations (Trust). 2020 area data for Alaska Native Corporations comes from same source as 2015 (see previous endnote). Area data for Indian Reservations from: Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. 2020. Budget Justifications and Performance Information Fiscal Year 2020. Available at: <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/fy2020-budget-justification-ost.pdf>; Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2021. Budget Justifications and Performance Information Fiscal Year 2021. Available at: https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/as-ia/obpm/BIA_FY2021_Greenbook-508.pdf; U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs. 2023. Frequently Asked Questions. Accessed February 16, 2023. Available at: <https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>.

168. Refers to Cooperatives, Grasslands and Pastureland, and Collectivized Agricultural Enterprises (EACs). Legislation consulted for Cooperatives includes: Government of Algeria. 1996. Décret exécutif No. 96-459 du 7 Chaâbane 1417 correspondant au 18 décembre 1996 fixant les règles applicables aux coopératives agricoles. December 18, 1996. Available at: <http://www.filaha.net/textes/decrets/Binder1.pdf>. Spatial data from: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2005. Utilisation des engrais par culture en Algérie: Service de la gestion des terres et de la nutrition des plantes Division de la mise en valeur des terres et des eaux. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome, 11. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/3/y5953f/y5953f00.htm>. Legislation for Grasslands and Pastureland includes: Government of Algeria. 1990. Loi No. 90-25 du 18 novembre 1990 portant orientation foncière. Articles 11 and 12. Algiers. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/alg4598.pdf>; Government of Algeria. 1975. L'ordonnance No. 75-43 du 17 juin 1975 portant code pastoral. June 17, 1975. As cited in Nedjraoui, Dalila. 2006. Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profiles: Algeria. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Available at: https://ees.kuleuven.be/eng/klimos/toolkit/documents/648_Algeria.pdf; Spatial data for Grassland and Pastureland from: Nedjraoui. 2006. Legislation consulted for EACs from: Government of Algeria. 2010. Loi No. 10-03 du 5 Ramadhan 1431 correspondant au 15 août 2010 fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exploitation des terres agricoles du domaine privé de l'Etat. August 15, 2010. Algiers. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/alg106115.pdf>; Government of Algeria. 1987. Loi No. 87-19 du 8 Décembre 1987 déterminant le mode d'exploitation des terres agricoles du domaine national et fixant les droits et obligations des producteurs, Titre 2. December 8, 1987. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/alg3603.pdf>. Area data from: FAO. n.d. Gender and Land Rights Database: Algeria Country Profile. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Accessed May 24, 2023. Available at: https://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/general-introduction/en/?country_iso3=DZA.

169. Refers to Cooperatives, Grasslands and Pastureland, and Collectivized Agricultural Enterprises (EACs). 2020 Area data for Cooperatives and Grassland and EACs comes from same source as 2015 data (see previous endnote). Area data for Grassland and Pastureland from: Direction des Statistiques Agricoles et des Systèmes d'Information. 2021. Statistique Agricole: Superficies et Productions: Serie "B" 2019. Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural, Direction des Systèmes d'Information, des Statistiques et de la Prospective, Algiers, 7.

170. Egypt does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes Indigenous Peoples' or local communities' management or ownership rights. Hursh, John. 2014. RRI Initial Findings for Egypt. Unpublished report citing the following legislation: Arab Republic of Egypt. 1958. Desert Law No. 124 of 1958; Arab Republic of Egypt. 1988. Law No. 55 of 1988; Arab Republic of Egypt. 1991. Law No. 205; Arab Republic of Egypt. 1995. Law No. 96; Arab Republic of Egypt. 1996. Law No. 100; Arab Republic of Egypt. 1981. Law No. 143; Arab Republic of Egypt. 1992. Law No. 96; Arab Republic of Egypt. 2014. Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Article 236. January 18, 2014. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/egy127542e.pdf>; Arab Republic of Egypt. 2014. Presidential Decree No. 444 of 2014. The findings also note that some areas are still governed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in practice.

171. Refers to Collective Farms. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Iraq. 1970. Agrarian Reform Law No. 117 of 1970. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/irq38269.pdf>. No area data available.

172. Ibid.

173. Refers to Collective Farms. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Iraq. 1970. Agrarian Reform Law No. 117 of 1970. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/irq38269.pdf>.

174. Refers to Terres Collectives (Collective Lands). Legislation consulted includes: Kingdom of Morocco. 1919. Dahir du 26 Rejeb 1337 (27 Avril 1919) organisant la tutelle administrative des collectives indigènes et réglementant la gestion et l'aliénation des biens collectifs. April 27, 1919. In Kingdom of Morocco. n.d. Guide sur les Terres Collectives. 11–18; Kingdom of Morocco. 1924. Dahir de 18 Février (12 Joumada II 1342) portant règlement spécial pour la délimitation des terres collectives. February 18, 1924. In Kingdom of Morocco. n.d. 19–24; Kingdom of Morocco. 1959. Dahir No. 1.59.172 du 1er Kaâda 1378 (9 Mai 1959) relatif à la résiliation des concessions de droits de jouissance perpétuelle et à la révision des contrats de location à long terme consentis sur les terres collectives. May 9, 1959. In Kingdom of Morocco. n.d. 29–31; Kingdom of Morocco. 1963. Circulaire No. 809 en date du 13 Avril 1963 Note au sujet du Dahir No. 1-62-197 du 12 Ramadan 1382 (6 Février 1919) organisant la Tutelle administrative des collectivités et réglementant la gestion et l'aliénation des biens collectifs. April 13, 1963. In Kingdom of Morocco. n.d. 121–123; Kingdom of Morocco. 1994. Dahir No. 1-95-10 du 22 ramadan 1415 (12 Février 1995) portant promulgation de la loi No. 33-34 relative aux périmètres de mise en valeur en bour. February 22, 1994. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mor16644.pdf>. Area data from: Ministry of Interior. n.d.. Management and exploitation of communal lands. Accessed December 22, 2022. Available at: <http://www.terrescollectives.ma/Pages/ar/gestion-exploitation-terres.cshtml>.

175. Ibid.

176. Oman does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes Indigenous Peoples' or local communities' management or ownership rights. Royal Decree 5-80 (Land Laws of 1980) recognized state ownership of all land that was not privately owned or Waqf land. Royal Decree 5-80 and subsequent laws do not recognize tribal land, although customary law is still used in practice in some rural areas. Chatty, Dawn. 2002. Adapting to Multinational Oil Exploration. The Mobile Pastoralists of Oman. In Leder, Stefan, and Bernhard Streck (Hg.). *Akkulturation und Selbstbehauptung. Beiträge des Kolloquiums am 14.12.2001. Halle 2002. Orientwissenschaftliche Hefte 4; Mitteilungen des SFB Differenz und Integration 2*, 1–19. Available at: <http://www.nomadsed.de/publikationen/lesecke/text/adapting-to-multinational-oil-exploration>; Government of Oman. 1980. Royal Decree 5-80 Promulgating the Land Laws of 1980.

177. Saudi Arabia does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes Indigenous Peoples' or local communities' management or ownership rights. Hursh, John. 2015. Saudi Arabia Research Notes and Initial Findings for Saudi Arabia. Unpublished report; Rae, John. 2002. An Overview of Land Tenure in the Near East Region: Part I and II. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b7098abe-c557-5aa9-afc8-7d3be9ef8b57/>.

178. Refers to Terres Collectives (Collective Lands) and Terres Collectives sous Régime Forestière (Collective Forests). Legislation consulted for Terres Collectives includes: Government of Tunisia. 1964. Loi No. 64-28 du 4 juin 1964 (24 moharrem 1384), fixant le régime des terres collectives. June 4, 1964. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tun23987.pdf>. Area data for Terres Collectives from: Nasr, N., and T. Bouhaouach. 1997. "Dynamiques juridique, technique et institutionnelle du partage des terres collectives en Tunisie." In *Pastoralisme et foncier: Impact du régime foncier sur la gestion de l'espace pastoral et la conduite des troupeaux en régions arides et semi-arides*, edited by Bourbouze, A., B. Msika, N. Nasr, and M. Sghaier Zaafouri, 151–157. Montpellier, France. 1997. CIHEAM Options Méditerranéennes: Série A. Séminaires Méditerranéens, No. 32. Available at: <https://om.ciheam.org/article.php?IDPDF=C1971105>; Nasr, Noureddine, Ali Abaab, and Nourediine Lachiheb. 2000. Partage des terres collectives et transformation des sociétés et des modes d'occupation et de gestion des espaces: Les steppes du Sud-est Tunisien. *Medit No. 3/2000*. Available at: http://www.iamb.it/share/img_new_medit_articoli/636_02nasr.pdf. Legislation consulted for Terres Collectives sous Régime Forestière includes: République du Tunisie. 1988. Loi No. 20 portant Code Forestier, Article 4(3). April 13, 1988. In République du Tunisie. *Journal Officiel de la République Tunisienne No. 30 du 3 mai 1988*, 679–693. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tun2805.pdf>; République du Tunisie. Décret No. 96-2373 du 9 décembre 1996, relatif au mode de constitution, d'organisation et de fonctionnement des associations forestières d'intérêt collectif et réglementant les modalités d'exécution des travaux par ces associations. In République du Tunisie. 2010. *Code forestier et ses textes d'application*. L'Imprimerie Officielle de la République Tunisienne, Tunis. Available at: <http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Tunisie/Tunisie%20-%20Code%20forestier%202010.pdf>. Area data for Terres Collectives sous Régime Forestière from: Nasr, N., and T. Bouhaouach. 1997.

179. Yemen does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes Indigenous Peoples' or local communities' management or ownership rights. Hursh, John. 2014. RRI Initial Findings: Yemen. Unpublished report.

180. Refers to Domínio Útil Consuetudinário (Useful Customary Domain). Area data from: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2013. *Delimited Rural Communities, Huambo Province, Angola*. GIS Shapefile. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome. As cited in Carranza, Francisco. 2013. Legislation consulted includes: Republica de Angola. 2004. Lei No. 9/04 de 9 de Novembro, Lei de Terras. November 9, 2004. Available (in Portuguese) at: http://www.ieham.org/html/docs/LEI_TERRAS_ANGOLA.pdf; Available (in English) at: http://www.sarprn.org/documents/d0002878/Property_rights_Angola_May2007.pdf.

181. Refers to Domínio Útil Consuetudinário (Useful Customary Domain). Area data from: Festo, Moisés. 2022. Personal communication, August 5, 2022.

182. Refers to Wildlife Management Areas and Communal Lands. Communal Lands also include some Remote Area Dweller Settlements/Communities which were created in rural areas to provide access to social and physical infrastructure. Government of Botswana. 1998. *National Settlement Policy of 1998*; Government of Botswana. 2009. *Revised Remote Area Development*

Policy of 2009; Government of Botswana. 2011. Botswana Land Policy of 2011; Sapignoli, Maria, 2015. Personal communication, Researcher, Max Planck Center for Social Anthropology, June 12, 2015; Hitchcock, Robert. 2015. Personal communication, Professor, University of New Mexico, June 12, 2015; Magole, Lapologang. 2015. Personal communication, Senior Research Scholar, University of Botswana, June 22, 2015. Legislation consulted for these tenure regimes includes: Republic of Botswana. 1968. The Tribal Land Act; Republic of Botswana. 1985. The Tribal Land (Amendment) Act. 1985. Botswana Statute Law, Vol. 69, Printed by the Government Printer, Gaborone, Government of Botswana; Republic of Botswana. 1993. The Tribal Land (Amendment) Act. 1993. Botswana Statute Law, Vol. 77, Printed by the Government Printer, Gaborone, Government of Botswana; Republic of Botswana. 1986. Wildlife Management Policy; Republic of Botswana. 2000. Community Based Natural Resource Management Policy. Spatial data from: Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Lands and Housing, Government of Botswana. As cited in: Sapignoli, Maria, and Robert Hitchcock. 2013. "Development and Dispossession: Impacts of Land Reform in Botswana." In *Africa for Sale? Positioning the State, Land and Society in Foreign Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Africa*, edited by Sandra J.T.M. Evers, Caroline Seagle, and Froukje Krijtenburg, 131–157. Brill Academic Publishers, Leiden, Boston, and Tokyo.

183. Ibid.

184. Refers to Community Forests (Forêts Communautaires) and Community Managed Hunting Zones (Zones d'Intérêt Cynégétique à Gestion Communautaire). Legislation consulted for Community Forests includes: Government of Cameroon. 1994. Law No. 01/1994; Government of Cameroon. 1995a. Decree No. 531/1995; Government of Cameroon. 1995b. Decree No. 466/1995. July 20, 1995. Available at: http://laga-enforcement.org/Portals/0/Documents/Legal%20documents/Cameroon/Legal_Cameroon_Decree_Eng_Decree%20NO.%2095-466-PM%20of%2020%20July%201995.pdf; Government of Cameroon. 2013. Arrêté conjoint No. 076/MINFI/MINATD/MINFOF fixant les modalités de planification, d'emploi et de suivi de la gestion de revenus provenant de l'exploitation des ressources forestières et fauniques, destinés aux communes et aux communautés riveraines. Area data for Community Forests from: Nguiffo, Samuel. 2013. Personal communication, Center for Environment and Development (CED). Legislation consulted for Community Managed Hunting Zones includes: Government of Cameroon. 1994; Government of Cameroon. 1995b. Area data for Community Managed Hunting Zones from: Atlas Forestier du Cameroun. 2019. Zones d'intérêt cynégétique. Accessed November 8, 2019. Available at: <http://cmr-data-forest-atlas.org/datasets/zones-dint%C3%A9r%C3%AAt-cyn%C3%A9g%C3%A9tique>.

185. Refers to Community Forests (Forêts Communautaires) and Community Managed Hunting Zones (Zones d'Intérêt Cynégétique à Gestion Communautaire). Area data for Community Forests from: Atlas Forestier du Cameroun. 2019. Forêts communautaires. Accessed November 19, 2020. Available at: <http://cmr-data-forest-atlas.org/datasets/for%C3%AAts-communautaires?geometry=-12.370%2C-0.360%2C29.444%2C7.310>. Refers to the total administrative area of all community forests for which the "statut de la convention" was listed as "definitive" (1.102814 Mha) or "provisoire" (0.963709 Mha). This provisional status affords communities rights for a duration of two years, and as such these rights remain more precarious. Notably, "the complexity and cost of the procedures for developing a simple management plan prevent these communities from moving their forest from provisional to permanent status." Ngono, Remauld. 2021. Personal communication, Center for Environment and Development (CED), August 9, 2021. Area data for Community Managed Hunting Zone from: Ministre des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF). 2018. Secteur forestier et faunique du Cameroun. Faits et chiffres. Ministre des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF), Yaoundé, 33. Available at: http://foretcommunale-cameroun.org/download/reboisement-1400/Faits_Chiffres_novembre_2018.pdf.

186. Refers to Forêts de Collectivités (Collective Forests) and Forêts Communautaires (Community Forests). Although the possibility of both CBTRs is established under the 2008 Forest Code, we understand that no implementing regulations had been adopted and no collective or community forests had been designated for communities as of 2015. Legislation consulted includes: République Centrafricaine. 2008. Loi No. 08.022 Portant Code Forestier de la République Centrafricaine, Articles 125–130. October 17, 2008; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, Country Report Central African Republic. Country Report 042, 13. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al475F/al475F.pdf>.

187. Refers to Forêts de Collectivités (Collective Forests) and Forêts Communautaires (Community Forests). Legislation consulted includes: République Centrafricaine. 2008. Loi No. 08.022 Portant Code Forestier de la République Centrafricaine, Articles 125–130. October 17, 2008. Area data for Forêts Communautaires from: Rainforest Foundation UK. 2019. Première Historique en République Centrafricaine: Des Communautés se Voient Reconnaître des Droits sur Leurs Forêts. Accessed November 30, 2019. Available at: <https://www.rainforestfoundationuk.org/fr/premiere-historique-en-republique-centrafricaine-des-communautese-voient-reconnatre-des-droits-sur-leurs-forts/>. Although the possibility of Forêts de Collectivités is established under the 2008 Forest Code, we understand that no implementing regulations had been adopted and no collective forests had been designated for communities as of 2020.

188. Refers to Droits Collectifs sur le Domaine Privé (Collective Rights in the Private Domain) and Forêts Communautaires et Sacrées (Community and Sacred Forests). Legislation consulted for Collective Rights in the Private Domain includes: Republic of Chad. 1967. Loi No. 24 du 22 juillet 1967 sur le régime de la Propriété foncière et des droits coutumiers 22 juillet. Available at: <http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Tchad/Tchad%20-%20Propriete%20fonciere.pdf>. No land has yet been recognized under either tenure regime. Alden Wily, Liz. 2020. Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands: Methods

and Findings for Africa. Data file from LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands. Available at: http://communityland.s3.amazonaws.com/LandMark_public/LandMark-MethodsPercentage_Africa20211222.pdf.

189. Ibid.

190. Refers to Concessions Forestières Communautaires (Local Community Forest Concessions (LCFC)). Area data from: Congo Basin Forest Partnership. 2020. "Forêt: Vers la finalisation du guide opérationnel de l'élaboration du plan simple de gestion des forêts communautaires en RDC – environews-rdc." Congo Basin Forest Partnership, July 14, 2020. Available at: <https://pfb-cbfp.org/actualites-partenaires/environews-rdc-foret.html>. For similar estimate, see: Brouwer, Meindert. 2021. "Emancipation of forest communities is important for forest conservation: Taking Control Part 2." In *Central African Forests Forever*, edited by Meindert Brouwer, 92–97. Available at: <https://www.centralafricanforests.org/>. For the most up to date information, see: Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable, Direction de Gestion Forestière, and Division de la Foresterie Communautaire. 2022. Base de données de la Foresterie Communautaire en République Démocratique du Congo. Accessed August 19, 2022. Available at: <https://rdc.geocfcl.org/applications/>.

191. Refers to Des forêts des communes et autres collectivités locales (Forests of Communities and Other Local Collectives), and Terres des populations autochtones (Indigenous Land). Legislation consulted for Forêts communautaires: Conseil National de Transition, République du Congo. 2000. Loi No. 16-2000 Portant code forestier. November 20. Available at: http://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/legis/nofr/oeur/arch/con/Codeforest_congo.pdf; Legislation consulted for Terres des populations autochtones: République du Congo. 2011. Loi n. 5 du 25 février 2011. While the statutory basis is in place for these two tenure regimes, no area had been designated under either CBTR as of 2015. Handja, Georges Thierry. 2013. Personal Communication. London: Rainforest Foundation UK. June 6.

192. Refers to Terres des populations autochtones (Indigenous Land) and Forêts communautaires. Legislation consulted for Forêts communautaires (Community Forests): République du Congo. 2020. Loi No. 33-2020, Articles 15–21. Legislation consulted for Terres des populations autochtones: République du Congo. 2011. Loi No. 5 du 25 février 2011. No area had been designated under either of these tenure regimes before the end of 2020..

193. Refers to Participatory Forest Management User Groups and Communal Land Holdings. No data was available for the area of Communal Land Holdings established by Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). 2005. Rural Land Proclamation No. 456. July 15, 2005. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eth95459.pdf>. Area data for Participatory Forest Management User Groups from: Said, A., and T. Tadesse. 2015. Personal communication. As cited in Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2016. Forty years of community-based forestry: A review of its extent and effectiveness. FAO Forestry Paper No. 176. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 22. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5415e.pdf>.

194. Ibid.

195. Refers to Forêts Communautaires (Community Forests). Legislation consulted includes: Government of Gabon. 2001. Loi No. 016-01 portant code forestier en République Gabonaise, Articles 156–162. Available at: http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/gab29255_doc. Government of Gabon. 2004. Décret No. 1028/PR/MEFEPEPN du 1er décembre 2004 fixant les conditions de création des forêts communautaires. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gab143377.pdf>; Government of Gabon. 2008. Ordonnance No.11/2008 du 25 juillet 2008 modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions de la loi No. 16/2001 du 31 décembre 2001. July 25, 2008. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gab144592.pdf>; Government of Gabon. 2013. Arrêté No. 018 MEF/SG/DGF/DFC Establishing the Procedures to Implement Community Forest Management. Area data includes the areas of three approved community forests (Ebyeng-Edzuameniène, Nkang, and La Boka 1 and 2); Sartoretto, Eugenio, and Clotilde Henriot. 2015. Personal communication, Law and Policy Advisors, Climate and Forests, ClientEarth. March 2015. Citing World Wildlife Fund (WWF). 2014. État des lieux des forêts communautaires au Gabon: December 2014.

196. Refers to Forêts Communautaires and Contrats de gestion de terroir aux parcs nationaux. Legislation consulted for Contrats de gestion de terroir aux parcs nationaux: Government of Gabon. 2017. Ordonnance No. 007/PR/2017 du 27 février 2017 portant modification et suppression de certaines dispositions de la loi No. 003/2007 du 27 août 2007 relative aux parcs nationaux. No Contrats de gestion de terroir aux parcs nationaux had been issued as of 2020. Area data for Forêts Communautaires from: Direction des Forêts Communautaires (DFCOM). 2019. État des lieux des forêts communautaires en activité et en cours de création au 28 Mai 2019. Ministère chargé des Forêts, Libreville. Cited in FAO and KEVA. 2020. Légalité et traçabilité des bois des forêts communautaires dans la province de l'Ogooué Ivindo Gabon.

197. Refers to Allodial Interests in Customary Lands. This CBTR is conservatively classified as "designated for" communities because although communities have a right to compensation in the event of expropriation, there are no provisions for challenging the compulsory acquisition of lands by the state. Legislation consulted: Government of Ghana. 1992. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana, Articles 36, 267, and 270; Government of Ghana. 1962. The Administration of Lands Act, 1962, Act 123, Sections 8, 17; Government of Ghana. 1962. The State Lands Act, 1962, Act 125, Section 1; Government of Ghana. 1971. Statutory Declaration Act, 1971, Act 389, Section 2; Government of Ghana. 1962. Survey Act, 1962, Act 127; and the Legislative Instrument (L.I 1444). An estimated 78 percent of total land area in Ghana is estimated to be customary land and an additional 2 percent of total land is held under joint ownership as Vested Lands. Larbi, Wordworth Odame. 2008. Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation in Ghana: Searching for Alternative Policies and Strategies, 2. FIG, FAO, and CNG. 2008. International Seminar on State and Public Sector Land Management Verona, Italy, September 9–10, 2008. Available at: <https://www.fig.net/resources/proceedings/2008/>

[verona_fao_2008_comm7/papers/09_sept/4_1_larbi.pdf](https://www.colandef.org/land-sector-of-ghana-infograph); COLANDEF. n.d. Ecosystem of the Land Sector in Ghana. Available at: <https://www.colandef.org/land-sector-of-ghana-infograph>; COLANDEF, National House of Chiefs, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, and Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands. 2019. Securing Customary Land Rights in Ghana: A Handbook for Documenting Customary Land Rights in Ghana. See also: Alden Wily, Liz. 2020. Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands: Methods and Findings for Africa (revised 2021). Data file from LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands. LandMark. Available at: http://communityland.s3.amazonaws.com/LandMark_public/LandMark-MethodsPercentage_Africa20211222.pdf.

198. Refers to Allodial Interests in Customary Lands. This CBTR is conservatively classified as “designated for” communities because although communities have a right to compensation in the event of expropriation, there are no provisions for challenging the compulsory acquisition of lands by the state. Legislation consulted: Government of Ghana. 2020. Land Act, 2020, Act 1036. December 23, 2020. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/gha208918.pdf>. See previous endnote for area data.

199. Refers to Community Forest Association Participation in the Conservation and Management of Public Forests under Approved Forest Management Plans. According to the Kenyan Forests Act of 2005 (Articles 38 and 45), members of forest communities are allowed to register community forest associations and to enter into management agreements with local authorities. Notably, the Forest Act of 2005 has been interpreted by some to allow individuals to form Forest Management User Groups and enter into Forest Management Agreements, which may open the door for this tenure regime to be used for private concessions. Participatory Forest Management User Groups can only attain the legal right to co-manage forest after signing a Forest Management Agreement. As of 2013, only 21 Forest Management Agreements had been signed. Government of Kenya. 2005. The Forests Act. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/ken64065.doc>; Area data from: Kenya Forest Service. 2013. As cited in Abdi, Mwajuma. 2013. Personal communication, National Alliance of Community Forest Association (NACOFA). July 31, 2013.

200. Refers to Community Forest Association Participation in the Conservation and Management of Public Forests under Approved Forest Management Plans. New legislation since 2015 consulted: Government of Kenya. 2016 Forest Conservation and Management Act. The area data is believed to be an underestimate as additional Community Forest Management Agreements have been signed since 2017 (see Kenya Forest Service 2022), but the area covered by these additional agreements is unknown. Kenya Forest Service. n.d. Approved Management Plans and Signed FMAs. Accessed September 24, 2017. Available at: <http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/documents/pfm/APPROVED%20MANAGEMENT%20PLANS%20REGISTER%20with%20Agreements.pdf>; Kenya Forest Service, Legal Services Department. 2022. Community Forest Management Agreements Register. Updated February 3, 2022. Available at: <http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/index.php/download/forest-management-agreements-register/>.

201. Refers to Community Land and Group Ranches. According to the legal analysis, Community Land is provided for conceptually under Article 63 of the Kenyan Constitution of 2010, but in the absence of implementing regulations, the legal mechanism by which communities gain Community Land was undefined as of 2015. Group Ranches were reclassified as Community Land following the passage of the Community Land Act in 2016. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Kenya. 2010. The Constitution of Kenya 2010. August 27, 2010. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken127322.pdf>; Government of Kenya. 1968. Land (Group Representatives) Act (Cap. 287). June 28, 1968. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken62430.pdf>. Spatial data from: Kenya Forest Service. 2013. As cited in Abdi, Mwajuma. 2013; Mbuve, M.T.E. 2014. Personal communication, Principle Research Scientist, Kenya Forest Research Institute, September 10, 2014; Aggarwal, Safia, and Chris Thouless. 2009. Land Tenure and Property Rights Assessment: The Northern Rangeland and Coastal Conservation Programs of USAID/Kenya. USAID, Washington, DC. Available at: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADP496.pdf

202. Refers to Registered and Unregistered Community Land. Legislation consulted: Government of Kenya. 2010. Constitution of Kenya; Government of Kenya. 2016. Community Land Act. County governments hold unregistered community land in trust until such time as it is registered. Thus, both registered community lands and unregistered community lands subject to customary land rights vest in communities pursuant to the Constitution and the Community Land Act. The National Land Commission indicates that communities’ customary lands encompass 67% of Kenya’s total land mass (National Land Commission 2017). As the total country area is 56.91 Mha, the amount of potential Community Land is estimated to be 38.12 Mha. Chavangi, Tom, Muhammad Swazuri, Geoffrey Nyamasege, and Esterina Dokhe. 2017. Complications in Land Allocations: Appraisal of the Community Land Act, 2016, Kenya. Presented at the 2017 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington, DC, March 20–24, 6.

203. Refers to Community Forests. Legislation consulted: Government of Liberia. 2009. An Act to Establish the Community Rights Law of 2009 with Respect to Forest Lands, Articles 1(3), 2(3). October 16, 2009. Government of Liberia, Monrovia. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/lbr143892.pdf>. Area data from: Liberian Forest Development Authority. As cited by De Wit, Paul, and Caleb Stevens. 2014. 100 Years of Community Land Rights in Liberia: Lessons Learned for the Future. World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: https://www.conftool.net/landandpoverty2014/index.php/De_Wit-227_paper.pdf?page=downloadPaper&filename=De_Wit-227_paper.pdf&form_id=227&form_version=final; Russell, Diane, Andrew Tobiason, Kenneth Hasson, David M. Miller, and Paul De Wit. 2011. The Final Evaluation of the USAID Land Rights and Community Forestry Program, Liberia. USAID, Washington, DC.

204. Refers to Community Forests and Customary Lands. According to Articles 11(3) and 37 of the 2018 Land Rights Act, the ownership of Customary Land is valid and enforceable without registration and prior to completion of a Confirmatory Survey or issuance of a Statutory Deed. Based on interviews with and information received from the Forestry Development Authority, the Land Authority (including the National Documents and Records Agency (CNDRA)), and analysis of the Land Rights Law, the Community Rights Law and field experience, Ali Kaba estimates that 7 Mha are subject to Customary Land Rights. Nevertheless,

issuance of a deed will be important for affording greater long-term tenure security, will help guard against appropriation for protected areas or other public lands, and allow communities the option of transferring Customary Land. Based on this reality, communities have begun their self-identification process over approximately 1.3 Mha. Notably, because “the law does not require or make provision for restitution of concession lands and public certificated lands even if these have been obtained irregularly or unlawfully,” communities may need to rely on the courts to assert their customary land rights in some situation (Alden Wily 2023). The total Customary Land area is assumed to encompass 1.000688 Mha of Public Land Sale Deeds, 2.032258 Mha of Aboriginal Land Grant Deeds (see De Wit and Stevens 2014), and 43 Community Forest Management Agreements covering 0.786279 Mha that are understood to be active as of 2019 (Forest Atlas of Liberia 2021 and Nora Bowier 2021). Legislation consulted for Customary Lands: Republic of Liberia. 2018. An Act to establish the Land Rights Law of 2018. Republic of Liberia, Monrovia. September 19, 2018. Area data for Customary Lands: Kaba, Ali. 2019. Personal communication, September 9, 2019; Bowier, Nora. 2021. Personal communication, October 27, 2021; Alden Wily, Liz. 2023. Personal communication, Independent Consultant, March 28, 2023. Area data for Community Forests from: Liberian Forest Development Authority. As cited in De Wit, Paul, and Caleb Stevens. 2014. 100 Years of Community Land Rights in Liberia: Lessons Learned for the Future. World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: https://www.conftool.net/landandpoverty2014/index.php/De_Wit-227_paper.pdf?page=downloadPaper&filename=De_Wit-227_paper.pdf&form_id=227&form_version=final; Forest Atlas of Liberia. 2021. “Community Forests.” Available at: <http://lbr-data.forest-atlas.org/datasets/community-forests>. Accessed July 2, 2021; Bowier, Nora. 2021. Personal communication, October 27, 2021.

205. Refers to Communautés de base agréées avec contrats de gestion. Legislation consulted: Government of Madagascar. 1996. Loi No. 96-025 du 30 septembre 1996 relative à la gestion locale des ressources naturelles renouvelables. Area data from: Lohanivo, Alexio Clovis. 2017. Enjeux et perspectives de la gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles renouvelables après 20 ans d’existence à Madagascar. Doctoral thesis. University of Antananarivo, Antananarivo, 468.

206. Ibid.

207. Refers to Zones with Historical Culture Use and Value. Legislation consulted: Government of Mozambique. 1999. Law No. 10/99 on Forest and Wildlife Act, Article 13. July 7, 1999. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/moz20106.pdf>; Government of Mozambique. 2002. Decree No. 12/2002 approving the Regulation on Forestry and Wildlife, Chapter 2, Section 2, Article 7. June 6, 2002. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/moz61589.pdf>. No data was available for the area of Zones with Historical Culture Use and Value.

208. Ibid.

209. Refers to Uncertified and Certified Community DUATs. Direito de uso e aproveitamento da terra (DUAT) (Rights of use and benefit of land) do not legally need to be formalized nor proven in order to be actionable under the law. Communities may choose to formalize these rights through a process of community land delimitation which culminates in the issuance of a certificate provided by the state, or through a request by a community to the state for a Community Land Title, a process which involves demarcation. Notably, in 2015, RRI reported only the area of Certified Community DUATs due to a lack of data on the full extent of Uncertified Community DUATs. Data has been revised here to reflect estimates that 52.195662 Mha of land in Mozambique is legally held as Community DUATs, of which 19.098 Mha had been certified as of 2015. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Mozambique. 2007. Law No. 19/2007 on Land Use Management, Articles 12–13. July 18, 2007. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC111493/>; Area data for Certified Community DUATs from: De Wit, Paul. 2015. Personal communication, Independent Consultant and Fellow, Rights and Resources Initiative, April 2015. Citing data through 2011 from Carrilho, J., and S. Norfolk. 2013. Beyond Building the Cadastre: Next Steps for Mozambique in Participatory Land Governance and Decentralized Land Rights Administration. World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: http://issuu.com/joaocarrilho/docs/carrilho_280. Data for 2012 from: National Directorate of Land and Forests. 2012. DNTF Annual Report. Government of Mozambique. Data for 2013 from: Ghebru, H., and R. Pitoro. 2015. Is group land right protection a cost-effective and inclusive alternative – the case community land delimitation initiative in Mozambique? World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2015/index.php?page=browseSessions&form_session=199&metadata=show&presentations=show. Data for 2014 from: National Directorate of Land and Forests. 2014. DNTF Annual Report. Government of Mozambique.

210. Refers to Uncertified and Certified Community DUATs. Direito de uso e aproveitamento da terra (DUAT) (Rights of use and benefit of land) do not legally need to be formalized nor proven in order to be actionable under the law. Communities may choose to formalize these rights through a process of community land delimitation which culminates in the issuance of a certificate provided by the state, or through a request by a community to the state for a Community Land Title, a process which involves demarcation. Estimates indicate that 52.195662 Mha of land in Mozambique is legally held as Community DUATs, of which 20.97764674 Mha had been certified as of 2017 (the latest data identified). Legislation consulted includes: Government of Mozambique. 2007. Law No. 19/2007 on Land Use Management, Articles 12–13. July 18, 2007. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC111493/>. Area data for Certified Community DUATs from: De Wit, Paul. 2015. Personal communication, Independent Consultant and Fellow, Rights and Resources Initiative, April 2015. Citing data through 2011 from: Carrilho, J., and S. Norfolk. 2013. Beyond Building the Cadastre: Next Steps for Mozambique in Participatory Land Governance and Decentralized Land Rights Administration. World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: http://issuu.com/joaocarrilho/docs/carrilho_280. Data for 2012 from: National Directorate of Land and Forests. 2012.

DNTF Annual Report. Government of Mozambique. Data for 2013 from: Ghebru, H., and R. Pitoro. 2015. Is group land right protection a cost-effective and inclusive alternative – the case community land delimitation initiative in Mozambique? World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2015/index.php?page=browseSessions&form_session=199&metadata=show&presentations=show. Data for 2014 from: National Directorate of Land and Forests. 2014. DNTF Annual Report. Government of Mozambique. Data for 2015 to 2017 from: Machava, Ricardo. 2018. MITADER trava grandes concessões para permitir melhor gestão de terra. O País. Accessed November 4, 2019. Available at: <https://opais.co.mz/mitader-trava-grandes-concessoes-para-permitir-melhor-gestao-de-terra/>.

211. Refers to Communal Land. Legislation consulted includes: Republic of Namibia. 2002. Communal Land Reform Act No. 5; Republic of Namibia. 1991. National Conference on Land Reform and the Land Question. Conference Brief, Office of the Prime Minister, Windhoek. As cited in Republic of Namibia. 2005. Background Research and Findings of the Permanent Technical Team on Land Reform Studies. Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, Windhoek; Republic of Namibia. 1995. Wildlife Management, Utilization and Tourism in Communal Areas Policy Document, Circular No. 19 of 1995. June 1, 1995; Republic of Namibia. 1996. Promulgation of Nature Conservation Amendment Act, Act No. 5 of 1996. June 17, 1996. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nam18004.pdf>; Republic of Namibia. 2001. Forest Act No. 12 of 2001. December 6, 2001. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nam46518.pdf>. The spatial area of Communal Lands includes 16.19 Mha of registered Community Based Natural Resource Management Areas as of October 2014, as well as Community Forest Areas that sometimes overlap with CBNRM areas. Only 0.3116 Mha of the total 3.0837 Mha of Community Forests do not overlap with CBNRM areas; Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO). Available at: http://www.nacso.org.na/SOC_profiles/conservancysummary.php; Odendaal, Willem. 2015. Personal communication, April 8, 2015; Nott, Karen. 2015. Personal communication, April 1, 2015.

212. Refers to Communal Land. Area data from: Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), and the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO). 2020. The State of Community Conservation in Namibia (Annual Report 2018). METF and NACSO, Windhoek. Accessed December 2, 2022. Available at: <https://www.nacso.org.na/sites/default/files/State%20of%20Community%20Conservation%20book%202018%20web.pdf>.

213. Senegal does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that provides management or ownership rights to Indigenous Peoples or local communities.

214. Refers to Community Forest Lands and Participatory management of reserved areas. Legislation consulted for Community Forest Lands: Government of Sudan. 2002. Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act of 2002. Area data for Community Forest Lands from: Kerkhof, Paul. 2015. Personal communication, Natural Resource Management Consultant, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), June 2015; Mohamed, El Amin Sanjak, Saswan Khair Elseid Abdel Rahim, Abuelgasim A. Adam et al. 2015. Community Natural Resource Management and Farm Forestry: Twenty-Five Years of Experience in Kordofan and Darfur. Forest National Corporation, SOS Sahel, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Unpublished report. Legislation consulted for Participatory Management of Reserved Areas from: Government of Sudan. 2015. The Rangelands and Forage Resources Development (Rationalization) Act, 2015. Area data from: Osman, Abdalla Adam, and Hyder Ahmed Yousif. 2021. Personal communication, FNC State Director-South Darfur and former FNC state director for Gedarif, 2021.

215. Refers to Community Forests and Participatory Management of Reserved Areas. Area data for Community Forests from: Forest National Corporation. 2019. FNC Annual Report. Cited in Abuelgasim, Adam. 2021. Personal communication. Area data for Participatory management of reserved areas from: Osman, Abdalla Adam, and Hyder Ahmed Yousif. 2021. Personal communication, FNC State Director-South Darfur and former FNC state director for Gedarif, 2021.

216. Refers to Joint Forest Management. Legislation consulted: Government of Tanzania. 2002. Forest Act of 2002. Area data from: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. 2012. Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: Facts and Figures December 2012. Available at: http://www.tfs.go.tz/uploads/Facts_and_Figures.pdf. Interview notes with Haki Ardhi, Ministry of Lands, MNRT and Blomley and Said Iddi. 2009. As cited in Caldecott, J., B. Killian, P. Tommila, P. Rinne, M. Halonen, and L. Oja. 2013. Scoping Mission for a Possible Renewable Natural Resource Economic Governance Programme in Tanzania. Gaia Consulting Oy, Helsinki.

217. Refers to Joint Forest Management. Area data from: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division. 2020. Draft Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Facts and Figures: Tanzania 2020. Available at: <https://forvac.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/DRAFT-PFM-Facts-and-Figures-2020.pdf>.

218. Refers to Wildlife Management Areas, Village Lands and Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR). Legislation consulted for Wildlife Management Areas: Government of Tanzania. 2013. Wildlife Conservation Act of 2013. Area data from: World Wildlife Fund. 2014. Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas: A 2012 Status Report. World Wildlife Fund, Dar es Salaam. Available at: http://www.twma.co.tz/uploads/WMA_Status_Report_2012_Final.pdf. Legislation consulted for Village Lands: Government of Tanzania. 1999a. Land Act of 1999; Government of Tanzania. 1999b. Village Land Act of 1999. Area data from: Land and Natural Resource Tenure in Africa Program. 2010. Focus on Land in Africa Brief: Tanzania. World Resources Institute and Landesa, Washington, DC and Seattle; Ylhäisi, Jussi. 2010. Sustainable Land Privatization Involving Participatory Land Use Planning in Rural Areas: An Example from Tanzania. Land Tenure Journal, 91–120. Legislation consulted for Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR): Government of Tanzania. 2002. Forest Act of 2002. Area data from: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. 2012. Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania: Facts and Figures December 2012. United Republic of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. Available at: http://www.tfs.go.tz/uploads/Facts_and_Figures.pdf; Alden Wily, Liz. 2015. Personal communication, May 1, 2015. Legislation consulted for Village

Land Forest Reserves includes: Government of Tanzania. 2002. Forest Act of 2002, Sections 32–41; Government of Tanzania. 1999a. Land Act of 1999; Government of Tanzania. 1999b. Village Land Act of 1999; Government of Tanzania. 1982 (2000). Local Government District Authorities Act No. 7/1982 (2000).

219. Refers to Wildlife Management Areas, Village Lands and Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR). Area data for Wildlife Management Areas from: Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority. 2022. Protected Areas. United Republic of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. Accessed August 14, 2022. Available at: <https://www.tawa.go.tz/protected-areas>. Area data for Village Lands from: African Development Bank. 2019. Review of land tenure systems to support the creation of an enabling environment for agricultural transformation. Accessed January 11, 2021. Available at: <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/review-of-the-land-tenure-systems-report-on-tanzania-109426>; Government of Tanzania. 2020. Environmental and Social Management Framework for Land Tenure Improvement Project (Draft). Available at: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/766491587412161065/pdf/Environmental-and-Social-Management-Framework-ESMF-Land-Tenure-Improvement-Project-P164906.pdf>; World Bank. 2020. Project Information Document - Land Tenure Improvement Project (P164906). Available at: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/934461589985643361/pdf/Project-Information-Document-Land-Tenure-Improvement-Project-P164906.pdf>. Area data for Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR) from: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division. 2020. Draft Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Facts and Figures: Tanzania 2020. Government of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. Available at: <https://forvac.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/DRAFT-PFM-Facts-and-Figures-2020.pdf>.

220. Refers to Community Wildlife Management Areas, Collaborative Forest Management in Central and Local Forest Reserves, and Community Forests. Legislation consulted for Community Wildlife Management Area: Government of Uganda. 1996. Wildlife Act of 1996. Area data from: Protected Planet. 2021. Explore protected areas and OECMs. Accessed September 2, 2021. Available at: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/search-areas?filters%5Blocation%5D%5Btype%5D=country&filters%5Blocation%5D%5Boptions%5D%5B%5D=Uganda&filters%5Bdesignation%5D%5B%5D=Community+Wildlife+Management+Area>. Legislation consulted for Collaborative Forest Management in Central and Local Forest Reserves: Government of Uganda. 2003. National Forest and Tree Planting Act of 2003. Area data from: Namirembe, Sara, and Onesmus Mugenyi. 2009. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (Rose), Uganda. Forest Trends, Washington, DC, September 12, 2009. Available at: http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_2901.pdf. Legislation consulted for Community forests: Government of Uganda. 2003. National Forest and Tree Planting Act of 2003, Section 17(1). This tenure regime has yet to be implemented. Obaikol, Esther. 2015. Personal communication, Executive Director, Uganda Land Alliance, April 30, 2015.

221. Refers to Community Wildlife Management Areas, Collaborative Forest Management in Central and Local Forest Reserves, and Community Forests. Source of 2020 area data for Community Wildlife Management Areas is the same as 2015. Area data for Collaborative Forest Management in Central and Local Forest Reserves from: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2019. Status of community-based forestry and forest tenure in UGANDA. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5773en/CA5773EN.pdf>. No area designated under Community Forests.

222. Refers to Land held by communities as Customary Lands. In 2015, RRI previously reported that 68.7% of land in Uganda constituted customary lands based on personal correspondence with Liz Alden Wily. Alden Wily has since updated this estimate to exclude the area of unregistered mailo land and unregistered freehold land, and data presented here has been updated to reflect that revision. Legislation consulted: Government of Uganda. 1998. Land Law of 1998, Sections 2(a), 3(1) (f) (h). Communities' Customary Lands are recognized by the Ugandan Constitution and the Land Act of 1998, which do not require communities to register community lands for their rights to be recognized. Data from: Alden Wily, Liz. 2021. Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands: Methods and Findings for Africa (revised 2021). Data file from LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands. Available at: http://communityland.s3.amazonaws.com/LandMark_public/LandMark-MethodsPercentage_Africa20211222.pdf.

223. Ibid.

224. Refers to Customary Lands outside of Forest Reserves and Joint Forest Management. The area previously published by RRI with respect to Customary Lands was based on the Government of Zambia (2006) estimate that 94% of land is customarily held by communities under the Land Act of 1995, which does not require that communities register community lands in order for their rights to be recognized. However, once Customary Land is registered or leased, it is permanently converted to State Land, and the Government of Zambia has not updated its data since the 1970s to account for these conversions. Several researchers have sought to estimate the current extent of Customary Lands, with estimates ranging from 60 to 80 percent. Legislation consulted for Joint Forest Management from: Government of Zambia. 1973. Forest Act No. 39/1973; Government of Zambia. 1999. Forest Act of 1999; Government of Zambia. 2006. Statutory Instrument No. 47 of 2006: The Local Forests (Control and Management) Regulations of 2006. April 20, 2006. Area data from: Government of Zambia, Provincial Forestry Action Programme, as cited in Bwalya, Bridget. 2007. Katanino Joint Forest Management Area, Masaiti District. Zambia: Challenges and Opportunities. Norwegian University of Life Science. Department of International Environmental and Development Studies, 41. Accessed December 2, 2014. Available at: http://www.umb.no/statisk/noragric/publications/master/2007_bridget_bwalya.pdf. Area data for Non-Forest Lands in Customary Areas calculated as the total area of Customarily held lands (69.87866 Mha), minus the total area of Forest Lands in Customary Areas (30.751 Mha) as found in Kalinda 2013. The area of customarily held lands was estimated by calculating 94% of Zambia's land area according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. More recent estimates indicate that only 85 to 90% of the country remains under customary tenure with the remainder having been transferred to

leasehold tenure (Brown 2005; USAID 2010). Furthermore, Non-Forest Lands in Customary Areas include an unknown area of Game Management Areas (GMAs), as established through the Wildlife Act of 1998. A total of 36 GMAs comprise approximately 22% of Zambia's land area (GOZ 2006). While intended to buffer national parks, there are no restrictions on settlement within GMAs, leading to increasing populations and widespread land conversion for agricultural use (Lindsey et al. 2014). Almost 40% of the total area of GMAs are comprised of human-modified environments and would therefore be considered as falling on Non-Forest Lands in Customary Areas (Lindsey et al. 2014). Government of Zambia, Ministry of Lands. 2006. Draft Land Administration and Management Policy, 2. Available at: http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/zambia/resources/draft%20%20land%20policy_june%202007.pdf; USAID. 2010. Zambia: Land Tenure and Property Rights Profile. United States Agency for International Development, Washington, DC. Available at: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Zambia_Profile.pdf; Brown, Taylor. 2005. "Contestation, Confusion, and Corruption: Market-Based Land Reform in Zambia." In *Competing Jurisdictions: Settling Land Claims in Africa*, edited by S. Evers, M. Spierenbug, and H. Wels, 79–108. Brill, Boston. Available at: <https://scholarlypublications.universiteitleiden.nl/handle/1887/20610>; Lindsey, P., V. Nyirenda, et al. n.d. *Zambian Game Management Areas: The reasons why they are not functioning as ecologically or economically productive buffer zones and what needs to change for them to fulfil that role*. Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia, Lusaka. Available at: <https://www.wpazambia.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Lindsey-et-al-GMA-REPORT.pdf> Lindsey, Peter A., Nyirenda, Vincent R., et al. 2014. Underperformance of African Protected Area Networks and the Case for New Conservation Models: Insights from Zambia. *PLoS ONE* 9(5): e94109. Available at: <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0094109>.

225. Ibid.

226. Refers to Community Forest. Government of Zambia. 2015. Forest Act, 2015. Area data from: Decentralised Forest and other Natural Resources Management Programme. 2018. Press release: Securing rights over forests. Available at: <http://dfnrmp.ebiz.co.zm/resource/press-release-securing-rights-over-forests-shiwangandu/?wpdmdl=2594&refresh=5e133fb02eabf1578319792>.

227. Refers to Communal Lands. Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). 2000. Redressing past injustices: Which way for Zimbabwe's resettlement programme. Environmental Policy Brief No. 9; Moyo, S. 2011. Three decades of agrarian reform in Zimbabwe. *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 38 (3): 493–531; O'Flaherty, M. 1998. Communal tenure in Zimbabwe: divergent models of collective land holding in the communal areas. *Africa* 68 (4): 537–577; Frost, P., and Bond, I. 2008. The CAMPFIRE programme in Zimbabwe: Payments for wildlife services. *Ecological Economics* 65: 776–787; Taylor, R. 2009. Community based natural resource management in Zimbabwe: The experience of CAMPFIRE. *Biodiversity Conservation* 18: 2563–2583. Legislation consulted includes: Government of Zimbabwe. 1982 (1983). Communal Land Act of 1982, Chapter 20:04. February 1, 1982. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim8836.pdf>; Government of Zimbabwe. 1999. Traditional Leaders Act of 1999, Chapter 29:17. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim83838.pdf>; Government of Zimbabwe. 1975a. Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975, Chapter 20:14. November 1, 1975. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim8942.pdf>; Government of Zimbabwe. 1975b. Communal Land Forest Produce Act of 1975, Chapter 19:04, and all subsequent amendments. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim8819.pdf>. Area data from: Ministry of Lands and Agriculture. 1998. National Land Policy Framework. Government of Zimbabwe, Harare, 14.

228. Ibid.

229. Refers to Indigenous Co-Managed and Indigenous Managed lands. Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia, and National Forest Inventory Steering Committee. 2013. Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013. Australia Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra, 304. Available at: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/abares/forestsaustralia/documents/sofr2013-web2.pdf>.

230. Refers to "Indigenous Co-Managed" as defined by Australia's SOFR (2013 and 2020) and "Indigenous Managed" as defined by Australia's SOFR (2013 and 2020). Jacobsen, Rohan, Claire Howell, and Steve Read. 2020. Australia's Indigenous land and forest estate: Separate reporting of Indigenous ownership, management, and other special rights. Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES), Canberra, December 13, 2020. Where land areas meet the criteria for more than one category, they are counted only under the category recognizing the strongest rights. The methodology employed by ABARES has changed between the 2020 and 2013 reports cited, so while data can be interpreted as approximately correct, "the trend over time cannot be asserted with certainty." Read, Steve. 2022. Personal communication, Chief Coordinating Scientist and Principal Scientist, Forest and Land Sciences at the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) and Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, August 19, 2022.

231. Refers to "Indigenous Owned and Managed" land. Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia and National Forest Inventory Steering Committee 2013. Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013. Australia Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, Canberra. Available at: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/abares/forestsaustralia/documents/sofr2013-web2.pdf>.

232. Refers to "Indigenous owned and managed" as defined by Australia's SOFR (2013) and "Indigenous Owned" as defined by Australia's SOFR (2020). Where land areas meet the criteria for more than one category, they are counted only under the category recognizing the strongest rights. The methodology employed by ABARES has changed between the 2020 and 2013 reports cited, so while data can be interpreted as approximately correct, "the trend over time cannot be asserted with certainty." Read, Steve. 2022. Personal communication, Chief Coordinating Scientist and Principal Scientist, Forest and Land Sciences at the Australian

Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) and Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, August 19, 2022.

233. Refers to Tribal Land and State Agricultural and Business Lease Lands (SABLs). The spatial area of SABLs was calculated as the sum of the areas of the 77 SABLs included in the 2013 Commission of Inquiry; Numapo, John. 2013. Commission of Inquiry into the Special Agriculture and Business Lease (SABL), Final Report. Available at: <http://www.coi.gov.pg/sabl.html>. Legislation consulted for Tribal Land includes: Government of Papua New Guinea. 1975. National Constitution of Papua New Guinea, Articles 5 and 53. September 15, 1975. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/png132625.pdf>; Government of Papua New Guinea. 1996. Land Act, Sections 2 and 133–135. August 1, 1996. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/png20843.pdf>; Government of Papua New Guinea. 1991 (1993). Forestry Act. Available at: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/png22285.doc>. The area of Tribal Land was calculated as 97% of total land area (excluding inland waters) as reported in Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2010, minus the area of SABLs; National Forest Service, as cited in Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, Country Report Papua New Guinea. Country Report 161, 11–14. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al596E/al596e.pdf>. This analysis sets forth a commonly cited estimate of land area held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. However, the laws of Papua New Guinea do not specifically require the registration or delimitation of community lands in order to establish ownership.

234. Ibid.

235. “Legally recognized” refers to all areas classified as designated for or owned by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, and local communities under RRI’s statutory typology, as presented in Table 1. See endnotes associated with data in Table 1 for more information on data sources.

236. Refers to the sum of areas yet to be recognized under Cambodia’s Community Forestry target and the area of Community Protected Areas without signed agreements. The Government of Cambodia’s National Forest Programme of 2010 stated that 2.00 Mha would be managed as Community Forests. Up to 2020, Community Forest Agreements have been signed covering 0.362209 Mha. Ministry of Forestry. 2010. National Forest Programme 2010–2029. Kingdom of Cambodia. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/cam143753.pdf>. The area of Community Protected Areas with signed agreements was subtracted from the total area of Community Protected Area with and without signed agreements. Ministry of Environment. 2021. As cited by Diepart, Jean-Christophe. 2021. Personal communication, August 13, 2021.

237. The estimate of 3.68 Mha refers to two provinces (Sichuan and Yunnan) only and is based on survey questionnaires used in state forest areas in 2013 and 2015; survey notes taken by leaders of the survey team (2013); and an investigation report written by SFA Natural Forest Protection Program leader (2007), published on the SFA web site. SFA Natural Forest Protection Program. 2007. Forest Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/20020-03f59c1b0be26d3bd11ac6a9a9c4079f5.pdf>. Similar community claims are present in other provinces also for which data is not available. Therefore, this is likely to be an underestimate for the whole country. Hu Jintao, 2019. Personal communication.

238. Refers to the sum of potential for recognition of Community Forest Resource Rights (40 Mha) and non-forest commons claimed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (22.6 Mha). Potential for recognition of Community Forest Resource Rights from: Rights and Resources Initiative, Vasundhara, and Natural Resources Management Consultants. 2015. Potential for Recognition of Community Forest Resource Rights Under India’s Forest Rights Act. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. doi: 10.53892/UGVT5889. Area of non-forest commons claimed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities from: Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), and Fernanda Almeida. 2019. Personal communication based on Land Use statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture.

239. Refers to the minimum estimated area of Indigenous territories. According to the Indicative Indigenous People Territory Map (Atlas Data Spasial Indikatif Wilayah Adat), there is a high probability that 42.049 Mha constitute Indigenous territory. There is a medium probability that an additional 70.412 Mha constitute Indigenous territory, and 29.005 Mha have a low probability of comprising Indigenous territory. Julianty, Cindy. 2023. Personal communication, BRWA, February 2023; Rights and Resources Initiative. 2020. Estimated area of land and territories of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendants where their rights are not recognized. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. doi: 10.53892/UZEZ6605.

240. Refers to Unrecognized Community Lands. Ironside, Jeremy. 2017. The Recognition of Customary Tenure in Lao PDR. Mekong Region Land Governance Project (MRLG) Thematic Study Series #8. MRLG, Vientiane.

241. Based on 2018 data from Myanmar’s Department of Land Administration and Statistics, as interpreted by Paul De Wit. In Myanmar, common knowledge indicates that a significant area of Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VfV) lands may be claimed; hence De Wit assumes that all VfV lands are claimed, which is likely an overestimation. On the other hand, communities may claim land that falls under the permanent forest estate, which could, as per De Wit, compensate for the overestimation on VfV land. Much of these lands are located in the ethnic upland states, including in Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, and Tanintharyi region. Paul De Wit. 2019. Personal communication.

242. About 22.6 percent (3.326 Mha) of land in Nepal is covered by Rangeland or Pasture Land. Rangeland/pasture land is utilized in a sustainable way by Indigenous Peoples and local communities since time immemorial for the grazing of domestic yak, sheep, goats, and cows; collection of non-timber forest products, herbs, and medicinal and aromatic plants; and as a source of fresh water. The rangelands/pasture land are used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities on a customary basis, but their claims have not been legally recognized by the government. The rangelands/pasturelands were nationalized in 1974 by the government through Rangelands/Pasture Land Nationalization Act 1974, but the Indigenous Peoples and local communities are not satisfied with that nationalization act and claiming their rights over the rangelands/pasture land for collective use. Khanal, Dil Raj. 2019. Personal communication, December 5, 2019.

243. Calculated as the total area of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Title (CALT) "on process" as of December 31, 2017, less the area of CADTs and CALTs (344,517.2067 ha and 1,227.3965 ha, respectively) understood to have been approved during the 2018–2020 period. CADTs recognized between 2018–2020 calculated as the area recognized in 2019 (Maguigad 2021) minus the area recognized up to 2017 according to the Master List of Approved CADTs.

244. Estimate is based on the sum of the targeted recognition of Community Forests and Kor-Tor-Chor, and the total claims submitted for Community Land Title Deeds, less any areas recognized through 2020. According to RECOFTC (2017), "Thailand plans to designate 1.6 million ha of forest land for community forestry (CF) by 2025." As of 2019, the Forest Community Management Bureau reports that 1,221,588 ha (7,634,925 rai) of Community Forests have been recognized. We therefore understand that at least 378,412 ha of forests remain to be brought under community forestry. The Royal Forestry Department has a goal to approve 3.9 million rai (624,000 ha) through Kor Tor Chor, and 446,000 rai (71,360 ha) had been recognized as of 2018, leaving 552,640 ha (Wongruang 2018). As of 2015, 449 communities had applied for but had not received Community Land Title Deeds covering 270,838.362 ha (Chula Unisearch, as cited by Panichvejsunti 2021). These figures, cumulatively, are likely to underestimate total lands and forests customarily held and used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Thailand. RECOFTC and AWG-SF. 2017. Social forestry and climate change in the ASEAN region: Situational analysis 2016. RECOFTC and The Center for People and Forests, Bangkok, 59. Available at: <https://www.recoftc.org/sites/default/files/publications/resources/recoftc-0000156-0001-en.pdf>; Forest Community management Bureau, Royal Forest Department, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Table 10. Number and Area of community forest in 2000–2019. Accessed July 21, 2022. Available at: http://forestinfo.forest.go.th/Content/file/stat2562/Table_10.pdf; Wongruang, Piyaporn. 2018. "SPECIAL REPORT: New forest policy over conflicting claims needs widening public participation." The Nation, December 28, 2018. Available at: <https://www.nationthailand.com/perspective/30361316>; Chula Unisearch, Chulalongkorn University. 2019. As cited by Panichvejsunti, Thitiya. 2021. Personal communication, September 8, 2021. See also Hayward, Daniel, and Weerakan Kengkaj. 2018. "State of Land in Thailand: Smallholder Security or Structural Inequality?" In State of Land in the Mekong Region, edited by M.L. Ingalls, J.-C. Diepart, N. Truong, D. Hayward, T. Neil, C. Phomphakdy, R. Bernhard, S. Fogarizzo, M. Epprecht, V. Nanhthavong, D.H. Vo, D. Nguyen, P.A. Nguyen, T. Saphangthong, C. Inthavong, C. Hett, and N. Tagliarino. Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern, and Mekong Region Land Governance, Bern and Vientiane; Lubanski, Jason. 2012. Land is Life: A Policy Advocacy Case Study of the Northern Thailand Land Reform Movement. A Capstone Paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for a Master of Sustainable Development at the SIT Graduate Institute in Brattleboro, Vermont, USA, 57. Available at: <https://digitalcollections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=3588&context=capstones>.

245. The 2017 Revised National Forest Policy of Timor-Leste reports that more than 35 ethnic groups claim more than 90 percent of the country's rural land (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministério de Agricultura e Pescas, 2017). As the total rural area of Timor-Leste is 1.45 Mha, the total area claimed as community owned land is estimated to be 1.31 Mha. República Democrática de Timor-Leste. 2017. Política Nacional de Florestas – Timor-Leste, 2017. Accessed July 21, 2021. Available at: <https://leap.unep.org/sites/default/files/legislation/tim170725.pdf>. See also: Nixon, Rod. 2005. Non-Customary Primary Industry Land Survey: Landholdings and Management Considerations, USAID/ARD Inc. Research Report. USAID, Washington, DC. Available at: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnade790.pdf.

246. Refers to Holy Forests Traditionally Claimed by Communities. Both Nguyen Trung Thong and Nguyen The Dzung referred to a 2020 source by Nguyen Ba Ngai (in Viet Nameese), who is the General Secretary of the Viet Nam Forest Owner Association. According to Nguyen Trung Thong, the "latest known data by 2009 of the holy forests traditionally claimed by communities was 247,000 ha which were not recognized or allocated by the government. These forests are small-scaled, scattered or fragmented in all other forestland categories, including those under temporary management of commune's people committees, or those which were allocated to forest management boards or state owned forest companies." Ba Ngai, Nguyen. 2020. Community forests in Viet Nam after 15 years (2004–2020): Issues and policy recommendations for next period (Report at Workshop of Future for Forest Communities in Viet Nam: Positioning and policy recommendations on January 09, 2020 in Ha Noi). (Viet Nameese title: Rừng cộng đồng ở Việt Nam sau 15 năm (2004–2020): Những vấn đề và kiến nghị chính sách cho giai đoạn tới (Báo cáo tại Hội thảo Tương lai rừng cộng đồng ở Việt Nam: Định hình và kiến nghị chính sách ngày 09 tháng 1 năm 2020 tại Hà Nội).

247. The estimate of unrecognized community lands in Argentina has been updated to reflect the government estimate that 15 Mha of land are occupied by Indigenous Communities, less the areas to which Indigenous Communities' rights have been recognized. Included within this estimate is at least 4 Mha of land that has been surveyed by the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI) under Law No. 26.160 of 2006. Law No. 26.160 declares an emergency period during which time the execution of sentences, procedural or administrative acts, whose object is the eviction or vacancy of the lands, are suspended and calls for INAI

to carry out a technical, legal, and cadastral survey of the dominial situation of lands occupied by Indigenous Peoples. Although the suspension of evictions can be interpreted as recognizing a right to access within surveyed Indigenous lands and the lands surveyed may be in different stages of titling, the law itself does not outline procedures or mechanisms for land regularization or titling. Moreover, the original three-year period for implementation of the survey has been extended three times, most recently through November 23, 2021. Sources: Government of Argentina. 2010. Government of Argentina. Decreto 700/2010 Créase la Comisión de Análisis e Instrumentación de la Propiedad Comunitaria Indígena. Available at: <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/165000-169999/167619/norma.htm>; Government of Argentina. 2006. Ley 26.160 Declárase la emergencia en materia de posesión y propiedad de las tierras que tradicionalmente ocupan las comunidades indígenas originarias del país, cuya personería jurídica haya sido inscripta en el Registro Nacional de Comunidades Indígenas u organismo provincial competente o aquéllas preexistentes. Available at: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/ley-26160-122499/actualizacion>. Audit report from: Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas. Programa 16 – Atención y Desarrollo de Poblaciones Indígenas, 8. Available at: https://www.agn.gob.ar/sites/default/files/informes/2012_083info.pdf; Amnesty International. 2019. Estado de situación de la ley de emergencia territorial indígena 26.160: A trece años de su sanción, la efectiva implementación es un imperativo de derechos humanos. Amnesty International, London, 4. Available at: https://amnistia.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/delightful-downloads/2019/10/Informe_EstadodeSituacion20160_ok.pdf; Anaya, James. 2012. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, James Anaya. Addendum: The situation of indigenous peoples in Argentina. Agenda item 3 at the twenty-first session of the Human Rights Council. A/HRC/21/47/Add.2. United Nations General Assembly, New York. Available at: http://www.unsr.jamesanaya.org/docs/countries/2012-report-argentina-a-hrc-21-47-add2_en.pdf; Vom Hau, Matthias. 2019. As cited in Rights and Resources Initiative 2020.

248. Refers to the sum of the areas of Agrupaciones Sociales del Lugar (ASLs) (Location-Based Social Associations), Territorio Indígena Originario Campesino (TIOCs) (Original Peasant Indigenous Territory), Propiedades Comunes (Communal Properties), and Títulos Comunes para Comunidades Agro-extractivas (Norte Amazónico) (Communal Titles for Agricultural-Extractivist Communities in the Northern Amazonian Region) that are claimed but not yet recognized. The area of unrecognized ASLs was calculated by subtracting the latest data on the area of recognized ASLs from 1.35 Mha of claims reported by Vargas and Osinaga. Vargas, María Teresa, and Edil Osinaga. n.d. En manos de quién están los bosques en Bolivia? Implicaciones de la tenencia en el manejo forestal y en los medios de vida rurales. Accessed July 20, 2021. Available at: <https://studylib.es/doc/6149126/%C2%BFen-manos-de-qui%C3%A9n-est%C3%A1n-los-bosques-en-bolivia%3F-implicac....> The area of unrecognized TIOCs was calculated by subtracting latest data on the area of recognized TIOCs from the claimed area of 36.55 Mha reported by Fundación Tierras. Fundación Tierras. 2011. Territorios Indígena Originario Campesinos en Bolivia Entre la Loma Santa y la Pachamama. Fundación Tierras, La Paz, 130. Available at: <http://www.inra.gob.bo/InraPb/paginaController?cmd=contenido&id=6650>. The area of pending Propiedades Comunes from: Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA). 2016. Plan Estratégico Institucional 2016–2020. INRA, La Paz, 36. Accessed December 20, 2022. Available at: <https://www.inra.gob.bo/InraPb/upload/INRA%20PEI%202016.pdf?jsessionid=DCA06099F6412B720790FF1A28CE8479>; [jsessionid=DCA06099F6412B720790FF1A28CE8479](https://www.inra.gob.bo/InraPb/upload/INRA%20PEI%202016.pdf?jsessionid=DCA06099F6412B720790FF1A28CE8479). The area of pending Títulos Comunes para Comunidades Agro-Extractivas (Norte Amazónico) from: Cronkleton, Peter, Pablo Pacheco, Roberto Ibargüen, and Marco Antonio Albornoz. 2009. Reformas en la tenencia forestal en Bolivia: La gestión comunal en las tierras baja. CIFOR-CEDLA, La Paz, 51.

249. Refers to the sum of unrecognized Terras Indígenas (Indigenous Lands) and estimates of unrecognized Quilombola territories. Area of unrecognized Terras Indígenas from: Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI). 2019. Table obtained through an Access to Information request by Fernanda Almeida in July 2019. Area of unrecognized Quilombola territories is based on an extrapolation made by Isabelle Picelle (2019) based on 1,748 claims from Quilombola communities for land regularization at the federal level. This is likely to be an underestimate as it does not include Afro-descendant Peoples' requests for land regularization in states such as Maranhão, Pará, Piauí, and Bahia.

250. Refers to the sum of Protected Areas claimed or occupied by communities, claims by Comunidad Agrícola Diaguita Huasco Alto, and Afro-Chilean land claims. Area of Protected Areas claimed or occupied by communities from: Molina, Raúl. 2018. Control Territorial Indígena y Gestión Turística de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas: Experiencia Atacameña y Rapa Nui, Chile. *Polígonos*. Revista de Geografía, 30: 281–303. Available at: <https://revpubli.unileon.es/ojs/index.php/poligonos/article/view/5695>. Area of claims by Comunidad Agrícola Diaguita Huasco Alto from: Molina, Raúl. 2013. "Diaguitas: Emergencia étnica y dialéctica de las relaciones y conflictos interculturales en el Huasco Alto." In *Pueblos originarios y sociedad nacional en Chile: La interculturalidad en las prácticas sociales*, edited by J. Durston, 115–127. UNDP, Santiago de Chile, 122–124. Area of Afro-Chilean land claims from: Rights and Resources Initiative. 2023. Territorialidad de Pueblos Afrodescendientes de América Latina y el Caribe en hotspots de biodiversidad: Desafíos para su integración en políticas de conservación. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. doi: 10.53892/BEGV3447.

251. Refers to the area of unrecognized Resguardos Indígenas (Indigenous Reserves), Tierras de las Comunidades Negras (Afro-Colombian Community Lands), and Zonas Reservas Campesinas. Area of unrecognized Resguardos Indígenas from: Portal de Datos Abiertos de la Agencia Nacional de Tierras (ANT). Solicitudes de ampliación o constitución de Resguardos Indígenas ante la ANT. Accessed July 1, 2021. Available at: <https://data-agenciadetierras.opendata.arcgis.com>. Area of unrecognized Tierras de las Comunidades Negras from: Portal de Datos Abiertos de la Agencia Nacional de Tierras (ANT). Solicitudes de ampliación o constitución de Resguardos Indígenas ante la ANT. Accessed July 1, 2021. Available at: <https://data-agenciadetierras.opendata.arcgis.com>. Area for Zonas Reservas Campesinas includes ZRCs in the process of constitution and "Solicitudes de Constitución,"

including 400,000 ha of lands that were recognized in 2022 (data captured by this analysis reflects a cutoff date of December 31, 2020). Duarte, Carlos. 2021. Personal communication, Professor, Instituto de Estudios Interculturales de la Universidad Javeriana de Cali, August 30, 2021.

252. Refers to lands claimed by Asentamientos Campesinos (Peasant Communities), and lands claimed by Indigenous Peoples outside of their formally delimited territories. Instituto de Desarrollo Agrario (INDER). 2006. Estrategia de Atención: desarrollo y Consolidación de Asentamientos Campesinos - Periodo 2006-2010. Instituto de Desarrollo Agrario, San José. Available at: https://www.inder.go.cr/servicios/centro_documentacion/index.aspx. According to Karine Rinaldi, the Bribri people of Salitre and the Bröran people of Térraba each claim approximately 1,000 hectares of traditional territory outside the scope of land recognized by their respective decrees. Rinaldi, Karine. 2021. Personal communication, Human Rights Officer, Petitions and Urgent Actions Section (PUAS) of the Human Rights Treaties Branch (HRTB) of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, August 26, 2021.

253. Refers to unrecognized Indigenous territories and Afro-descendant claims. Area of unrecognized Indigenous territories from: RAISG. 2020. "Tis_TerritoriosIndigenas" spreadsheet within the "Territorios Indígenas 2020" zip file. Red Amazónica de Información Socioambiental Georreferenciada. Accessed February 20, 2023. Available at: <https://www.amazoniasocioambiental.org/es/mapas/#api-anchor-home>. Area of Afro-descendant claims from: Rights and Resources Initiative 2023.

254. This refers to lands that Mesa de Tierras Comunales has determined could be recovered through strategic litigation. Mesa de Tierras Comunales. 2021. Informe de actividades. (Documento de uso interno no publicado). As cited by Elías, Silvel. 2021. Personal communication, Professor of Agronomy, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, August 23, 2021.

255. Refers to the sum of Afro-descendant and Amerindian claims. Area of Afro-descendant claims from: Johnson, Dreylan. "Committee claims land reparations for descendants of slaves- Phillips says Amerindian Act set precedent." Stabroek News, August 25, 2017. Accessed December 21, 2022. Available at: <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2017/08/25/news/guyana/committee-claims-land-reparations-for-descendants-of-slaves/>. Area of Amerindian claims derived by subtracting the total area currently recognized from 11.137 Mha, the area claimed by Amerindian communities in 1970. United Nations Development Programme. 2013. Amerindian Land Titling Project Document. UNDP, New York, 3. Available at: <http://www.guyanareddfund.org/images/stories/Signed%20ALT%20Project%20Document.pdf>; Griffiths, Tom, and Jean La Rose. 2014. "Searching for justice and land security: Land rights, indigenous peoples and governance of tenure in Guyana" In Indigenous Peoples' Rights, Forests and Climate Policies in Guyana: A special report, edited by Kate Dooley and Tom Griffiths, 11–40. Amerindian Peoples Association and Forest Peoples Programme, Georgetown and Moreton-in-Marsh, 19.

256. Figure derived by comparing geospatial data from Prisma, Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (AMPB), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Geospatial data from IUCN not overlapping with lands understood to be titled based on Prisma/AMPB data, are understood to reflect unrecognized lands. Provided as part of: Rights and Resources Initiative, Woodwell Climate Research Center, and Rainforest Foundation US. 2021. Significance of Community-Held Territories in 24 Countries to Global Climate. Rights and Resources Initiative, Washington, DC. doi: 10.53892/YBGF2711.

257. Refers to the sum of areas of ejidos and comunidades no ejecutadas. Registro Agrario Nacional (National Agrarian Register). 2020. Información Estadística de la Estructura de la Propiedad Social en México. Situación Agraria Nacional. Available at: <http://www.ran.gob.mx/ran/index.php/sistemas-de-consulta/estadistica-agraria/informacion-de-interes-nacional>. This is likely an underestimate, as Indigenous lands are known to overlap with private and national property; however, an estimate of these additional areas was not identified. Gomez, Claudia. 2021. Personal communication; Gaona, Gina. 2021. Personal communication.

258. Estimate is based on geospatial data provided by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Prisma in 2021 as part of: Rights and Resources Initiative, Woodwell Climate Research Center, and Rainforest Foundation US 2021. Each dataset contains undifferentiated data on both recognized and unrecognized Indigenous Lands. These data sets were combined, and then the overlapping area of titled Indigenous lands was subtracted in order to isolate areas understood to be untitled.

259. Geospatial data provided by Rainforest Foundation US (2021) as part of: Rights and Resources Initiative, Woodwell Climate Research Center, and Rainforest Foundation US 2021.

260. Refers to the sum of the area of untitled Comunidades Campesinas, untitled Comunidades Nativas, and Reservas comunales awaiting approval. Area of untitled Comunidades Campesinas and Comunidades Nativas from: Instituto del Bien Común. 2016. Tierras Comunales: Más que preservar el pasado es asegurar el futuro. Available at: http://www.ibcperu.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Informe-2016-TIERRAS-COMUNALES_jg.pdf. The area of pending Reservas comunales includes two Reserva Indígenas (Yavarí Tapiche and Kakataibo Norte y Sur) covering a total of 1.24487367997 Mha) that were created in 2021. These areas are not reported as legally recognized in this report, which only counts areas legally recognized as of the end of 2020. Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana. n.d. PowerPoint presentation, slide 21. Available at: http://www.dar.org.pe/archivos/eventos/050717_sevcihdh/aidesep.pdf.

261. An estimated 10.5 Mha of Indigenous Peoples' and Maroon Peoples' lands have yet to be legally recognized. According to one estimate drawing on government reports and SSDI documents, approximately 6.5 Mha may be claimed by Indigenous Peoples and approximately 4 Mha may be claimed by Maroon Peoples. It is possible that up to 25 percent of the Maroon lands may overlap with Indigenous Lands (Parahoe 2019 and 2023). However, maps produced as part of the SSDI project were never

finalized or validated, and there were concerns with both the methodology employed and the feasibility of recognizing all the areas included. Alternatively, the proposed Trio and Wayana Protection Land and Nature in Southern Suriname project (TWTIS, formerly Southern Suriname Conservation Corridor), which would cover 5.2–7.2 Mha, could be considered as lands claimed by Indigenous Peoples, but this estimate does not consider claims in Northern regions of the country or the additional claims of Maroon Peoples. Nevertheless, by referring to both estimates generally, the figure of 10.5 Mha is presented as a reasonable estimate that will require further review and attention in consultation and collaboration with Indigenous and Maroon rightsholders as the legal framework is operationalized. Parahoe, Minu. 2019. Personal communication, Amazon Conservation Team-Suriname; Parahoe, Minu. 2023. Personal communication, Amazon Conservation Team-Suriname; van Kanten, Rudi. 2021. Personal communication, Tropenbos Suriname, August 1, 2023; Ooft, Max. 2021. Personal communication, August 1, 2021.

262. Figure represents the total area of Indigenous lands identified by Garnet et al. using data from the Indigenous Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (46.1272 Mha) minus the area reported as legally recognized in this report (3.280298 Mha) Garnett, Stephen T. et al. 2018. A spatial overview of the global importance of Indigenous lands for conservation. *Nature Sustainability* 1: 369–374.

263. Refers to the estimated area of Community Lands and Community Forests (34.05 Mha), calculated by subtracting protected areas, urban lands, rural titled land, and rural public service area. Alden Wily, Liz. 2021. Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands: Methods and Findings for Africa (revised 2021). Data file from LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands. Available at: http://communityland.s3.amazonaws.com/LandMark_public/LandMark-MethodsPercentage_Africa20211222.pdf.

264. Refers to the estimated area of Community Lands (50.726873 Mha), calculated by subtracting protected areas, urban lands, rural titled land, and rural public service area. Alden Wily 2021.

265. Alden Wily, Liz. 2015. Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands: Methods and Findings for Africa. Data file from LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands. Available at: https://communityland.s3.amazonaws.com/LandMark_public/LandMark-MethodsPercentage_Africa20170623.pdf; Dubertret, Fabrice. 2023. Personal communication, March 28, 2023.

266. Alden Wily 2021.

267. Calculated as the total Community Land area estimated by Alden Wily (2015), less the area of recognized Community Forests as of 2020. Alden Wily 2015.

268. Alden Wily 2021.

269. Official data from the Kenya Forest Service indicated that there was 0.83 Mha of forests to which Community Forest Associations had management plans that were in force as of 2019, but to which they did not yet have a signed Forest Management Agreement. Kenya Forest Service. 2016. Approved Management Plans and Signed FMA's. Government of Kenya, Nairobi. Accessed August 16, 2019. Available at: <http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/documents/pfm/APPROVED%20MANAGEMENT%20PLANS%20REGISTER%20with%20Agreements.pdf>.

270. The ownership of Customary Land is legally recognized under the 2018 Land Rights Act without registration and prior to completion of a Confirmatory Survey or issuance of a Statutory Deed. However, communities may retain claims to an unknown area of Protected Areas or previously existing private lands.

271. Refers to Community Lands in general. Alden Wily 2021.

272. Direito de uso e aproveitamento da terra (DUAT) (Rights of use and benefit of land) does not legally need to be formalized nor proven in order to be actionable under the law. Therefore, both Certified and Uncertified Community DUATs are considered legally recognized within this analysis. See endnotes associated with Table 1 for more information.

273. Refers to the area of the Etosha National Park land claim. The Namibian. 2022. "San group appeal in Etosha rights case fails." The Namibian, March 17, 2022. Accessed July 12, 2022. Available at: <https://www.namibian.com.na/6218849/archive-read/San-group-appeal-in-Etosha-rights-case-fails>.

274. Kerkhof, Paul. 2017. Sudan Forests National Corporation Institutional Analysis. Based on a report by Professor Hassan Osman Abdel Nour and other contributors.

275. Alden Wily 2021.

276. Refers to Unrecognized Community Lands. Alden Wily 2021.

277. As discussed in endnotes associated with Table 1, it is estimated that 60–80 percent of land in Zambia remains legally recognized as Customary Land. While this figure historically stood at 94 percent, once Customary Land is registered or leased, it is permanently converted to State Land, and the Government of Zambia has not updated its data since the 1970s to account for these conversions. As a result, an unknown area of these converted lands may remain claimed by communities.

278. Iraq: Refers to the area of Marsh Arab claims. Moumin, Mishkat Al. 2007. Mesopotamian Marshlands: An Ecocide Case. *Georgetown International Environmental Law Review* 20 (2007): 499.

279. Terres Collectives (Collective Lands) are classified as “designated for” Indigenous Peoples and local communities in this analysis. See Alden Wily (2021) and endnotes associate with Table 1 of this report for more information.

280. Refers to Registered and Unregistered Native Claims. Data from: “Applications (Schedule).” Excel file. Accessed December 5, 2019. It is likely that these claims overlap with other existing Indigenous or non-Indigenous land management/ownership arrangements, but as such determinations have not been made, it is not possible to account for this overlap. Notably, the “registration of a claim gives claimants procedural rights in relation to the doing of certain ‘future acts’ in the claim area.” See: About the National Native Title Tribunal. 2014. National Native Title Tribunal’s registers. Commonwealth of Australia.

281. Canada: Refers to the area of Claims and Assertions, based on geospatial data from maps provided by the Department of Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, Government of Canada.

282. This estimate corresponds to the formally recognized cultural and linguistic heritage site of the Sámi (i.e., “homeland”), which does not concern control and ownership of resources. The homeland is recognized in both the Sámi Parliament Act 17.7.1995/974 (4§) and the Finnish Constitution (17§ and 121§). This is the area that the Sámi “claim” as part of the ratification process of the ILO Convention 169, which Finland has not completed. The ratification would hand the Indigenous community full land use rights within this territory, of which 91 percent is currently controlled by the government. Malkamäki, Arttu, and Jaana Korhonen. 2019. Personal communication.

283. No data is available for the area of Indigenous and community land that remains to be recognized in Norway. Previous estimates published by RRI (2020) referred to the Finnmark Estate, which is managed by the Finnmark Estate Board comprised of three appointed by the Finnmark county (fylke) and three appointed by the Sami Parliament and is classified as “owned by” Indigenous Peoples and local communities in this analysis. Government of Norway. 2005. The Finnmark Act (Lov 2005-06-17-85); NOU 2007:13. Available at: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2007-13/id491883>; Marin, Andrei. 2015. Personal communication, Researcher, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, April 3, 2015.

284. No data is available for the area of Indigenous and community land that remains to be recognized in Sweden. Previous estimates published by RRI (2020) referred to the area subject to Sámi Reindeer Herding Rights, which are considered legally “designated for” communities under this analysis. See endnotes associated with Table 1 for more information.

ABOUT THE RIGHTS AND RESOURCES INITIATIVE

The Rights and Resources Initiative is a global Coalition of 21 Partners and more than 150 rightsholders organizations and their allies dedicated to advancing the forestland and resource rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant Peoples, local communities, and the women within these communities. Members capitalize on each other's strengths, expertise, and geographic reach to achieve solutions more effectively and efficiently. RRI leverages the power of its global Coalition to amplify the voices of local peoples and proactively engage governments, multilateral institutions, and private sector actors to adopt institutional and market reforms that support the realization of their rights and self-determined development. By advancing a strategic understanding of the global threats and opportunities resulting from insecure land and resource rights, RRI develops and promotes rights-based approaches to business and development and catalyzes effective solutions to scale rural tenure reform and enhance sustainable resource governance.

RRI is coordinated by the Rights and Resources Group, a non-profit organization based in Washington, DC. For more information, please visit www.rightsandresources.org.

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