

Key data from “RRI-ITTO Tropical Tenure Assessment”

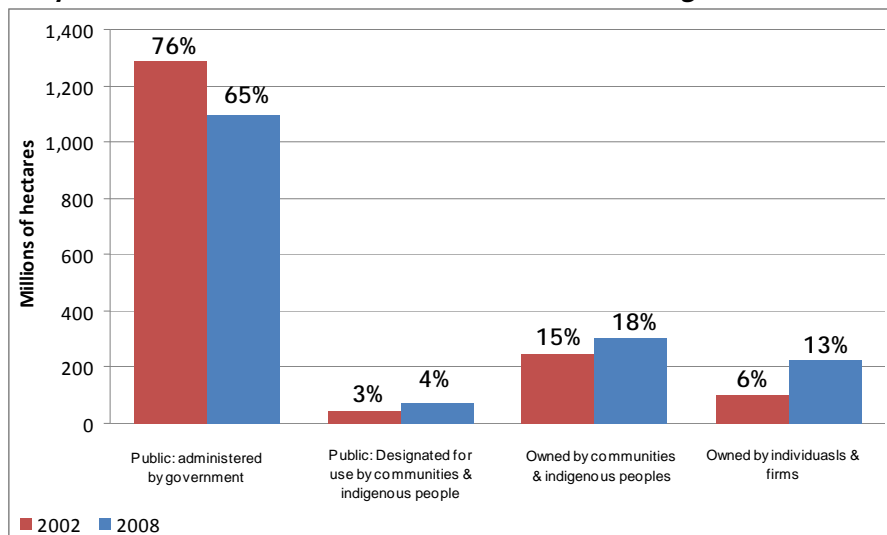
May 2009



Tropical forest countries in 2008

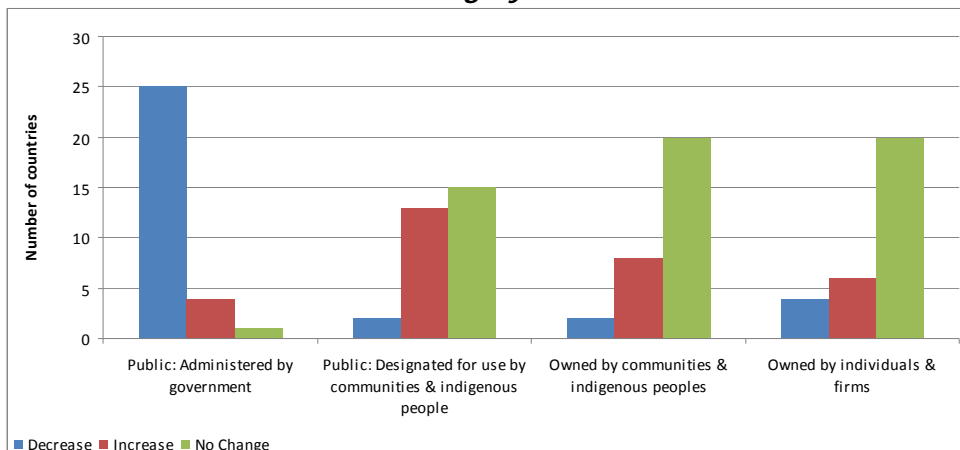
- There are approximately 2 billion hectares of forests in tropical countries.
- At least 1,265 million hectares of these are **public forests, owned by the state** (about the size of U.S. and India combined) (includes both government-administered forests and areas designated for communities and indigenous people.)
- At least 356 million hectares of forest land are **owned by communities and indigenous peoples** (larger than the size of India) (18% of the forests in tropical countries).
- At least 433 million hectares of forest land are **owned by or public land designated for communities and indigenous peoples** (twice the size of Saudia Arabia, four times the size of Bolivia) (22% of the forests in tropical countries)
- At least 227 million hectares of forest land are **owned by individuals or firms** (about the size of Argentina) (11% of the forests in tropical countries).
- At least 73 million hectares of forest land are **under industrial concession** in 5 Central African ITTO producer countries (about twice the size of Germany).

Forest tenure distribution by tenure category in 30 tropical forest countries with complete data for 2002 and 2008 in all tenure categories



Note: Percentages indicate the share of forests under a given tenure category in a given year (i.e. 18% of tropical forests in 2008 were owned by communities & indigenous peoples.)

Number of countries experiencing an increase, decrease, or no change in the total forest area under each tenure category



Regional comparisons:

Amazonia vs. Congo Basin

- Compared to the Amazon region, where almost a third of forests are now designated for or owned by communities and Indigenous Peoples to communities, forest tenure reform in the Congo Basin is proceeding very slowly.
- At the current rate of reform in the Congo Basin, we estimate that it would take these countries over 260 years to catch up with the Amazon (by achieving the same proportional control of forests by communities as in the Amazonian countries.)
- However, if they were to tackle reforms with the speed that the Amazonian countries have over the past decade, this goal would be met in less than 16 years.¹

Significant changes seen across the regions

- The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest land administered by government decreased in Latin America by 50%, while remaining constant in Asia & Pacific and actually increasing somewhat in Africa.²
- The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest designated for use by communities and indigenous groups in Latin America and Asia increased significantly (59% and 45%, respectively). This category also increased in Africa, although it began from a very small base in 2002.
- The absolute area of private community and indigenous land increased significantly only in Latin America (47%); while Asia and Africa register increases, they are very slight.
- The absolute area of forest land owned by individuals and firms fell significantly in Asia (-41%) while rising tremendously in Latin America (+214%). This category remained virtually constant in Africa.

Legal reforms by region

- Of the twenty countries whose recent legal reforms are described in Table 4 of the main report, 8 are in Africa, 6 in Latin America and 6 in Asia & Pacific.

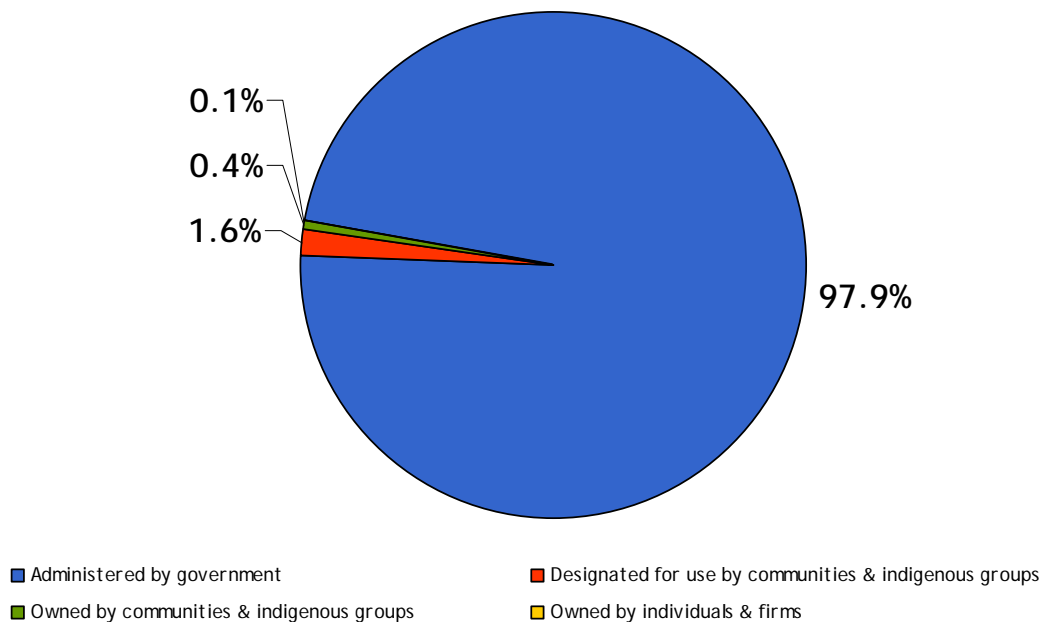
Africa:

- The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest land administered by government in 14 African tropical forest countries has **increased** from 423 Mha in 2002 to 455 Mha in 2008 (+8%).¹
- The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest designated for use by communities and indigenous groups in these countries has **increased** from 1.83 Mha in 2002 to 7.67 Mha in 2008 (+320%).
- The absolute area of private community and indigenous land in these countries has **increased** from 0 Mha in 2002 to 2.05 Mha in 2008.
- The absolute area of forest land owned by individuals and firms in these countries has **increased** from 0 Mha in 2002 to 0.24 Mha in 2008.
- In 8 of the 14 countries there was a net increase in the total area of forest land not administered by government.

¹ This is not using an exponential, compounding rate of growth due to data constraints. Instead, it is extrapolating from the average annual growth in community forest areas ("communities" being shorthand for sum of columns 2 and 3) from 2002-2008, as a percentage of total forest area in each region. Included in calculation are those with only minor amounts technically in the Amazon watershed such as Suriname and Guyana...but we are including all of these countries forests as part of "Amazon." 7 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname. Congo Basin is DRC, CAR, Gabon, Cameroon, Congo Brazza.

² The net total increase of public gov't administered land that is seen in Africa is due to changes in total forest area reported by Sudan and DRC (see main table on page 7).

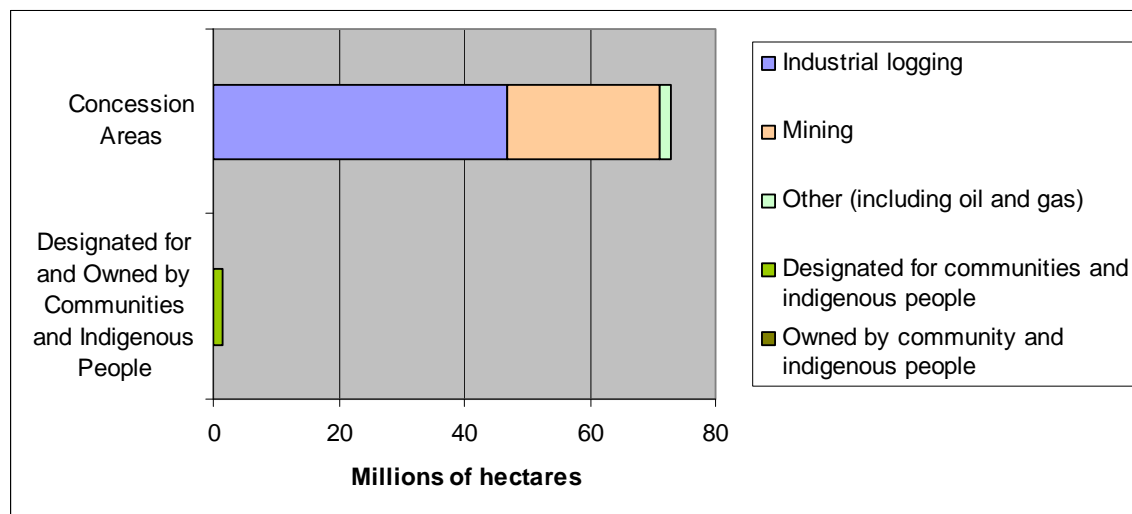
Forest Tenure Distribution in Africa, 2008



Note: 8 complete cases: DRC, Sudan, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Mozambique, Chad, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo. Accounts for 84% of African tropical forests.

Table 1: Comparison of the area of public industrial concessions and community forest land in the Central African ITTO Producer countries

DRC, CAR, Rep. of Congo, Gabon, Cameroon

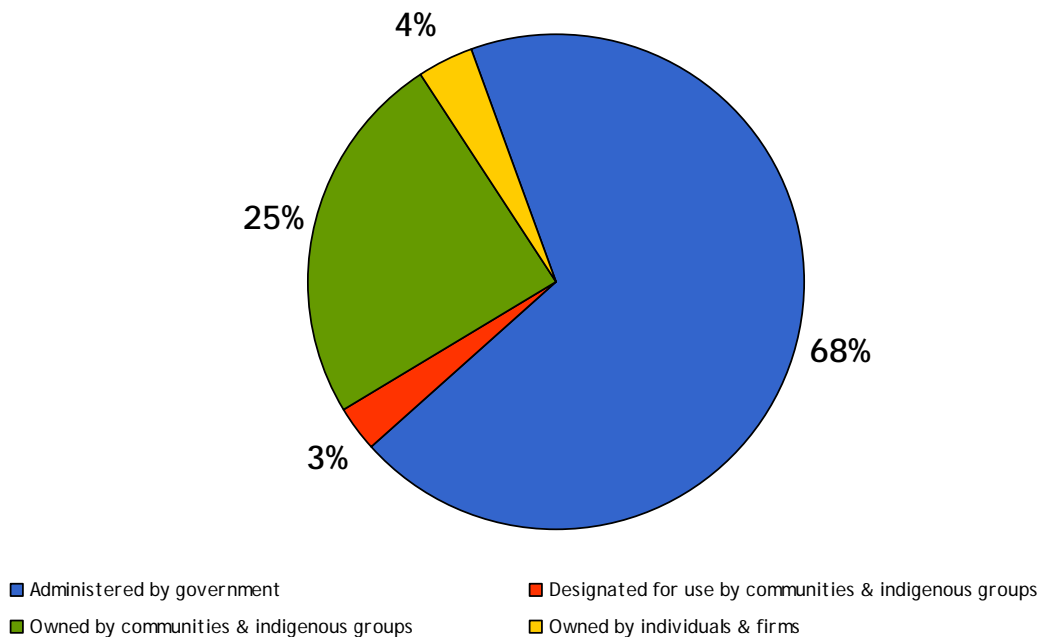


- 73 Mha for concessions, 1.6 Mha for communities
- There are about 46 times more forest area allocated to public industrial concessions than to communities.
- As of 2008, public forest land designated for use by communities is only seen in two countries, Rep. of Congo and Cameroon. There are no forest areas privately owned by communities and indigenous peoples.
- A little less than two-thirds (64%) of the concession areas are allocated to industrial logging, and one third (33%) to mining, mostly for diamonds.

Asia and Pacific:

- The absolute area of publicly-claimed land administered by government in 8 Asian tropical forest countries has virtually **remained constant**, shifting from 410 Mha in 2002 to 411 Mha in 2008.
- The absolute area of publicly-claimed designated for use by communities and indigenous groups in these countries has **increased** from 12 Mha in 2002 to 18 Mha in 2008 (+45%).
- The absolute area of private community and indigenous land in these countries has **increased** from 143 Mha in 2002 to 146 Mha in 2008 (+2%).
- The absolute area of forest land owned by individuals and firms in these countries has **decreased** from 36 Mha in 2002 to 21 Mha in 2008 (-41%).
- In 4 of the 8 countries there was a net increase in the total area of forest land not administered by government.

Forest Tenure Distribution in Asia & Pacific, 2008

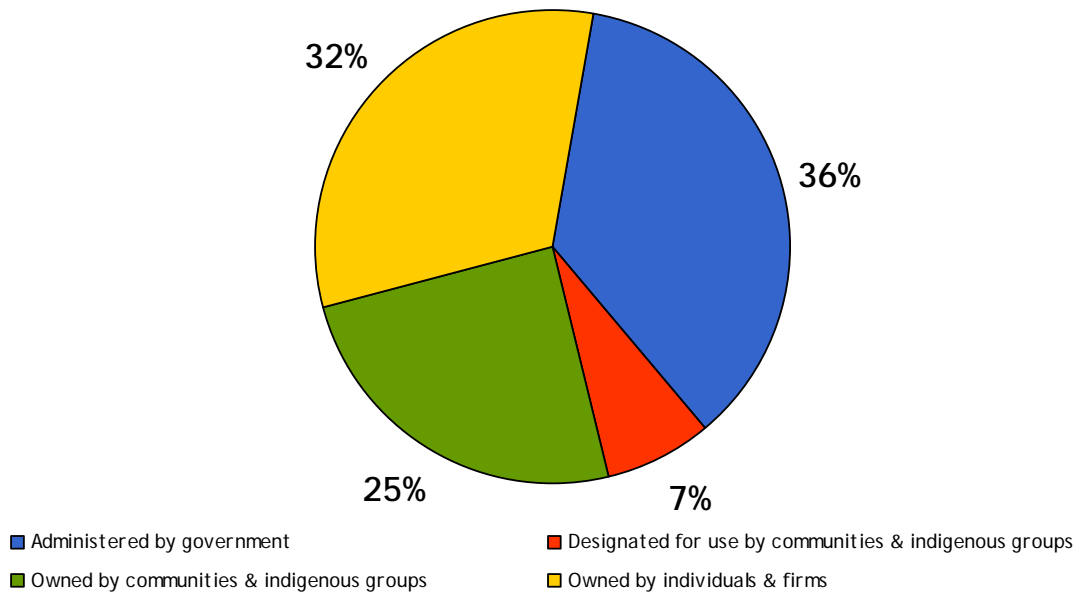


Note: 8 complete cases: China, Australia, Indonesia, India, Myanmar, PNG, Thailand, Cambodia. Accounts for 82% of tropical forests in Asia and the Pacific.

Latin America:

- The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest land administered by government in 8 Latin American tropical forest countries has **decreased** from 453 Mha in 2002 to 227 Mha in 2008 (-50%).
- The absolute area of publicly-claimed forest designated for use by communities and indigenous groups in these countries has **increased** from 29 Mha in 2002 to 46 Mha in 2008 (59%).
- The absolute area of private community and indigenous land in these countries has **increased** from 105 Mha in 2002 to 155 Mha in 2008 (47%).
- The absolute area of forest land owned by individuals and firms in these countries has **increased** from 64 Mha in 2002 to 201 Mha in 2008 (+214%).
- In 6 of the 8 countries there was a net increase in the total area of forest land not administered by government.

Forest Tenure Distribution in Latin America, 2008

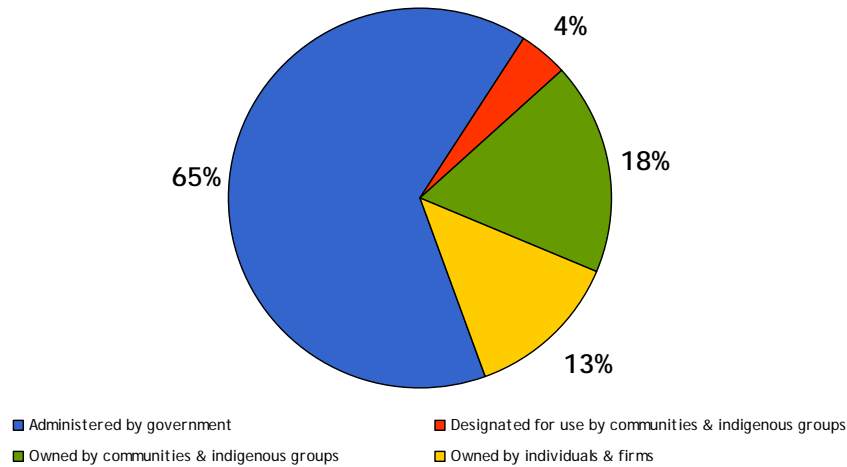


Note: 8 complete cases: Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, Honduras. Accounts for 82% of tropical Latin American forests.

Table 2: Forest tenure distribution: global versus tropical, 2008

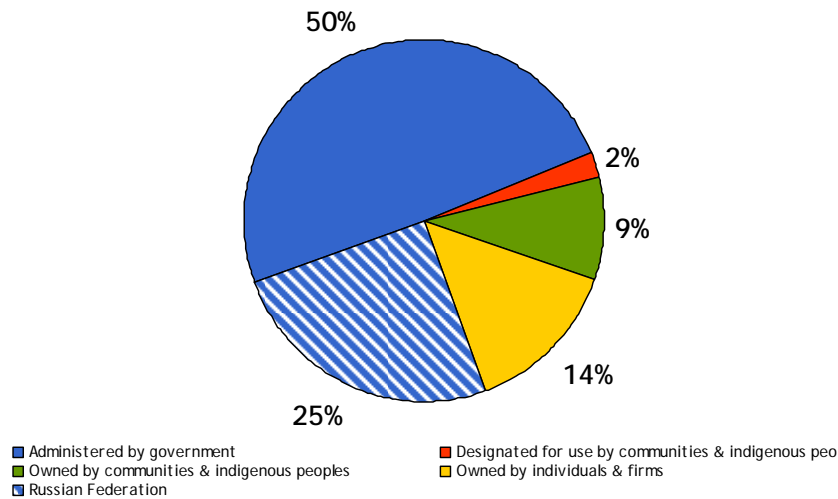
	Public:		Private:	
	Administered by government	Designated for use by communities and indigenous peoples	Owned by communities and indigenous peoples	Owned by individuals and firms
Global	75%	2%	9%	14%
Tropical	65%	5%	18%	13%

Forest Tenure Distribution in Tropical Countries, 2008



Note: 30 complete cases, as listed in Table 1. Accounts for 85% of the world's tropical forests.

Global Forest Tenure Distribution, 2008



Source: Sunderlin et al. 2008.

Note: 25 complete cases. Accounts for 82% of the world's forests. Russia represented separately due to size -- all Russian forests are government administered.

Table 3: Forest tenure distribution in 39 tropical forest countries

Notes: All figures expressed in million hectares (Mha); numbers have been rounded. Except where noted, data sources for the 2002 data can be found in the 2002 publication Who Owns the World's Forests?ⁱⁱ Data for countries 1-24, 28-29, 34-35 & 38 originally reported in Sunderlin et al 2008.

Country ⁱⁱⁱ		Public				Private			
		Government Administered		Reserved for communities & indigenous groups		Owned by communities & indigenous groups		Owned by individuals & firms	
		2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008
1	Brazil	295.26 ^{iv}	88.56 ^v	11.68 ^{vi}	25.62 ^{vii}	74.50	109.13 ^{viii}	57.30	198.00 ^{ix}
2	China	76.06 ^x	72.85 ^{xi}	0.00	0.00	103.50 ^{xii}	99.94 ^{xiii}	0.00	0.00
3	Australia	114.57 ^{xiv}	109.30 ^{xv}	0.00	0.00	13.63 ^{xvi}	20.86 ^{xvii}	28.68 ^{xviii}	17.24 ^{xix}
4	DRC ^{xx}	109.20	133.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Indonesia ^{xxi}	104.00	121.89	0.60	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71
6	Peru ^{xxii}	nd	42.34	8.40	2.86 ^{xxiii}	2.25	12.62 ^{xxiv}	nd	5.29 ^{xxv}
7	India ^{xxvi}	53.60	49.48	11.60	17.00	0.00	0.00	5.20	1.07
8	Sudan ^{xxvii}	40.60	64.68	0.80	2.82 ^{xxviii}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05 ^{xxix}
9	Mexico ^{xxx}	2.75	nd	0.00	0.00	44.00	38.71 ^{xxxi}	8.30	nd
10	Colombia	36.46 ^{xxxii}	33.23 ^{xxxiii}	0.00	0.00	24.50	27.50 ^{xxxiv}	0.00	0.00
11	Angola ^{xxxv}	59.73 ^{xxxvi}	59.10 ^{xxxvii}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Bolivia ^{xxxviii}	28.20	22.88 ^{xxxix}	16.60	19.52 ^{xl}	2.80	9.04 ^{xli}	5.40	1.10 ^{xlii}
13	Venezuela	49.51 ^{xliii}	47.70 ^{xliv}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 ^{xlv}	0.00	0.00
14	Zambia	44.68 ^{xlvi}	42.44 ^{xlvii}	0.00	0.10 ^{xlviii}	0.00	0.00 ^{xlix}	0.00	0.00
15	Tanzania ^l	38.50	31.79	0.40	1.58 ^{li}	0.00	2.05 ^{lii}	0.00	0.06
16	Argentina	5.70	nd	0.00	nd	0.00	nd	22.20	nd
17	Myanmar ^{liii}	34.55 ^{liv}	32.18	0.00	0.04 ^{lv}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	PNG ^{lvi}	0.80	0.26	0.00	0.00	25.90	25.51	0.00	0.00
19	CAR ^{lvii}	22.90	22.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Congo	22.06 ^{lviii}	22.01 ^{lix}	0.00	0.46 ^{lx}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Gabon ^{lxi}	21.00	21.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Cameroon	22.80	20.11 ^{lxii}	0.00	1.14 ^{lxiii}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Malaysia	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
24	Mozambique ^{lxiv}	nd	17.26	nd	0.00	nd	2.00	nd	0.00
25	Guyana	15.40 ^{lxv}	13.68 ^{lxvi}	0.00	0.00	1.40 ^{lxvii}	2.36 ^{lxviii}	0.00	0.00
26	Suriname	14.70 ^{lxix}	14.70 ^{lxx}	0.51 ^{lxxi}	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
27	Thailand ^{lxxii}	15.04 ^{lxxiii}	14.57 ^{lxxiv}	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.96 ^{lxxv}	1.05
28	Mali ^{lxxvi}	nd	15.90	nd	0.71	nd	0.00	nd	0.00
29	Chad ^{lxxvii}	12.32	11.22 ^{lxxviii}	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Nigeria	13.14	11.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Ecuador	9.67 ^{lxxix}	3.94 ^{lxxx}	0.00 ^{lxxxi}	0.00 ^{lxxxii}	2.17	6.83 ^{lxxxiii}	0.00	0.04 ^{lxxxiv}
32	Cambodia	11.48 ^{lxxxv}	10.76 ^{lxxxvi}	0.06 ^{lxxxvii}	0.30 ^{lxxxviii}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Cote d'Ivoire	10.33	10.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
34	Senegal	nd	12.77 ^{lxxxix}	nd	0.99 ^{xc}	0.00 ^{xcii}	0.00 ^{xciii}	0.00 ^{xciv}	0.06 ^{xcv}
35	Burkina Faso ^{xcvi}	6.69	6.35 ^{xcvii}	0.23	0.39	0.00	0.00	nd	0.05
36	Honduras ^{xcviii}	4.07 ^{xcviii}	2.60 ^{xcix}	0.00	0.27 ^c	0.00	0.11	1.36	1.86
37	Niger	4.74 ^{ci}	4.13 ^{cii}	0.63 ^{ciii}	0.87 ^{civ}	0.00 ^{cv}	0.00 ^{cvi}	0.00 ^{cvi}	0.01 ^{cvi}
38	Gambia	nd	0.41 ^{cix}	nd	0.02 ^{cx}	0.02 ^{cxii}	0.03 ^{cxiii}	0.00 ^{cxiii}	0.00 ^{cxiv}
39	Togo ^{cxv}	0.49	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal (30 complete cases)		1285.86	1093.96	42.88	71.37	248.40	303.36	99.93	222.34
Total (all 39 cases)		1301.00	1188.98	51.50	76.34	294.50	356.72	130.43	227.74

Definitions of categories

Public lands administered by government: typically include all forests in the legal forest estate that are owned and administered exclusively by the government and that are not designated for use by communities or indigenous peoples. Note that this category includes some protected areas and forest lands awarded as concessions for logging, agroindustrial or silvicultural plantations, and mining.

Public lands designated for use by communities and indigenous peoples are lands set aside on a semi-permanent but conditional basis. According to the 2002 publication: "governments retain ownership and the entitlement to unilaterally extinguish local groups' rights over entire areas. Under this arrangement, local groups typically lack rights to sell or otherwise alienate land through mortgages or other financial instruments. Although the distribution of rights between government and community in this category is different in almost every country, governments invariably retain strong authority to extract and manage forest resources."

Private lands owned by communities or indigenous peoples refers to forest lands where rights cannot be unilaterally terminated by a government "without some form of due process and compensation." In theory, private land owners typically "have rights to access, sell or otherwise alienate, manage, withdraw resources and exclude outsiders." However in the real world, there are some situations where not all of these rights are awarded to private land owners, and others where some of these rights are conferred to people on public, designated for community-use forest land. For this reason, the legal right of the government to terminate a land right with or without due process and compensation serves as the chief criterion for distinguishing public from private forest tenure. Note that in some cases where private lands are said to be owned by communities or indigenous peoples, the state is considered to be the ultimate owner under statutory law, though the communities and indigenous peoples are recognized as the lawful right holders.

Private lands owned by individuals or firms are those where the rights cannot be unilaterally terminated by a government without due process or compensation.

ⁱ This large increase results from an increase in total forest area reported by Sudan and DRC in FAO 2006a (rather than a reallocation of communal- or privately-owned forests to the government.

ⁱⁱ White and Martin 2002:25-26.

ⁱⁱⁱ Countries are presented in descending area of forest cover as determined in FAO 2006a.

^{iv} The total area of forests administered by government is an estimation and is calculated as follows: The sum of *Areas Protegidas* and *Terras Devolutas* was reduced by the area of owned by communities and indigenous groups and the area designated for use by communities and indigenous groups. Data for *Areas Protegidas* and *Terras Devolutas* are drawn from:

Lentini, Marco, Adalberto Verissimo, and Leonardo Sobral. 2003. *Fatos Florestais da Amazonia 2003*. Belém: Imazon. p21. http://www.imazon.org.br/upload/im_livros_002.pdf.

Terras devolutas are defined as belonging to the State (*Bens da União*).

Government of Brazil. 1988. *Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil De 1988*. Artigo 20.

http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Constitui%C3%A7ao.htm

^v Government-administered areas include the following national classifications: in Federal forests: *Estação Ecológica, Parque Nacional, Reserva Biológica, Reserva Ecológica, Área de Relevante Interesse Ecológico, Terra arrecadada* and *Floresta Nacional*; and in State forests: *Estação Ecológica, Monumento Natural, Parque Estadual, Reserva Biológica, Reserva Ecológica, Refúgio de Vida Silvestre* and *Floresta Estadual*. Data are drawn from the July 2007 Cadastre of Federal Forests, which is incomplete but the most updated and reliable source.

Azevedo, Tasso. 2007. *Plano Anual de Outorga Florestal*. Brasília: Serviço Florestal Brasileiro. Accessed 19 April 2008. http://www.ibama.gov.br/cenafior/download.php?id_download=32

Serviço Florestal Brasileiro (SFB). 2007. *Distribuição das Florestas Públicas por Destinação*. Accessed 25 February 2008. http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/sfb/arquivos/imagem_florestas_publicas_destinacao.jpg

Instituto Socioambiental (ISA). 2007. Unidades de Conservação na Amazônia Legal. Accessed 5 May 2008.
http://www.socioambiental.org/uc/quadro_geral

^{vi} Designated for use by communities and indigenous groups includes the following national classifications and refers to the legal Amazon only:

In Federal forests: *Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, and *Reserva Extrativista*; and

In State forests: *Floresta Extrativista*, *Floresta de Rendimento Sustentado*, *Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, *Reserva Extrativista*, and *Projeto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*.

Data drawn from ISA DATA and provided by Ehringhaus, Christiane. 2008. Personal communication. 13 May 2008.

^{vii} Designated for use by communities and indigenous groups includes the following national classifications and refers to the legal Amazon only:

In Federal forests: *Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, and *Reserva Extrativista*; and

In State forests: *Floresta Extrativista*, *Floresta de Rendimento Sustentado*, *Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, *Reserva Extrativista*, *Projeto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*.

Azevedo 2007.

SFB 2007.

ISA 2007.

^{viii} Refers to *Terras Indígenas* (SFB 2007).

^{ix} Refers to legal forest reserves on private lands.

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). 2005. Status of tropical forest management 2005. Yokohama: ITTO. p209. http://www.itto.or.jp/live/Live_Server/1222/SFMTropics2005.zip

^x Refers to State tree ownership in 2001. All land in China is under State or Collective ownership.

FAO. 2005c. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: China Country Report 051. Rome: FAO. p21.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoid=102>

^{xi} Refers to State-owned forests. Data are drawn from the Sixth National Forest Inventory of China as presented in: USDA. 2005. China's Sixth Forest Resource Inventory Report 2005. GAIN Report Number CH5027. Beijing: USDA Foreign Agriculture Service. p3. Accessed 19 May 2008. <http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200503/146119239.pdf>

^{xii} Refers to collective forests and includes forests managed by households (34.5 Mha) (FAO 2005c:21).

Households enjoy tree ownership distinct from the collective, but the State or Collective retains ownership of the forest land.

Li, Ping and Keliang Zhu. 2007. A Legal Review and Analysis of China's Forest Tenure System with an Emphasis on Collective Forestland. Washington DC: RRI and RDI. Accessed 19 May 2008.
<http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/index.php?pubID=321>

^{xiii} Refers to Collective and Individual-Owned forests. Data are drawn from the Sixth National Forest Inventory of China (USDA 2005).

^{xiv} United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and FAO. 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Geneva Timber and Forest Study Papers, No. 17. Contribution to the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. New York and Geneva: UNECE and FAO. p109.
<http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/docs/sp/sp-17.pdf>

^{xv} Refers to native forests only. An additional 1.82 Mha of plantations exist but cannot be disaggregated into the tenure classes used for native forest.

Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia (MPIGA). 2008. Australia's State of the Forests Report 2008. Canberra: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) Bureau of Rural Sciences. p155.
<http://adl.brs.gov.au/forestsaustralia/pubs/sofr2008reduced.pdf>

^{xvi} UNECE and FAO 2000:109.

^{xvii} MPIGA 2008.

^{xviii} UNECE and FAO 2000:109.

^{xix} MPIGA 2008.

^{xx} FAO. 2006b. Forest Tenure Matrix: Democratic Republic of the Congo. Forest Tenure Assessment. Rome: FAO.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoid=12>

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- ^{xxi} FAO. 2006c. Forest Tenure Matrix: Indonesia. Forest Tenure Assessment. Rome: FAO.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=10481&geoId=82>
- ^{xxii} FAO. 2005d. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Peru Country Report 201. Rome: FAO. p29.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=212>
- ^{xxiii} Refers to *Reservas del Estado* (FAO 2005d:29).
- ^{xxiv} Refers to *Áreas de Comunidades Nativas* (FAO 2005d:29).
- ^{xxv} Refers to *Áreas de predios privados independientes*. These areas are titled to individuals, and they cannot be considered completely forested. (FAO 2005d:29).
- ^{xxvi} FAO. 2006d. Forest Tenure Matrix: India. Forest Tenure Assessment. Rome: FAO.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=10481&geoId=33>.
- These figures do not reflect the changes envisaged in the 2006 Tribal Rights Bill.
- ^{xxvii} FAO. 2005e. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Sudan Country Report 107. Rome: FAO. p11.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=74>
- ^{xxviii} Refers mostly to gum arabic forests managed by communities. The data cover Northern Sudan and parts of Southern Sudan (Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states) (FAO 2005e:11).
- ^{xxix} Refers to community forests defined as “the forest owned by one individual” (FAO 2005e:11).
- ^{xxx} The distribution of forest tenure in Mexico is widely understood as 80% in *ejidos forestales*, 15% in individual or firm-owned forest, and the remaining 5% are state forests. Information from the Mexico Country Report to the FAO shows that the percentage of *ejidos forestales* is approximately 59% of the total, while “other property” makes up 41%. Other property is not disaggregated into State and Individual/Firm.
- FAO. 2005f. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Mexico Country Report 189. Rome: FAO. p21.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=176>
- ^{xxxi} FAO 2005f:21.
- ^{xxxii} Calculated as the 2000 Total Forest Area of 60.63 Mha (based on FAO 2006a:201) reduced by the 24.5 Mha of areas owned by communities and indigenous groups.
- ^{xxxiii} Calculated as the Total Forest Area of 60.73 Mha (based on FAO 2006a:201) reduced by the 27.5 Mha of areas owned by communities and indigenous groups.
- ^{xxxiv} Refers to *Tierras Indígenas* and afro-descendants lands (ITTO 2005:218).
- ^{xxxv} While Angolan legislation has begun recognizing community lands acquired through customary systems, there is no information yet available on the size and number of community titled areas.
- Government of Angola. 2004. Lei n. 09/04. 9 November 2004. <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang49570.pdf>
- ^{xxxvi} Refers to the 2000 total forest area (FAO 2006a:196). Assumes no areas designated for or owned by communities and indigenous groups prior to 2002.
- ^{xxxvii} FAO. 2005g. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Angola Country Report 137. Rome: FAO. p12.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=13>
- ^{xxxviii} Bolivia is implementing a process known as *saneamiento* to clarify land rights. The figures presented here refer are subject to change as the process continues.
- FAO. 2005h. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Bolivia Country Report 146. Rome: FAO. p12.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=205>
- ^{xxxix} Refers to *Tierras fiscales, áreas protegidas* and *reservas y concesiones forestales* (FAO 2005h:12).
- ^{xl} Refers to *Tierra Comunitaria de Origen* lands claimed by communities and currently under *saneamiento* in lowland areas as of 2007. Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria data provided by Pacheco, Pablo. 2008. Personal communication, Scientist, Forests and Livelihoods Program and Forest Governance Program, CIFOR. 9 May 2008.
- ^{xli} Refers to titled *Tierras Comunitarias de Origen* in lowland areas as of 2007.
- Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA). 2008. Informe de gestión. La Paz: Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Medio Ambiente.
- ^{xlii} Pacheco, Pablo. 2006. Acceso y uso de la tierra y bosques en Bolivia: sus implicaciones para el desarrollo y la conservación: Reporte para UDAPE. Unpublished report. p44.

^{xliii} Refers to the 2000 total forest area (FAO 2006a:201). Assumes no areas designated for or owned by communities and indigenous groups prior to 2002.

^{xliiv} FAO 2006a:201.

^{xli v} Titles for approximately 0.67 Mha have been granted to indigenous communities in non-forested areas and for agricultural purposes.

Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Comunicación y la Información (MINCI). 2005. Comunidades indígenas reciben títulos de propiedad de tierras luego de 500 años de exclusión. 12 October 2005. Caracas: MINCI. Accessed 31 March 2008. http://www.minci.gov.ve/pagina/28/8492/comunidades_indigenas_reciben.html

^{xli vi} Refers to the 2000 total forest area (FAO 2006a:201). No JFM areas existed prior to 2002. Mutamba, Manyew. 2008. Personal communication. 22 April 2008.

^{xli vii} Refers to the 2005 total forest area reduced by the area designated for communities and indigenous peoples (FAO 2006a:201).

^{xli viii} Refers to Joint Forest Management areas. Data from the Zambian Forestry Department provided by: Chendauka, Bwalya. 2008. Personal Communication, Principal Forestry Officer, Zambia Forestry Department Eastern Province.

^{xli x} The Zambia Country Report to the FAO states that 3.47 Mha of other wooded lands (Hill woodland, Munga and Termitaria vegetation and bush groups) are under customary ownership.

FAO. 2005i. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Zambia Country Report 062. Rome: FAO. p15. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=20>

¹ FAO. 2006e. Forest Tenure Matrix: Tanzania. Forest Tenure Assessment. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoId=19>.

With the Land Act of 1999 and the Village Land Act of 1999, village land in Tanzania became the property of the communities including forested village lands. The figures in Table 1 reflect only the forested village lands legally reserved by the communities. The central government continues to exercise control over unreserved forest areas, and an accurate estimation of the forested village land is not available.

Government of Tanzania. 1999a. Village Land Act 1999. <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan53306.pdf>

Government of Tanzania. 1999b. Land Act 1999. <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan23795.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Refers to Joint Forest Management (FAO 2006e).

ⁱⁱⁱ Refers to Community Based Forest Management (FAO 2006e).

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ FAO. 2005j. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Myanmar Country Report 107. Rome: FAO. p11. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=40>

^{iv} FAO 2005j:11.

^{lv} Refers to 30-year renewable community forest concessions (FAO 2005j:11).

^{lvi} Calculated based on information on the total forest area and tenure distribution found in:

Overseas Development Institute (ODI). 2007a. What can be learnt from the past? A history of the forestry sector in Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Forest Studies 1. London: ODI. http://www.odi.org.uk/fecr/resources/reports/png_paperone_history.pdf

ODI. 2007b. Issues and opportunities for the forest sector in Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea Forest Studies 3. London: ODI. http://www.odi.org.uk/fecr/resources/reports/png_paperthree_issues.pdf

^{lvii} FAO. 2005k. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Central African Republic Country Report 154. Rome: FAO. p11-13. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=6>

^{lviii} Refers to the 2000 total forest area (FAO 2006a:197). Assumes no areas designated for or owned by communities and indigenous groups prior to 2002.

^{lix} FAO. 2005l. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005: Republic of Congo Country Report 100. Rome: FAO. p19. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=8859&geoId=7>

^{lx} Refers to *Réserves communautaires*.

Global Forest Watch (GFW). 2007. Atlas Forestier Interactif du Congo – Document de Synthèse. Washington DC: WRI. p11. http://pdf.wri.org/gfw_congo_atlas_v1_francais.pdf

^{lxi} FAO. 2006g. Forest Tenure Matrix: Gabon. Forest Tenure Assessment. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoId=9>

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- ^{lxii} Refers to the 2005 total forest area reduced by the area designated for communities and indigenous peoples (FAO 2006a:196).
- ^{lxiii} Total area under community forestry in Cameroon as of March 2008.
- Nguiffo, Samuel. 2008. Personal communication, Director of the Center for Environment and Development. 24 March 2008.
- ^{lxiv} FAO. 2006h. Forest Tenure Matrix: Mozambique. Forest Tenure Assessment. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoId=16>
- ^{lxv} Government of Guyana. 2001. *Guyana National Development Strategy: 2001-2010*. Georgetown, Guyana: National Development Strategy Secretariat. Chapter 14 Forestry, section I.1 (no page # available.) www.sdn.org.gy/nds
- ^{lxvi} FAO. 2007. FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Guyana. Data reported by the Guyana Forestry Commission & Ministry of Amerindian Affairs. Rome: FAO. Available online at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/dev/54368/es/guy/>
- Personal communication with Pradeepa Bholanath, Head of Planning and Development Division, Guyana Forestry Commission. April 24, 2009.
- ^{lxvii} Government of Guyana. 2001. *Guyana National Development Strategy: 2001-2010*. Georgetown, Guyana: National Development Strategy Secretariat. Chapter 24, Amerindians, section II.1 (no page # available.) Available online at www.sdn.org.gy/nds
- ^{lxviii} FAO. 2007. FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Guyana. Data reported by the Guyana Forestry Commission & Ministry of Amerindian Affairs. Rome: FAO. Available online at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/dev/54368/es/guy/>
- ^{lxix} FAO 2006a.
- ITTO. 2003. Achieving the ITTO Objective 2000 and Sustainable Forest Management in Suriname: Report of the Diagnostic Mission. Yokohama: ITTO. P. 4. Available online at http://www.itto.int/en/mission_reports/
- ^{lxx} FAO. 2008. FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Suriname. Data reported by the Foundation For Forest Management and Production Control, Government of Suriname. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/dev/54368/es/sur/>
- ^{lxxi} Refers to *houtkapvergunning*, licenses for community woodcutting and NTFP gathering that were created during the colonial era. Area covered has not changed from 2002-2008.
- Pers. comm. with Fergus McKay, Coordinator, Legal and Human Rights Programme, Forest Peoples Programme. April 2, 2009.
- ^{lxxii} A forest tenure law reform process began in 2002, although the new Forest and Community Forestry laws were not passed until 2007.
- Lakanavichian, Sureeratna. 2006. Trends in forest ownership, forest resource tenure and institutional arrangements: Are they contributing to better forest management and poverty reduction? A case study from Thailand. FAO Case Studies in South and East Asia: Forest Ownership, Forest Resource Tenure and Sustainable Forest Management. Rome: FAO. p. 2.
- Weatherby, Matthew and Somying Soonthorwong. 2007. The Thailand Community Forest Bill. Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific and RRI. Accessed 2 April 2008. <http://rightsandresources.org/blog.php?id=34>
- ^{lxxiii} Royal Forest Department of Thailand Information Office. 2006. Online portal for forestry statistics: Forest Area, 1961-2006. <http://www.forest.go.th/stat/stat45/TAB1.pdf>.
- ^{lxxiv} 2008 figures from RFD 2006 and FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Thailand. Reported by Geographic Information Division and Forest Resources Assessment Division of Dept. of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. Available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/34508/en/tha>
- ^{lxxv} FAO 2006a. FAO country reporting by Thailand assumes all rubber plantations are private and gives figure of 1.96 Mha. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/28699/en/tha/>
- ^{lxxvi} FAO (2006i) Forest Tenure Matrix: Mali. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoId=68>
- ^{lxxvii} Ourde, Ousmane. 2007. République du Tchad. Rapport: Collecte des Données sur l'Accès aux Forêts pour les Communautés, les Réformes Institutionnelles et les Superficies Forestières. Octobre 2007.
- ^{lxxviii} Calculated as total forest area of 11.921 Mha (FAO 2006a) less 0.7 Mha (Ourde 2007).
- ^{lxxix} Total forest area in 2000 (FAO 2006a) minus three other categories.
- ^{lxxx} Total forest area in 2005 (FAO 2006a) minus three other categories.

^{lxxxi} Sum of 1.92 Mha reported in CDEA 1992 and 0.25 Mha titled under a later World Bank Project (World Bank 2003).

Commission on Development and Environment for Amazonia. 1992. *Amazonia Without Myths*. Washington D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme. Cited in Davis, Shelton H. and Alaka Wali. No date. Article based on a review conducted by authors of land regularization associated with Special Amerindian Projects funded by The World Bank. Available online at <http://www.landnetamericas.org/docs/forest.pdf>.

World Bank. 2003. Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian Peoples Development Project: Implementation Completion and Results Report. Report no. 25361. Washington D.C.: World Bank. P. 6.

^{lxxxii} FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Ecuador. nd. Reported by Dirección Nacional Forestal, Government of Ecuador. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/dev/54368/es/ecu/>

^{lxxxiii} FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Ecuador. nd. Reported by Dirección Nacional Forestal, Government of Ecuador. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/dev/54368/es/ecu/>

^{lxxxiv} FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Ecuador. nd. Reported by Dirección Nacional Forestal, Government of Ecuador. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/dev/54368/es/ecu/>

^{lxxxv} FAO 2006a.

^{lxxxvi} FAO Tenure Assessment Matrix: Cambodia. Reported by Forest Administration, Government of Cambodia. Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/34508/en/khm/>

^{lxxxvii} Chanthy, Srey. 2005. Forest Conflict in Cambodia: An Overview. Presentation given at conference entitled "Building Partnerships to Reduce Forest Conflict in Asia," hosted by USAID, The Forests Dialogue, and ARD, Inc., Washington D.C. Dec. 1-2 2005. Available online at <http://research.yale.edu/gisf/assets/pdf/tfd/logging/bpfrca/Chanthy-1.pdf>

^{lxxxviii} Cambodia Daily. 2008. Families to Guard Forests in Kompong Thom. 30 March 2008. Accessed online April 22 at http://recoftc.org/site/fileadmin/docs/Country_profile/Cambodia/Cambodia_2/Cambodiadaily.pdf

^{lxxxix} FAO (2006 j) Forest Tenure Matrix: Senegal. FAO: Rome. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoId=71>

^{xc} FAO 2006j.

^{xci} FAO 2006a:203.

^{xcii} FAO 2006j.

^{xciii} FAO 2006a:203.

^{xciv} FAO 2006j.

^{xcv} Savadogo, Moumini. 2007. Regional Situation for West Africa French Speaking Countries. Report of the Listening, Learning, and Sharing Launch of RRI. Washington DC: Rights and Resources Initiative. p92.

^{xcvi} Calculated as total forest area of 6.794 Mha less 0.394 Mha and 0.052 Mha based on information found in Savadogo 2007:42.

^{xcvii} In early 2009, Honduras passed a set of regulations to implement its 2007 revised forestry law, and a process of titling additional forests to communities was ongoing at the time of this report's publication. See Table 4 for more information.

^{xcviii} All 2002 figures citing FAO 2006a.

^{xcix} All 2008 figures for Honduras cite the 2006 ENF Honduras. Forests administrated by government include the following classes: *nacional*, *ejidal*, *conflictos fronterizos*, and *desconocido*. Public lands designated for use by communities comprise the *comunitario* class, while the figure for private forests under community ownership reports the *privado tribal* class.

Evaluación Nacional Forestal de Honduras (ENF Honduras). 2006. *Resultados del Inventario de Bosques y Árboles, 2005-2006*. Tegucigalpa, Honduras : AFE-COHDEFOR.

Iliana Monterroso, pers. comm. 7 May 2009.

^c In addition to area reported in ENF Honduras 2006, a further 40,000 ha have been reallocated from government-administered forests to designated-use rights forests to reflect changes since the passage of the new forestry law (Monterroso, pers. comm.)

^{ci} FAO 2006a:196.

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- cii Calculated as total area forests and other wooded land 5.006 Mha (FAO 2006a) less 0.873 Mha "designated for communities" and 0.008 Mha plantations.
- ciii Direction de l'Environnement du Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification. 2007. Bilan des réalisations de 2000-2006 en matière d'environnement et de lutte contre la désertification. Niger.
- civ Direction de l'Environnement du Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification 2007.
- cv FAO 2006a:196.
- cvi FAO. 2006k. Forest Tenure Matrix: Niger. FAO: Rome.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=13380&geoId=70>
- cvi FAO 2006a:196.
- cvi FAO 2006a:196.
- cix Camara, Kanimang and Almami Dampha. 2006. Trends in forest ownership, forest resource tenure and institutional arrangements: are they contributing to better forest management and poverty reduction? Case study from the Gambia. FAO forest tenure assessment Africa. Rome: FAO. Accessed 10 February 2008.
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/webview/media?mediaId=12503&langId=1&geoId=66>
- cx Camara and Dampha 2006.
- cx Camara and Dampha 2006.
- cx Camara and Dampha 2006.
- cx Camara and Dampha 2006.
- cx Camara and Dampha 2006.
- cx Camara and Dampha 2006.
- cxv In July 2008 a new forestry law was passed but it does not make specific provisions for community-ownership of land, only joint forest management in state forest reserves and a local consultation process on forest issues. Prior to this new forest legislation, the effective law was a 1938 colonial decree which is currently the law applied in most cases. The decree makes provisions for usufruct rights for local people that apply generally, but does not provide for specific concessions to be granted to communities. Some private ownership of "other wooded lands" is reported in FAO 2006a, but this does not apply to the more densely forested areas.
- FAO 2006a.
- ITTO. 2006. Status of Tropical Forest Management 2005. Yokohama: ITTO. P. 121.
- ITTO. 2008. Achieving the ITTO Objective 2000 and Sustainable Forest Management in Togo: Report of the Diagnostic Mission. Yokohama: ITTO. P. 16. http://www.itto.int/en/mission_reports/