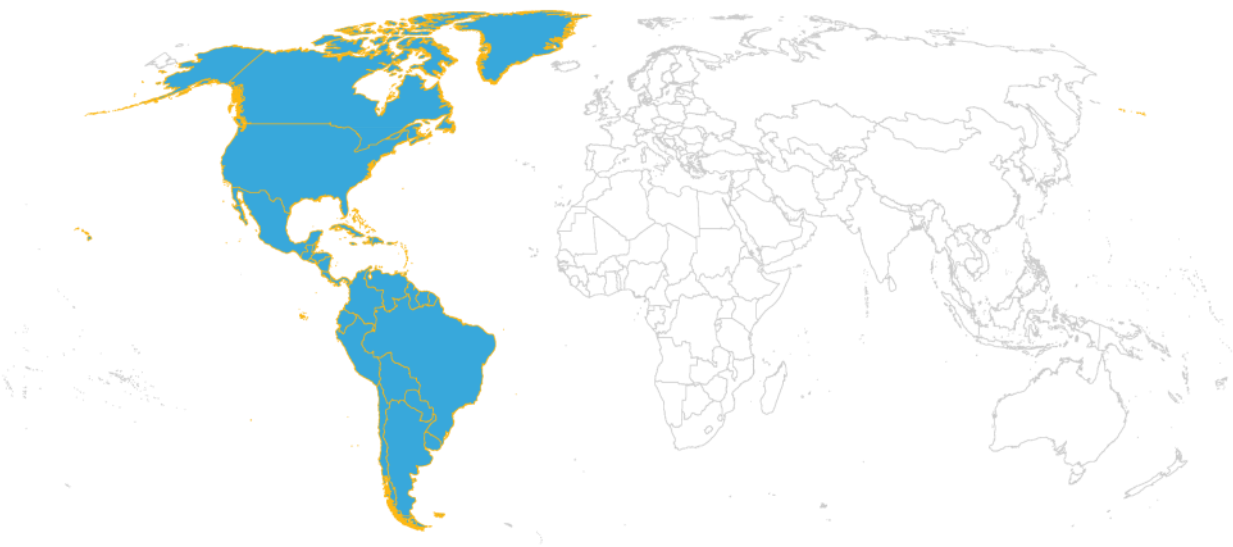


Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands
'Methods and Findings for the Americas'

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This document details the findings of the literature reviews used to estimate the area of community lands in the Americas (formally recognized or not).

General Notes:

1. **Baseline country area data.** The total country area excludes major inland water bodies. Data sources are: 1) Global Administrative Areas (GADM), *GADM Database version 2.0*, downloaded from www.gadm.org, 2015 and 2) DeLorme Publishing Company, Inc., *World Water Bodies: Data and Maps for ArcGIS*, 2014.
2. **Indigenous and community lands combined.** No distinction is made between community lands as customarily held by Indigenous Peoples (self-identification) or the customary lands of other communities in the final estimates. However, when disaggregated data are available, these are presented in the country notes.
3. **Area estimates of indigenous and community lands are conservative.** The estimates are based on information found in literature reviews and from personal communication. Area estimates are often available for formally recognized indigenous and community lands only. Estimates

of not formally recognized land areas are often partial or non-existent. In such cases, the best information available is recorded, such as the number of formal land petitions requesting demarcation and titling. Thus, the amount of indigenous and community lands per country presented here shall be considered a **baseline**.

4. **Percentages of the country area apply strictly to *lands*.** Many coastal and lakeside Indigenous Peoples and communities claim rights to adjacent foreshore and waters. These are not included.
5. **Plural sources of findings.** Literature review research of the assessor may lead to different estimates from different sources. Space allows only for the most recent sources accessed to be recorded in country notes.
6. **Information is under periodic review.** Findings are current as of 1st October 2015 based on research conducted over 2014-2015. More information improving reliability of figures is continuously coming out. Dated additions and adjustments will be made periodically.
7. **Estimates are presented per country.** The estimates are detailed below along with relevant notes. Countries are sorted by region and country name, using the UN division of the World (including necessary adjustments as needed for data presentation). Only countries that have been assessed or where some partial information has been found are presented.

COUNTRY BY COUNTRY DETAILED ESTIMATES



NORTHERN AMERICA

BERMUDA (UK)

There are no Indigenous peoples in Bermuda, the island was empty when the Europeans discovered it in the early 1500s.

Source : Minority Rights Group International, 2007. World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Bermuda, Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce0cc.html>

CANADA

In Canada, the First Nation Reserves cover more than 3,5 Mha. In addition to these historic treaties and specific claims, Canada has signed 26 comprehensive land claims (modern treaties) and 4 self-government agreements with Indigenous peoples since 1973. These claims generally arise in areas of Canada where Aboriginal land rights have not been dealt with by treaty or through other legal means. Through negotiation with the aboriginal signatories, the land claims settlement area is divided into different types of lands, offering different types of lands. They range from aboriginal ownership to resource access rights over public lands. Only land rights will be considered in this estimation, i.e. tracts of lands providing aboriginal parties a certain level of control over their lands, exercised through exclusion or management rights.

Sources :

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Comprehensive Claims web page Accessed 2014/03/24, available at: <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1359993855530/1359993914323#ft1a>

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Comprehensive Claims web page Accessed 2015/07/13, available at: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100030577/1100100030578>

In total, Indigenous ownership cover 64.45 Mha, and 334.37 Mha of public lands are designated to aboriginal signatories. Thus, 43.86% of Canada is formally recognized as Indigenous lands.

Source :

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at : http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

More land claims are still being submitted, discussed or negotiated across Canada, but no estimates of their total area could be found in the literature.

GREENLAND (DENMARK)

The 2009 Act on Self-Government gave Greenland a high level of self-determination within the State of Denmark. The country has a public government and aims to establish a sustainable economy. 90% of Greenland's population is Inuit.

The entire country of Greenland can be considered as an Indigenous territory, although there is no statutory or regulatory framework to secure their land tenure.

Sources :

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Available at : http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_WORLD_2015_eb.pdf

Jens Dahl, personal communication on 2015/09/21

Nick Tagliarino, 2015. Indicators of the Legal Security of Indigenous and Community Lands [Data file from LandMark: The Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands]. Available from: www.landmarkmap.org.

Adam Worm, Deputy Head, Greenland Representation in Denmark, personal communication on 2015/11/02

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GIS calculations on government data show that lands legally recognized to indigenous peoples in the USA cover a total of 48.87 Mha (5.34% of the country land area). They include American Indian reservations (federal and state recognized, or joint-use areas), Off-reservation trust lands, Hawaiian home lands, Alaska ANCSA Conveyances, and Alaska Native allotments.

In addition, 3.52 Mha (0.38% of the total USA area) are ANCSA selected lands that have yet to be transferred either to the state or Native corporations.

Sources :

US. Census Bureau, 2015, 2015 TIGER/Line® Shapefiles: American Indian Area Geography, <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>

U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2015, SDMS Land & Resources Map Interface, <http://sdms.ak.blm.gov/sdms/>

Other disputed indigenous territorial claims still exist in the Continental United States, such as over the Black Hills, but their area could not be quantified. Thus, they are not included in the baseline estimate of not formally recognized indigenous lands.

Sources :

James Anaya, 2012. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, The situation of indigenous peoples in the United States of America. UN doc. A/HRC/21/47/Add.1. Available at : <http://unsr.jamesanaya.org/country-reports/the-situation-of-indigenous-peoples-in-the-united-states-of-america>



BELIZE

No data could be found in the literature regarding the area of indigenous and community lands in the country.

However, according to national censuses, 26,000 self-identified Indigenous Peoples are living in Belize, representing 17.8% of the country's population.

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Silje Stidsen, 2007. *The Indigenous World 2007*. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0083_NY-THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD-2007.pdf

COSTA RICA

There are 8 Indigenous Peoples in Costa Rica, occupying 0.33 Mha (6.44% of the country land area) divided into 24 different territories formally recognized as owned by Indigenous Peoples.

Sources:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, *Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights*. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. *The Indigenous World, 2015*. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf

EL SALVADOR

No data could be found in the literature regarding the area of indigenous and community lands in the country.

According to the 2007 census, the 5 Indigenous Peoples living in El Salvador total 13,319 persons, representing 0.2% of the country's population. There is a government effort to demarcate and title indigenous lands, but the reviewed literature did not provide estimates of the amount of land held and/or used by Indigenous Peoples and communities in the country.

Source:

James Anaya, 2013, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Addendum, The situation of Indigenous Peoples in El Salvador, UN doc. A/HRC/24/41/Add.2. Available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/150/14/PDF/G1315014.pdf?OpenElement>.

GUATEMALA

0,38 Mha (3,55% of the country land area) are designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities as Community Concessions, 1,40 Mha (13,04% of the country land area) are Communal Lands owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, In total, 16,58% of Guatemala is formally recognized as indigenous and/or community lands.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

No data could be found in the literature regarding the total area of indigenous and community lands in the country (including not formally recognized lands), which could be an important part of the country land area: Indigenous Peoples represent 60% of Guatemala total population, and their participation to the country's economy as a whole account for 61,7% of output.

Source: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf

HONDURAS

In Honduras, 0,50 Mha of Social Forestry System or Microwatersheds are designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities (4,42% of the country land area). The Private Tribal Lands and Miskito Coastal Communities cover 1,07 Mha (9,55% of the country land area) and are owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, Thus, 13,98% of Honduras land area is formally recognized indigenous and/or community land.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

The total territory claimed by Indigenous Peoples in Honduras counts for approximately 2 Mha and only 10% have a guaranteed property title.

Source: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf

MEXICO

Ejidos and communities are some forms of communal land ownership formally recognized to Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Mexico. They cover 101,13 Mha, which represents 52,02% of the country land area.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

In a report for the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI), current indigenous territories are defined as geographic spaces with a long lasting occupation and use by Indigenous Peoples. Although defining and delineating the extent of these territories is made with some approximations, it is possible to identify the minimum "hard core" of actual indigenous territories, where Indigenous Peoples can have social, cultural and economic autonomous policies. It includes lands formally recognized within the ejido and communities system (21,08 Mha), as well as communal indigenous territories that could be bought as private property (6,95

Mha). Thus, the total area of these indigenous territories is estimated to be 28.03 Mha (14.42% of the country land area).

Source: Eckart Boege Schmidt, 2008, El patrimonio biocultural de los pueblos indígenas de México. Hacia la conservación in situ de la biodiversidad y agrobiodiversidad en los territorios indígenas. México: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia: Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, 344 p. Available at: http://www.cdi.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=937

Based on the estimations from these two different sources, we can estimate that non-indigenous communities own 80.05 Mha (41.18% of the country land area) within the ejidos and communities system. Indigenous territories include 21.08 Mha within the ejidos and communities system, plus 6.95 Mha owned as private property, thus covering 14.42% of the country land area. In total, 55.59% of Mexico land area is formally recognized as indigenous and community lands.

NICARAGUA

Across Nicaragua, 17 of the 23 indigenous and afro-descendant territories the Government engaged to title have been formally documented, totaling 2.25 Mha - 18.9% of the country land area.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2012. La tenencia de los territorios indígenas y REDD+ como un incentivo de manejo forestal: el caso de los países mesoamericanos. Available at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/AGRO_Noticias/docs/territorios_indigenas-web.pdf

3.98 Mha are additionally claimed, representing 33.4% of the National territory (PNUD, 2011, as cited in the Portal Territorio Indígena y Gobernanza website)

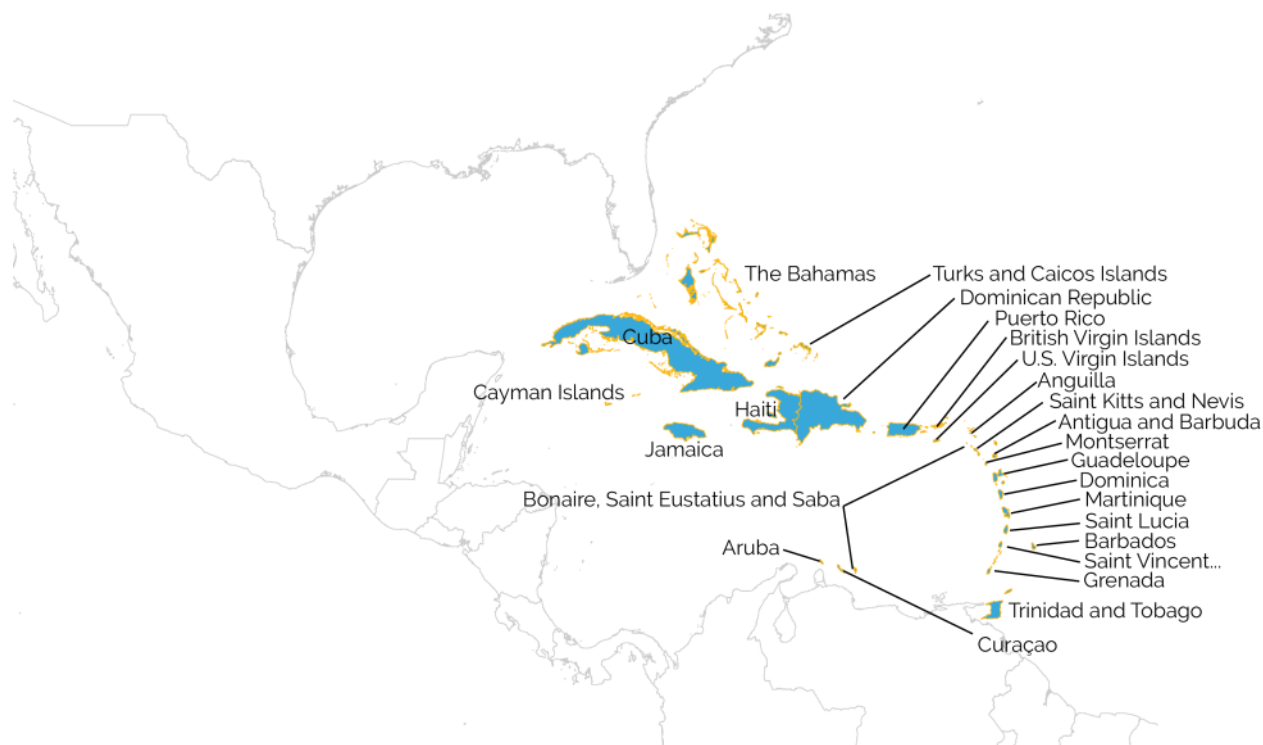
Source: Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation and Rihts and Resouces Initiative, Portal Territorio Indígena y Gobernanza - www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com. Accessed 2015/10/29

PANAMA

According to GIS data and spatial analysis, the indigenous territories that were legally established as Comarcas, combined with all of the claimed lands, represent 31.6% (2.35 Mha) of Panama land area. With a total of 27 separate areas, the mapped claimed lands represented 9.2% (0.68 Mha) of the country land area.

Source: Gerardo Vergara-Asenjo, Catherine Potvin, 2014. Forest protection and tenure status: The key role of Indigenous Peoples and protected areas in Panama, Global Environmental Change, Volume 28, pp 205-215. Available at:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378014001289>



CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

No data could be found in the literature regarding the area of indigenous and community lands in the country.

However, Indigenous Peoples are estimated to number 3 000 people in Dominica, thus representing 4.05 % of the country population.

Source:

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Sille Stidsen, 2007. The Indigenous World 2007. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0083_NY-THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD-2007.pdf

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

No data could be found in the literature regarding the area of indigenous and community lands in the country.

However, Indigenous Peoples are estimated to number 6 000 people in St. Vincent, thus representing 5.3 % of the country population.

Source:

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Sille Stidsen, 2007. The Indigenous World 2007. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0083_NY-THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD-2007.pdf

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

No data could be found in the literature regarding the area of indigenous and community lands in the country.

However, While Trinidad and Tobago has no specific legislation on Indigenous Peoples' rights, they are estimated to number 12 000 to 400 000 people nationwide.

Source:

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Sille Stidsen, 2007. The Indigenous World 2007. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0083_NY-THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD-2007.pdf



SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Lands managed and owned by Indigenous Peoples total 2.74 Mha (1.00% of Argentina). Additionally, 5.29 Mha (1.93% of the country land area) are designated as lands traditionally occupied by Indigenous Peoples in public and private lands. Some lands reserved by the government for Indigenous Peoples and communities under the process of titling and ownership also exist, but no data was available on their total area. Thus, 2.93% of Argentina is now formally recognized as Indigenous and community lands, at different levels of documentation.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights, Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

According to the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI), Indigenous communities occupy 15 Mha in Argentina.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indigenas, 2012. Informe de Auditoria: Programa 16 - Atención y Desarrollo de Poblaciones Indígenas. Available at: http://agn.gov.ar/files/informes/2012_083info.pdf

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Indigenous Peoples and local communities own 38.92 Mha (35.93% of Bolivia land area) as Communal Properties, Communal Titles for Agricultural-Extractivist Communities in the Northern Amazonian Region, or claimed Original Peasant Indigenous Territory. They additionally have 0.47 Mha of lands designated for them as Location-Based Social Associations (representing 0.43% of the country land area). Thus, 36.36% of Bolivia landmass is formally recognized to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights, Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

BRAZIL

According to the Instituto Socio Ambiental, there is a total of 470 registered indigenous territories or in the process of registration (totaling 105.8 Mha), 103 others have been identified or are in the declaration process (totaling 6.7 Mha), and 125 additional territories are in the process of identification (representing 1.1 Mha). Thus, these 698 Indigenous territories total 113.63 Mha, which represent 13.6% of the total area of Brazil.

Source: Instituto Socio Ambiental, 2015, web page: Situación Jurídica de las TIs en Brasil en la actualidad, Available at: <http://pib.socioambiental.org.br/es/c/0/1/2/situacao-juridica-das-tis-hoje>.

The official Agency of Agrarian Reform (INCRA) details the state of Quilombolas (Afro-descendant) territories in Brazil: 157 territories have been titled (totaling 1.0 Mha), 324 territories are in the process of documentation (2.5 Mha), and 1,290 other land petitions are waiting to be studied in the states of Roraima, Pará and Acre. Thus, formally recognized Quilombolas territories total 3.5 Mha, representing 0.42% of Brazil's total area.

Source: INCRA website. Quilombolas. Accessed 2015/10/29, Available at: <http://www.incra.gov.br/quilombola>

In addition to these lands, 77.19 Mha (9.24% of Brazil land area) are formally designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities as Reserves, Sustainable Development Reserves, and Settlement Projects.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights, Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

CHILE

0.06 Mha of Use Concessions are designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Chile (0.09% of the country land area). 2.25 Mha (3.03% of Chile land area) are owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as Antique Indivisible Gifted Titles for Mapuche Communities, Community Subsidies, Community Land Purchases, Fiscal Transfers, Regulated Community Property, Diaguita Agricultural Community of Huasco Alto, or Agricultural Communities in the Coquimbo Region.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights, Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

The population that self-identifies as belonging to or descending from Chile's legally-recognized Indigenous Peoples¹ numbers 1 369 563 individuals, or 8% of the country's total population. The national legislation protecting Indigenous Peoples' rights to land, territory, natural resources or participation and political autonomy are not in line with international standards.

Source: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf

COLOMBIA

33.87% of Columbia land area is owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities as Afro-Colombian Community Lands and Indigenous Reserves, totaling 37.58 Mha. There are 715 Indigenous Reserves covering an area of 32.18 Mha (29.00% of the country land area), and 181 Afro-Colombian Community Lands covering 5.4 Mha (4.86% of Colombia total land area).

Sources:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights, Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2014. Punto de Encuentro No. 67: Derechos Territoriales Étnicos. Columbia: INDEPAZ. Available at: http://ediciones.indepaz.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/revista_PE67-Derechos-territoriales-etnicos.pdf

ECUADOR

There are 12 indigenous territories (Tierras de Ocupación Indígena) in Ecuador. 4.8 Mha are occupied land and 3.8 Mha are titled lands (respectively 19.33% and 15.30% of the country land area).

Source: Juan Carlo Riascos de la Peña, Paulina Ormaza, Gonzalo Zambrama, Cynthia Silva, 2008, Caracterización de las áreas indígenas y comunitarias para la conservación en Bolivia, Ecuador y Colombia. Available at: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/andes_regional_icca_review.pdf

Afro-Ecuadorians also collectively hold lands in Ecuador, but no estimate of their total area could be found. They are not included in this baseline estimation.

FALKLAND ISLANDS / MALVINAS (BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY)

There are no Indigenous Peoples in the Falkland islands which were uninhabited at the time of discovery by the Europeans in 1690, although they may have been visited by the Fuegians (the indigenous inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego, at the Southernmost tip of the Americas). See [Carafano, 2005](#) and [Hattersley-Smith, 1983](#).

Sources:

James Jay Carafano, 2005. Falkland/Malvinas Islands. In Will Kaufman; Heidi Slettedahl Macpherson, "Britain and the Americas: Culture, Politics, and History". Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO. Available at: <https://books.google.fr/books?id=HbBbn3x7PZsC>

G. Hattersley-Smith, 1983. Fuegian Indians in the Falkland Islands. Polar Record, 21, pp 605-606. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S003224740002204X>

FRENCH GUIANA

Some collective land rights are recognized over areas called "*Zones de Droits d'Usage Collectif*" (ZDUC - i.e. Areas of Collective Use Rights). There are 27 of these areas across French Guyana, covering a total of 0.67 Mha (about 7.5% of the country land area). Of these 27 ZDUC, 24 benefit indigenous communities, and 3 benefit Maroon communities.

Source: Damien Davy, Geoffroy Filoche, Françoise Armanville, Armelle Guignier, 2014. Zones de Droits d'Usage Collectifs, Concessions et Cessions en Guyane française: Bilan et perspectives 25 ans après. Cayenne: CRNS, IRD, observatoire Hommes/Milieux Oyapock, CNRS Guyane. Available at: http://www.guyane.cnrs.fr/IMG/pdf/2014_rapport_ZDUC_final.pdf

GUYANA

Titled Amerindian Village Lands, Community Forest Management Agreements and Amerindian Protected Areas are designated lands for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Guyana. They cover a total of 3.80 Mha (19.32% of the country land area). No area has yet been designated as Amerindian Protected Area, even if the statutory and regulatory basis for the tenure recognition is in place.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

PARAGUAY

No data could be found in the literature regarding the area of indigenous and community lands in the country.

However, there are approximately 112,848 indigenous people living in Paraguay, belonging to 19 peoples. They form, in all, 531 communities and 241 villages. Although Paraguay has ratified the main human rights instruments such as ILO convention 169 and the Inter-American Court ruled against Paraguay for the third time in 2010 demanding that the state adopt legislative, administrative and any other measures necessary to create an effective system for claiming the ancestral or traditional lands of the Indigenous Peoples, their land rights continues to be violated. Source: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf

PERU

Of the 2,009 native communities in Perú, 1,365 have land titles covering 12.16 Mha and 644 do not have land titles over their lands, covering 5.74 Mha. Peasant communities own 24.08 Mha of titled lands (benefiting 5,141 communities), and 3,379 other communities do not have titles over the 21.10 Mha of their lands. While the Government makes a differentiation between these two type of communities that benefit from different land/community legislation, both are Indigenous Peoples. Thus, the total area titled to peasant and native communities covers 36.24 Mha (28.2% of Perú total land area) and the untitled land area in their possession covers 26.84 Mha (20.9% of Perú total land area).

Source: Instituto del Bien Común, 2016. Tierras Comunales: Más que Preservar el Pasado es Asegurar el Futuro. El estado de las comunidades indígenas en el Perú - Informe 2016. Lima, Perú. Available at: http://www.ibcperu.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Informe-2016-TIERRAS-COMUNALES_lg.pdf

In addition to the community lands, the Peruvian government has formally recognized 5 Indigenous Reserves designated for occupation and used by isolated indigenous peoples with a total of 2.81 Mha. There are proposals made by civil society institutions for the recognition of 7 additional Indigenous Reserves where isolated indigenous peoples are thought to reside with a total of 6.79 Mha; to date the government has taken inconclusive actions on 4 of the 7.

Source: Instituto del Bien Común-Sistema de Información de Comunidades Nativas. Lima 2016.

The Peruvian government has also formally recognized 10 Communal Reserves which are part of the National Park System (SERNANP) and are registered as property of the Peruvian State. While these reserves are established for certain types of sustainable "use" by neighbouring Native Communities under specific forms of approved organization, they may not be occupied by community members. For these reasons, we have not included these areas in our calculations.

Source : Richard Chase Smith, IBC, personal communication on June 2016.

SURINAME

Suriname does not have a statutory or regulatory framework that recognizes local communities' rights to own or control land either. However, Indigenous Peoples live in Suriname, numbering approximately 20,344 people (3.8% of the total population).

Also, some Maroon tribes collectively use lands and resources in Suriname and have territorial rights, as attest different rulings of the InterAmerican Court.

Sources:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2015. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at:

http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf

Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judgment of June 15, 2005. Case of the Moiwana

Community v. Suriname. Available at:

http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_124_ing1.doc

Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Judgment of November 28, 2007. Case of the Saramaka People v. Suriname. Available at:

http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_172_ing.pdf

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

In Venezuela, 2.84 Mha of community lands have been titled and designated for Indigenous Peoples between 2005 and 2014. According to a report of the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of Amazonas, these demarcated lands account for only 12.4% of the total Indigenous lands and habitat. Considering these numbers, if 3.22% of the country land mass has been titled as Indigenous land, 20.06 Mha (22.7% of Venezuela land mass) are still to be demarcated.

Sources:

Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de Amazonas, 2014. Comunicado de la Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de Amazonas (COIAM) sobre el proceso nacional de demarcación de hábitat y tierras indígenas a los 15 años de aprobación de la constitución de la república bolivariana de Venezuela. Available at:

<http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/news/2014/12/Comunicado%20COIAM%20Proceso%20%20Demarcacion%2015%20A%C3%B1os%20Constituci%C3%B3n.pdf>

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2015, Who Owns the World's Land? A global baseline of formally recognized indigenous and community land rights. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at:

http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf