

Estimating National Percentages of Indigenous and Community Lands  
*'Methods and Findings for Asia'*

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This document details the findings of the literature reviews used to estimate the area of community lands in Asia (formally recognized/acknowledged by government or not).

General Notes:

1. **Baseline country area data.** The total country area excludes major inland water bodies. The data source used is the [World Bank Land area table](#).
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 (i.e., not acknowledged by government) 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.

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 estimations from different sources. Space only allows most recent sources accessed to be recorded in country notes.
6. **Information is under periodic review.** Findings are current as of the date in the heading of this document. Dated additions and adjustments will be made periodically.
7. **Estimates are presented per country.** They are detailed below along with relevant notes. Countries are sorted alphabetically by country name. Only countries that have been assessed or where some partial information has been found are presented.

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## COUNTRY BY COUNTRY DETAILED ESTIMATES

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### AFGHANISTAN

No estimates of the country land area being indigenous and community lands could be found for Afghanistan. Still, some not formally recognized lands are occupied and used by communities in the country. See the community level data displayed on LandMark for Afghanistan.

Source of the dataset: Solidarites International, 2013, 22 community pastures in Afghanistan. SI, Afghanistan.

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### BANGLADESH

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

Nevertheless, at least 54 different Indigenous Peoples are estimated to live in Bangladesh, totalling 3 million persons (2.1% of the total population). The government does not recognize these peoples as "indigenous" but uses other terms. Indigenous Peoples took arms in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in 1976, and the area is now recognized as "tribal inhabited" by the CHT "Peace" Accord of 1997. Still, it lacks formal implementation of its provisions and land grabbing intensifies.

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](http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf).

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### BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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

However, it is known that Brunei is inhabited by Indigenous Peoples, who are the same as in the neighbouring Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak.

Source: Minority Rights Group International, 2008, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Brunei Darussalam: Dusun, Murut, Kedayan, Iban, Tutong, Penan. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/49749d48c.html>

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### CAMBODIA

0.63 Mha are formally designated to Indigenous peoples and communities through Community Forests with Signed Community Forestry Agreements and Community Protected Areas, and an additional 0.03 Mha are recognized as Indigenous Communities' lands.

The Government of Cambodia issued in 2010 a National Forest Program stating that 2.00 Mha would be managed as Community Forests (Ministry of Forestry, Cambodia, 2010). Yet, as of 2020, signed Community Forest Agreements covered only 0.36 Mha, leaving 1.64 Mha yet to be recognized. In addition, 0.04 Mha of Community Protected Areas still lack signed agreement.

Note that the total estimate of 1.68 Mha (9.49 % of the country land area) of community lands yet to be legally recognized may be an underestimate, as Try and Hindley (2017) stipulate that the areas used and claimed by indigenous communities is up to 5 Mha.

Sources:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

Try T. & Hindley D., 2017, Using open data and digital mapping to aggregate evidence for identifying and protecting indigenous peoples' lands and resources in Cambodia. Paper prepared for presentation at the "2017 World Bank Conference on Land And Poverty" - Washington DC, Available

at: [https://data.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/en/library\\_record/using-open-data-and-digital-mapping-to-aggregate-evidence-for-identifying-and-protecting-indigenous](https://data.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/en/library_record/using-open-data-and-digital-mapping-to-aggregate-evidence-for-identifying-and-protecting-indigenous)

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## CHINA

In China, 465.70 Mha are Collective Ownership with Individual Property Rights to Forestland and the Pasture Contract System. These lands are formally recognized as owned by Indigenous peoples and local communities and cover 49.41% of the country land area. The estimate of unrecognized community lands is an underestimate, as the 3.68 Mha presented here only cover the two provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan. Similar community rights are present in other provinces also for which data is not available.

Sources:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## CYPRUS

The Eurostats study on common lands in Europe reveals that in 2010, this land tenure officially covers 805 ha of agricultural lands, 53 ha of unutilized area, 4 ha of wooded area, and 27 ha of other lands. Thus, common lands in Cyprus total 889 ha (which represents 0.1% of the land area of the country).

Still, it has to be noted that only the common lands for which data were available are covered here. Thus, their actual total area is likely to be higher.

Sources: Eurostat, 2010. Farm structure survey - common land. Available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Common\\_land\\_statistics\\_-\\_background&oldid=262743](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Common_land_statistics_-_background&oldid=262743)

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## INDIA

The figure of 2.43 Mha of recognized community lands refers to Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Land.

Two sources of data have been used to make the estimate of 62.60 Mha land claimed by IP&LCs in India:

1. Forest Land claims refers to the extent of IP&LC claims on forest land under the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Rights over Forests Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006). Two experts estimate collective rights on forests to cover 40 Mha.
2. Non-Forest Commons claimed by IP&LCs consisting of "Pastures and Grazing Lands" and "Culturable Wastelands", estimated by FES to cover 22.6 Mha based on government data which provides state wise estimates for these lands.

Source:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## INDONESIA

According to AMAN's Indicative Map of Ancestral Domain and Indigenous territories in Indonesia, 23% of the land surface of the country has a high probability of Indigenous lands, and an additional 38% has a medium probability, the probability being low to very low for the rest of the country. The more conservative figure of indigenous lands covering 23% of Indonesia (high probability) is used here, although it is mainly used as an indicative figure and may not be the actual amount of land

held by IP&LC in the country. Affandi (2018) estimates that indigenous people currently hold perhaps 12 Mha, including about 6 Mha of forestland (703 indigenous groups) and another 6 Mha outside the forest.

Non-indigenous communities also hold land in Indonesia, but there are no reliable figures of their total extent.

In 2015, president Joko Widodo's government committed itself to formally recognize 12.7 Mha of IP&LC lands in Indonesia and launched various initiatives to implement his campaign promise by 2019. However, as of 2021, only 2.8 Mha of forest areas have been formally recognized as IPLC lands (RRI, 2023). In addition, as of January 2018, communities were granted rights to 2.0 Mha of non-forested areas (Affandi, 2018; Firdaus, 2018). In total, about 2.5% of the country land area is recognized community land in Indonesia.

Sources:

Abdon Nababan, 2014, Upscaling recognition of Indigenous Peoples' territorial rights in Indonesia through community mapping. Presentation at the World Bank land and poverty conference 2014. Washington D.C. Available at: <https://namati.org/news/namati-champions-community-land-protection-at-the-2014-world-bank-conference-on-land-and-poverty/>

Affandi, Dean. 2018. No Better Time for Indonesia's Indigenous Communities to Reclaim Land Rights. WRI Insights. <http://www.wri.org/blog/2018/02/no-better-time-indonesias-indigenous-communities-reclaim-land-rights>

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

Firdaus, Asep Yunan. 2018. Panduan Praktis Penerapan Kebijakan Perhutanan Sosial: Kerangka Peningkatan Reformasi Tenurial Hutan. Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). [http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf\\_files/Books/BFirdaus1801.pdf](http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BFirdaus1801.pdf)

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## IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Despite Tribal Societies representing less than 2% of the population of Iran, 59% of the country land area is in their hands.

Source:

Organization of Nomadic Peoples of Iran (ONPI) website. Available at: <http://www.ashayer.ir/index.aspx?siteid=1&pageid=127>. Accessed 2015/10/31.

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## IRAQ

Collective farms recognized by the legislation exist in Iraq, but no estimation of the area they cover could be found. Approximately 0.5 million Marsh Arabs claim over 2 Mha of marshlands in the three states of Basrah, Thi-Qar and Missan. Moumin, Mishkat Al.

Sources:

RRI, 2020. Estimate of the area of land and territories of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and Afro-descendants where their rights have not been recognized. Available at: <https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Area-Study-Final-1.pdf>

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## ISRAEL

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

However, Arab Bedouins are considered indigenous to the Negev-Naqab Desert. Although most of them were expelled to Jordan and Sinai, some still live in Israel, in a restricted geographic area hindering their traditional semi-nomadic way of life and representing less about 10% of their former territory.

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](http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf)

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## JAPAN

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

However, two Indigenous Peoples, the Ainu and the Okinawans (or Ryūkyūans) are known to live in the northernmost and southernmost islands of the country's archipelago, respectively.

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](http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf).

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## KAZAKHSTAN

21.45 Mha (7.96 % of the country land area) are Municipal Pastures designated to Indigenous Peoples and 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](http://www.rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalBaseline_web.pdf)

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## KYRGYZSTAN

10.13 Mha (52.83% of Kyrgyzstan land area) is currently designated for IPLC as pasture lands within State Forest Fund delegated to Local Self Government and then in use by pasture user associations, Forest lands leased to communities in the State Forest Fund and administered by the State Forest Department, and Agricultural land categorized as pastures, delegated to local self-government and managed and used by pasture user associations.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Unrounded figure of land area recognized in Lao PDR is 0.03 Mha, designated to Indigenous peoples and communities as Temporary Land Use Certificates, Permanent Titles for Collective Land, or Village Production Forests. Jeremy Ironside (2017) estimated in 2017 that 5.00 Mha of rural areas need to be titled for rural communities.

Source:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## MALAYSIA

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 represent 12% of the 28.6 million population of Malaysia. The country has provisions recognizing customary land rights and customary law (either by law or common law, depending on the islands), but that generally lack implementation.

Note that spatial data (maps) shared by Bruno Manser funds for display on LandMark show a total area of 676,000 ha of indigenous land lacking formal recognition in the Sarawak state, northern Borneo Island.

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\\_ORLD\\_2015\\_eb.pdf](http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf)

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## MONGOLIA

According to the USAID country profile of Mongolia, 81.45% of the country land area is pasture land, owned by the state and operated under common tenure systems: it is undivided land available for joint use by the residents of the community in which it is located. The rest of the country area is mainly public land, as only 1% of the country area is privately held.

RRI (2023) also identifies 3.35 Mha (2.15% of the country land area) designated to IPLC through Community Forest User Groups, so that the total area under IPLC tenure may be up to 83.6% of Mongolia.

Information on the existence of not formally recognized community lands could not be found.

Sources:

USAID, 2016. "Country Profile - Property Rights and Resource Governance - Mongolia". URL: [https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID\\_Land\\_Tenure\\_Mongolia\\_Profile.pdf](https://www.land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/USAID_Land_Tenure_Mongolia_Profile.pdf).

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## MYANMAR

The figure of 0.29 Mha formally recognized lands reflects the Community Forest Concessions and Village-Owned Firewood Plantations on Reserved Forests or Protected Public Forests. The estimated 20.7 Mha not formally recognized IPLC lands is based on data from official Statistics Department of Land Administration and Statistics (2018), Myanmar with own interpretation of this data by Paul De Wit (Personal communications, 2019). In Myanmar Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFV) land area statistics are available. Common knowledge indicates that a significant area of these lands may be claimed; hence Paul de Wit assumes that all VFV lands are claimed, which is probably an overestimation. On the other hand, communities may claim land that fall under the permanent forest estate, which could, as per Paul 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.

Source:

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition.

Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## NEPAL

2.61 Mha (18.23% of the country land area) are formally recognized as forest area designated to Indigenous peoples and Local Communities in Nepal as Religious Forest Handed Over to Communities, Community-Based Conservation Including Buffer Zone Areas, Community Leasehold Forest, Collaborative Forest, and Community Forests.

The area claimed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities is estimated to be 4.40 Mha, including 1.07 Mha to be recognized as community forestry and an additional 3,326 mha. of rangelands and high-altitude pastures.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## OMAN

No statutory tenure regimes in Oman establish mechanisms for the communal ownership or management of land by Indigenous Peoples or local communities.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## PAKISTAN

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

Nevertheless, Indigenous Peoples/tribal people are known to be present in Pakistan, and estimates suggest that they number about 15% of the country's population.

Source: International Labour Organization website, accessed 2015/10/29, <http://www.ilo.org/indigenous/Activitiesbyregion/Asia/SouthAsia/Pakistan/lang--en/index.htm>

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## PHILIPPINES

According to RRI (2023), there are approximately 7.97 Mha of CALTs, CADTs or Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs) have been issued to Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the country (26.94% of the country landmass), while 3.96 Mha of CALTs and CADTs are still in the process of obtaining a formal land title (13.29% of Philippines' lands). In addition to these Ancestral Domains and Lands, 1.69 Mha are designated for Indigenous Peoples and local communities as Protected Area Community Based Resource Management Agreements (PACBRMAs) and Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMAs), thus covering 5.67% of the country lands. In total, RRI's report estimates that formally recognized indigenous and community lands in the country cover 9.66 Mha, while 3.96 Mha still lack formal recognition (respectively 32.41% and 13.29% of Philippines' landmass).

RRI's estimates are used here. However, it has to be noted that some PACBRMAs and CBFMAs are known to overlap with existing CALTs and CADTs, but to a hardly quantifiable extent with currently available data so that these overlapping areas have not been subtracted from the presented estimates. In addition, while the 2.2 Mha of Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs) are included here as formally recognized lands, only 70% of them were issued for collective tenure, and most of these have since been subdivided and individualized (1.1 Mha), or are scheduled to be (0.8 Mha), so that one could wonder if including them in actual indigenous and community lands is relevant... Also, Dave DeVera, director of the Philippine Association for Intercultural Development

(PAFID), considers that all held indigenous land is recognized under the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 without the need for formal registration and documentation, so that the CALTs and CADTs formalization procedure can also be seen as a means to "double-lock" land rights.

Sources:

DaVera, Dave, personal communications, June 14, 2018.

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

World Bank. 2009. Land Reform, Rural Development, and Poverty in the Philippines: Revisiting the Agenda. Technical Working Paper No. 49503. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/18545/495030ESW0WHIT1FinalReport1FULLTEXT.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

Ballesteros, Marife M., Jenica Ancheta, and Tatum Ramos. 2017. The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program after 30 Years: Accomplishments and Forward Options. Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Discussion Paper Series No. 2017-34.

National Commission On Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Annual Accomplishment Report - CY 2017. Pag 15 and 16.

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## REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

The Eurostat-OECD compilation guide on land estimation (2015) describes land ownership in South Korea, of which 8.3% of the country land area is under communal tenure for clans, religious bodies, or village community ownership. The balance is privately owned (59.4%), government ownership (31.9%), or under other types of ownership (0.4%).

Sources: Eurostat and OECD, 2015. "Eurostat-OECD compilation guide on land estimation". *Eurostat manuals and guidelines*, URL : <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/6893405/KS-GQ-14-012-EN-N.pdf>

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## SAUDI ARABIA

There are no formally recognized Indigenous Peoples and community lands in Saudi Arabia.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## SRI LANKA

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

Vadda are the Indigenous Peoples of Sri Lanka. While old colonial census reported populations between 1,200 and 4,500 persons, there was no separation in census surveys in the last three decades.

Source: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Mikkelsen, C., 2012. The Indigenous World, 2015. Copenhagen, Denmark: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs. Available at: [http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia\\_files\\_publications\\_files/0573\\_THE\\_INDIGENOUS\\_ORLD-2012\\_eb.pdf](http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0573_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD-2012_eb.pdf)

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## TAIWAN

According to the Dept. of Land Adm., Taiwan total area (including tidal flat) is 3,600,948.99 hectares. The administrative division of Taiwan, acknowledge 55 districts, townships and cities to be aboriginal area, totalling 1,828,217 hectares.

Nevertheless, the government's formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' land rights is limited to 262,700 hectares of Indigenous Peoples' Reserved Land (IPRL), set aside for their use within the aboriginal area.

When submitting the draft Land and Marine Territories of Indigenous Peoples Act to the Legislation House in June 10th 2015, the Council of Indigenous Peoples claimed the entire 1.8 Mha of aboriginal area to be the Traditional Territory and asked for formal recognition of indigenous land rights over this area. Endorsement of the Act is still pending, and, so far, only 15% of indigenous proclaimed territory is formally recognized as IPRL.

There are no other communities than Indigenous Peoples holding lands collectively in Taiwan.

Source: Sutej Hugu, Regional Coordinator for East Asia, ICCA Consortium. Personal Communication on 2016/05/03.

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## TAJIKISTAN

Some lands are allocated to local government and available for lease by Pasture User Unions in the country. Although 177 Pasture User Unions have been registered under the 2013 Pasture Law, no data is available for the area they cover.

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

Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## THAILAND

1.29 Mha (2.53% of the country land area) is designated to Indigenous peoples and Local Communities under Community Land Title Deeds, Community Forests (Allocated), and Community rights recognized through Kor Tor Chor (National Land Policy Committee).

Estimate of the areas claimed by IPs and local communities 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 (calculation detailed below). While the Government has set a target of bringing 1.6 Mha. under community forestry, only 1.2 Mha has been established as such by 2019, so that about 0.4 Mha of forests remain to be brought under community forestry. The Royal Forestry Department has a goal to approve 624,000 ha through Kor Tor Chor, but only 71,360 ha had been recognized as of 2018, leaving 552,640 ha. As of 2015, 449 communities had applied for but had not received Community Land Title Deeds covering 270,838,362 ha.

Cumulatively, these figures add up to 1.20 Mha yet to be recognized as IPLC lands, and yet, they are likely to underestimate total lands and forests customarily held and used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Thailand.

Sources: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## TIMOR-LESTE

The 2017 Revised National Forest Policy of Timor-Leste reports that more than 35 ethnic groups claim more than 90% of the country 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 1.3 mha.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020.

Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## TURKMENISTAN

30.29 Mha are Pasture used by Members and Residents of Peasants Associations. Thus, 64.46 % of the country land area is designated to Indigenous Peoples and communities.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## UZBEKISTAN

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

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## VIET NAM

1.17 Mha (3.76% of the Viet Nam land area) are currently designated for IPLC through Forest Land Allocated to Communities and Community Lands. In addition, there are 0.25 Mha of Holy Forests Traditionally Claimed by Communities but still lack formal recognition.

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)

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## YEMEN

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

Source: Rights and Resources Initiative, 2023, Who Owns the World's Land? Global State of Indigenous, Afro-Descendant, and Local Community Land Rights Recognition from 2015–2020. Second Edition. Washington, DC: RRI. Available at: [https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land\\_Final-EN.pdf](https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/Who-Owns-the-Worlds-Land_Final-EN.pdf)