





www.amazoniasocioambiental.org

Indigenous Territories

	areas of traditional ocupation officially recognized
ntry	category
livia	Indigenous Territory (Territorio Indígena Origina
asil	Indigenous Land (identified, declared or homolo
nbia	Indigenous Reservation (decreed)
dor	Community Land registered or decreed)
ana	Ameridian land (decreed)
aise	Area of Collective Use Right for the Benefit of L
Perú	Native Communities (demarcated and register
	Peasant Communities
lela	Indigenous Land (demarcated communitiy or te
-	areas of traditional ocupation
_	without status information

Campesino, registere

and use g demarcated or

Guyane Française Ecuador

Colombia, Ecuador

todos los países Brasil, Ecuador Brasil, Ecuador Brasil, Ecuador Suriname Ecuador

Guyane Française, Venezuela, Br

Colombia, Suriname, Guyane Française

Ecuador Brasil

Colombia Colombia Perú Perú

Bolivia

Perú

Suriname

Bolivia

Brasil

Bolivia

Bolivia Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Perú

Brasil

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Bolivia

Brasil

Guyane Française

Bolivia, Colombia

Colombia

Bolivia, Perú

Bolivia

Perú

Bolivia

Bolivia

Perú

Colombia

Ecuador Perú

Bolivia, Guyane Française

Bolivia, Brasil

Guyane Française

Bolivia request for registration or in process of registration Brasil not shown on the map request for registration or in process of registratio Native Community in process of registration

> areas of traditional use without demarcation or self-demarcated territor communities registeres or awaiting registration (Perú)

Indigenous Reservation or Intangible Zone Perú Indigenous Reservation for isolated indigenous people

Ecuador Zone set aside for voluntarily isolated indigenous people proposed Indigenous Reservation

* indigenous peoples who are "isolated, un-contacted or in process of establishing contact"/ recent sighting or other indication

Protected Natural Areas

indirect use (strict protection) exploitation of natural resources prohibited

	exploitation of flatural resources profilbited
ronym	category ⁽¹⁾
ARIE	Area of Special Ecological Importance
AEC	Conservation Ecological Area
AR	Recreation Area
APC	Community Protected Area
EE	Ecological Station
MN	Natural Monument
PD/PE	National or State Park
RfVS	Wildlife Refuge
RBi	Biological Reserve
REc	Ecological Reserve
RF	Forest Reserve
RPF	Fauna Production Reserve
RN	Nature Reserve (National or Regional)
SF	Flora Sanctuary
SFF	Fauna and Flora Sanctuary
SH	Historical Sanctuary
SN	National Sanctuary
SiN	Nature Site

direct use (sustainable use) utilization of natural resources permitted

acronym category ACIEc Area of Ecological Conservation and Importance ACR Regional Conservation Area MUMA Multiple Use Management Area APA Environmental Protection Area APC Area of Watershed Protection ARIE Area of Special Ecological Importance AGMA Guarani Water Management Area ANCM Conservation and Management Natural Area AMMI Integrated Management Model Area ANMI Integrated Management Natural Area ANMIyRD ANMI and State Reserve APM Municipal Protected Area BP Protection Forest FN/FE National or State Forest MN Natural Monument PP Protected Landscape PDyANMI Departmental Park and ANMI PN/PR/PM National, Regional or Municipal Park PNyTI National Park and Indigenous Territory PNP Natural Heritage Landscape RBiF Wildlife Biological Reserve RCEA Ecological and Archaeological Scientific Reserve RC Community Reserve RDS Sustainable Development Reserve RByTI Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory RVS Wildlife Reserve Rex Extractive Reserve RF Forest Reserve RFP Protective Forest Reserve RN/RM National or Municipal Reserve RNFA National Reserve of Andean Fauna RNSC Natural Reserve of the Civil Society RP Landscape Reserve SVS Wildlife Sanctuary direct/indirect use utilization of the area established through zoning acronym category BP Protective Forest PNyANMI National Park and ANMI transitional categories can be changed to other categories acronym category ZR Reserved Zone In the toponyms, the Protected Areas are labelled (D), (M) or (R) to indicate
In the toponyms, the Protected Areas are labelled (D), (M) or (R) to indicate
State, Municipal or Regional, respectively. National Protected Areas are not indicated, nor those where this information is explicit in the category.
Because of scale, not all areas can be identified by name.

3. Data sources available in the overleaf.

Deforestation in Amazonia Prepared by RAISG (2021) using MapBiomas Amazonia, Collection 3 1985-2000 2001-2020

AMAZONIAN NETWORK OF GEOREFERENCED SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION (RAISG)

PE Serra de Jaraqu

GOIÁS

PE Serra Dourada

REx Marinha de Tracuateua REx Marinha de Caeté-Taperacu

PE Marinho do Parcel Manuel Luis

Good Energies Quadrature Regnskogfondet Norad

Support to RAISG

A M A Z O N I A 2021PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS AND INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

The Amazonia 2021 map shows updated information on Protected Natural Areas (PNA), Indigenous Territories (IT) and deforestation analysed in detail for the period 2001-2020. The principal objective of this series of publications of the Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (RAISG) is to help overcome fragmented views of the Amazon region and to promote integrated regional, national, and international initiatives and processes that contribute to the recognition and consolidation of PNAs and ITs – 48.7% of the region – as a basis for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems.

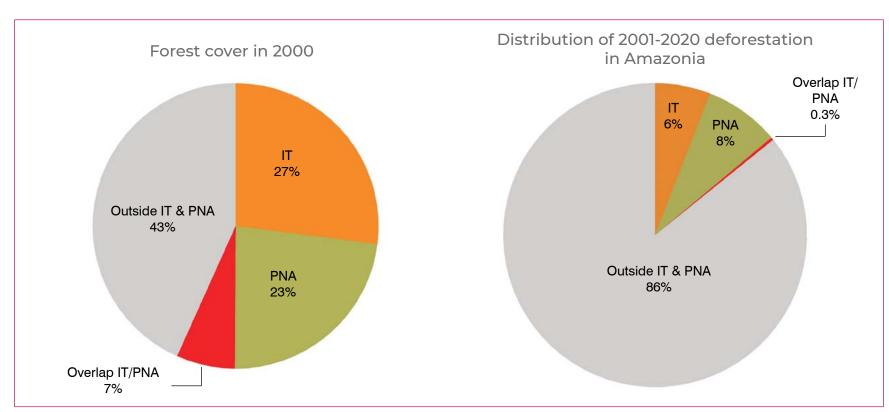
It is a result of the joint ongoing work of eight civil society institutions in six of the nine Amazonian countries who seek to systematize, harmonize, and integrate their databases within the RAISG framework. We operate according to a common agenda of thematic analysis and development of shared and decentralized information management protocols. It is important to explain that, in order to provide a collective cartographic representation of the different countries, based on a common legend, the specificity of each is addressed. In addition, international boundaries are adjusted on a standard basis so as to avoid information gaps and overlaps. In the case of Protected Natural Areas, information is classified according to a common attribute, the usage type, while Indigenous Territories are classified according to the existence (or otherwise) of some degree of official recognition, as well as the categories specific to each country.

In 2008, RAISG established as a priority to undertake an analysis of deforestation in order to estimate the loss of forests across the region, since this is an indicator of the speed at which the landscape is transformed and a key element in the monitoring process. Available data on deforestation was fragmented and of heterogeneous origin, and coverage was partial - even within a country. Since the data were generated under differing conceptual and methodological approaches, they revealed differences of geographic scale, timescales, and legends. All this hindered a precise understanding in quantitative terms of the magnitude of the problem at the regional level. Therefore, the RAISG Protocol was employed. This, in contrast, establishes a common framework of analysis based on concepts and tools that are standardized at the regional level. In 2017 this protocol was amended so as to use as its basis the land use data collected by Mapbiomas Amazonia, a collaboration between RAISG and MapBiomas. Note: We have chosen to keep country names in their official language, in all versions of the map.

DEFORESTATION IN AMAZONIA 2001-2020

As of 2000, the Amazon region contained an area of forest cover of approximately 6,635,924 km², representing 78% of its total area (8,470,209 km²), based on boundaries defined on biogeographic, hydrological criteria (basins) and political (administrative or official) criteria. Twenty years later, by 2020, the region had lost a forested area exceeding five hundred thousand square kilometres (542,581 km²), equivalent to the entire area of France. This means that for 2020, forest cover represented 72% of the Amazon region.

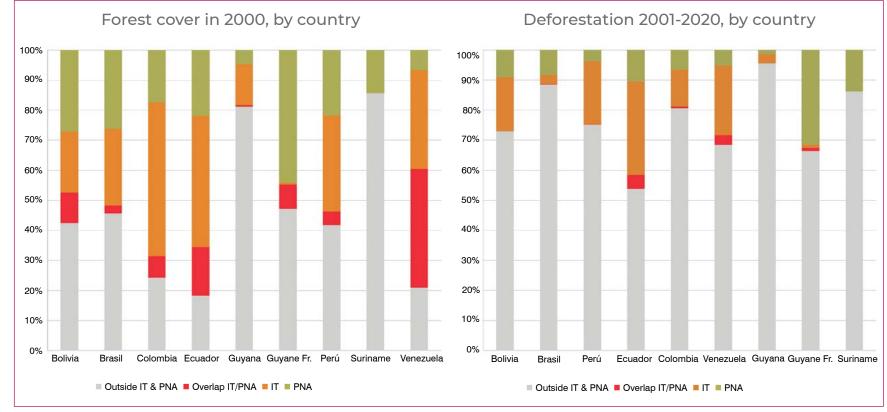
Of the forest area present in 2000, 57% was within Indigenous Territories (IT) or in Protected Natural Areas (PNA), totalling 3,764,142 km².



Over the analyzed period (2001-2020), the greatest loss of forest area occurred outside Indigenous Territories and Protected Natural Areas, an area which in 2000 already contained less than half (43%) of the forests of the entire Amazon region, making an area deforested of 465,502 km², or 86% of total deforestation up to that point.

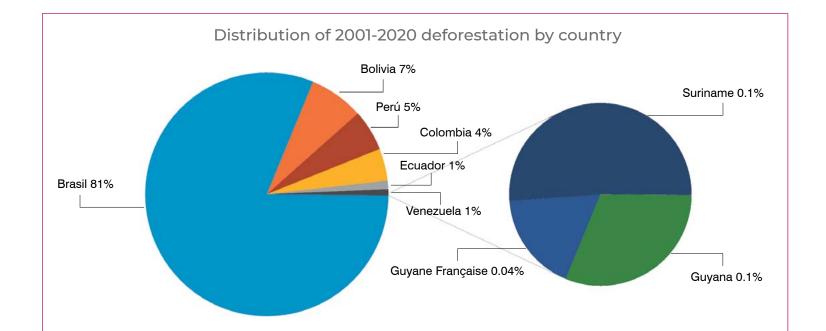
In the majority of the countries that make up the region, 50% or more of their Amazon area is found within Indigenous Territories or Protected Natural Areas, with the exceptions of Guyana and Suriname (data on TIs for Suriname is not available).

Following the same regional trend, in all the Amazonian countries over the twenty-year period analysed, the greatest loss of forest systems occurred outside ITs and PNAs. In Guyana, Brasil, and Suriname this trend was marked, with respectively 96%, 89% and 86% of deforestation outside these areas.



By the year 2000, 60% of the remaining Amazon forest cover was found in Brasil, 11.4% in Perú, 6.9% in Bolivia, 6.8% in Colombia, 6.2% in Venezuela and the remaining 8.6% was shared between Ecuador, Guyana, Guyane Française and Suriname.

The main contributors to the deforestation detected between 2001 and 2020 (542,581 km²) were found mainly in Brasil, which accounted for 81% (440,031 km²) of the forest loss, with Bolivia occupying second place with 7.2% (39,239 km²), followed by Perú with 5.5% (29,806 km²) and Colombia with 4.2% (23,004 km²).



Deforestation relative to forest cover by country

Although it is important to understand the distribution of forest cover among the Amazon countries and the part each plays in the overall deforestation of the Amazon region, we also need to understand the internal dynamics of deforestation by country. From this perspective, Brasil occupies first place, with the greatest relative loss of its national forests in the twenty year period studied (11%) compared to its existing forests in 2000. It is followed by Bolivia (8.3%), Ecuador (6.1 %) and Colombia (5.2%).

Deforestation 2001-2020, by country (km²)												
Country	Remaining forest in 2000	Deforestation 2001-2020	% Deforestation of remaining forest in 2000									
Brasil	4,089,067	440,031	10.8%									
Bolivia	469,816	39,239	8.4%									
Perú	731,419	29,806	4.1%									
Colombia	441,936	23,004	5.2%									
Ecuador	101,558	6,232	6.1%									
Venezuela	392,856	2,925	0.7%									
Guyana	188,447	418	0.2%									
Guyane Française	82,169	237	0.3%									
Suriname	138,656	689	0.5%									
Amazonia	6,635,924	542,581	8.2%									

Note: areas calculated by GIS in the Sinusoidal Projection, MC-60.

Deforestation dynamics 2001-2020

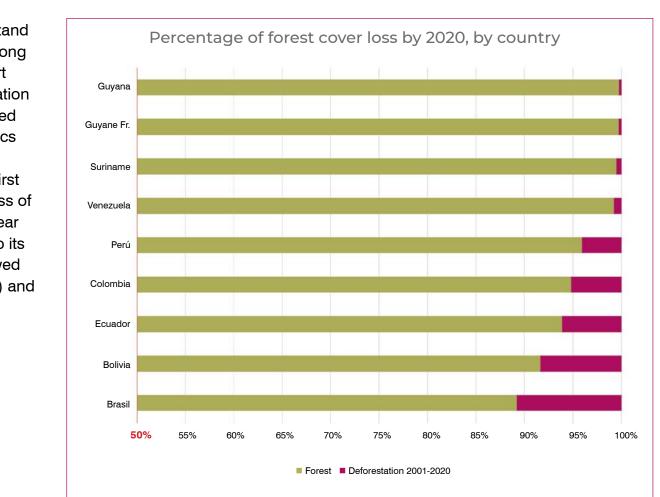
The highest rates of deforestation for the period 2001-2020 occurred between 2001 and 2005. Fortunately, this was followed by a ten-year period from 2009 to 2019 when the area affected each year remained below 20,000 km², with the sole exception of an increase in 2016.

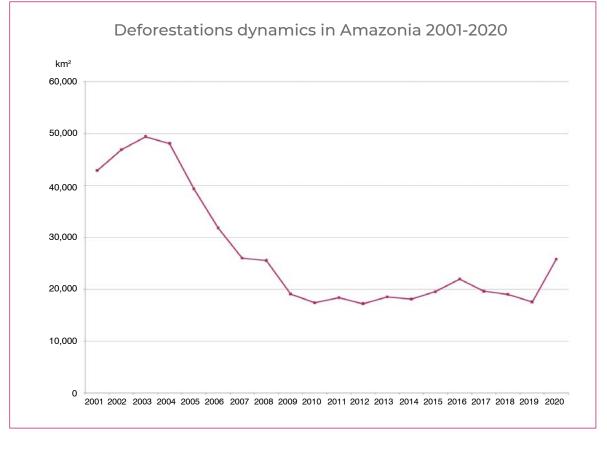
However, what happened in 2020 is worrying, as deforestation was 47% greater than the area impacted in 2019, reaching 25,837 km² of deforestation. This figure exceeds those of 2007-2008, and 2020 becomes the year with the seventh highest deforestation rate for the region.

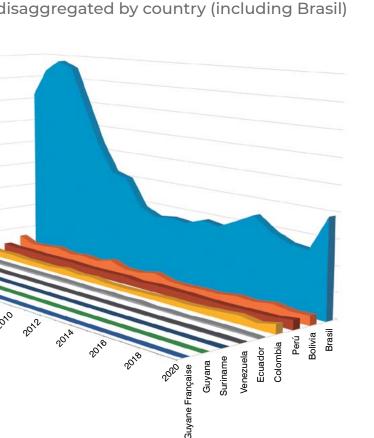
The record for this period occurred in 2003, with almost fifty thousand square kilometres (49,439 km²) deforested, closely followed by forest cover lost in 2004.

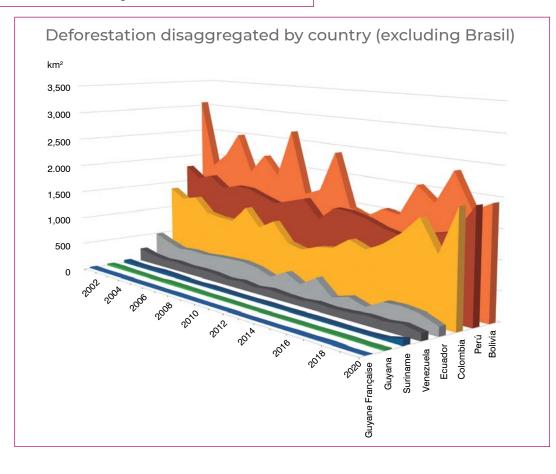
For Suriname, Colombia and Perú, the estimated deforestation for 2020 was the highest in the twenty year period analysed. In Suriname, where the previous highest figure occurred in 2001 (56 km²), deforestation reached 110 km² in 2020. In Colombia, the previous highest rate of deforestation (2018, 1,696 km²) was exceeded in 2020 with 1,965 km² lost. In Perú, where the previous highest figure occurred in 2001 (1,785 km²), deforestation rose to 1,941 km² in 2020.

De	eforestation c
km²	
45,000	
40,000	
35,000	
30,000	
25,000	
20,000	
15,000	
10,000	
5,000	
0	
	202 204 208 208 T









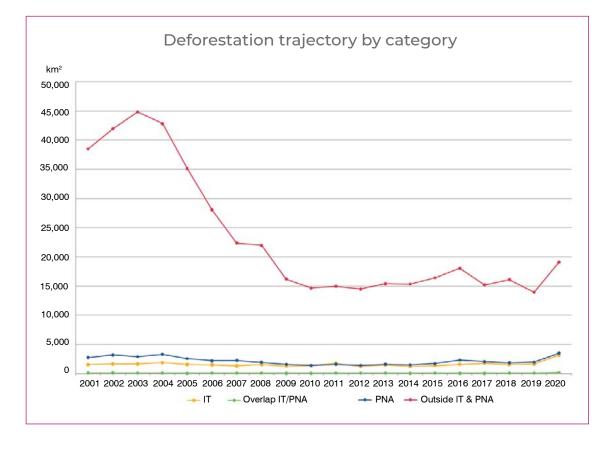
The dynamics of deforestation in the Amazon are strongly influenced by deforestation that takes place outside ITs and PNAs. While it is important to have policies and actions to minimize deforestation, it is similarly a priority to respond to demands for the protection of ITs and PNAs.

For the period 2001-2020, the highest rate of deforestation in these two categories (and in their overlaps) is seen in the year 2020, when between 8 and 10% of total deforestation occurring during the twenty year period is concentrated.

Deforestation 2020, by category (km²)											
Category	Deforestation 2001-2020	Deforestation 2020	2020 vs. 20 years								
IT	32,011	3,115	9.7%								
PNA	43,418	3,481	8.0%								
Overlap IT/PNA	1,650	158	9.6%								
Outside IT and PNA	465,502	19,083	4.1%								
Total deforestation	542,581	25,837	4.8%								

In the case of ITs, the situation is even more worrying, since this record deforestation (3,272 km²) represents an increase of 68% compared to 2004, the previous year of greatest deforestation (1,950 km²). This regional warning also needs to be made for Brasil, Colombia and Perú, countries where the rates of deforestation that occurred in 2020 in ITs and PNAs were notably higher than previous figures.

For PNAs, 2020 is the year of their highest rates of deforestation for Colombia, Perú, Suriname and Guyana



Amazonia and human population ⁽¹⁾																			
		Bolivia	Brasi	I	Colomb	ia	Ecuador		Guyana	1	Guyane Fran	nçaise	Per	ú	Surin	ame	Ven	ezuela	
Total population of the country (nº of inhabita	nts) 11,6	33,371	210,147,1	25	48,258,494		17,826,168		751,223		237,549		31,237,38	5	534,5	500	29,805	5,860	
Amazon population (nº of inhabitants)	8.2	276,645 71.1%	29.062.4	26 13.8%	1,460,833	3.0%	956,699	5.4%	751,223	100.0%	237,549	100.0%	4,076,40	13.0%	534,5	500 100.0%	2.06	4,243 6.9%	
Total area of the country (km ²)	1.0	98,581	8,514,8		1,141,748		249,508		214,969		84,226		1,285,21		146,5			6,445	
Amazon area of the country (km ²) ⁽¹⁾		714,832 65.1%	5,238,5		506,181	44.3%	132,292	53.0%	211,157	100.0%	84,226	100.0%	966,19		146.5			0,219 51.3%	
% Amazonia within the country	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	8.4%	61.8		6.0%		1.6%	30.070	2.5%	100.070	1.0%		11.4		1.			5.6%	
% Amazonia within the country		0.4 /0	01.0	0 /0	0.0 /8		1.0 /0		2.5%		1.078		11.4	/0		/ /0		5.0 /8	_
Protected Natural Areas and Indigenou	ıs Territories iı	1 Amazonia ⁽²⁾																	
Information on protected areas and indigenou																			
Protected Natural Areas in Amazon	nia (km²)																		
area by category (km ²) deducting areas supe	imposed on anot	her more restrictive	e category ⁽³⁾																
	Bol	ivia	Bras	sil	Col	ombia	Ecu	uador ⁽⁴⁾	G	uyana	Guyane	Française		Perú	Sur	iname	Ver	nezuela	
		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the	
	area	Amazon region of the country	area	Amazon region of the country		Amazon region of the country	area	Amazon regio		Amazon reg of the count		Amazon region of the country		Amazon region of the country	n area	Amazon region of the country	area	Amazon region of the country	are
INDIRECT USE Protection of biodiversity, geo	logical and scenic						ation by tradition	-							(N) and Venezue	,	1	of the country	<u> </u>
National	48,066	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	339,672	6.5%		22.0%	37,989	· · ·		· · · · ·		28.0%		10.9%		13.9%	198,032	42.1%	89
State/Departmental			130,567	2.5%	5 1,216	0.2%	693	0.5%	6		2,618	3.1%							13
total	48,066	6.7%	470,239	9.0%	112,366	22.2%	38,682	29.2%	6,640	3.1	% 26,210	31.1%	105,393	10.9%	20,401	13.9%	198,032	42.1%	1,02
DIRECT USE Resource protection compatible		1	<u> </u>									1		1					
National	48,382		319,314	6.1%		0.2%					35,584	42.2%		6.7%		3.9%			49
State/Departmental	133,256		449,335	8.6%		0.0%							31,437	3.3%				′	61
total	181,638	25.4%	768,649	14.7%	1,125	0.2%					35,584	42.2%	96,259	10.0%	5,646	3.9%	L	′	1,08
TRANSITIONAL USE Reserved forest area that	t may or may not	he converted into a	protected area or o	oncossion as a	rocult of further et	udv			<u></u>										
National	t may of may not	be converted into		01100331011 43 4									5,664	0.6%					
State/Departmental													3,004	0.070	,		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
total													5,664	0.6%	,				
			I									,							
DIRECT/INDIRECT USE Areas of double cate	gories.																		
National	3,229	0.5%					15,351	11.6%	6 3,717	1.8	8%		1,716	0.2%	,				2
State/Departmental																			<u> </u>
total	3,229	0.5%					15,351	11.6%					1,716	0.2%			L	′	2
total for Amazonia/country	232,934	32.6%	1,238,888	23.6%	113,491	22.4%	54,033	40.8%	6 10,357	4.9	61,794	73.4%	209,032	21.6%	26,047	17.8%	198,032	42.1%	2,14
Indigenous Territories in Amazonia	1 (km²) ⁽⁵⁾																		
	Bol		Bras		Col	ombia	Ec	uador	G	uyana	Guyane	Française		Perú	Sur	iname	Ver	nezuela	<u> </u>
		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the	_	% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the		% of the	l
	area	Amazon region of the country	area	Amazon region of the country		Amazon region of the country	area	Amazon regio		Amazon reg		Amazon region of the country		Amazon region of the country	n area	Amazon region of the country	area	Amazon region of the country	are
Indigenous Territories officialy recognized	122,169		1,156,095	22.1%		53.6%	57,686					8.4%		26.8%	ND	of the country	12,114	2.6%	1,91
Indigenous Territories not officially			.,								.,								
recognized	65,249	9.1%					11,777	8.9%	0				26,795	2.8%	ND		314,870	67.0%	41
Indigenous Reservation or Intangible Zone							11,931	9.0%	6				40,088	4.1%	ND				5
Proposed Territorial Reservation													30,606	3.2%					3
total for Amazonia/country	187,418	26.2%	1,156,095	22.1%	271,286	53.6%	81,394	61.5%	31,671	15.0	7,068	8.4%	356,789	36.9%	ND		326,984	69.5%	2,41
Protected Natural Areas and Indigeno	us Territories ir	Amazonia (km ²	²) - Summary																
	Bol	ivia	Bras		Col	ombia	Ec	uador	G	uyana	Guyane	Française		Perú	Sur	iname	Ver	nezuela	
	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	area	% of	are
Protocted Netural Areas	000.004	Amazonia		Amazonia		Amazonia		Amazonia		Amazonia	ι	Amazonia		Amazonia		Amazonia		Amazonia	
Protected Natural Areas	232,934		1,238,888	23.6%		22.4% 53.6%	54,033 81,394					73.4%		21.6% 36.9%		17.8%	198,032	42.1%	2,14
Indigenous Territories	187,418		1,156,095	22.1%								8.4% 7.5%		36.9%			326,984	69.5% 36.3%	2,41
Overlap between PNA and IT PNA and IT areas with no overlap	61,791 358,561		104,969 2,290,014	2.0% 43.7%		6.4% 69.6%	24,022					7.5%		3.5%		17.8%	170,923 354,093		43 4,12
The and thateas with the overlap	556,501	30.2%	2,290,014	43.7%	332,382	09.0%	111,405	04.27	41,031	19.4	02,573	14.3%	551,050	55.0%	20,047	17.0%	554,093	15.5%	4,12

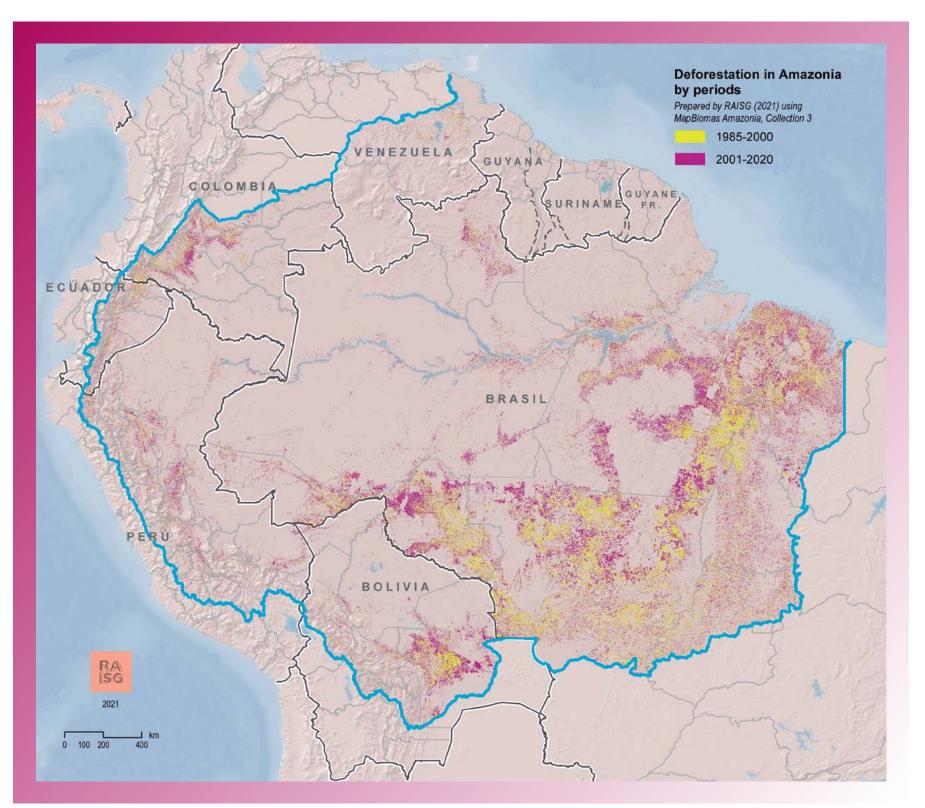
(1) National population and area data have been calculated from official sources in each country. The area of Amazonia has been calculated by GIS, using a single layer of "international reference boundaries", on a Sinusoidal MC-60 projection. (2) The total area of Amazonia includes: the biogeographical boundaries in Colombia and Venezuela; the boundaries of the Amazon hydrographic basin in Brasil; and the entire national areas of Guyana, Guyana Française and Suriname. Areas of PNA and IT partially in Amazonia are calculated by excluding those areas that are not part of the Amazon region. In the case of coastal areas, the terrestrial portion is included, but not the marine portion. (3) The calculation of area excludes overlaps between categories, in accordance with the following hierarchy: national indirect use; national direct/indirect use; state indirect use; state indirect use; national direct/indirect use; national dire (4) Protection Forests categorised as direct/indirect use PNAs are not part of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) of Ecuador. (5) The calculation of area in this section of the table does not exclude overlaps with protected natural areas

BOLIVIA: FAN – Roads: Administradora Boliviana de Carreteras (ABC), 2020 • Urban settlements, Population and political boundaries: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), 2013 • IT (Território Indígena Originário Campesino): Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA), 2018 • Protected Natural Areas: SERNAP, 2015; Gobiernos Autónomos Departamentales de Santa Cruz (2013, 2015, 2021), Beni (2013) and Pando (2013); Gobiernos Municipales de Reyes (2019), Concepción (2021), Exaltación (2015), Ixiamas (2009, 2019), Loreto (2017), San ignacio de Velasco (2021), San Javier (2021), Santa Rosa del Abuna (2017), Tiquipaya (2005), Trinidad (2011), Charagua (2019), San José de Chiquitos (2010) • Indigenous population: estimated by FAN based on Fundación Tierra, 2011 and INE, 2013 (Census 2012). BRASIL: ISA e Imazon – Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: digital database by IBGE, 2006 • Indigenous Territories and Protected Natural Areas: digitalized by ISA based on official documents, on the basis of Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) e Diretoria de Serviço Geográfico do Exército (DSG), 1:100.000 • Boundaries of Legal Amazonia, according Law 5.173/66 and biogeographic boundary corresponding to the Amazon Biome of the Brazilian Biomes Map, 1st approximation, IBGE, 2004 • Population: IBGE, 2020 • Indigenous population: estimated by ISA, 2015 (population in IT and nearby urban centers based on a variety of sources).

COLOMBIA: FGA – Political boundaries: Digital maps 1:100.000 from Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi IGAC, 2021 e Vías, 2020 • National Natural Parks: Registro Único Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, 2021 • Reserve Zones: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, 2014 • IT (Resquardos Indígenas): Agencia Nacional de Tierras ANT, IGAC, 2021 and Fundación Gaia Amazonas, 2021 • Boundaries of Amazonia: Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas SINCHI (2008) and Fundación Gaia Amazonas (2017) • Population: Censo Nacional de Población, DANE, 2018. ECUADOR: EcoCiencia – Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM) • NPA and Protective Woodlands: MAATE, 2021; ETAPA, 2018; Programa de desarrollo sostenible de la Reserva de Biósfera Yasuní and GIZ, 2014 • Indigenous Territories: EcoCiencia, 2021; Proyecto Acceso a Tierras y Legalización Masiva 2017; MAATE, 2014; Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Sucumbíos, 2020; CODENPE, 2012; ECOLEX, 2011; Subsecretaría de Tierras, 2011; Fundación Arcoiris, 2010; R. Sierra, 2008; INDA, s.f. • Political Boundaries and Amazonian Administrative Political Boundary: CONALI, 2020 • RAISG boundaries: EcoCiencia 2017. proposal based on the watershed of SENAGUA (2014) and CONALI (2016) • Population: INEC, 2010 (projections to Dec/2020). GUYANA: collaboration of Roxroy K. Bollers, GIS/IT Coordinator/Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development • Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: DCW • Protected Areas: Iwokrama, 2012 • Indigenous Territories: Indigenous Affair/Gobierno de la Guyana, 2009.

GUYANE FRANCAISE: DEAL - Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries, Protected Areas and Areas of Collective Use for Local Communities: DEAL, 2007. PERÚ: IBC – Rivers: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) digitalized by MINEDU • Roads: Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones (MTC), 2021 • Reference political boundaries: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), 2017 • Boundary of Amazonia: Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA), 2018 • Native communities georeferenced in the field: IBC-SICNA, 2021 • Peasant communities georeferenced in office: IBC-CEPES/SICCAM, 2020 • Indigenous Reserves (created and proposals): Ministerio de Cultura (MC), 2021 • Protected Natural Areas: Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM) - Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), 2021 • ation: Instituto Nacional de Estadistica e Informatica (INEI), 2017 (Censos Nacionales 2017 - XII de Poblacion y VII de Vivienda) SURINAME: ACT Suriname – Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: DCW; Protected Areas: World Database Protected Areas (WDPA), 2006. VENEZUELA: IVIC and Provita – Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: digitalized using the Mapa Político de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Instituto Geográfico de Venezuela Simón Bolívar, 2003; and Open Street Maps, 2020 • Protected Natural Areas: Rodríguez, J.P., Zambrano-Martínez, S., Lazo, R., Oliveira-Miranda, M.A. (eds.), 2014, Representación Digital de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas de Venezuela, IVIC and Total Venezuela S.A.; Provita, 2017, based on the review of all official journals • Indigenous Territories: Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud (mapa), 2007; Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Nacional de Demarcación del Hábitat and Tierra de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas, Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente (2014), Mapa Tierras Indígenas; Fundación Wataniba (2014-2015), self-demarcated territories Uwottoja-Piaroa (OIPUS), Yanomami (HOY), Ye'kwana (Kuyujani) • Boundary of Amazonia: biogeographical considering Gorzula, S. y J. C. Señaris, 1998 y Eva, H. D. y O. Huber (eds.), 2005 • Population: Wataniba projections (2020), based on the INE (2011) National Census of Population and Housing.

OTHER DATABASES USED – Rivers of Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, rivers outside of Amazonia and Amazonian Basin: Hydrosheds, http://hydrosheds.cr.usgs.gov; Political Boundaries and Capitals to second level: systemization of data by country based on relief, resulting in 'reference boundaries'.



asil		Colombia		Colombia		Colombia		Colombia		Colombia		Ecuado	r	Guyana		Guyane Franç	aise	Perú		Suriname		Venezuela		
7,125		48,258,494		17,826,168		751,223		237,549		31,237,385		534,500		29,805,860		;								
2,426	13.8%	1,460,833	3.0%	956,699	5.4%	751,223	100.0%	237,549	100.0%	4,076,404	13.0%	534,500	100.0%	2,064,243	6.9%									
1,876		1,141,748		249,508		214,969		84,226		1,285,215		146,523		916,445										
8,589	61.5%	506,181	44.3%	132,292	53.0%	211,157	100.0%	84,226	100.0%	966,190	75.2%	146.523	100.0%	470,219	51.3%									
1.8%		6.0%		1.6%		2.5%		1.0%		11.4%		1.7%		5.6%										



The AMAZONIAN NETWORK OF GEOREFERENCED SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION is a space for the exchange and networking of GIS-based socio-environmental information in support of processes that actively link collective rights to the promotion and sustainability of the socio-environmental diversity of the Amazon region.

> RAISG produces the most comprehensive socio-environmental intelligence reports on Amazonia so that the region can be better understood, appreciated and looked after.

> > www.amazoniasocioambiental.org



