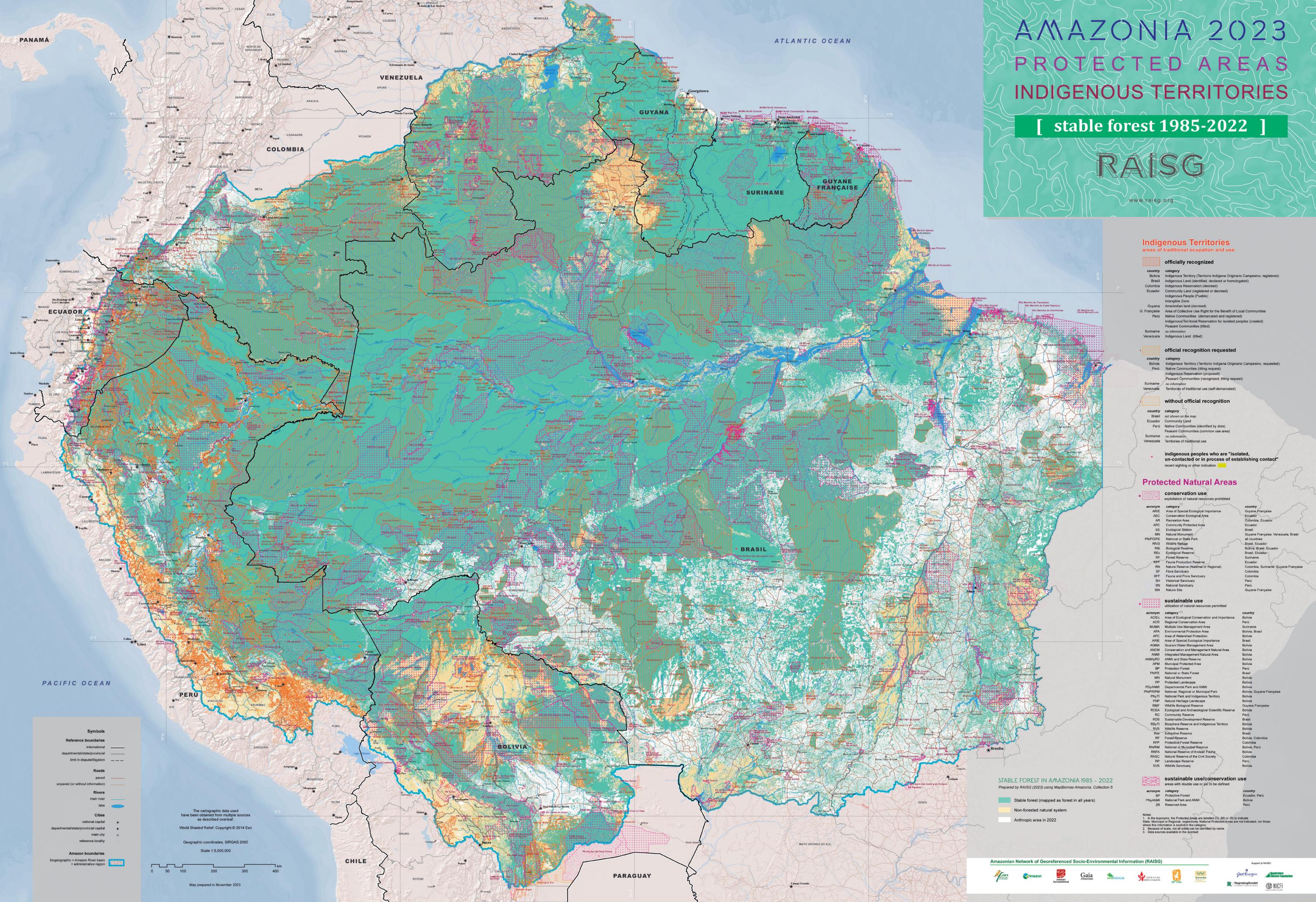


# AMAZONIA 2023 PROTECTED AREAS INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

[ stable forest 1985-2022 ]

## RAISG

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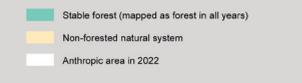
### Indigenous Territories areas of traditional occupation and use

- officially recognized**
  - country category
  - Bolivia Indigenous Territory (Territorio Indígena Originario Campesino, registered)
  - Brazil Indigenous Land (identified, declared or homologated)
  - Colombia Indigenous Reservation (decreed)
  - Ecuador Community Land (registered or decreed)
  - Indigenous People (Pueblo)
  - Intangible Zone
  - Guyana Amerindian land (decreed)
  - G. Française Area of Collective Use Right for the Benefit of Local Communities
  - Peru Native Communities (demarcated and registered)
  - Indigenous/Tribal Reservation for isolated peoples (created)
  - Peasant Communities (RER)
  - Suriname no information
  - Venezuela Indigenous Land (Billed)
- official recognition requested**
  - country category
  - Bolivia Indigenous Territory (Territorio Indígena Originario Campesino, requested)
  - Peru Native Communities (titling request)
  - Indigenous Reservation (proposed)
  - Peasant Communities (recognized, titling request)
  - Suriname no information
  - Venezuela Territories of traditional use (self-demarcated)
- without official recognition**
  - country category
  - Brazil not shown on the map
  - Ecuador Community Land
  - Peru Native Communities (identified by dots)
  - Peasant Communities (common use area)
  - Suriname no information
  - Venezuela Territories of traditional use
- indigenous peoples who are "isolated, un-contacted or in process of establishing contact"**
  - recent sighting or other indication

### Protected Natural Areas

- conservation use**
  - exploitation of natural resources prohibited
  - acronym category<sup>(1)</sup> country
  - ARE Area of Special Ecological Importance Guyana, Française
  - AEC Conservation Ecological Area Ecuador
  - AR Recreation Area Colombia, Ecuador
  - APC Community Protected Area Ecuador
  - EE Ecological Station Brazil
  - MN Natural Monument Guyana, Française, Venezuela, Brazil
  - PMPDPE National or State Park all countries
  - RVS Wildlife Refuge Brazil, Ecuador
  - RB Biological Reserve Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador
  - REC Ecological Reserve Brazil, Ecuador
  - RF Forest Reserve Suriname
  - RPF Fauna Production Reserve Colombia, Suriname, Guyane Française
  - RN Nature Reserve (National or Regional) Colombia, Suriname, Guyane Française
  - SF Flora Sanctuary Colombia
  - SFF Fauna and Flora Sanctuary Peru
  - SH Historical Sanctuary Peru
  - SN National Sanctuary Peru
  - SN Nature Site Guyane Française
- sustainable use**
  - utilization of natural resources permitted
  - acronym category<sup>(1)</sup> country
  - ACIEC Area of Ecological Conservation and Importance Bolivia
  - ACR Regional Conservation Area Peru
  - MJMA Multiple Use Management Area Suriname
  - APA Environmental Protection Area Bolivia, Brazil
  - APC Area of Watershed Protection Bolivia
  - ARE Area of Special Ecological Importance Brazil
  - AGMA Quarant Water Management Area Bolivia
  - ANCM Conservation and Management Natural Area Bolivia
  - ANMI Integrated Management Natural Area Bolivia
  - ANMI and State Reserve Bolivia
  - APM Municipal Protected Area Bolivia
  - PF Protection Forest Peru
  - PNFE National or State Forest Brazil
  - MN Natural Monument Bolivia
  - PP Protected Landscape Bolivia, Guyane Française
  - PQ/MAM Departmental Park and ANMI Bolivia, Guyane Française
  - PMP/PRM National, Regional or Municipal Park Bolivia, Guyane Française
  - PNYTI National Park and Indigenous Territory Bolivia
  - PNP National Heritage Landscape Bolivia
  - RBIF Wildlife Biological Reserve Guyane Française
  - RCEA Ecological and Archaeological Scientific Reserve Bolivia
  - RC Community Reserve Peru
  - RDS Sustainable Development Reserve Brazil
  - RBUT Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory Bolivia
  - RVS Wildlife Reserve Bolivia
  - Rex Extractive Reserve Brazil
  - RF Forest Reserve Bolivia, Colombia
  - RPF Protected Forest Reserve Colombia
  - RNRM National or Municipal Reserve Bolivia, Peru
  - RNFA National Reserve of Andean Fauna Bolivia
  - RNCS National Reserve of the Civil Society Colombia
  - RP Landscape Reserve Peru
  - SVS Wildlife Sanctuary Bolivia
- sustainable use/conservation use**
  - areas with double use or yet to be defined
  - acronym category country
  - EP Protective Forest Ecuador, Peru
  - PNYANM National Park and ANMI Bolivia
  - ZR Reserved Area Peru

STABLE FOREST IN AMAZONIA 1985 - 2022  
Prepared by RAISG (2023) using MapBiomass Amazonia, Collection 5



Notes:  
1. In the footprints, 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.  
2. Because of scale, not all areas can be identified by name.  
3. Data sources available in the legend.

**Symbols**

**Reference boundaries**

- international
- departmental/state/provincial
- limit in dispute/litigation

**Roads**

- paved
- unpaved (or without information)

**Rivers**

- main river
- lake

**Cities**

- national capital
- departmental/state/provincial capital
- main city
- reference locality

**Amazon boundaries**

- biogeographic
- Amazon River basin
- administrative region

The cartographic data used have been obtained from multiple sources as described overleaf.

World Shaded Relief. Copyright © 2014 Esri

Geographic coordinates, SIRGAS 2000

Scale 1:5,000,000

Map prepared in November 2023

# AMAZONIA 2023 PROTECTED AREAS INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

[ stable forest 1985-2022 ]

updates the information on these management figures in the Amazon region and includes data on the forests that remained stable between 1985 and 2022 for the first time. With this series of publications, prepared by the Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information (RAISG), we propose a comprehensive perspective of the Amazon at its different scales. Our goal is to ensure that the NPAs and the ITs, which today represent 49% of the Amazon region, are recognized as relevant territorial units for the conservation and sustainable use of Amazonian ecosystems, both forested and non-forested.

This publication is the result of the coordinated and ongoing work of eight civil society institutions present in the Amazonian countries. As a Network, we work on a joint agenda that is involves shared and decentralized protocols for information management, allowing us to carry out thematic analysis. It is important to consider that when creating an equivalent cartographic representation for different countries based on a common legend, it is necessary to consider the particularities of each one. Adjustments were made to international boundaries to have a continuous, unified base, thus avoiding gaps and overlaps. Regarding Natural Protected Areas (NPAs), the information was classified according to a common attribute, the type of use, while the Indigenous Territories (ITs) were classified based on the existence (or not) of some degree of official recognition or indigenous people's demands.

Since 2008, one of RAISG's priorities has been to periodically monitor deforestation in the Amazonian forests, as it serves as a crucial indicator to understand the speed at which the landscape is transforming. This analysis also fills a void in regional-scale information, as previously, data on forest loss were generated in a fragmented manner within each country.

Note: Country names are written in their original language in all versions of the map.

1 This protocol was updated in 2017 and includes vegetation cover and land use data generated by MapBiomás Amazonia, an initiative led by RAISG with initial support from MapBiomás Brazil and, later, MapBiomás Network.

## FOREST IN THE AMAZON 1985-2022

In 1985, the Amazonia hosted a forested area of approximately 7 million km<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to 82% of its total area (8,470,209 km<sup>2</sup>), according to the boundaries defined by RAISG based on biogeographic, hydrological (basins), political-administrative, and official criteria. These forests include four types of coverages taken from MapBiomás Amazonia collection 5: forest formation (dense forest), mangrove (mangrove forest), flooded forest and open forest.

For that same year, the distribution of the Amazonian forest was as follows: 63.2% in Brazil, 10.4% in Peru, 6.7% in Bolivia, 6.5% in Colombia, 5.7% in Venezuela and the remaining 7.4% distributed between Ecuador (1.5%), Guyana (2.7%), Suriname (2%), and Guyane Française (1.2%).

Thirty-eight years later, in 2022, we see that the Amazonia has lost almost 800 thousand square kilometers of forest, or the equivalent of twice the surface area of Paraguay. This figure represents a little over 11% of the existing forest area in 1985.

Between 1985 and 2022, the largest loss of forested area occurred outside Indigenous Territories and Protected Natural Areas, accounting for 93% of the total loss (approximately 743 thousand km<sup>2</sup>). In ITs, which have a larger extent than NPAs, there was 4.3% reduction in forest cover, while in NPAs, the reduction was 3%. Proportionally, the loss of these forest formations is slightly higher in ITs than in NPAs.

From the perspective of forest conservation, by 2022, the ITs held 34% of their total coverage, while the NPAs preserved 28%. Considering them together, both management figures, and accounting for the 6% overlap between them, Indigenous Territories and Natural Protected Areas provided special protection conditions for 56% of the forest ecosystems in the region. Outside of these units, 44% of the forests remained.

As mentioned, the forest loss between 1985 and 2022, accounting for the total 11.4%, was concentrated 9.6% in Brazil (671,597 km<sup>2</sup>), 0.8% in Bolivia (55,923 km<sup>2</sup>), and 0.4% (approximately 28 thousand km<sup>2</sup>) in Peru and Colombia. This implies that forest loss is more pronounced in Bolivia than in Peru, considering that the forest area in Peru is larger than that of Bolivia.

Additionally, regarding the extent of forest in 1985 by country, the loss in Brazil and Bolivia exceeds the regional value, with 15 and 12%, respectively. They are followed by Colombia, with 6%, and Ecuador, with 5.5%. Among the remaining countries, only Venezuela surpasses 1% in the elimination of its existing forest in 1985. In the first four countries, the removal of forest cover was notably more intense during these 38 years (figures 2, 3).

Following the trend of the region, most of the forest loss in each Amazonian country, in the period of interest, took place outside the ITs and NPAs. However, some experienced a significant impact on their ITs and NPAs. This was the case of Venezuela, with a 45% elimination of forest within these categories, followed by Ecuador with 34%, Guyane Française with 27%, Peru with 24%, and Bolivia with 23%.

## STABLE FOREST BETWEEN 1985 AND 2022

Despite extensive research revealing the pressing need to reinforce actions to preserve tropical forests (due to their multiple environmental functions, such as the shelter of a great biological diversity, the preservation of natural cycles and climatic stability) the context remains adverse. In 2020, the Atlas "Amazonia Under Pressure", published by RAISG, presented the panorama of the critical situation facing the Amazon region and its indigenous peoples. This publication pointed out how over the last decade, pressures and threats to the Amazon have increased at an alarming rate: highways and hydroelectric megaprojects, the promotion of extractive industries, the expansion of agricultural areas and the development of illegal activities have been part of the triggers.

Within this context, information from the new analysis shows how between 1985 and 2022, the forest areas that remain stable, i.e., that have not experienced marked intervention processes, cover an area close to 6 million square kilometers and represent 69% of the entire region. In other words, of the estimated forest area for 2022 (6.2 million km<sup>2</sup>), 95% corresponds to forests that have remained stable in the Amazon, while 5% is related to new forested areas compared to 1985, which can include recovered areas, secondary growth forests, or forest plantations.

Fortunately, the largest proportion of these stable forests (58%) are found on indigenous peoples' lands and in natural protected areas, with an area of more than 3.3 million square kilometers. As already mentioned, the greatest forest transformation or loss (93%) took place outside these types of territorial use or management categories. However, it is worth highlighting that part of these indigenous territories are awaiting recognition, i.e., they are not yet officially recognized.

Considering that 42% of stable forests do not have protection categories or are not part of indigenous lands, the susceptibility to forest loss in this type of areas is greater than in the ITs and NPAs, as demonstrated by 38 years of analysis. Therefore, it is urgent to take measures for its conservation given the possible impact that its loss could represent for climate stability and the preservation of biological diversity. On the other hand, it is also clear what the role of indigenous peoples and natural protected areas has been in the preservation of these tropical forests, since in these areas the removal of the forest has been significantly less.

These results only confirm the value of indigenous peoples' management and how they contribute to the conservation of Amazonian landscapes. Various authors, including *Fa et al.* (2021)<sup>2</sup> have indicated that the acknowledgement of indigenous rights, particularly territorial rights, are crucial to conserve carbon sinks, as well as to protect ourselves against global warming and other effects of climate change. This role is complemented, with similar successful results, by NPAs that, to a large extent, overlap with ITs.

In the countries of the Amazon region, more than 50% of the extension of forests that have remained stable since 1985 are within ITs or NPAs, except in the case of Guyana where more than 75% is outside this type of management unit. For Suriname we cannot affirm this because no information on indigenous territories was provided.

On a national scale, ITs or NPAs serve as conservation strategies for Amazonian forests, while those external to these management units run a significant risk of being eliminated and thereby affecting not only biological diversity, but also climate stability, environmental services, among other benefits that the Amazon provides.

<sup>2</sup> <https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/fee.2148>

figure 1. Total forest cover in the Amazon in 2022

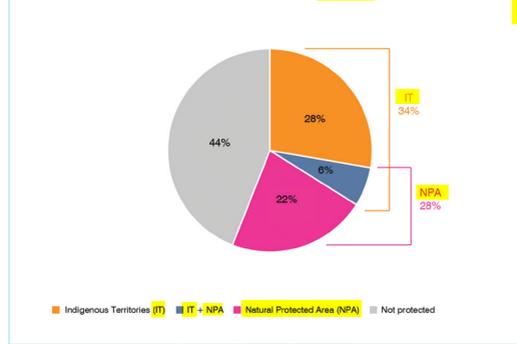


figure 2. Percent forest loss between 1985 and 2022, by country

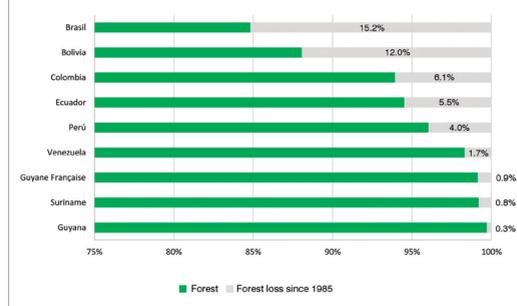


figure 3. Forest loss in ITs and NPAs per country

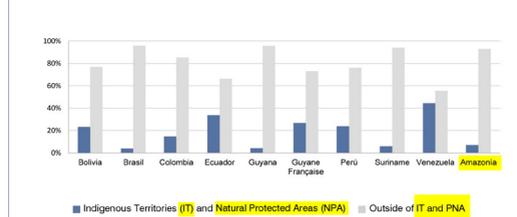


figure 4. Distribution of stable forest in the Amazon 1985-2022

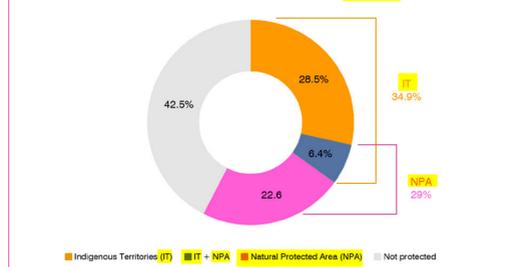


figure 5. Stable forest in the Amazon region 1985-2022



### Sources

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**GUYANA:** collaboration of Royce K. Bolters, GIS/IT Coordinator/Wokwama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development – Rivers, roads, main towns and political boundaries: DCW • Protected Areas: Wokwama, 2012 • Indigenous Territories: Indigenous Affairs/Gobierno de la Guyana, 2009.

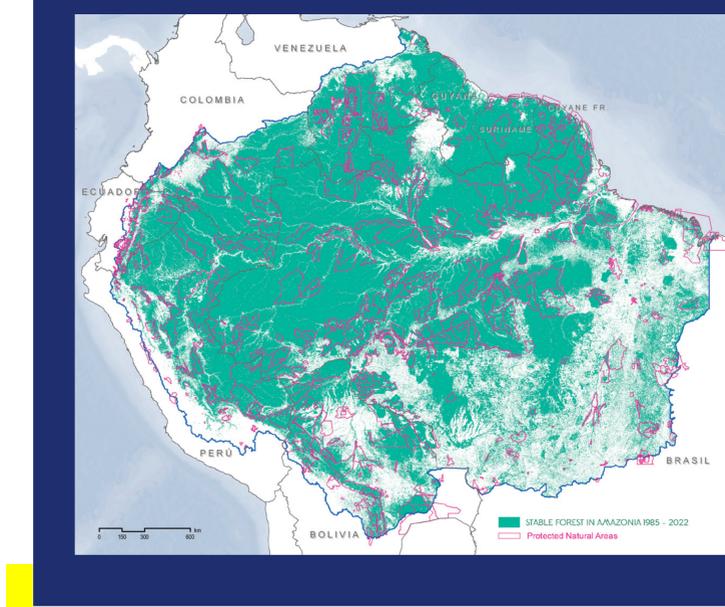
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Natural Protected Areas and stable forest



Indigenous Territories and stable forest



### Amazonia and human population

	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Guyana	Guyane Française	Peru	Suriname	Venezuela	total Amazonia
Total population (nº of inhabitants)	11,633,371	203,062,512	49,237,510	16,938,986	804,567	301,000	31,237,385	612,985	33,728,624	347,556,940
Amazon population (nº of inhabitants)	8,276,645	29,062,426	14,343	1,192,488	2,419	908,251	4,076,404	612,985	2,417,354	47,872,120
area of the country (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,098,581	8,514,876	1,141,947	257,733	211,015	84,214	1,285,215	146,488	916,445	13,656,514
Amazon area of the country SIG (km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(1)</sup>	714,834	5,238,589	505,708	132,292	211,015	84,214	966,190	146,488	470,219	6,469,547
% Amazonia within the country	6.4%	61.9%	6.0%	1.6%	2.5%	1.0%	11.4%	1.7%	5.6%	100.0%

### Natural Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories in Amazonia<sup>(2)</sup>

Information on protected areas and indigenous territories updated 31/05/2023

Natural Protected Areas in Amazonia<sup>(3)</sup> (deducting areas superimposed on another more restrictive category<sup>(4)</sup>)

deducting areas superimposed on another more restrictive category<sup>(5)</sup>

	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Guyana	Guyane Française	Peru	Suriname	Venezuela	total Amazonia
area	48,780	340,288	110,972	34,903	6,668	19,341	103,649	20,401	198,004	883,017
% of the Amazon region of the country	6.8%	6.5%	21.9%	26.4%	3.2%	23.0%	10.7%	13.9%	42.1%	10.4%
CONSERVATION USE: Protection of biodiversity, geological and scenic landscape (aesthetic attributes) appropriate for tourism, education and research. Occupation by traditional populations not permitted, with the exceptions of Bolivia (PN), Guyane Française (PN), Ecuador (PN), Brasil (MN) and Venezuela (PN and MN).	48,780	340,288	110,972	34,903	6,668	19,341	103,649	20,401	198,004	883,017
National	48,780	340,288	110,972	34,903	6,668	19,341	103,649	20,401	198,004	883,017
State/Departmental	-	136,392	2,616	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	48,780	476,680	112,189	36,063	6,668	19,341	103,649	20,401	198,004	1,021,786
% of the Amazon region of the country	6.8%	9.1%	22.2%	27.3%	3.2%	23.0%	10.7%	13.9%	42.1%	12.1%
SUSTAINABLE USE: Resource protection compatible with controlled use in accordance with management plans.	48,690	331,886	1,094	0.2%	-	15,419	62,729	5,648	3,9%	465,466
National	48,690	331,886	1,094	0.2%	-	15,419	62,729	5,648	3,9%	465,466
State/Departmental	-	476,952	9.1%	47	-	34,061	3.5%	-	-	644,296
total	48,690	808,838	15.4%	1,141	0.2%	15,419	66,790	5,648	3.9%	1,109,762
% of the Amazon region of the country	6.8%	25.5%	1.4%	0.2%	-	18.3%	10.0%	3.9%	-	13.1%
SUSTAINABLE USE/CONSERVATION USE: Areas of double categories.	3,258	-	-	17,290	3,734	-	6,891	0.7%	-	31,173
National	3,258	-	-	17,290	3,734	-	6,891	0.7%	-	31,173
State/Departmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	3,258	-	-	17,290	3,734	-	6,891	0.7%	-	31,173
% of Amazonia/country	0.6%	32.7%	24.5%	48.3%	4.9%	41.3%	26.049	17.8%	42.1%	25.5%

### Indigenous Territories in Amazonia (km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>(6)</sup>

	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Guyana	Guyane Française	Peru	Suriname	Venezuela	total Amazonia
area	123,301	1,161,224	272,751	65,748	31,784	7,154	303,258	s.i	11,834	1,977,055
% of the Amazon region of the country	17.2%	22.2%	53.9%	49.7%	15.1%	8.5%	31.4%	s.i	2.5%	23.3%
IT officially recognized	65,829	9.2%	-	7,224	5.5%	31	51,611	5.2%	140,402	257,642
IT without official recognition	57,472	1,152,025	272,751	58,524	26,279	7,123	251,647	0.2%	11,834	1,719,413
total for Amazonia/country	183,301	2,313,249	545,502	124,272	57,963	14,275	354,905	5.7%	23,668	4,296,468
% of the Amazon region of the country	26.5%	27.2%	53.9%	55.2%	15.1%	8.5%	36.7%	s.i	69.6%	28.5%

### Natural Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories in Amazonia (km<sup>2</sup>) - SUMMARY

	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Guyana	Guyane Française	Peru	Suriname	Venezuela	total Amazonia
Protected Natural Areas	233,963	1,285,528	113,330	53,353	10,402	34,760	207,330	26,049	198,004	2,162,720
% of Amazonia										