**Region: Andes & Amazon**

Countries included: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, & Suriname

**Color Key:**

No data or not enough to justify Grey;

Adverse or hostile conditions for IPLCs in the country Red;

Limited/conflicting progress in achieving IPLC recognition, rights, and supporting legal frameworks Yellow;

Strong legal frameworks, recognition, and willingness to support IPLC rights Green.

**Legal Framework, Scale of Recognition, & Government Willingness**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Legal Framework** | **Scale of Recognition vs actual IPLC governance** | **Government willingness** |
| Bolivia | Bolivia has a strong legal framework for the recognition of IPLC tenure, with four distinct community based tenure regimes, with most recognizing a robust set of rights.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) | ~39 Mha have been recognized as owned by IPLCs, representing 36% of the country’s total land area.  (Sources: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World's Land)  According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), there is no data on the total area claimed by IPLCs. | The current federal government is hostile toward initiatives to secure IPLC rights.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) |
| Brazil | Brazil has a strong legal framework for the recognition of Indigenous, Afro-descendent and local communities lands and territories. There are multiple tenure regimes which recognize different forms of collective rights over lands, forests and territories. These derive from the 1988 Constitution, various laws and regulations. These regimes tend to recognize substantial control by IPLCs over these spaces.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) | ~114 Mha have been recognized as owned by IPLCs, and another ~ 77 MHa are lands designated for IPLCs. In total this represents 23 % of Brazil’s total land area.  (Sources: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World's Land)  According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), there is no data on the total area claimed by IPLCs. | The Federal government is currently hostile toward conservation initiatives as well as initiatives to secure IPLC rights. Indigenous lands fall under federal jurisdiction, while Quilombola lands are under the concurrent jurisdiction of Federal & State Governments.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) |
| Colombia | Colombia has a strong legal framework for the recognition of Indigenous and Afrro-descendant rights to their ancestral territories. Beyond the Constitution, there is adequate supplemental legislation and regulation to facilitate the recognition of IPLC rights.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) | ~37 Mha are currently recognized as IPLC lands, representing 33 % of the country’s total land area.  However, there are more than 900 claims pending for indigenous community titling.  (Sources: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World's Land and RRI Opportunity Framework.) | The advances in recognition of IP land have been limited in recent decades, with the majority of the recognition taking place before 1991.  Some claims have been pending 20-40 years for the administrative process for titling. This delay suggests a lack of willingness by governments to fully implement the existing legal framework to recognize the rights of IPLCs.  While there may be some willingness at the subnational level, the process is centralized at the federal level.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) |
| Ecuador | According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), there appears to be a basis for the recognition of IPLC rights to land in Ecuador, although clarity is needed on the dimensions of that recognition. | According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied): There are 12 indigenous territories in Ecuador. ~3.8 Mha have been recognized by the government, representing 15% of the country’s total land area.  Another 4.8 MHa (or more than double of what is recognized) awaits recognition.  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. | No data refer to EOI |
| Guyana | Guyana has a legal framework which recognizes that Amerindians are able to collectively own their lands (forests and savannas), however, the government retains the ability to grant permission to third parties to enter Amerindian lands, which exposes these lands to extractive industries.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) | ~ 3.8 MHa of Ameridian lands have been recognized by the government, representing 19 % of the country’s total land area.  (Source: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World's Land)  According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), there is no data on the total area claimed by IPLCs. | There appears to be high-level political will at the national level for the recognition of IP rights, however, there are indications that the bureaucracy may be more reticent and oriented toward agriculture and mining interests.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework |
| Peru | Peru has a strong legal framework to recognize the rights of IPLCs. Under some regimes, the government continues to exercise significant control, especially in forest areas.  Indigenous Peoples’ groups are currently advocating for more robust rights and greater autonomy in the management of their own lands.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) | ~ 35 Mha have been recognized as owned by IPLCs, and another ~ 9 MHa are lands designated for IPLCs. In total this represents 34 % of Peru’s total land area.  (Sources: RRI. 2015. Who Owns the World's Land)  According to [Landmark](http://www.landmarkmap.org/map/#x=-102.46&y=13.47&l=3&a=community_FormalDoc%2Ccommunity_NoDoc%2Ccommunity_FormalClaim%2Ccommunity_Occupied%2Cindigenous_FormalDoc%2Cindigenous_NoDoc%2Cindigenous_FormalClaim%2Cindigenous_Occupied), a little over half of all IPLC claims have been formally recognized. | There appears to currently be high-level political support for the completion of the process to title native communities.  (Source RRI Opportunity Framework) |
| Suriname | Suriname’s legal framework does not currently recognize IPLCs rights to collectively own or control land.  There is a draft law under consideration that would recognize IPLC rights although the dimensions of this recognition remain unclear.  (Source: RRI Opportunity Framework) | No recognition of IPLC rights to date.  (Sources: RRI 2015. Who Owns the World’s Land) | The discussions on legal reform to recognize IPLC rights is a positive sign, but there seems to be resistance from extractives.  (Source: RRI Opportunity Framework) |