Toward a Global Baseline of Carbon Storage in Collective Lands





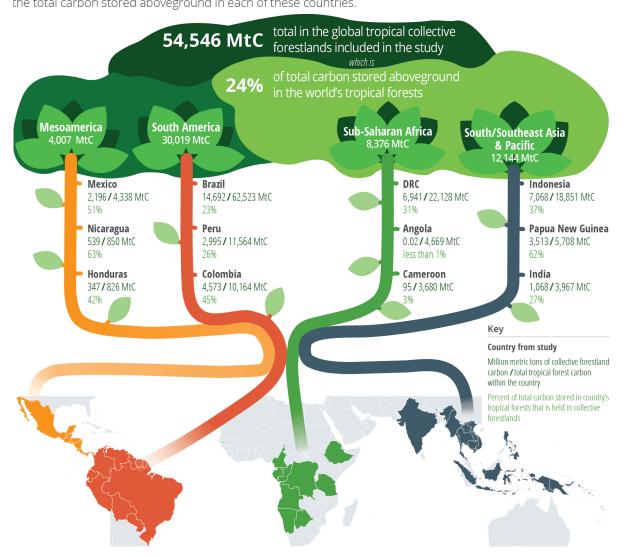


AN UPDATED ANALYSIS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

November 2016

Figure 1

This figure shows the total amount of aboveground carbon held in collective forestlands across the regions studied. The countries with the highest concentration of forest carbon per region are highlighted, and the proportion of carbon managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities is presented as a percentage of the total carbon stored aboveground in each of these countries.



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new report quantifies the carbon stored aboveground in tropical forests that are legally owned or traditionally held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in 37 countries across tropical America, Africa, and Asia. The report launches a long term collaboration among the Woods Hole Research Center, Rights and Resources Initiative, and World Resources Institute to continue tracking Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' role in carbon sequestration globally, with goals of adding data over time for additional countries, relevant non-forest ecosystems, and traditionally held lands that lack formal recognition. This work is a continuation of groundbreaking studies from 2014 and 2015 initiated by a dedicated group of scientific, policy, and indigenous organizations.

The new study's findings offer the most compelling quantitative evidence to date of the unparalleled role that forest peoples have to play in climate change mitigation, reinforcing the critical importance of

collective tenure security for the sustainable use and protection of the world's tropical forests and the carbon they sequester.

To dramatically, sustainably, and efficiently reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation pressures, and enhance local livelihoods, tropical country governments and the international community should:

- Support the efforts of forest peoples' organizations to document and secure their collective forest rights by scaling up dedicated funding streams and technical assistance;
- Make Indigenous Peoples and local communities part of the climate solution by incorporating community-based actions in Nationally Determined Contributions; and
- Develop/adopt institutional safeguards that significantly increase the voice and contributions of forest peoples in the design and implementation of national REDD+ strategies and other priority actions to conserve/enhance forest carbon stocks and non-carbon benefits.

The full analysis and graphic are available at www.rightsandresources.org/carbonmapping2016.

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Key Findings

Indigenous Peoples and local communities manage at

least 24 percent of the total carbon stored aboveground

in the world's tropical forests, or 54,546 million metric tons

of carbon (MtC), a sum greater than 250 times the amount of

aboveground in the world's tropical forests is located in

collective forestlands lacking formal recognition, placing

over 22,000 MtC at risk from external deforestation and/or

Study results are a mere fraction of the forest carbon

managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

at least 50 percent of the world's lands, but legally own just 10

percent. The gap between recognized and unrecognized areas

points to significant opportunities to scale-up the protection of

Indigenous Peoples and local communities customarily claim

carbon dioxide emitted by global air travel in 2015.

At least one-tenth of the total carbon found

degradation pressures.

customary rights.



The views presented here are not necessarily shared by the agencies that have generously supported this work, or all of the Partners or Affiliated Networks of the Coalition.

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