

TABLE 1: Typology of instruments used to recognize or allocate rights, with examples

	Country	Regime	Description
Land Titles	Bolivia	Communal Property	Communal Properties are properties collectively entitled to peasant communities and ex-haciendas that constitute the source of subsistence for their owners. They are inalienable, indivisible, irreversible, collective, cannot be used as collateral and are free from taxes (Art. 41(6), Law No. 1.715/1996).
	Republic of the Congo	Indigenous Populations' Land	This regime formalizes Indigenous People's customary tenure of forestland and their use of the resources therein. Pre-existing land tenure is recognized even in the absence of land title (Art. 31-42, Act No. 5/2011).
	Mexico	Ejidos Located on Forest Land	Ejidos are indigenous forms of social organization and property rights recognized by the State.
Management Conventions/ Concessions/ Licenses	Guatemala	Community Concessions	A forest concession is a power granted by the State to Guatemalan citizens, individuals or legal entities that by their own risk conduct forestry activities in state-owned forests (Art. 4, Forest Act, 1996). Indigenous communities can apply for concessions once they have acquired legal status.
	Indonesia	Hutan Kemasyarakatan (Rural or Community Forest)	In Rural or Community Forests communities are given exploration rights in the form of a Business License to Utilize Timber Forest Products (IUPHHK), which can be issued by the Minister or Governor (Art. 90, Government Regulation No. 6/2007). An IUPHHK is a business license that allows for the utilization of forest products (timber and non-timber) within production forests when undertaking activities such as: land preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting and marketing (Art. 1(15), Government Regulation No. 6/2007). Exploitation rights cover area arrangement, formulation of a Management Plan and the utilization and rehabilitation of forests (Art. 87, Regulation No. 6/2007).
	Mozambique	Forest Concessions to Communities	Forest Concessions are 50-year contracts carried out by individuals, corporations, and local communities in productive forests and multiple-use forests, for the purpose of supplying the processing or fuel industries in accordance with an approved Management Plan (Art. 16, Forestry and Wildlife Act, 1999).
	Nepal	Community Leasehold Forest Granted to Communities	"Leasehold Forest means a National Forest handed over as a lease... to any institution established under prevailing laws, industry based on Forest Products or community" (Art. 2, Forest Act No. 2049/1993).
Permission to stay in conservation areas	Brazil	Extractive Reserve (RESEX)	RESEX are nature reserve areas within the public domain in which traditional extractive populations can carry out subsistence activities. These populations are permitted to engage in extractive activities and may also farm and graze small animals.
	Cambodia	Community Protected Areas	Community Protected Areas are part of the Sustainable Use Zone of a protected area allocated to communities residing within or adjacent to that protected area (Art. 25, Protected Area Law, 2008). Inside these areas communities have the right of access based on traditional uses and local customs, beliefs, and religions (Art. 22, Protected Area Law, 2008).
	Gabon	Contract for the Management of National Park Land*	The Contract for the Management of National Park Land is drafted by "the manager of a park and a rural village community in the park's peripheral area, and establishes the role of these communities in the conservation of the biological diversity of the park or its peripheral area, while promoting economic benefits for these communities" (Art. 3, Law No. 003/2007).
	Kenya	Community Permission	When a community is granted permission to participate in the conservation and management of a State Forest or Local Authority Forest, its rights are regulated by a management agreement between the Director of the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and the Community Association.

* There is no legal document determining how the Contract for the Management of National Park Land must be implemented. As a consequence, the rights under this tenure regime cannot be implemented in practice.