

Categories and definitions:

1	Public	
1.1	State	Forests owned by national and state governments, or by government-owned institutions or corporations.
1.2	Local governments: regional, provincial and district level	Forests owned by regional, provincial or district governments.
1.3	Local governments: cities, municipalities, villages and other local levels of administration	Forests belonging to cities, municipalities, villages and communes. These administrative units are locally self governed and managed by a local forest administration with no or little involvement of the public. These forests should not be confused with community or group owned forests.
1.4	Other public bodies	To be specified by the resource person. (See below)
2	Private	
2.1	Individual	Forests owned by individuals, households and families.
2.2	Industries	Forests owned by private forest enterprises or industries.
2.3	Other	Forests belonging to religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation societies and other private institutions.
3	Community/Group owned/ User groups	Forests owned by a collective, a group of co-owners, a community who hold exclusive rights and share duties.
4	Owned by indigenous or tribal people	Indigenous and tribal people are defined as those who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the population which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at a time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all their own social, economic cultural and political institutions. 2) are tribal people whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partly by their own customs or traditions or by special laws and regulations.
5	Other types of ownership	Forests which are not classified as any of the above mentioned categories. To be specified by the resource person (See below)

A	Owner is the exclusive manager	The owners retains management rights and responsibilities <i>within the limits</i> specified by the legislation.
A.1	Strictly limited: No extraction rights for others	The owner is the sole manager of the resources; no subsistence or commercial use/extraction rights are allocated/granted to others.
A.2	Non-commercial, user rights/ Customary rights/Permits to hunt, gather dead wood and NWFP	User rights here refer to those allocated to satisfy local people's needs for forest products without these being commercialized by the users. User rights might be regulated through licences and permits
B	Forest operation contracted/ Partnerships	All those forests in which the management decisions remain solely with the owner but where the management activities are executed by a different group, according to an agreement. Includes e.g. forests allocated for extraction purposes through licenses or timber concessions. Property and management rights are not transferred.
B.1	Joint forest management with communities. Community timber concession /licenses	Forests where management agreements exist with the local communities, which foresee a certain degree of devolution in the execution of forest operations. The agreement allocate temporary exploitation rights for specific forest products or other forest activities. Local communities may be given licences or short term concessions to harvest for commercial purposes. Joint-collaborative management does not alter the state of the ownership, and includes a negotiated transfer of benefits.
B.2	Private company permits/ forest harvesting licenses/ schemes	The agreement allocate temporary rights for specific forest products or activities. Usually private companies are given licences or short term concessions to harvest for commercial purpose. This category includes also the case of partnerships between private processing companies and small holders for the production of commercial forest products on private or communal forests (also

		known as out growers schemes).
C	Devolved management rights	Under this category are included all those forests in which the management is devolved to a different group than the owner. Usually the agreements are renewable, and convey many of the property rights, however beyond these agreements overall property rights remain clearly with the owner.
C.1	Community forest leases/forest management agreements	Forests are managed by the local communities according to leases or management agreements, which usually last longer than 10-20 years, and through which management, user rights and responsibilities, and some property rights are usually transferred to the communities.
C.2	Private company leases/forest management concessions	Forests are managed by private companies according to leases or management concessions, which usually last longer than 10-20 years, and through which management rights and responsibilities, and some property rights are usually transferred to the companies.
D	Others	Those forests which do not belong to any of the management categories mentioned above. To be specified by the resource person (See below)