

**PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY OF HABITATS IN AWA TERRITORY OF ECUADOR
COFINANCED BY USAID
WORK PLAN FOR YEAR TWO
WWF-ALTROPICO- FCAE**

OCTOBER 2002 TO SEPTEMBER 2003

Goal 1: Maintain the forest cover and the processes and elements of biodiversity in Awa Territory and the adjacent area.

EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASE LINE AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2002
<p>Territorial protection:</p> <p><i>Outside pressures hanging over Awa Territory have been neutralized, eliminated or stabilized.</i></p>	<p>TARGET1: Awa Territory remains consolidated, without divisions.</p> <p>1a. Agricultural area decree repealed or the Awa areas excluded.</p> <p>1b. The conflict with the Fundación Nytua has been clarified legally, and it has been recognised that this is FCAE territory. Therefore, the Fundación Nytua has stopped claiming ownership of the Río Bogotá Awa Centre.</p> <p>TARGET 2: Outside invasions have been reduced or eliminated.</p> <p>2a. Zero outside invasions: The Awa communities have been effective in the application of legal defense mechanisms when faced with any possible invasion.</p> <p>2b. Zero illegal exploitations (forestal or any other kind) in Awa Territory.</p>	<p>1a. Pronouncement of the Constitutional Court on the Presidential Decree of August 5th declaring an agricultural area.</p> <p>1b. Legal pronouncement of competent authority in the matter of tenancy conflict in the Río Bogotá Center.</p> <p>2a. Number of outside invasions during the year in any of the Awa Centers.</p> <p>2b. Number of illegal exploitations (forestal or any other kind) in Awa Territory during the year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal documents. • Awa Governing Council reports on invasion attempts, formal complaints about invasions and illegal extractions. 	<p>1a. Despite the pressure from the timber merchants and palm growers, the integrity of the FCAE's territory has been maintained until now. There is a latent menace of soil conversion use, as represented by the Decree declaring an Agricultural Area of around 50,000 ha. in the north of Esmeraldas. A lawsuit has been served on grounds of inconstitutionality.</p> <p>1b. There is a land tenancy conflict with the Fundación Nytua: this foundation bought 1,200 hectares in Awa Territory (almost 50% of the Río Bogotá Center).</p> <p>2a. The invasion by black families was neutralized. The threat of invasion in Mataje, Pambilar and Balsareño by an Afro-Ecuadorian organization is still latent. The root of the problem is that these communities live exclusively from forest exploitation and do not have a clear idea of other alternatives to generate income. There is no base social organization. The training programs to emphasize the sense of belonging, sovereignty and autonomy of the inhabitants of the Awa Centers in their Territory are being intensified.</p> <p>2b. The elimination of illegal extraction of wood has been achieved after legal action was undertaken by the FCAE. However, the threat remains latent as long as the FCAE forest program is not strengthened, offering real opportunities to the families and communities so that they do not give in to the proposals from outside intermediaries.</p>

Goal 1. Continued...

EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASE LINE AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2002
<p>Organizational strengthening:</p> <p><i>The organizational judicial and leadership strengthening of the FCAE and Altrópico allow them greater territorial control and greater impact on the soil use processes in the areas adjacent to Awa Territory.</i></p>	<p>TARGET 3: Reduce the soil use conversion in the land adjacent to Awa Territory.</p> <p>3a. If the agricultural area decree is repealed: Action has begun to define a Territorial Ordinance Plan in the north of Esmeraldas, with clear policies and guided by principles of sustainability and participation. If the decree is not repealed: The ruling of an agricultural zone is ordered according to principles of ecological, social and cultural sustainability, and in the framework of wider, more sustainable and participative territorial ordinance plan.</p> <p>3b. Twelve communities are progressing with agricultural production sustainable system initiative, and one Afro-Ecuadorian community has legalized its territory. The La Chiquita community has legalized its territory and are progressing with alternative productive systems. Ten FECONA communities (Alto San Lorenzo Federation of Black Communities) are carrying out sustainable agriculture projects. The La Ceiba community has consolidated its jelly business and has the orchard in production</p> <p>TARGET 4. Discussions relating to land use and development of the northwest region have been influenced:</p> <p>4a. The Ecological and Development Summit has taken place in the north of Esmeraldas and most of the agreements reached have an environmental character.</p> <p>4b. 100% of the Awa, Cachi and Epera ethnoterritorial organizations are informed of and involved in the North Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee and have participated in the Summit.</p> <p>4c. 100% of the agreements made in the Summit are being followed up.</p> <p>META 5. Legal strengthening for the defense of the territory:</p> <p>One hundred and eighty (180) people from 6 Awa centers know about and 25 FCAE leaders and promoters manage and use the constitutional alternatives for defense of their territory, conflict resolution, and exercise of their obligations and rights as citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation in the plant coverage and land tenancy structure in the area adjacent to Awa Territory • Socioenvironmental characteristics of the Ordinance Plan are being formulated. • Number of communities developing sustainable production system initiatives. • % of the agreements reached in the Summit which have an environmental character. • Number of ethno-territorial organizations which are part of the Interinstitutional Committee. • % of ethno-territorial organizations which participated in the Summit. • % of agreements from the Summit which have been continuously followed up. • Number of people with basic knowledge of the legal topics covered • Number of constitutional tools applied by the FCAE leaders and developers in defending the territory. 	<p>Satellite images. Documents related to the Territorial Ordinance Plan. Technical reports. Minutes of the Interinstitutional Committee. Minutes of the Summit. Lists of Summit participants. Minutes of agreement following up. Legal strengthening workshop reports. Workshop lists. Legal instruments used by the workshop participants.</p>	<p>3a. One of the central proposals which drives the North Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee is the carrying out of an Environmental Territorial Ordinance of the region.</p> <p>3b. The legalization of the black communities' territory in la Chiquita is being supported, as are the alternative systems of production and income in the Cachi community in La Ceiba and in 6 of the 22 black communities grouped in FECONA (Federation of Black Communities of Alto San Lorenzo).</p> <p>4a. There has been dialogue with the timber and palm growing companies, and the intermediaries. They have been proposed agreements that include explicitly environmental elements (ecological, social and cultural). Some of the proposals do not yet have as clear an environmental focus (infrastructure development).</p> <p>4b. Several NGOs, black organisations, civic organisations, the Cachi Federation, the Epera community, Altrópico and the FCAE have participated in the Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee. 3 municipal administrations have joined the Interinstitutional Committee: Río Verde, San Lorenzo and Limones. The participation of the Awa, Cachi and Epera organisation is still weak and infrequent, and should become stronger next year.</p> <p>5. Twenty-five community leaders and developers with the ability to lead internal processes in the communities have begun to apply for Shelter Resources. There is knowledge of the procedures to follow.</p>

Goal 2: Strengthening of the capacity of local organizations, and their ability to direct management resource and local influence problems in development processes.

EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASE LINE AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2002
<p>Future internal threats:</p> <p><i>Some of the internal pressures on resources are becoming more stable due to the training programs, and the fact that management options which generate income and quality of life are being made viable.</i></p>	<p>TARGET 1: The FCAE y Altrópico manage projects with better use of administration and finance systems.</p> <p>1a. 100% of financial reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1b. 100% of technical reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1c. 90% of the targets established in the FCAE and Altrópico work plans have been met, with the expected quality.</p> <p>1d. 100% of the project managed by the FCAE and Altrópico are related to this project or their Territorial Management Plans, or Institutional Plan.</p> <p>1e. Continuity of 60% of the Altrópico and FCAE staff has been assured for the next 3 years</p> <p>1f. The FCAE Strategic Plan was formulated, understood, socialized and approved by the FCAE assemblies. Altrópico strategic plan has been updated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of financial reports corrected. • Number of technical reports corrected • % of targets met. • Number of projects managed by the FCAE and Altrópico that are related to their institutional plans. • % of staff with continuity assured for three years. • FCAE Strategic Plan formulated. Altrópico strategic Plan updated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF admin report. • Technical Coordination Report for the AID project at the WWF. • Quarterly reports. • Institutional plans. • Three year legal projection. • Strategic Plan document, minutes of socialization of the same. 	<p>1a. Financial reports: The quality of financial reports for donors and the Ecuador Internal Revenue reports have notably improved. Awa staff are already preparing the reports with revisions by a non-Awa consultant. Accounting is up-to-date; the accounting system has been installed in the computer, managed by the FCAE.</p> <p>1b. Technical reports: There has been a notable improvement in technical report preparation. The socialization mechanisms of the reports inside the organizations could be improved.</p> <p>1c. Planning and Progress: Monthly planning and progress meetings have been institutionalized in both organizations (FCAE and Altrópico). In the FCAE spaces for systematization of field work experiences are being institutionalized.</p> <p>1d. Project preparation and management: The preparation of several projects has been jointly carried out inside Altrópico, in consultation with the FCAE. In the FCAE: good technical and administrative management has built up confidence in cofinancing entities. There are 15 people in training programs in project formulation; they have knowledge about this training process.</p> <p>1e. Employment and development of staff: The FCAE has structured programs according to capacity and requirements. Permanent training has been given to the staff and the minimum requirement is the completion of primary education, at least, and hopefully, a better education. The staff contracts were made in accordance with labour laws. The staff is almost complete for the programs as they are structured now, but as certain projects advance, the FCAE is becoming short of staff. The problem is that employing staff depends on the availability of project resources. When the project ends, these staff are still necessary for organizational processes, but the resources are no longer available to employ them.</p> <p>1f. STRATEGIC PLAN: The FCAE has good input for the construction of its strategic plan. It must be prepared. Altrópico has a Strategic Plan formulated but it has not been updated and socialized with the staff.</p>

Goal 2 Continued...

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASE LINE AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2002
<p>TARGET 2: Forest management and certification. 2a. 30% of conditions and preconditions of the certification have been met. 2b. Forest management impact monitoring system designed by FCAE developers, functioning. 2c. Income generated from forest extraction are distributed according to clear FCAE policies in this field, aiming for equity and welfare in the communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of conditions and preconditions met. • Monitoring system designed, • Accounts of the income and expenditure of forest management operations. • FCAE income policy distribution. • Minutes of the communities relating to this topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External evaluation from a GCF. • Field data from the monitoring system. • FCAE and the communities' documents and minutes . 	<p>2a. A Forestal Certification Working Group (FCAE, Altrópico and WWF Colombia) which supports the Forest Team that receives backing from the FCAE Leadership has been set up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forestal Certification Working Group is preparing a strategy toward sustainable and community forest management in Awa Territory. • A capacity strengthening project in the forest area has been successfully managed (WWF Bolivia). • The analysis of the Smartwood report and the current capabilities of the FCAE have led to the REDEFINITION OF THE CERTIFICATION TARGET IN TERMS OF TIME: obtaining the certificate will take between 5 and 10 years, maintaining it between 5 and 10. <p>2b. Low impact extraction technology and portable saw equipment are being used. However, there is not yet a monitoring system which can assess the impact level which the forest extractions which have been carried out until now are causing in the territory.</p> <p>2c. During this year (October 2001 to September 2002) extractions have been carried out in eleven family plans in Guadualito, Pambilar and Balsareño, and in a community plan in Guadualito. The income generated for each family after covering costs was on average \$110 dollars per cubic meter. The FCAE did not intervene in the distribution and use of this income.</p>
<p>TARGET 3. Scientific station built and working, focusing on applied research to support resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructions built. • Investigations carried out using the scientific station as a base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photos and direct observation. • Research reports. • Minutes of agreements for carrying out research. 	<p>3. Although there are delays in the construction of the Río Bogotá station itself, due to the conflict with the Fundación Nytua, there has been progress in the demarcation of the area where the station will be built. The analysis of potential users of the station (universities, educational centers, research centers, etc.). Young Awa are in training in fauna management and some university assistants have already made fauna inventories, done territory zoning and identification of possible places to lay down paths.</p>
<p>TARGET 4. Monitoring plan for the key wild animal species in the Awa diet has been designed and is working.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring plan applied in the field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field data on the state of the fauna – key species.- 	<p>4. A group of four young Awa are training in conservation biology areas for management and monitoring of the state of wild flora and fauna around the scientific station and in other zones of Awa Territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that this is a training process, we consider that in a year's time the monitoring system designed and applied by the Awa can be completed, but that the species restoration plan requires a different kind of special training and will take longer, overrunning the deadline set for this project.

Goal 2 Continued...

TARGET	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASE LINE AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2002
<p>TARGET 5. Results of the demographic dynamic study and its relation with the environment have been socialized, appropriated and possibly applied to the territorial and Awa People life planning processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic rates in Awa Territory known. • Forest cover change rates known. • Analysis of causes of change in forest cover. • 10 year demographic rate projections. • Projections of forest cover rate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Environment project report. • Satellite image interpretation. 	<p>5. A group of three FCAE Awa has been set up and is in training in research and analysis of the population dynamic in Awa Territory and its relation with the environment. Two outside consultants are working as facilitators and companions in the training and research process. Three Awa from CAMAWARI (Ricaurte Awa High Council) complete the team so that the research has a regional dimension. The rest of the FCAE and other organizations' programs are involved in the process; sharing information, offering support with materials and documents. Strategic alliances are being created with other institutions to promote the SIG issues and the analysis that these systems allow.</p>
<p>TARGET 6. The 22 schools in Awa Territory are building their curriculum around an environmental focus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curricula being prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from the schools. 	<p>6. A group of 35 Awa teachers from 22 educational centers are receiving continuous training in fundamental environmental issues and structuring of their own curriculums, with monitoring in their educational centers.</p>
<p>TARGET 7. Have 10 "promotores" trained and established in their strategic centers, managing the medicinal plant strategy and prevention strategy (water, family services and vaccination).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trained "promotores". • Number of strategic centres established. • Number of medicinal plant use and prevention initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Promotores" reports. • Direct observation. • Photographic register. 	<p>7. The seven (7) health "promotores" employed by the FCAE are working with their families in establishing medicinal gardens, in which they pick plants. They are also working with management and care of water, carrying out a census of family composition (children and pregnant women), vaccination and interinstitutional coordination with the health authorities of the different provinces.</p>

ACTIVITY PLAN BY TARGET IN EACH GOAL

Goal 1: Maintain the forest cover and the processes and elements of biodiversity in Awa Territory and the adjacent area.

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	ACTIVITIES	PROCESS INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESOURCES NEEDED
<p>TARGET 1: Awa territory remains consolidated, without divisions. 1a. Agricultural area decree repealed or the Awa areas excluded from it. 1b. The conflict with the Fundación Nytua has been clarified legally, and it has been recognised that this is FCAE territory. Therefore, the Fundación Nytua has stopped claiming ownership of the Río Bogotá Awa Centre.</p> <p>TARGET 2: Outside invasions have been reduced or eliminated. 2a. Zero outside invasions: The Awa communities have been effective in the application of legal defense mechanisms when faced with any possible invasion. 2b. Zero illegal exploitations (forestal or any other kind) in Awa Territory.</p>	<p>1a. Active participation in the Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee spaces. 1b. Legal consultancy for conflict resolution; meetings with the F. Nytua and trips around the territory with GPS. 2a. Installation of signs and radio-communications in the bordering areas and Awa centers. 2b. Participation in negotiations with the timber companies. Boost in the forestal program in the communities most threatened by the invasion of the timber companies and the intermediaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of FCAE y Altrópico participants in the Interinstitutional Committee • Number of discussion spaces which been participated in. • Legal actions served against the F. Nytua. • Clarification meetings held with the F. Nytua. • Limits of the Río Bogotá centre clarified with GPS. • Signs installed. • Communication radios installed. • Negotiation spaces with the timber merchants effectively used. • Forestal management plans under way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists of attendance at Committee meetings. • Committee event minutes and memos. • Legal documents. • Minutes of meetings with F. Nytua. • Technical map of the Río Bogotá Center. • Photographic register of signs installed. • Direct observation of communication radios installed. • Minutes and memos of negotiation spaces with the timber companies. • Official approval of the forestal management plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Legal consultancy • Materiales (signs) • Equipment (radios, GPS) • Resources for plan approval. • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance.

Goal 1. Continued...

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	ACTIVITIES	PROCESS INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICACIÓN	RESOURCES NEEDED
<p>TARGET 3: Reduce the soil use conversion in the land adjacent to Awa Territory. 3a. If the agricultural area decree is repealed: Action has begun to define a Territorial Ordinance Plan in the north of Esmeraldas, with clear policies and guided by principles of sustainability and participation. If the decree is not repealed: The ruling of an agricultural zone is ordered according to principles of ecological, social and cultural sustainability, and in the framework of wider, more sustainable and participative territorial ordinance plan. 3b. Twelve communities are progressing with agricultural production sustainable system initiative, and one Afro-Ecuadorian community has legalized its territory. The La Chiquita community has legalized its territory and are progressing with alternative productive systems. Ten FECONA communities (Alto San Lorenzo Federation of Black Communities) are carrying out sustainable agriculture projects. The La Ceiba community has consolidated its jelly business and has the orchard in production TARGET 4. Discussions relating to land use and development of the northwest region have been influenced: 4a. The Ecological and Development Summit has taken place in the north of Esmeraldas and most of the agreements reached have an environmental character. 4b. 100% of the Awa, Cachi and Epera ethnoterritorial organizations are informed of and involved in the North Esmeraldas Interinstitutional Committee and have participated in the Summit. 4c. 100% of the agreements made in the Summit are being followed up. META 5. Legal strengthening for the defense of the territory: One hundred and eighty (180) people from 6 Awa centers know about and 25 FCAE leaders and developers manage and use the constitutional alternatives for defense of their territory, conflict resolution, and exercise of their obligations and rights as citizens.</p>	<p>3a. Actively participate in the Interinstitutional Committee meetings. 3b. Workshops and consultancy with communities about sustainable systems of production: Corporación Semillas de Agua (Water Seeds)</p> <p>4a. Participation and drive in the Summit and the preparatory events. 4b. Socialization of the Summit progress, discussions and agreements. 4c. Participation in the Summit agreement follow-up meeting.</p> <p>5. Workshops with INREDH and ASDES.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants in Committee meetings about the territorial environmental ordinance. • Number of events. • Number of workshops and events carried out on the ssp theme. • Number of preparatory events for the Summit which were participated in. • Number of follow-up meeting which were participated in. • Number of workshops with INREDH and ASDES • Number of participants in the workshops with INREDH y ASDES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee minutes. • Minutes of Summit preparatory events. • Signed agreement minutes. • Memos from workshops with INREDH and ASDES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Consultancy on territorial environmental ordinance. • Agreement with INREDH • Agreement with ASDES • Training costs.

Goal 2: Strengthening of the capacity of local organizations, and their ability to direct management resource and local influence problems in development processes.

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2003	ACTIVITIES	PROCESS INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESOURCES NEEDED
<p>TARGET 1: The FCAE y Altrópico manage projects with better use of administration and finance systems.</p> <p>1a. 100% of financial reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1b. 100% of technical reports approved without corrections.</p> <p>1c. 90% of the targets established in the FCAE and Altrópico work plans have been met, with the expected quality.</p> <p>1d. 100% of the project managed by the FCAE and Altrópico are related to this project or their Territorial Management Plans, or Institutional Plan.</p> <p>1e. Continuity of 60% of the Altrópico and FCAE staff has been assured for the next 3 years.</p> <p>1f. The FCAE Strategic Plan was formulated, understood, socialized and approved by the FCAE assemblies. Altrópico Strategic Plan updated and socialized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly planning and follow-up meetings on technical and financial aspects of the project held. • Twice-monthly Coordination and Follow-up meetings. • Preparation of financial and technical reports. • Project preparation workshops. • Project formulation and management, with special emphasis on assuring staff continuity for those necessary for the processes, as well as their consistency with the institutional plans. • Workshops and meetings for the formulation of the FCAE Strategic Plan. • Meetings and workshops for bringing the Altrópico Strategic Plan up-to-date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning and follow-up meetings held. • Number of reports presented. • Number of project preparation workshops held. • Number of projects managed. • Number of meetings and workshops for the formulation of the FCAE Strategic Plan. • Number of meetings and workshops for bringing the Altrópico Strategic Plan up-to-date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and follow-up meeting minutes and memos. • Reports. • Workshop memos. • Projects prepared. • Management letters sent. • Strategic plans of both organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Strategic plan consultancy • Training costs.

Goal 2 Continued...

TARGET AT SEPTEMBER 30 TH , 2003	ACTIVITIES	PROCESS INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESOURCES NEEDED
<p>TARGET 2: Forest management and certification. 2a. 30% of conditions and preconditions of the certification have been met. 2b. Forest management impact monitoring system designed by FCAE developers, functioning. 2c. Income generated from forest extraction are distributed according to clear FCAE policies in this field, aiming for equity and welfare in the communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic forest certification team meetings. • Formulation and development of strategies to meet conditions and preconditions. • Monitoring plan design and implementation training workshops. • Field activities to collect forest management impact monitoring data. • Preparation of a forestal operation income and expenditure study. • Preparation and legalization of the plans for timber commercialization and forestal extraction activities. • Workshops and meetings with the communities to define fair and sustainable distribution of the forestal operation income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held. • Number of strategies formulated and in development. • Number of workshops held • Number of participants in the workshops. • Number and type of field monitoring activities. • Study figures. • Number and kind of forestal activities carried out. • Number and kind of forestal management plans legalized and in development. • Number of workshops and meetings with the communities. • Income distribution policies defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestal certification team meeting minutes. • Documents of formulated strategies. • Workshop memos. • Document of study carried out. • Official approval of the management plan. • Forestal developers' and technicians' reports. • Community agreement minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Training costs. • Forestal management equipment. • Monitoring materials. • Money for the legalization of management plans. • Consultancy.
<p>TARGET 3. Scientific station built and working, focusing on applied research to support resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of the boundary problems with F. Nytua. • Infrastructure construction. • Fauna and flora inventories. • Visits to other research stations to see infrastructure and functioning. • Training process for management and administration of the scientific station.. 	<p>(see above for activities with Fundación Nytua)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructions built. • Inventories carried out. • Number of admin workshops. • Number of participants in admin workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observation and photographic register of the constructions. • Inventory lists. • Workshop memos and attendance lists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Training costs. • Construction materials. • Field equipment. • Scientific station funding. • Consultancy in suitable and sustainable infrastructure for the station.

TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PROCESS INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESOURCES NEEDED
TARGET 4. Monitoring plan for the key animal species has been designed and is working.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop fauna team formation plan with the WCS. • Following-up of the young people's fieldwork, applying what they have learned . • Monitoring systems reinforcement workshops, facilitated by the WWF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students who are finishing the plan. • Number of activities carried out: eyewitness and in the field. • Number of reinforcement workshops facilitated by the WWF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memos and reports by the students and teachers. • Workshop lists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Training costs • Office costs
TARGET 5. Results of the demographic dynamic study and its relation with the environment have been socialized, appropriated and possibly applied to the territorial and Awa People life planning processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the Population and Environment training and research plan. • Hold meetings with the directors of the FCAE to define lines of action and strategies to continue with the issue once the Population and Environment project is over. • Manage resources to establish a permanent team for the issue. • Meetings to determine clearly the need to establish a SIG and begin the procedure to set it up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Environment project finished. • Number of meetings held. • Lines and strategies defined by the FCAE directors. • Number of people who the FCAE dedicate to this issue. • Number of meetings held to clarify the course and need for a SIG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Environment final report. • Memos of the meetings with directors. • Document which brings together the lines and strategies. • Payroll. • Meeting minutes. • Critical route for establishing a SIG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Training costs. • SIG consultancy. • SIG equipment • SIG materials
TARGET 6: The 22 Awa Territory schools are building their curriculum around an environmental focus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and meetings with the teachers about topic related to environmental focus in the curriculum. • Follow-up visits to the schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops held. • Number of participants in the workshops. • Number of schools represented. • Number of follow-up visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop memos, attendance lists. • Follow-up meeting reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Training costs. • Curricular issue consultancy.
TARGET 7. Have 10 "promotores" trained and established in their strategic centres, managing the medicinal plant strategy and prevention strategy (water, family services and vaccination).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and meeting with the "promotores". • Follow-up visits. • Support for the "promotores" for the establishment of the strategic centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops held. • Number of participants in the workshops. • Number of initiatives established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop memos, attendance lists. • Photographic register, direct observation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Travel expenses • Office costs • Vehicle maintenance. • Equipment maintenance • Training costs. • Integral health strategy consultancy. • Materials and equipment for the developers' field work. • Money to set up strategic centers.