



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS LANDS

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO. 518-A-00-07-00054-00
UNDER LEADER ASSOCIATE AWARD NO. LAG-A-00-99-00047-00

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Executive Summary

WCS worked directly and through sub-grants to support 8 of the 15 indigenous peoples of Ecuador—Awá, Chachi, Cofán, Épera, Kichwa (Amazon), Pasto, Secoya, and Waorani. These peoples are located in the Amazon, Chocó, and Sierra regions of Ecuador. In addition, we are supporting binational (Colombia-Ecuador) efforts with both the Awá and Cofán peoples. Directly WCS supported Kichwa and Waorani communities in the Yasuní landscape, as well as the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee to improve governance issues among indigenous and other actors including local governments, ministries, NGOs, universities and others. We provided technical and administrative training; and we accompanied indigenous partners in institutional strengthening, community mapping, environmental education, and field research activities.

On 30 September, 2009 we completed two years of sub-grant agreements with all four indigenous organizations—Federación de los Centros Awá del Ecuador (FCAE), Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (FEINCE), the Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador (AMWAE), and the Nacionalidad Waorani del Ecuador (NAWE). Through additional sub-grant agreements we have supported the Cofán people through the Fundación para la Supervivencia Cofán (FSC); the Sápara and Pasto peoples through Fundación Altrópico; the Secoya people through Fundación VIHOMA; the Chachi people through Conservation International (CI); the Colombian Awá organizations through World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF). Finally we have supported complementary activities in the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve through sub-grants to FLACSO, Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura, and Corporación OIKOS.

A number of factors (administrative, personnel) initially delayed implementation, but in the end we have attained 100% execution of funds and of principal activities. For each component below we have summarized overall achievements during the entire project period by indigenous group. In addition, detail with respect to activities under each of the four project components is provided below (indented, italics), according to the format of the revised workplan. Detail with respect to indicators is also provided in the tables below. We also report on direct implementation of project resources by WCS-Colombia and WCS-Ecuador.

As we think about the long-term sustainability of indigenous organizations and territories, we would also highlight the diverse array of public (central and local government, United Nations) and private (NGOs, private sector) partners currently working with the respective indigenous groups. This impressive diversification of partners and intensification of alliances is one of the key institutional outcomes that WCS is promoting through the “Integrated Management of Indigenous Lands” project.

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Highlights

Waorani: Physical demarcation of 84.2 km of territorial boundary completed by NAWE and ECOLEX technicians, under agreements reached and legalized with Kichwa neighbors. The Waorani territory boundary is now completely demarcated. The new boundaries increase the area of the Waorani territory by 31,600 hectares.

Waorani: First two community mapping efforts completed—the first covering 60,000 hectares and involving five communities, and the second covering 15,000 hectares and involving three communities—of the Waorani Ethnic Territory.

Waorani: NAWE elect a new leadership (June 2009), in an assembly funded by the Secretaria de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes, and organized by CODENPE, CONAIE, and CONFENIAE representatives who attended the meeting. Therefore government and institutional support for the new leadership is strong, in the interests of maintaining an effective organization that represents the Waorani people.

Waorani: AMWAE trains 300 women from 24 Waorani communities in handicrafts, and opens a second store in Coca.

Sápara: NAZAE and NASAPE leaders hold a reunification congress in Conambo, agree to create a new and unified Sápara organization NASE, and elect a new leadership.

Kichwa: The Waorani territory demarcation has defined and ratified the northern/eastern boundaries of 5 Kichwa communities in Pastaza, resolving potential conflicts along these boundaries, and benefiting 3 Kichwa associations.

Awá: Two binational congresses held by FCAE and three Colombian Awá organizations (UNIPA, CAMAWARI, ACIPAP).

Sustainable Finance: The Ministry of Environment's Socio Bosques program has signed agreements with FEINCE on behalf of the Cofanes (37,000 ha conserved, \$80,000 per year for 20 years) and with 10 Chachi centers (24,900 ha conserved for 20 years, 1015 families benefiting).

Sustainable Finance: Partners generate new projects and alliances with municipal governments, parish governments, neighboring communities, Italo-Ecuadorian Fund, Plan Ecuador, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion.

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Partners

NAWE and AMWAE (Waorani):

Governmental

Ministry of Environment (Plan de Medidas Cautelares in the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone)
 Ministry of Social and Environmental Inclusion (MIES)
 Ministry of Tourism
 Ministry of Culture
 Bilingual Education Directorate
 ECORAE Provincial Government of Pastaza
 United Nations: UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, UNIFEM
 Municipal governments of Orellana, Pastaza, Arajuno

Private

REPSOL
 Petrobras, PERENCO, PetroOriental, Petrobel, PetroEcuador
 Tropic Tours

Non-governmental/International

ECOLEX
 US Peace Corps
 WCS
 Ibis-Denmark
 Acción Ecológica
 Land is Life
 Save America's Forests
 Sinchi Sacha Fundación Pachamama
 PUCE (Catholic University)
 USFQ (San Francisco University)
 Duke University (volunteers)

Kichwas:

Governmental

Ministry of Environment
 Ecofondo
 Provincial Council of Orellana
 United Nations: UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, UNIFEM

Private

REPSOL
 Petrobras

Non-governmental/International

FEPP TNC
 WCS USFQ (San Francisco University)
 Conservación & Desarrollo Fundación REPSOL
 Rainforest Alliance Asociación Paz y Desarrollo
 Proyecto Bosques (European Community)

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Partners

FCAE (Awá):

Governmental

Ministry of Public Health
 Ministry of Social and Environmental Inclusion (MIES)
 Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy
 Ministry of Public Works
 Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI)
 SENPLADES
 Plan Ecuador
 Bilingual Education Directorate
 Campesino Social Security
 CODENPE
 Municipal governments of Tulcán, Ibarra, Mira
 Provincial government of Carchi
 INREDH (Regional Human Rights Foundation)

Private

ArtParquet

Non-governmental/International

UNHCR	International Migration Office
Red Cross	Norwegian Refugee Council
World Food Program	
Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano	
CONAIE	CONAICE
WWF	CI
WCS	Fundación Altrópico
OXFAM	DED
FLACSO	Sinchi Sacha
PRODER	
Ibis-Denmark	
US Peace Corps	
PRIMANET	
Acción Ecológica	Fundación Pachamama

Awá Colombia:

Governmental

Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Education
Municipal governments	

Non-governmental/International

UNHCR	Fundagüiza
USAID (human rights)	MAPP-OEA
WWF	
WCS	
Planeta Paz	
OXFAM	
Fundación Altrópico	

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Partners**FEINCE and FSC (Cofán):***Governmental*

Ministry of Environment	Socio Bosque Program
Plan Ecuador	Sucumbios Provincial Council
Ecofondo	FODI (Infant development fund)
CODENPE	Fondo Ambiental Nacional (FAN)
Municipal governments of Lago Agrio, Sucumbios Alto	
Parish government of Puerto Libre	
CISAS (Center for Agricultural Investigation and Services, Sucumbios provincial government)	
Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe de la Amazonia (DIREIBA)	
Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe de las Nacionalidades Siona, Secoya y COFAN (DEINASSCE)	

Non-governmental/International

Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano	CARE (European Union)
UNHCR	FAO
FIDA (International Fund for Agricultural Development)	
Fundación TIDES	UNDP
TNC	Field Museum of Chicago
Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation	ECOLEX
WCS	Rainforest Alliance
Conservación & Desarrollo	
Plataforma de Acuerdos Sociales Ambientales (PLASA)	
Organización de las nacionalidades Indígenas Siona del Ecuador (ONISE)	
Organización Indígena Secoya del Ecuador (OISE)	

Cofanes Colombia:*Governmental*

Ministerio de Ambiente Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial, Unidad Administrativa Especial de Parques Nacionales Naturales, Dirección Amazonia-Orinoquia

CORPOAMAZONIA (Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonia)

Non-governmental/International

WWF-Colombia
 WCS-Colombia
 ACT-Colombia
 Samaritan's Purse
 Tropenbos Colombia

Non-governmental/National

MINGA

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Partners

Secoyas (OISE):

Governmental

Ministry of Education
 Ministry of Tourism
 Municipal government of Shushufindi
 CISAS—Provincial government of Sucumbios

Non-governmental/International

Fundación VIHOMA	Ecofondo
WCS	TNC
Rainforest Alliance	
Tropic Tours /SOLIMAR	
Fundación Lianas	
FEINCE (Cofán Federation)	

FECICHE (Chachi):

Governmental

Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES)
 Ministry of Education
 Ministry of Health
 Bilingual Education Directorate
 Socio Bosques Program
 Municipal Government of Esmeraldas
 Fondo Ambiental Nacional (FAN)

Non-governmental/International

CI	GTZ
DED	ECOLEX
WCS	Fundación Altrópico

Pastos:

Governmental

Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES)	
Ministry of Education	Parish of Tufiño
Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI)	
Provincial government of Carchi	
Municipal government of Tulcán	

Non-governmental/International

Canadian Fund	Italo-Ecuadorian Fund
Polytechnical University of Carchi (UPEC)	
Fundación Altrópico	WCS
Heifer Foundation	Ecociencia
Fundación Esperanza y Acción por la Equidad	
Asociación para el Desarrollo Campesino (ADC, Colombia)	

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Objective 1: Support Consolidation of Indigenous Territories

Overall achievements are summarized by indigenous group in the table below, followed by detailed listings of activities:

Indigenous group	Key achievements
Waorani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAWE signed and notarized agreements with Kichwa neighbors regarding territorial boundaries. • NAWE and ECOLEX demarcated 84.2 km of Waorani territorial boundaries, completing the physical demarcation of the Waorani territory, and increasing the area of the Waorani territory by 31,600 hectares. • NAWE supervised 7 Waorani community/park guards who monitor Waorani territory. • NAWE held meetings with 32 Waorani community presidents. • NAWE elected a new leadership, in an assembly funded by the Secretaria de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes, and organized by CODENPE, CONAIE, and CONFENIAE representatives who attended the meeting. Therefore government and institutional support for the new leadership is strong, in the interests of maintaining an effective organization that represents the Waorani people. • MOU signed between NAWE-AMWAE and MAE for implementing Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone protection plan. • Shiripuno control post established and maintained by MAE, military, NAWE and Waorani communities. • NAWE-AMWAE conducted a strategic planning exercise. • AMWAE presented successful proposals to Ministry of Culture, MIES, PRAS, UNDP Yasuni small grants program, Municipality of Arajuno (\$1,500) and Ibis (\$12,000). • AMWAE held an assembly to revise its statutes.
Awá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCAE presented successful proposals to IBIS, MIES, CODENPE, Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano, Norwegian Refugee Council, EU-OXFAM, and WWF. • FCAE held annual assemblies, annual and monthly planning meetings. • FCAE leaders visited communities on monthly basis.
Cofán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEINCE presented successful proposals to CODENPE, Fundación TIDES, ECOLEX, Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano, Municipal Government of Sucumbíos, FAO, PLASA, UNDP. • FEINCE signed good-neighbor agreements with colonist communities neighboring Dureno, and with the Afro-Colombian community bordering Soquié. • FEINCE held annual assemblies, annual and monthly planning meetings. • FEINCE leaders visited communities on monthly basis. • FEINCE registered communities and associations with

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	CODENPE, MAGAP.
Kichwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 guard posts on Tiputini river constructed and attended. • 6 community/park guards monitor Kichwa territories and Yasuni National park. • Sani Isla community, Sani Lodge, and WCS developed an agreement to sustain the community park guards, with community tourism revenues supporting in part this conservation initiative.
Sápara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAZAE and NASAPE leaders held congress in Conambo, agreed to create a new and unified Sápara organization NASE, and elected a new leadership.

Activities:

Evaluation:

Meet with indigenous representatives (Awá, Waorani, Kichwa-lower Napo, Cofán) and independent lawyers knowledgeable with the situation (ECOLEX and others) to establish the current situation affecting critical issues, and identify the priorities for contributing to a resolution of current land conflicts, anticipating future land conflicts, and consolidating territorial status for each of the indigenous peoples.

We hired Ana Oña as consultant to evaluate the situation of the two rival Zápara organizations and to propose recommendations on how to resolve the conflict.

A.I. Oña. 2007. Informe del estudio situación territorial del grupo Zápara. Informe Técnico #1. Quito, WCS. 26 pp. + anexos.

NAWE signed a contract with ECOLEX to complete the boundary demarcation of the Waorani territory, complementing work undertaken previously with CAIMAN/USAID support. NAWE, ECOLEX, and WCS have jointly met with Kichwa representatives of communities neighboring the Waorani territory, with Kichwa community association (ASODIRA), and with the Pastaza Kichwa community (ONAKICE) that is assuming responsibility for land-titling of Kichwa territories in general.

FCAE evaluates continuously pressures on the Awá territory from mining, logging, palm plantations, and new roads.

Consolidate GIS (geographic information systems) databases with physical, administrative, and legal information on these indigenous lands.

WCS is collaborating with Ecolex, FEINCE, FSC, FCAE, TNC, CI, FSC, WWF, Fundación Altrópico and others to consolidate this information and make it accessible to all.

FEINCE signed an agreement with Fundación TIDES (\$12,500) in order to obtain access to maps of Dureno, Duvuno, Río Cofanes, Barquilla farms and a general map of the Cofán territory.

Describe the roles and responsibilities of institutional actors with mandates over land and resources as they affect indigenous territories and conservation, as well as current relationships

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between them and the respective indigenous organizations and communities, including inter-institutional participation structures such as management committees of protected areas.

With a person permanently based in Coca to support the Yasuní management committee, WCS continues to promote the participation of indigenous representatives as well as local government representatives.

Kichwa communities have co-management agreements with the Yasuní National Park.

FSC and FEINCE have co-management agreements with the Ministry of Environment in Cuyabeno, Cayambe Coca, as well as primary management responsibility for Cofán Bermejo.

Identify existing legislation that indigenous peoples are using to consolidate territories. With each indigenous people (Awá, Waorani, Kichwa-lower Napo, Cofán), we will identify priority steps with respect to strengthening existing legislation and applying it more effectively.

WCS signed a general MOU with ECOLEX to pursue these issues.

NAWE and FCAE representatives participated in public meetings organized by the constituent assembly to discuss proposals on indigenous land titling.

Specific legislation currently being developed, the “Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización”, proposes a transformation of the structures of territorial organization across the country, emphasizing autonomy and decentralization, with a redistribution of political authority and state revenues. Autonomous and decentralized governments will be created at the regional, provincial, municipal, and parish levels, in addition to a special regimen for indigenous peoples called “Circunscripciones Étnico Culturales”. Our experience working with multiple indigenous organizations on issues of territorial management, institutional strengthening, productive activities, financial sustainability, and strategic alliances will now allow us to support these organizations as they work with government representatives to design and implement the new governance structures—taking advantage of the opportunities presented while also addressing the challenges.

Planning and Design:

Together with the indigenous organizations and communities, we will define appropriate strategies for addressing land conflicts.

Although we have not been directly involved, our support to the organizations and their political and technical staff has permitted successful action on the following two fronts:

- 1. FCAE addressed specific conflicts with Afro-Ecuadorian neighbors through a well-organized and successful march to Quito to demand that the government revoke a decree ordering co-management of a portion (16,000 ha) of the Awá territory.*
- 2. FEINCE and FSC jointly addressed specific conflicts with local governments arising after the president awarded the Cofanes title to over 30,000 of land. The measures included meetings with central and local government representatives.*

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ECOLEX and NAWA held several meetings with Waorani and neighboring Kichwa communities, as well as with Kichwa organizations (ASODIRA, ONAKICE, PAKIC, AKACE) responsible for land-titling, to confirm territorial boundaries. In these joint meetings the participants present their respective vision for their land, produce "talking maps", and review legal documents and maps. In turn each delegation presents its proposals, and through discussion reach consensus on where the physical boundary between them should lie. Representatives of both Waorani and Kichwa communities participate directly in the physical demarcation, and agreements are notarized to provide legal support.

At its annual assembly in Pambilar (December), FCAE addressed the issues of mining concessions and roads built by mining companies in Awá territories of Mataje, la Unión, and Gualpi Bajo. The assembly resolved to prohibit these actions by mining companies.

FEINCE signed an agreement with ECOLEX (\$6,000 under ECOLEX's Platform for socio-environmental agreements) to implement a training project focusing on improving relations between two colonist cooperatives and the Cofán community Pisorie Canque.

FEINCE has signed good neighbor agreements between Dureno and its neighbors (el Triunfo, los Ribereños, and 28 de Julio), and between Soquié and the Afro-Colombian community across the border.

CI and FECCHE visited 5 communities (Sabalito, Corriente Grande, Playa Grande, Balzar and San Salvador) to develop a baseline and field evaluation of the principal conflicts facing each community. Based on these as well as additional meetings in Zapallo Grande and Las Pavas, FECCHE proposed to update the legal statutes of each center.

CI and FECCHE conducted two regional meetings—Zapallo Grande (Zona Norte) and las Pavas (Zona Centro) to evaluate current problems facing the Chachi centers. One need was to develop training workshops in collective rights and territory, and these were conducted in turn in 11 Chachi Centers: La Ceiba, Sabalito, Corriente Grande, Playa Grande, Tsejpi, Jeyambi, Agua Blanca and Capulí (Zona Norte) as well as San Salvador, Balzar and Chorrera Grande (Zona Sur). CI and FECCHE also conducted a regional workshop in the río Canandé region (Zona Centro) including the following centers: Guayacana, Naranjal, Las Pavas y Agua Clara.

These workshops addressed legal topics related to territorial defense of indigenous territories in Ecuador (Article No. 57) as well as natural rights (Article No. 72) of the new constitution. With respect to titling ancestral lands, the legal process is through INDA according to the Ley de Desarrollo Agrario, the general regulatios for its application, and administrative resolutions. With respect to the jurisdiction and competency of the Ministry of Environment, the workshops analyzed the "Instructivo para la Adjudicación de Tierras en Patrimonio Forestal del Estado, en Bosques Protectores Públicos y en Tierras Cubiertas con bosques y vegetación protectores," in accordance with the Acuerdo Ministerial No. 265 (Registro Oficial No. 206, 7 November 2007).

FFLA led a workshop on socio-environmental conflict resolution with WCS-Ecuador staff, as well as FCAE and AMWAE representatives, to discuss strategies for our activities to more appropriately address current conflicts in the Yasuní and northern border areas.

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Promote participative mechanisms that ensure that indigenous organizations (FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, FCUNAE) represent the vision of the people about the management of their territory.

WCS is supporting, as part of the joint implementation program with FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, and FEINCE, a participatory planning process that emphasizes systematic visits of leaders to the communities to report on their activities and to elicit responses and comments from the communities.

FCAE reported to representatives of all Awá communities at the general assembly held in Chical in December 2007. Reporting included financial reports on all projects undertaken during the three-year presidency of Olindo Nastacuz.

FCAE reported to representatives of all Awá communities at the general assembly held in Pambilar in December 2008. Reporting included financial reports on all projects undertaken during the year (2008).

AMWAE held its annual meeting in October 2008 in the community of Kiwaro, reporting on all funds received from all donors, and explaining the purchase and sale of handicrafts complying with all legal and tax requirements.

AMWAE held an extraordinary Assembly in Coca (August 2009) to review its statutes. 96 women, including 30 AMWAE founding members, from 23 communities (Bataboro, Toñampare, Meñepare, Tiweno, Damontaro, Kiwaro, Nemopare, Tiwino, Tarangaro, Tepapare, Gareno, Kakataro, Daipare, Kenaweno, Konimpare, Wentaro, Keweriono, Dayuno, Dicaro, Miwaguno, Ñoneno, Dayuno, Yaretaro and Dikapare) in 3 provinces attended the Assembly.

NAWE held its annual congress in December 2008 in the community of Toñampare, reporting on projects and funding received and executed during the year under the presidency of David Ahua, and reviewing the statutes of NAWE.

NAWE organized a meeting in Tihueno (11-13 November 2008) with 32 presidents of the Waorani communities and the NAWE leadership. Resolutions addressed the administrative structure of the Waorani Nationality, the commitment to work with REPSOL in 2009, the commitment to complete the physical demarcation of the Waorani territory, the prohibition of hunting by outsiders within Waorani territory, among others.

FEINCE held meetings in the communities of Sábalo, Duvuno, Sinangoé and Soquié to plan activities for 2009. In 2009 FEINCE held a series of community meetings in Sinangoe, Dureno, Dovuno, Chandianaen, Dureno in order to obtain information from the Cofán people on their expectations and needs, and to identify areas where FEINCE needs to strengthen itself as the organization representing the Cofán people.

FEINCE held its annual assembly in Lago Agrio, 28-29 September 2009, with participation of all the Cofán communities. FEINCE reported on its activities over the past year, on the status of the Texaco lawsuit (with Luis Yanza and José Fajardo of the Amazon Defense Front), and reviewed organizational statutes (FEINCE leaders must speak A'inge, FEINCE establishes a technical-administrative team with a director, project technician, and accountant).

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Fundación Altrópico held meetings separately with NASAPE and NAZAE, and a joint meeting with both, to plan visits to Sápara communities to discuss the reunification proposal.

- *Visits to NASAPE communities: leaders of the two organizations formed two teams, one traveling to Cuyacocha and down the Pinduyacu river, while the other traveled down the Conambo river, visiting all the Sápara communities to discuss the proposal.*
- *Visits to NAZAE communities: the NAZAE leadership held meetings in the communities of Llanhamacocha and Jandiayacu to discuss the proposal.*

NAZAE and NASAPE leaders hold the reunification congress in Conambo (5-9 June 2009) with representatives of all 23 Sápara communities, agree to create a new and unified Sápara organization NASE (Nación Sápara del Ecuador), and elect a new leadership. Bartolo Ushigua (a former president of NAZAE) was elected president, and Basilio Mucushigua (a former president of NASAPE) was elected vice president. The congress determined that the equipment, activities, and projects of the two former organizations be turned over to NASE.

The new NASE leadership held a general assembly in Conambo (17-21 August 2009), with 100 representatives of the 23 Sápara communities, to revise and approve the statutes of the new organization. These statutes were presented to and approved by CODENPE, legally dissolving the previous Sápara organizations NAZAE and NASAPE.

Strengthen the control and monitoring systems of Kichwa communities (Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia, Indillama, San Roque) in Yasuní National Park.

Working with the communities we completed construction of three guard posts at Nueva Providencia, Añangu y Sani Isla. 6 Kichwa park/community guards were hired. In September 2009 we assisted the communities in installing sign posts marking their territorial boundaries and conservation areas along the Tiputini river.

WCS was unable to reach agreements with the Indillama and San Roque communities in order to include them in the control and monitoring system.

Rubén Cueva and José Eduardo Narváez of WCS participated in Sani Isla's monthly community meeting, at the invitation of community president Patricio Jipa. The community selected a wildlife monitor, a community park guard, and 4 additional persons who will collaborate with the river turtle management project. WCS, Sani Lodge and the community reached an agreement under which Sani Lodge will cover 50% of the salaries of 3 community park guards; the community will provide a canoe, motor, and radio; and WCS will cover the remaining 50% of salaries as well as transportation and food costs. This agreement is a very important long-term finance model whereby community tourism generates resources for conservation efforts.

The Yasuní National Park and WCS visited the community of Pompeya to discuss controlling the illegal meat and pet trade. We are supporting a local process to control the illegal wildlife trade, a process that was initiated by the Yasuní management committee and

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involves the Ministry of Environment, local governments, communities, the Navy, and REPSOL.

WCS is discussing with TRAFFIC plans for controlling the illegal wildlife and timber trade in the Yasuní region (río Napo, western side of park).

In addition to the documented wildlife trade through Pompeya, the Waoranis have identified other locations on the western side of the Yasuni National Park and the Waorani territory as under pressure.

Design a territorial monitoring system with Waorani communities (Bameno, Bohuanamo, and Ñoneno of the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone; also Quehueriono), in coordination with the Yasuní National Park director, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Coordination for Cultural and Natural Patrimony.

Offering our technical collaboration and resources, we have held multiple meetings with the Ministry of Coordination for Cultural and Natural Patrimony and the Ministry of Environment as they developed the proposal and took the lead as the responsible government institutions for overseeing and coordinating this program.

Following discussions with the Ministry of Environment (Yasuni park director and Intangible Zone protection coordinator), WCS is supporting NAWE's decision to select, train, and hire 6 Waorani community park guards for areas outside the Intangible Zone that are under heavy pressure: Guiyero, Pindo, Gontiwano, and Nenkipade. The first two are within the Yasuní National Park, while the second two are in the Waorani Territory. A two-week training session at ICCA in Quito for these new community guards was held in June-July.

The MAE-designated Intangible Zone coordinator, accompanied by the entire technical team, has made presentations of the government's program to protect the Intangible Zone in Bameno (10-11 April, with participation of CONFENIAE president, ECORAE representative, Ministry of Foreign Relations representative, representatives of NAWE and of several Waorani communities), Ñoneno (with the Minister of Environment present), Shiripuno, and the NAWE offices in Puyo. The Minister eventually signed an agreement with NAWE and AMWAE for the implementation of the protection plan in September.

WCS promoted in particular the meeting in Bameno, the first occasion when the government's plan was presented to the Waorani communities, as well as NAWE's participation as a means of strengthening the links between the organization and the communities.

The Ministry of Environment's "Plan de Medidas Cautelares" is working with NAWE, AMWAE, the military, and the police to implement the Shiripuno river control station, and to monitor roads and communities along the lower vía Auca.

Design of effective systems for indigenous organizations to define strategies, identify priorities, plan and implement projects, and administer resources.

FCAE is extremely capable in all these areas; we participated in their annual assembly and annual planning processes in order to provide suggestions but at the level of fine-tuning.

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Likewise their administration of resources is efficient and we provided only minor suggestions.

FEINCE is also capable in these areas, though we encouraged an annual workplan exercise bringing together all their donors and programs. Together we have selected, and FEINCE has hired, a technician who is helping with project design and implementation. We participated in FEINCE workshops sponsored by TNC to revise and validate the FEINCE strategic plan.

AMWAE is also capable in these areas. Together we selected, and AMWAE hired, a technician who is helping with project design and implementation.

With NAWE we conducted a planning exercise to review their overall priorities and to define the areas that we would support. This exercise served to integrate proposals from Moi Enomenga and Penti Baihua's communities respectively. Together we selected, and NAWE has hired, an institutional strengthening specialist to work within the Puyo office.

WCS supported NAWE and AMWAE in a strategic planning exercise (Tena, 15-18 August) involving 21 leaders (current and previous) and technical staff of the two organizations, 17 representatives of 12 Waorani communities, as well as CONAIE and MAE observers. After reviewing the history of the Waorani organization, the participants defined an institutional vision and mission, as well as objectives and strategies for the next 5 years.

Vallejo, I. & A. Burbano. 2008. Planificación estratégica: NAWE. Informe Técnico #6. Puyo, NAWE & WCS.

WCS is participating in and supporting monthly planning meetings undertaken by FCAE and FEINCE, as well as the FCAE 6-month assembly. We are helping FEINCE to consolidate its planning activities as well.

Adriana Burbano of WCS facilitated Fundación Altrópico's strategic planning meeting (Baños, 16-18 June 2008).

WCS is supporting the revision of the Yasuní management committee's strategic plan (prepared 3 years ago), focusing on roles and objectives of the committee for the next 5 years, and defining a specific work plan to support directly the Ministry of Environment in the management of the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve. The Management committee is also seeking to coordinate with all the conservation and development initiatives in the region, most importantly the UN-supported Yasuní Program.

Evaluate with each indigenous group its current and potential participation in the management of neighboring or overlapping protected areas, for example through multi-institutional management committees or through co-management systems.

We supported the participation of NAWE, AMWAE, FOCAO, and FCUNAE representatives in meetings of the Yasuní management committee, both in Coca and an international meeting in La Paz, Bolivia. FEINCE/FSC have considerable experience in the co-management of protected areas, and we seek to learn from their experiences to the benefit of the indigenous groups in the Yasuní landscape.

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We explored how to support the Cofan resguardos in Colombia in the co-management of the new national protected area declared on June 12 in Bogotá. The Orito Ingi-Ande National Flora and Medicinal Plant Sanctuary was originally proposed by these Cofán communities, and mechanisms must be implemented to ensure their full participation in the management of the protected area. FSC and FEINCE are providing models and recommendations based on the Cofán experience in co-managing protected areas in Ecuador. Padu Franco, director of WCS-Colombia met with the Colombia National Parks Service (Amazonia-Orinoquia office) to discuss co-management models and other actions to promote participation of the Cofanes in protected areas across the Amazon Piedmont region. Alejandra Laina of WCS-Colombia met with Ilvia Niño, WWF Coordinator for the Amazon Piedmont region to discuss coordination of these efforts.

Fundación Altrópico ensured the participation of Pasto representatives from the Comuna La Esperanza in the management committee of the Reserva Ecológica El Ángel.

Implementation.

Provide NAWE, AMWAE, and FEINCE with technical staff to assist with proposal writing and project implementation.

We have helped to select persons for each of the three organizations, and the people have been hired by NAWE, AMWAE and FEINCE respectively.

FCAE began implementation of two MIES projects, in Carchi and Esmeraldas provinces respectively.

FCAE presented proposals to the Fondo Italo-Ecuatoriano (successful), the Norwegian Refugee Council (successful), and WWF-OXFAM (successful), the National Energy Directorate, PRODER, and IADB.

FEINCE's proposal to the Fondo Italo-Ecuatoriano ("Agua sana y mejores condiciones sanitarias para el Pueblo Cofán", for \$146,400) was approved and is being implemented in 2009, in benefit of 70 families.

FEINCE presented to TNC a proposal entitled "Libro de vida de la Federación Indígena COFAN del Ecuador", and another proposal entitled "Promoción y difusión de los atractivos turísticos que existen en el territorio COFAN del Ecuador".

FEINCE prepared a proposal outline for SASIKU entitled "Adecuación de instalaciones para la ejecución del proyecto SASIKU en busca del fortalecimiento de la educación bilingüe". The project was approved, for \$3,000, and will enable the remodeling of the AMISHACHO installations which receives indigenous students in bilingual education.

Working with the provincial government of Sucumbíos, FEINCE revised two project proposals to submit through the provincial government to the United Nations: 1) "Fortalecimiento de la Comuna COFAN Dureno para la conservación de los recursos naturales con un complemento turístico" (\$218,655 for 3 years, to build a traditional maloca for shamanes to use and to teach young people about cultural traditions; to build 5 cabins for lodging in Pisorie Canque; to build a meeting house, and for flora and fauna conservation in the area); and 2) "Implementación y equipamiento de una Finca Integral

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Experimental para la FEINCE con su respectivo Departamento Técnico" (\$161,250 for 2 years, to purchase a farm and to equip the property as a training center and a nursery to produce and distribute food and medicinal plants among Cofán communities; to promote production of chickens, pigs and fish in order to improve diets).

FEINCE presented a successful proposal to FAO for raising pacas (Cuniculus paca) in Sinangoe (\$22,000).

FEINCE presented a successful proposal to UNDP's small grants program for assistance to women in handicraft elaboration and commercialization (\$22,000).

FEINCE developed with the Sucumbios Provincial Council a general infrastructure and equipment proposal: roads and bridges, construction of the Museum of the Cofán Nationality, construction of the ayawasca house, canoes and outboard motors, latrine construction.

FEINCE developed a proposal with CISAS to include all 209 Cofán families in its 2010 food sovereignty program.

AMWAE won a competition sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, and is receiving funding for a research project on traditional handicrafts during 2009.

AMWAE and Corporación Humanas-Ecuador were awarded a project on "Ethnography and historical memory of the Wao-Tededo nationality" through the voices of women (2009).

AMWAE prepared a proposal to the Government of the Province of Pastaza and CODENPE for a community tourism project in Meñapare and Tepepare.

AMWAE's proposal to UNDP's small grants program for the Yasuní landscape was approved, and UNDP has offered to increase the funding from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Provide salary support to NAWE, AMWAE, FCAE, and FEINCE technical staff (including GIS staff).

Complete.

Provide a coordinator of indigenous park guards to be based in Coca, in the Yasuní National Park office.

In coordination with the director of the Yasuní National Park we selected Diego Naranjo for this position, and he began to work within the YNP office in Coca in March 2008. His role is to support the director of the Yasuní National park directly with respect to relations with the indigenous organizations, especially NAWE, to work with the Kichwa (6) and Waorani (5) community park guards, and to promote activities of the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve management committee, in particular the role of the indigenous organizations that are members. He has also worked very closely with the Yasuní park director, promoting the plan to control the illegal wildlife trade, promoting communication with members of the Yasuní management committee, and promoting public dissemination of information about Yasuní.

Provide support for vehicle maintenance and radio communication systems for FCAE.

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Complete. FCAE contracted radio frequencies for communications with communities with the government office SENATEL.

Salary support for administrative staff of FCAE, AMWAE, FEINCE, Fundación Altrópico.

Complete.

Provide administrative staff person to assist and mentor NAWE with execution of WCS funding.

Complete.

Provide NAWE, AMWAE and FEINCE with technical staff to support leaders in addressing issues of territorial management on a day-to-day basis, including identification of actual and potential conflicts.

We helped to select these technical staff in Puyo, who have been hired by NAWE (December 2007) and AMWAE (October 2007) respectively.

With the changes in the NAWE leadership in January 2008 and again in June 2009, we were forced to renegotiate the position of Pablo Landivar, but were successful in consolidating his role as "cooperante" supporting the new NAWE leaderships. He has supported NAWE in key meetings with REPSOL, including the negotiation of the 2008 and 2009 agreements between REPSOL and NAWE. He also played a central role in negotiating and coordinating the territorial demarcation with ECOLEX, in addition to supporting NAWE strategic planning meetings, and coordination with NAWE technicians and leaders.

We collaborated with FEINCE in the selection and hiring of a technical person to support them in the Lago Agrio office.

Provide FCAE with a technical expert in conflict management and mitigation, to assist the Awá in addressing specific issues as they arise, and anticipating/preventing potential conflicts.

This person was selected and hired in March 2008, to work on issues of land title conflicts, mining within the Awá territory, and road construction.

FCAE conducted leadership and conflict resolution conflicts in Río Tigre, Río Bogotá, Balsareño, and la Guaña. FCAE collected information on territorial threats during leadership training workshops. FCAE and the Ministry of Environment visited La Unión twice to address the problem of illegal mining activities, and FCAE visited Río Tigre twice to evaluate land invasion problems.

Provide cost of living stipend to FCAE, AMWAE, FEINCE leaders.

Complete. These leaders were responsible for maintaining communication between the leadership and the communities.

Support monthly meetings and annual assemblies for FCAE.

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FCAE adopted a new structure, the "Consejo de Gobierno ampliado", including the community presidents, in order to improve communication and participation.

FCAE conducted its 2008 annual planning exercise in Guadualito in January, as well as monthly planning exercises in Guadualito (January), Ibarra (February), and Baboso (March). FCAE also held a council meeting to review all projects underway or anticipated for 2008, and to request permission to proceed with staff contracts. WCS participated in the January and March meetings

FCAE held its 6-month assembly in Río Verde Medio (June 22-26, 2008) to report on technical and financial execution from January-June. All 22 centers were represented at the assembly, for a total of 200 persons, as well as several organizations that work with FCAE: DED, UNHCR, UNDP, Red Cross, Fundación Altrópico, Carchi municipal government, Ministry of Public Health (Imbabura, Carchi, Esmeraldas), and the Batallon Molina, and WCS. One conclusion of the assembly was that FCAE should devote more effort to education, health, and organizational strengthening as keys to the Awá people's development.

FCAE held its annual assembly in Pambilar (3-7 December, 2008), with over 200 representatives of all the Awá communities attending. Other institutions represented included WCS, DED, Fundación Altrópico, Red Cross, Plan Ecuador, IEPI (Instituto Ecuatoriano de Propiedad Intelectual), and the Junta Parroquial de Chical.

FCAE's leadership council held five meetings to cover the following agenda:

- road construction in Carchi (Peñas Blancas-La Guaña) and in Esmeraldas (Minas Viejas-Pambilar and Palo Amarillo-Tobar Donoso through La Unión)
- mining activities in Río Bogotá and la Unión
- organizational strengthening
- evaluations of the technicians and promoters
- evaluations of project advances
- hiring of technicians including Daniel Pai as coordinator of natural resource management
- follow-up on territorial conflicts in Río Tigre and La Unión
- definition of policies for the work of the leadership council
- health team presentation of Awá health sub-system
- mining activities in the Awá territory
- the Ministry of Environment's Socio-Bosque project

FEINCE, with support from WCS and CARE, held its annual assembly in Lago Agrio (May 26-27) with representatives from all the Cofán communities. All the FEINCE staff presented advances in workplans to date.

FEINCE leaders and technical staff hold monthly planning meetings with WCS, CARE and TNC participation.

FEINCE held a governing council meeting to discuss the Socio Bosque investment plan, the CODENPE and Municipal Government of Sucumbios agreements, and the oil companies.

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Support travel by FCAE, AMWAE, NAWE, FEINCE leaders to communities and to meetings outside the respective territories in order to make processes inclusive and participatory.

FCAE leaders visited all 22 Awá centers to participate in community meetings and activities.

In January, FCAE leaders held meetings in Sabalera to coordinate health workshops, sign families up for the Awá health system, and participate in the election of the new community president. FCAE leaders also participated in meetings in Ojala, Tarabita and Sabalera to discuss the construction of the bridge over the Mira river. In February, FCAE leaders also visited several communities to check on the construction of health posts: Mataje, Balsareño, Pambilar, Palmira, Ojala, Gualpi Medio, Gualpi bajo, la Guaña, and San Marcos.

AMWAE leaders participated in the handicraft workshops in Meñepare and Quenahueno to meet with women of these communities.

AMWAE led a workshop on health, environment and community tourism in Meñepare (May 19-21).

AMWAE leaders visited the communities of Meñepare, Tepapare, Miwaguno, Tobeta, and Dicaro.

Support the indigenous organizations in their efforts to improve national legislation.

Fundación Altrópico participated in a workshop organized by MAE to review the proposal for the creation of subsystems of private, local, and indigenous protected areas; and their incorporation into the SNAP. Suggestions for the proposal for the new SNAP law are that the evaluation should include the perspectives of indigenous peoples on territory:

--indigenous territories within protected areas: Cuyabeno, Yasuní, El Angel, cofán Bermejo

--indigenous territories outside protected areas: Awá, Shuar, Afro-Ecuadorians.

FCAE participated in a meeting organized by CONAIE to discuss the new water law.

FCAE participated in a workshop organized by CONAICE to elaborate proposals on women's rights.

FCAE participated in a workshop organized by CONAICE to discuss collective rights and environment.

FCAE participated in the CONAICE assembly in Esmeraldas.

FCAE participated in a forum organized by CONAICE entitled "Análisis e intercambio de experiencias de la participación política de las mujeres indígenas del Ecuador." Indigenous women who participated represented the Awá, Épera, and Chachi indigenous groups.

FEINCE supported a meeting in La Bonita—with the Municipality of La Bonita, the Junta Parroquial La Sofía, La Barquilla representatives, Fundación Tierra Azul—to discuss mining in Ecuador and the new mining law. FEINCE and other participants emphasize forest

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conservation, transparency in the application of national legislation, and respect for community and individual rights. Luis Narváez was elected president of the *Comité Pro Defensa de la Vida*.

FEINCE participated in CONFENIAE meetings in Puyo, leading to the election of a new CONFENIAE leadership.

NAWE representatives presented their position in the "Foro Nacional de Biodiversidad y Biósfera, Mesa Constituyente No. 5, Recursos Naturales y Biodiversidad" sessions held in Coca and Puyo by representatives from the Constituent Assembly.

Two AMWAE representatives participate in the workshop on "Participatory design of public policy for women and the family" organized by CODENPE (27 June, 2008).

With support from Ecociencia and Fundación Altrópico, representatives of the Pasto community La Esperanza participated in a meeting to evaluate policy related to páramo conservation (May 5, Ibarra). Conclusions of the meetings were to strengthen the Grupo de Trabajo de Páramo (GTP), support the actions of local governments and decentralization processes, support local management activities that promote páramo conservation, and promote legislation that favors páramo conservation and land use planning.

At the local level, support indigenous organizations in applying more effective and stronger legal instruments: land titles from INDA, concessions from Ministry of Environment, "circunscripciones territoriales indígenas".

In Río Verde Medio and San Vicente, FCAE has conducted topographic measurements and has confirmed with the Municipality of Ibarra cadastre that no land titles exist for this area. In turn 25 families have occupied the area, opening boundaries and building houses. FCAE is working with INDA of Imbabura to title the land.

INDA has issued the resolution titling the Río Tigre community (6024 ha) to FCAE.

FEINCE succeeded in registering with CODENPE the new communal leadership of Chandianaen and the indigenous center of Chandianaen itself. FEINCE also registered the new communal leadership of Dureno with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (MAGAP). [Communes register first with MIES (Ministerio de de Inclusión Económica y Social), while centers register first with MAGAP. In turn, both communes and centers register with CODENPE.]

FEINCE also registered with CODENPE the "Asociación de mujeres Cofanes Sinangoe Shameco" so that these women can formally apply for projects with government and private partners.

With support from FSC, FEINCE has purchased 4 private properties, totaling 200 ha, in the Rosa Florida parish, la Barquilla. This land acquisition reduces pressure on Cofán territories by including the land under the Cofán management program, while the land title is a strong legal instrument for ownership.

The principal advance in 2008-2009 was the implementation of the Ministry of Environment's SOCIO BOSQUE program, whereby indigenous communities and

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organizations sign 20-year agreements with the Ministry of Environment. In return for preserving native forests, the land owners receive annual incentive payments from the government. These agreements therefore reinforce existing titles.

We supported CI work with FECCHE, the Chachi centers, and the Afro-Ecuadorian community of Playa de Oro; TNC and FSC worked with FEINCE and the Cofán communities; Fundación Altrópico worked with the Chachi, Sápara and Pasto organizations and the Afro-Ecuadorian community of Playa de Oro; and WCS signed a memorandum of understanding with the Socio Bosque program to provide technical assistance to our indigenous partners in learning about and becoming part of the Socio Bosque program.

The Sápara congress approved the proposal that was initially negotiated by NASAPE with Socio Bosque to join the program, setting aside some 80,000 ha of Sápara territory. Fundación Altrópico assisted NASE with the technical aspects of this proposal.

The general assembly of the Comuna La Esperanza, with 100 participants (62 men, 32 women), approved the decision to work with the Socio Bosque program, authorizing that the community leaders initiate negotiations and present required information to Juan Nicolalde of the Socio Bosque program. On June 24, 2009 in Loja as part of the Segundo Congreso Mundial de Páramos, the Comuna La Esperanza signs a letter of intent with the Minister of Environment to conserve 6800 ha of páramo under the Socio Páramo program. Fundación Altrópico will assist the Comuna La Esperanza with the technical aspects of the proposal.

FCAE worked with the Municipality of Ibarra and CODENPE to legalize the titles for Río Verde Medio.

CI, FECCHE, and ECOLEX promoted the legalization of the leaderships elected by the centers of Agua Blanca, Gualpí del Cayapa, and Jeyambi. The Vice President and Technical Advisor of FECCHE elaborated draft statutes which can serve as a model for each center, including the following chapters:

- De la Constitución y Domicilio del Centro
- De los Fines y Objetivos
- Estructura y Funcionamiento
- Del Consejo de Gobierno
- Funciones de los miembros del Consejo de Gobierno
- Unidad Administrativa y Técnica
- Del comité de Veeduría
- De los miembros del Centro
- Del Patrimonio del Centro
- Disposición General

Physical demarcation of Waorani Ethnic Reserve along the southwestern border (50 km) to complete work undertaken by CAIMAN and Ecolex.

We discussed with ECOLEX the methodologies applied under the CAIMAN project, making some adjustments to improve training and participation of Waorani communities and technicians. NAWE signed a contract with ECOLEX in May to complete this work through December. Following the planning meetings described above bringing together Waorani and Kichwa neighbors, 84.2 km of territorial boundary were physically demarcated—

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clearing a boundary trail, installing 63 signs, and registering coordinates. In addition, a disputed physical boundary established with CAIMAN support was re-confirmed by Kichwa neighbors. Waorani communities participating include Akaro, Daipare, Enqueriro, Tarangaro, Toñampari, Tihueno, Bataburo, Tiguino, Wamono. Neighboring Kichwa communities in Pastaza, and the organizations that represent these communities who participated directly are the following: Asociación de Kichwas Ancestrales de Curaray del Ecuador (AKACE) and the Pueblo Ancestral Kichwa de Curaray (PAKIC) in the Curaray area (Kichwa communities of San José de Curaray, Jesuscocha), and the Asociación de Indígenas de la Región Amazónica (ASODIRA) for the area further to the west (Kichwa communities of Santa Cecilia de Villano, Pandanuque and Paparahua). The NAWE/ECOLEX team also included the participation of a person from the government's "Plan de Medidas Cautelares" team for the demarcation near the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone.

ECOLEX: "Informe final—29 mayo 2008 a 27 febrero 2009." 2009.

NAWE, AMWAE and ECOLEX publicly presented the results of the demarcation process in Puyo on 4 August 2009, with representatives of the following organizations attending: PAKIC, ASODIRA, IQBSS, CONFENIAE, Tierra es Vida, Ministry of Environment, IUCN, UN Yasuni Program, WCS.

Install sign posts on main entry points to Cofán territory.

A signpost was installed at the entrance to the Río Cofán territory.

Produce and disseminate radio and print materials informing general public about laws, policies and rights affecting Cofán territory.

Through meetings with community representatives, FEINCE has continued to present its policies regarding conservation and natural resource management to neighboring communities: Cabeno, Puerto Libre, La Barquilla, and La Bonita.

FEINCE has also held meetings with community representatives from neighboring communities of la Barquilla (río Cofanes), Playas del Sábalo, los Cerritos, and ranchers (Cofán Bermejo Reserve). Formal agreements are being developed at this time.

FEINCE established a contract with the radio station El Dorado y Sucumbios for dissemination of FEINCE messages. FEINCE representatives were also interviewed on Radio Cuyabeno, Radio el Dorado and Radio Sucumbios.

FEINCE negotiated with the Semanario Independiente newspaper in order to publish information about its activities, focusing on the community park guard program, handicrafts, and the organizational structure of FEINCE.

Provide FCAE with a technical expert in conflict management and mitigation. Part of this expert's responsibility will be early warning and conflict prevention.

This person worked on issues of land title conflicts, mining within the Awá territory, and road construction.

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Develop a territorial defense strategy for the Awá territory.

FCAE continuously monitors the pressures on the Awá territory, particularly from mining, logging, palm plantations, and new roads. The Awá march to Quito was an important demonstration of the people's unity and commitment to its territory.

Steps undertaken by FCAE to develop this strategy include the following:

- *Review existing information, including the ECOLEX conflict study*
- *Monitor road construction projects underway in Mataje (by mining companies in Tobar Donoso), Pambilar (by the San Lorenzo Comuniana Mission), and in Pailón/La Guaña/Guare (by the municipality of Tulcán)*
- *Review legal documents pertaining to mining concession within Awá territory, regulations regarding priori consent and citizen participation, and proposals on mining activities being considered by the Constituent Assembly*
- *Río Tigre and FCAE representatives responded to the invasion of the community's territory by the Vista Hermosa cooperative, who have built 5 houses. FCAE is taking legal action and has contacted INDA representatives, in order to ensure the security of Awá territory as guaranteed by the Vice President of Ecuador Lenin Moreno*
- *Participate in the forum on "Sovereignty, security and democracy" organized by the Ministry for coordination of internal and external security*
- *Seek assistance from INREDH (Regional Human Rights Foundation) in training and support for territorial defense*

The FCAE assembly rejected the appeal of three communities to sign an agreement with a mining company to build a road through La Unión to Tobar Donoso. The policy of FCAE is not to sign agreements with mining or logging companies.

Rather, FCAE seeks to develop road projects with local governments and with the Ministry of Public Works. FCAE is seeking a meeting with the Ministry to discuss the Guadualito-El Pan-Mataje Alto road.

FCAE has presented demands with the National Mining Directorate against the illegal entry of mining equipment from the companies La Esmeraldaña and La Esperanza.

FCAE responded to an invasion by Afro-Ecuadorians into the land of the Río Tigre community, denouncing to INDA and seeking support from the armed forces to remove the invaders.

FCAE leaders met with FLACSO to publicize the territorial problems facing the Awá people, in order to promote the defense of the territory.

FCAE participated in a regional meeting organized by Fundación Pachamama, the Ministry of Environment, the Lita Junta Parroquial, and Acción Ecológica on the mining law, mining activities, illegal logging, and land invasions.

FCAE met in Ibarra to discuss threats to the Awá territory, and with the community of Río Bogotá to discuss land invasions.

FCAE met with US lawyer Clara Wreathororth (International Penal Court) to discuss fumigations along the border.

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FCAE has conducted leadership and conflict resolution conflicts in Río Tigre, Río Bogotá, Balsareño, and la Guaña. FCAE has collected information on territorial threats during leadership training workshops. FCAE, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Government have visited La Unión twice to address the problem of illegal mining activities and road construction. FCAE has also met with the Minister of Energy and Mines to discuss the situation of mining activities in Awá territory. FCAE has visited Río Tigre twice to evaluate land invasion problems.

Develop and implement systems of guards for the Waorani (Bameno, Bohuanamo, and Ñoneno of the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone; also Quehueriono), Kichwa-lower Napo (Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia, Indillama, San Roque) and Cofán (two new communities—Duvuno and Sinangoe—in addition to the existing system) territories.

FEINCE and FSC conducted a field inspection of the new land titled to the Cofanes.

As described above, the process of designing the Waorani guard system is underway and we are following the lead of the Ministry of Environment, seeking to promote the direct participation of the Waorani communities of the Intangible Zone in the process.

Six Kichwa park/community guards are monitoring Kichwa territories and supporting the PNY guard system. Another 5 hunting and fishing wildlife monitors were selected by their communities and began work in March.

Six community guards hired by FEINCE are monitoring the Duvuno and Sinangoe territories.

NAWE selected seven Waorani community guards. Following their ICCA training course for community park guards (June 23-July 5, 2008), they conducted a series of socio-economic surveys in Waorani communities and mapping of current threats to the Waorani territory. They completed the collection of data on the current distribution of human activities and vegetation types along the main access roads to the Waorani territory.

Six Kichwa community guards who have been participating in hunting and wildlife monitoring within their territories since July 2007 participate in the ICCA training course for community park guards (June 23-July 5, 2008). WCS also conducted training in the field for 4 Kichwa community guards and 2 Ministry of Environment guards.

CI, GTZ, WCS, the Pichincha Province government, the Maquipucuna Foundation, and the MAE sponsored a workshop entitled "Elementos básicos para la elaboración de un plan de control y vigilancia", 9-15 December, Maquipucuna Reserve. The 26 participants included professionals responsible for managing 9 national protected areas as well as the coordinator of the Gran Chachi Reserve Luvin Oviedo and the Gran Chachi Reserve park guard Hernán Acero. The two WCS participants, Ruben Cueva and Diego Naranjo, are responsible for coordinating park guards in the Yasuni Biosphere Reserve. Topics included security, civil society, conflict management, planning, and protected area management.

GTZ began training Chachi community park guards in the northern section of the Chachi territory, including the following topics: valuing the environment, introduction to biology, basic anthropology, tourism, geography, history, first aid, management and conservation.

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Salary support to the FCAE lawyer and paralegal and to the FEINCE paralegal in order to improve community access to justice as well as to strengthen the institutions.

Complete.

Provide legal assistance to the Waorani to respond to specific challenges to their territorial integrity.

The contract between NAWE and ECOLEX provided some support for addressing challenges as they arise, particularly with respect to territorial boundaries. The agreement between the Ministry of Environment-coordinated Plan de Medidas Cautelares and NAWE also includes a full-time lawyer who helps to respond to challenges as they arise.

Land titling and conflict resolution of specific cases in the Awá territory, including promotion of constructive interactions with the Afro-Ecuadorians and the local governments.

FCAE pursued the following cases and themes during the project:

- Analysis of the Guadalito - Mataje road project.*
- Meeting in Río Tigre to define territorial defense strategies.*
- Present information to Jijón y Caamaño parish related to the Río Tigre conflict.*
- Meeting with the biologist Alonso Ortiz regarding the extraction of medicinal plants from the Awá territory (project of the US National Science Foundation and New York Botanical Garden).*
- Meetings in Río Verde Medio to work on legalizing the center's territory, demarcating boundaries, conducting topographic measurements, and resolving conflicts among families in the area.*
- Topographic survey of San Vicente community, providing the information to the Ibarra municipal cadastre to evaluate land titles in the area.*

Fundación Altrópico supported organizational strengthening activities with the Afro-Ecuadorian communities of Playa de Oro and Alto Tambo, together with local governments.

The Chiles-Mataje "Corredor de Vida" promoted by Fundación Altrópico—with participation of FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, and local governments—is a very important institutional structure that facilitates dialogue and conflict resolution.

Purchase field supplies for territorial monitoring activities in the Awá, Cofán and Waorani territories.

Complete.

Strengthen GIS capacity for territorial monitoring and conflict early warning in the Awá, Waorani, and Cofán territories.

With WCS support, FCAE selected and hired a geographer and a promoter. These technicians in turn developed the annual workplan, revised and evaluated all the cartographic information utilized by FCAE, and provided maintenance for the computer and GPS equipment. FCAE bought new GPS units for field work and WCS also supported FCAE's geographer in her training efforts for the 4 Awá technicians in the use of GPS.

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WCS provided continuous training in GIS capacity to FEINCE / FSC technicians. These technicians assisted the colonist community of Cabeno, neighboring the Cofán Bermejo Reserve, in producing a map of the community with the goal of defining a community conservation area.

As a part of the effort to strengthen the technical capacity of NAWE, WCS offered the first introductory course in GIS to Waorani community guards. During this course 3 people were selected with whom WCS is continuing a more intensive training process.

WWF trained representatives of 4 Awá federations in cartography techniques, as part of developing map of Gran Pueblo Awá territory.

Support field travel expenses for territorial monitoring in Awá territory.

Complete.

Support titling of Tobar Donoso lands to Afro-Ecuadorian residents in order to mitigate local conflict and stabilize this Awá territory border.

This activity was not completed.

Fundación Altrópico initiated this process by reviewing existing cartographic information, and by holding a meeting in the community of Tobar Donoso with participation of FCAE to discuss the type of land titling desired—individual or collective. However, Fundación Altrópico did not receive an official communication from the Commune of Tobar Donoso allowing to proceed.

Support participatory planning and cadastre efforts in municipalities and parishes that include portions of indigenous territories.

Representatives of the Pasto community La Esperanza and Fundación Altrópico participated in the workshop “Agenda de Planificación Ambiental Provincial” (28 May), organized by PRODERENA.

Representatives of the Pasto community La Esperanza and Fundación Altrópico participated in the International Forum on “Ciudad Ambiente” (10-11 June, Quito), organized by the Dirección Ambiental del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito, with a presentation on the Comuna La Esperanza.

The Chiles-Mataje “Corredor de Vida” promoted by Fundación Altrópico—with participation of FCAE, Pasto and Afro-Ecuadorian communities, and local governments—is a very important institutional structure that facilitates integrated planning efforts.

CI/GTZ/FECHE will provide legal support (by contracting the service of local lawyers or organizations with experience, possibly Ecolex) to resolve conflicts of territorial invasions by neighbors, promote community meetings to address conflicts, design and implement a land conflict early warning system for the Chachi territory, and will develop agreements with government of Esmeraldas and the military to prevent land invasions. The Chachi communities participating in this activity include Capulí, Corriente Grande, El Encanto, Sabalito, Tsejpi, Playa Grande, Pichiyaco Grande, La Ceiba, Chorrera Grande, San Salvador, Balsar, y Ellambi. CI/GTZ/FECHE will

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develop a network to protect and manage the Chachi nationality territory and natural resources, particularly focused on controlling timber exploitation; CI/GTZ/FECCHE will also implement a community guard system for the Gran Reserva Chachi, demarcate the Gran Reserva Chachi and monitor boundaries.

CI and FECCHE planned park guard activities for the October-December 2008 quarter, focusing on priority areas vulnerable to land invasion. The guards held monthly planning meetings on the last Friday of each month in Esmeraldas.

CI and FECCHE cleared the boundaries of the Gran Reserva Chachi. Formal definition of the boundaries is underway through the Socio Bosque process.

CI and FECCHE visited 5 communities (Sabalito, Corriente Grande, Playa Grande, Balzar and San Salvador) to develop a baseline and field evaluation of the principal conflicts facing each community. Based on these as well as additional meetings in Zapallo Grande and Las Pavas, FECCHE proposed to update the legal statutes of each center and developed a draft which the centers are evaluating.

CI and FECCHE prepared a baseline document summarizing territorial conflicts facing the Chachi centers, identifying the centers requiring most immediate assistance, mapping the locations of the conflicts and identifying the actors involved.

CI and FECCHE supported several requests to the "Dirección Regional Distrital de Esmeraldas" for visual inspections and reports on the volume and value of illegal timber exploitation. CI and FECCHE also requested that INDA conduct a field inspection in order to ratify Chachi territorial limits. This inspection covered the following centers: El Encanto, La Ceiba, Tsejpi, Sabalito.

CI, FECCHE and ECOLEX developed an early warning system that could prevent potential problems and assure that issues do not worsen into conflicts. This plan includes the training of community park guards, and support for legal action.

GTZ worked with El Encanto and Capullí to strengthen and implement their community park guard systems, focusing on critical areas under immediate threat of invasion from colonists and neighbors. The Afro-Ecuadorian illegal loggers "Los Guayacanes" have left Chachi territory. The community park guards are also conducting biological monitoring.

CI and FECCHE defined an agenda for a meeting with INDA, Ministry of Environment, Provincial government of Esmeraldas in order to promote greater coordination and support from government institutions. CI and ECOLEX developed a model inter-institutional agreement and held several meetings with the provincial government of Esmeraldas, but have not signed the agreement because of the instability in government representatives over the past months.

WWF will support ACIPAP in advancing towards the legalization of Awá resguardos in Colombia. The scope of this effort remains to be confirmed in negotiations between ACIPAP and the national land titling agency in Colombia, with support from UNIPA who has recently undertaken a similar effort.

ACIPAP hired two promoters and a technician to strengthen the organization representing the 22 Awá cabildos of the Putumayo region. This personnel collected socio-economic

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information on the cabildos of Playa Larga and Siloé in order to facilitate the constitution of the resguardo. They also assisted the resguardos with project outlines for the government's "General System of Participation" (SGP), and with 2 cultural projects presented to the Ministry of Culture.

ACIPAP faced difficulties with respect to land titling: the government office formerly responsible for this process, INCODER (Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural), no longer has this duty, and no alternative institution has been designated.

ACIPAP prepared as background information a topographic map of land tenure for the communities Ishu Awá, Alto Temblón, Awá Sevilla and La Turbia. ACIPAP and WWF have also confirmed the status of titles being processed and the requirements for titling.

Constraints:

In February and March there were several rumors of Tagaeri-Taromenane killings by loggers, as well as the confirmed killing of a logger by Tagaeri-Taromenane. A military and police delegation, accompanied by Manuela Ima and Penti Baihua, attempted to confirm the Tagaeri-Taromenane deaths but were unable to reach the presumed site, though they did encounter illegal logging camps. A NAWE mission also failed to confirm the deaths. This desperate situation is at last drawing a government response in the form of the long-awaited "Plan de Medidas Cautelares", created by an inter-ministerial commission and implemented by a technical team from the Ministry of Environment, led by Eduardo Pichilingue and David Chávez, who presented the plan publicly in Coca and in Puyo.

At the public presentation of the Waorani / Kichwa demarcation results in Puyo (August 2009), Kichwa representatives rejected earlier agreements made by local associations with NAWE, demanding that negotiations be held between Waorani and Kichwa peoples. They submitted a formal letter to USAID protesting against the agreements reached on the ground, though they resulted from multiple rounds of negotiations with wide participation of community and association representatives, and agreements were signed and notarized. The Kichwas also presented their proposal for a Kichwa "Circunscripción territorial" in Pastaza which has implications for the territories of all neighboring indigenous groups. WCS has discussed with Ecolex the current political situation, and we consider that conditions are too volatile to promote an adjustment in legal titles in the Waorani and Kichwa demarcation case. Therefore we will not promote the rectification of legal titles affecting Waorani and Kichwa territory at this time.

Rejecting an earlier agreement with Fundación Altrópico on titling of their lands, the Tobar Donoso families assumed a more difficult position in favor of mining activities and in opposition to conservation activities with FCAE.

Along the same lines, the mining company working in Tobar Donoso has signed an agreement with 3 Awá communities to open a road through Awá territory to the mining concession. FCAE has consistently opposed signing agreements with mining companies in general, and this initiative in particular. The Awá assembly in June 2008 voted against the initiative.

Pressure from the mining company in Tobar Donoso has also obstructed community land titling processes, creating divisions within the community regarding how to proceed.

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FCAE experienced considerable difficulty hiring professional staff willing to live in Ibarra, to work for a relatively low salary, to devote significant portions of their time to field work, and to make a commitment to an indigenous organization. Thus the first geographer and the first natural resource management coordinator hired in 2008 resigned before the first field activity. This difficulty is illustrative of the challenges facing indigenous organizations, without sufficiently trained technicians of their own to hire. In addition, trained indigenous technicians are frequently tempted away by higher salaries.

Colombia has not confirmed which government institution will be responsible for indigenous land titling, therefore processes in the ACIPAP case were not completed.

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Objective 2: Build Institutional Capacity for Integrated Management of Indigenous Territories

Overall achievements are summarized by indigenous group in the table below, followed by detailed listings of activities:

Indigenous group	Key achievements
Waorani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAWE and AMWAE successfully administered and implemented two years of WCS-USAID support. • 13 Waorani representatives of NAWE and AMWAE trained in GIS and mapping and territorial rights. • 10 Waorani representatives of NAWE and AMWAE trained in computer use, MS Office applications and GIS concepts. • 10 Waorani representatives of NAWE trained in community mapping methods. • 7 Waorani technicians trained as community/park guards at ICCA in Quito and in Cofán territory, including GIS and conflict management. • 8 Waorani representatives of NAWE participated in park guard training course: environmental education, turtle management, and first aid. • 1 Waorani representative presented a paper at the VIII International Conference on Wildlife Management in Latin America, Rio Branco, Brazil, 1-5 September, 2008. • Santiago Espinosa and Waorani wildlife monitors completed the first camera trap survey for jaguars and other mammals in Waorani territory. • WCS trained NAWE and AMWAE administrative staff in new tax regulations. • Ivonne Muñoz and Rubén Cueva held schoolyard ecology workshops with children from Guiyero and Timpoca focusing on the pilot turtle management project. • Rubén Cueva participated as instructor in the ICCA training course for Waorani technicians of the Plan de Medidas Cautelares program. • AMWAE opened web page www.waoraniwomen.org.
Awá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCAE successfully administered and implemented two years of WCS-USAID support. • 1 Awá representative presented a paper at the VIII International Conference on Wildlife Management in Latin America, Rio Branco, Brazil, 1-5 September, 2008. • FCAE held a workshop on administrative procedures for 30 leaders, technicians, and promoters. • WCS trained FCAE administrative staff in new tax regulations. • WCS conducted a workshop on schoolyard ecology methods for 26 Awá professors. • FCAE conducted a workshop in schoolyard ecology for 36 Awá schoolchildren in Pambilar.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCAE held leadership training workshops in 5 communities, reaching 196 persons. • WCS and FCAE conducted first camera trap survey for vertebrates in Awá territory, trained Awá wildlife monitors.
Cofán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEINCE successfully administered and implemented two years of WCS-USAID support. • 3 Cofán representatives of FEINCE receiving monthly training in GIS. • 20 Cofán trained as community/park guards at ICCA, including GIS. • FSC/ICCA trained 17 Cofan community park guards in water monitoring methods. • FSC/ICCA and WCS completed formal training course for 8 Colombian Cofán community park guards and 2 representatives of the Colombian Park Service and Orito Sanctuary. • WCS, FSC, ICCA conducted first systematic camera trap survey for jaguars and other mammals in Cofán territory, train Cofán representatives in Sábalo in camera trapping techniques. • 2 Cofán representatives presented papers at the VIII International Conference on Wildlife Management in Latin America, Rio Branco, Brazil, 1-5 September, 2008. • C&D conducted training workshops in 4 Cofán communities on cacao management in order to promote certification. • WCS trained FEINCE administrative staff in new tax regulations. • CARE and FEINCE conducted leadership training workshops in 8 Cofán communities. • CARE and FEINCE produced radio programs. • FEINCE opened its web page www.feince.org
Kichwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Kichwa trained as community/park guards at ICCA, including GIS and conflict management. • 5 Kichwa community/park guards trained in wildlife, hunting and fishing monitoring, environmental education, turtle management and first aid. • CARE and FEINCE conducted leadership training workshops in 2 Kichwa communities (Cuyabeno). • Ivonne Muñoz held a first schoolyard ecology workshop with 15 children from Nueva Providencia. • Ivonne Muñoz and Rubén Cueva held schoolyard ecology workshops with children from Nueva Providencia and Sani Isla focusing on the pilot turtle management project.
Secoya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación VIHOMA held two environmental education workshops for Secoya schoolchildren, and three for schoolchildren in colonist communities neighboring Secoya territory.

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Activities:Technical capacity.

WCS conducted the following workshops in Colombia applying the Inquiry Cycle:

--7-11 July 2009, Mocoa, Putumayo: 15 staff and local indigenous experts (COFAN and INGA) from three National Parks: NNP Alto Fragua Indi-Wasi, NNP Serranía de los Churumbelos Auka-Wasi, and FS Orito Ingi-Ande participated in the workshop. Alejandra Laina and 2 members from WCS Colombia (Lina Cardona y Juliana Echeverri) led the workshop, with a focus on the design of inquiries seeking to enhance the management of protected areas and the understanding of the cultural values in these protected areas.

--21-24 September 2009, NNP la Paya: 15 staff from La Paya National Park and staff from organizations leading the project "Putumayo Tres Fronteras" (i.e. WWF and Tropenbos Colombia) participated in the workshop. Alejandra Laina and 2 members from WCS Colombia (Lina Cardona y Juliana Echeverri) led the workshop, which was to a great extent financially supported by the project "Putumayo Tres Fronteras". The focus of the workshop was on natural resources conservation and baseline research for the Putumayo Tres Fronteras project.

--27-31 August 2009, Mesa Permanente, Casa Indígena, La Hormiga, Putumayo: 31 representatives from the indigenous communities: Cofán, Awá, Kichwa and Embera. Alejandra Laina and 2 members from WCS Colombia (Lina Cardona y Juliana Echeverri) led the workshop, with the main focus on territorial knowledge, conception and the importance of Ukumari Khanke in their day to day life; and also development of strategies to manage their territory.

Train FCAE technical staff in legal issues and communication as well as negotiation strategies.

FCAE has held two workshops for 30 leaders, technicians, promoters in legal responsibilities of staff and in the new constitution.

FCAE president Olindo Nastacuz began a degree program in law through the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.

Train NAWE, FCAE and FEINCE GIS staff in order to consolidate monitoring and analysis capacity in these indigenous organizations.

The FCAE geographer conducted 4 training courses on computer and GPS use with Awá technicians, as well as a field exercise in monitoring flora and fauna.

Gosia Bryja and Gioconda Remache led a training course in GPS use, compass use, and navigation with maps for 10 Waorani technicians and community park guards in Puyo (15-20 October). NAWE hired a geographer, Santiago Custodio, to provide more direct support to these technicians and to field activities related to community mapping exercises.

Gosia Bryja and Santiago Custodio led a course for 7 NAWE community park guards and 3 AMWAE representatives, on "Basic computing, Windows XP, Office 2007, and basics of ArcGIS."

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WCS helped FCAE to organize a first training course in Ibarra for promoters and community members, focusing on the basic introduction to computers and Microsoft Word; and a second training course in Rio Verde Bajo to focus on GPS use as well as on techniques of monitoring wildlife and hunting.

WCS provides monthly training to 3 people from FEINCE / FSC in Lago Agrio and Quito in the use of GPS and GIS software.

WCS participated in the Cofán park guard training course with 20 participants in Quito, focusing particularly on the use of GPS and on mapping techniques (20 hours).

WCS led a training course in GPS use and mapping techniques for 13 Waorani representatives in Puyo (May 19-23, 2008). NAWE selected and hired 3 of these trainees as community mapping technicians, who in turn assisted the territorial demarcation process with ECOLEX.

WCS participated in the Waorani-Kichwa park guard training course with 14 participants in Quito (June 23-July 5, 2008), focusing particularly on the use of GPS and on mapping techniques (30 hours).

WCS organized a workshop for Colombian Cofán technicians on basic cartography, mapping, compass and GIS use in the Ukumari Khanke resguardo (June 28-July 6 2009). 25 persons participated in the workshop, all belonging either to the Mesa Permanente or to the Flora Sanctuary Orito Ingi Ande, which is administered by the National Parks Unit.

WCS, WWF, and Fundagüiza conducted a workshop in basic cartography and GIS software (11-15 September 2009, Ibarra) for 22 persons from the different organizations belonging to the Greater Awa Family—representatives of ACIPAP, UNIPA, CAMWARI and FCAE.

As a form of training and dissemination, indigenous representatives participated in the VIII International Conference on Wildlife Management in Latin America, held in Rio Branco, Brazil from 1-5 September. Their oral presentations were the following:

1. *Hacia el uso sostenible de recursos naturales en el territorio de comunidades Waorani en la Carretera Maxus -Parque Nacional Yasuní, Ecuador.* Matías Alvarado (WAORANI-NAWE), Rubén Cueva y Santiago Espinosa.
2. *Manejo de fauna silvestre en tres comunidades Kichwa del Parque Nacional Yasuní, Amazonía ecuatoriana.* Rubén Cueva, Manuel Morales, Esteban Suárez, Víctor Utreras, Eduardo Toral, Javier Torres, Leonidas Licui, Walter Andi y Wilmer Grefa (KICHWA).
3. *Manejo y Repoblación de las Tortugas Charapas en la Reserva de Producción Faunística Cuyabeno.* Luis Mendúa (COFÁN-FSC).
4. *Programa de Manejo de Fauna en el Territorio Awá del Ecuador.* Daniel Pai, Carlos Nastacuaz y Hugo Paredes (AWÁ-FCAE).

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5. *Resultados Preliminares de Investigación Participativa para Complementar los Métodos Académicos con el Conocimiento Cofán Sobre la Distribución de Fauna Silvestre en Zábalo, Reserva de Producción Faunística Cuyabeno. Carlos Amable Yiyoguaje y Carlos A. Uriglés (COFÁN-ICCA).*

Jorge Gaba of NAWE participates in a training program for community management of water resources.

Establish the GIS / spatial information center for the data depository, exchange of information and facilitation of collaboration among communities. Disseminate outputs (e.g. maps) to all relevant organizations—indigenous organizations, communities, local governments.

We evaluated GIS capacity and needs of beneficiary organizations including FCAE in Ibarra, FEINCE in Lago Agrio, FSC in Quito. We also evaluated the availability and quality of GIS information within other partner organizations (TNC, Fundación Altrópico, CI) in order to consolidate and share spatial information.

FCAE, FEINCE and FSC (ICCA) obtained and installed new ArcGIS 9.2 licenses.

We consolidated base maps and established mechanisms for sharing spatial information, particularly with Fundación Altrópico, WWF, FCAE, FSC and TNC.

WCS helped FEINCE to design a questionnaire for collecting socio-economic data in the Cofán communities. This information will be linked to a GIS and be used for monitoring their economic activities.

WCS helped NAWE to design a questionnaire for collecting socio-economic data in the Waorani communities, and to update the map of threats to the Waorani territory. Surveys were conducted, with Waorani community/park guard support, in twelve Waorani communities: Tobeta, Miwagono, Yawepade, Bataburo, Tiwino, Gareno, Meñepare, Konipare, Dicaro, Guiyero, Timpoca, Peneno. This interesting process documents perceptions of leaders and community members regarding pressures that the territory faces. Physical evidence of these pressures was in turn mapped at the scale of the entire vía Auca.

Gosia Bryja generated the preliminary models of the most prominent human pressures within the Waorani territory that include commercial hunting, impacts of oil exploration and infrastructure, and illegal logging. The preliminary models were presented and verified during the workshop organized by Gosia Bryja and Santiago Custodio with NAWE park guards and mapping technicians in June, 2009. The inputs from the workshop were incorporated into the modeling to generate the final maps that represent the 'relative' severity of the main human activities within the Waorani territory. The discussion on methodology and results can be found in technical report:

Bryja, G. 2007. Informe Técnico #10. Análisis de las presiones antropogénicas sobre biodiversidad en la Reserva de Biósfera Yasuni. Quito, WCS. 34 pp.

Develop and disseminate GIS / GPS training materials to technical staff of indigenous organizations.

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WCS developed basic training materials for the use of GPS units and distributed to FEINCE GIS staff. In addition to GPS materials, WCS is developing the number of GIS exercises for the ArcGIS software that are currently being used by FEINCE GIS staff.

WCS developed 2 training manuals (one for the use of GPS and one for basic cartography) that are being used with NAWE, FEINCE and FCAE staff:

Gosia Bryja & Gioconda Remache. 2009. *Manual de uso de GPS GARMIN eTrex Ventura HC*. Cali, WCS. 49p.

Gosia Bryja, Gioconda Remache & Carlos A. Rios. 2009. *Cartografía Básica y Uso de GPS*. Cali WCS. 124 p.

Train 12 Waorani and 6 Kichwa-colonist community members as park and territory guards.

WCS organized a three-day training event for a group of six Yasuní national park guards (November 25-27 2008, FEPP, Coca). Instructors included Gioconda Remache, Javier Torres, Ivonne Muñoz, Karen Podvin, and Galo Zapata Ríos, all of WCS. Topics covered included basic ecology and conservation, biodiversity monitoring techniques, ethnobiology, patrolling techniques, GPS and map use.

Six Kichwa community guards initiated field training in July 2007, focusing on monitoring hunting and wildlife in the Kichwa territories within Yasuní. WCS provided additional training in monitoring to these community guards in March.

WCS participated in the Cofán park guard training course in Quito (February 2008): 20 participants from various Cofán communities for a 15-day training period.

In total, 7 Waorani candidates (including one AMWAE representative), together with 5 Kichwa community guards, completed a 15-day ICCA training in Quito (June-July 2008). Led by Victor Utreras, WCS developed the curriculum with ICCA director Juan Carlos González, and provided materials and instructors for over half the subjects.

Victor Utreras, Santiago García and Karen Podvin of WCS organized a five-day training event for a group of six Yasuní national park guards and eight Waorani community / territory guards (16-20 March 2009, Nueva Providencia). Instructors included Ivonne Muñoz and Rubén Cueva of WCS, as well as Maritza Masache and Gabriel Chango of the Ecuadorian Red Cross. Topics covered included first aid, turtle management, and environmental education—the inquiry cycle.

FEINCE is providing training in conservation topics to representatives of the neighboring communities of Puerto Libre and Cabeno.

FEINCE coordinated, receiving support from FSC, training as community park guards through a 15-day training course at ICCA for 16 young people from the colonist parishes of Rosa Florida, La Bonita, and La Sofia. The graduation ceremony was held in La Bonita.

ICCA and the Plan de Medidas Cautelares program organized a 2-week training course for 10 Waorani technicians working for the Plan de Medidas Cautelares. Adriana Burbano and Rubén Cueva of WCS participated as instructors, presenting respectively on conflict

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management and on biological monitoring and field work by WCS along the Napo river and vía Maxus.

Train Waorani, Kichwa and Awá wildlife monitors in camera trapping methods for monitoring terrestrial vertebrates.

Waorani wildlife monitors, from communities along the Maxus road, under the supervision of Santiago Espinosa completed the first systematic camera trap survey in Waorani territory and in the Yasuní National Park in March. Initial results of this work were presented at the VIII International Conference on Wildlife Management in Latin America, Rio Branco, Brazil, 1-5 September:

1. *Modelos de ocupación de sitios y trampas-cámara para estimar abundancia de mamíferos: datos de Ecuador y Bolivia. Santiago Espinosa & Andrew Noss.*
2. *Aplicación de trampas-cámara para investigaciones sobre Tapirus terrestres. Andrew Noss, Rosario Arispe, Claudia Venegas, Santiago Espinosa.*

We have also been training Kichwa community representatives in line transect methods for monitoring wildlife since July.

WCS participated in a wildlife monitoring workshop realized by PRIMANET with FCAE in Río Verde Bajo. Additional workshops were held in Pambilar and Lita. PRIMANET is interested in confirming the presence and status of the endemic Chocó spider monkey Ateles fusciceps, one of the world's 25 most endangered primates.

WCS led a training workshop on fish taxonomy and identification for 5 Kichwa representatives from 3 communities, 1 MAE park guard (Limoncocha).

In January 2009 we organized two 2-day courses on camera trapping methods "Utilización de trampas cámaras para el censo de jaguares". The first workshop was held at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito between January 19-20 and one Secoya indigenous representative participated. The second workshop was held at the SEK Biological Station, Limoncocha, on January 22-23 with the participation of two Waorani and two Kichwa representatives.

Victor Utreras and Galo Zapata of WCS designed the camera trapping survey for the ITT concession, Yasuní National Park; visited the Waorani community of Kawimeno to discuss the project and confirm participation of assistants from the community; and opened the new trails required for wildlife monitoring between the Yasuní and Nashiño rivers. This camera trapping survey was completed in March 2009, with assistance from two members of the Waorani community of Kawimeno.

Waorani wildlife monitors, from communities along the Maxus road, under the supervision of Santiago Espinosa, participated in the second systematic camera trap survey in Waorani territory and in the Yasuní National Park, completed in March 2009.

WCS releases photos of jaguars from camera trap studies in the Yasuní National Park and Waorani Ethnic territory, and the story is picked up by numerous online news services

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including National Geographic, Mongabay, USA Today, Science Daily, Tech News World and others:

http://www.wcs.org/353624/wcs_cameratrap_ecuador
http://www.wcs.org/media/slideshows/wcs_jaguar/

The Quito newspaper *El Comercio* publishes a version of the story as well:

http://www.elcomercio.com/noticiaEC.asp?id_noticia=253795&id_seccion=8

Edison Araguillín trained Cofán representatives of Sábalo in camera trapping methods, as they worked together in conducting the systematic camera trap survey for jaguars and other mammals in the Sábalo territory of the Cuyabeno reserve.

Edison Araguillín trained Awá wildlife monitors in camera trapping methods, as they conducted the first vertebrate survey in Awá territory using camera traps (Mataje).

Andrew Noss of WCS, together with Fredy Criollo and Francisco Criollo (Cofán park guards) of the Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán, attended the training workshop for park guards and community leaders entitled "Conservation and Monitoring of the Mountain Tapir." The workshop was held in Baños and was organized by the IUCN Tapir Specialist Group, the Fundación Oscar Efrén, Centro Fátima, and Finding Species. The participants included park guards (PN Llanganates, PN Sangay, Reserva Sumaco Napo Galeras, PN Cotopaxi, PN Podocarpus, Reserva Ecológica Antisana) and local Kichwa representatives. Andrew Noss presented on the following topic: "Conservation experiences with local communities."

Victor Utreras and Galo Zapata of WCS, together with Fredy Criollo and Francisco Criollo (Cofán park guards) of the Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán, participated in the workshop to validate the National Conservation Strategy for Tapirs in Ecuador. This workshop was held in Baños, organized by the IUCN Tapir Specialist Group, the Fundación Oscar Efrén, Centro Fátima, and Finding Species. The participants included park guards (PN Llanganates, PN Sangay, Reserva Sumaco Napo Galeras, PN Cotopaxi, PN Podocarpus, Reserva Ecológica Antisana) and local Kichwa representatives. Tapirs are key species, as game for hunters and for their ecological role as seed dispersers, in all the indigenous territories where we work.

Publication:

Taber, A., S.C. Chalukian, M. Altrichter, K. Minkowski, L. Lizárraga, E. Sanderson, D. Rumíz, E. Ventincinque, E.A. Moraes, Jr, C. de Angelo, M. Antúnez, G. Ayala, H. Beck, R. Bodmer, S. Boher B., J.L. Cartes, S. de Bustos, D. Eaton, L. Emmons, N. Estrada, L.F. de Oliveira, J. Fragoso, R. García, C. Gomez, H. Gómez, A. Keuroghlian, K. Ledesma, D. Lizcano, C. Lozano, O. Montenegro, N. Neris, A. Noss, J.A. Palacio Vieira, A. Paviolo, P. Perovic, H. Portillo, J. Radachowsky, R. Reyna-Hurtado, J. Rodriguez Ortiz, L. Salas, A. Sarmiento Duenas, J.A. Sarria Perea, K. Schiaffino, B. de Thoisy, M. Tobler, V. Utreras, D. Varela, R.B. Wallace & G. Zapata Rios. 2008. *El destino de los arquitectos de los bosques neotropicales: evaluación de la distribución y el estado de conservación de los pecaríes labiados y los tapires de tierras bajas*. Grupo de Especialistas en Cerdos, Pecaríes e Hipopótamos (PPHSG), Grupo de Especialistas el los Tapires (TSG), Comisión para la

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Supervivencia de Especies (SSC), Unión Mundial para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (IUCN), Wildlife Conservation Society, Wildlife Trust, New York.

Scholarship support for AMWAE and NAWE representatives to study law in Puyo.

This activity was not completed.

An AMWAE scholarship recipient was selected and enrolled, but did not maintain her attendance. AMWAE is unable to sustain this activity.

Of the five students supported by NAWE to study at the Escuela Politécnica Amazónica in Puyo (environmental engineering, business), all but one dropped out of school in December. We attribute this difficulty in part to the change in leadership and in part the lack of day-to-day support from NAWE leaders and technical staff. However, the new leadership has chosen not to continue this activity.

Develop and disseminate materials for training of management committee representatives, including conflict mitigation strategies.

We held the final regional workshop in Coca and Tiputini in July 2007, and developed the final report and training manuals up through December.

The presentation of the final report was held in La Paz, with participation of representatives from the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve management committee including NAWE, AMWAE, FCUNAE, FOCAE, MAE, Municipality of Coca, ECORAE, San Francisco de Quito University. Subsequently we conducted a final revision of the text, and we are planning presentations in Quito and in Coca once the final revised document is printed.

Publications:

Castillo, O., Z. Barahona, D. Mendía, A. Noss, A. Hesse, A. Burbano & J.C. Chivé. 2007. Manual: gestión técnica y operativa. Comités de gestión y sistemas de protección en áreas protegidas. Santa Cruz, Bolivia: WCS & Tinker Foundation. 18 pp.

Castillo, O., Z. Barahona, D. Mendía, A. Noss, A. Hesse, A. Burbano & J.C. Chivé. 2007. Manual: apropiación cultural y social. Educación ambiental y turismo en áreas protegidas. Santa Cruz, Bolivia: WCS & Tinker Foundation. 18 pp.

Castillo, O., Z. Barahona, D. Mendía, A. Noss, A. Hesse, A. Burbano & J.C. Chivé. 2007. Manual: planes de manejo y zonificación. Introducción al uso de herramientas de gestión técnica. Santa Cruz, Bolivia: WCS & Tinker Foundation. 48 pp.

Castillo, O., Z. Barahona, D. Mendía, A. Noss, A. Hesse, A. Burbano & J.C. Chivé. 2007. Sistemas de gestión integrada y gobernanza en Áreas Protegidas de Bolivia, Ecuador y Perú: desde la visión de sus comités de gestión. Santa Cruz, Bolivia: WCS & Tinker Foundation. 280 pp.

In addition, a summary was presented at the VIII International Conference on Wildlife Management in Latin America, Rio Branco, Brasil, 1-5 September:

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"Sistemas de gestión integrada y gobernanza en áreas protegidas de Bolivia, Ecuador y Perú: desde la visión de sus comités de gestión. Oscar Castillo, Zulema Barahona, Daniel Mendía, Andrew Noss, Alan Hesse, Adriana Burbano y Juan Carlos Chivé."

CI will support Chachi paralegal training by contracting a local organization with the required expertise.

CI (legal advisor Edmundo Morán—ECOLEX consultant) and FECCHE (paralegals Félix Añapa and Benedicto Sandoval) conducted three regional training workshops (in Zapallo Grande, Guayacana and Balzar) addressing territorial conflicts.

Chachi paralegals participated actively in community workshops and evaluations under supervision of the FECCHE legal advisor.

CI will support efforts to design and present new proposals to potential donors, with particular emphasis on projects for women to implement.

CI assisted FECCHE in preparing a proposal to the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES). This proposal was approved and is providing support to 10 Chachi centers.

CI assisted FECCHE in preparing a proposal entitled "Fortalecimiento organizativo, administrativo e institucional a 10 grupos de mujeres y hombres que manejan bancos comunitarios, tiendas y empresas comunitarias agrícolas, a través de la elaboración y puesta en práctica de los módulos y manuales de capacitación en los Centros Chachi filial a la FECCHE, de la Provincia de Esmeraldas". The proposal was presented to the Belgian Development Office in Quito.

The Socio Bosque investment plans developed by Chachi communities with CI and FECCHE, described below, prioritize agricultural activities and women.

CI will provide technical support to agricultural activities in the Chachi territory.

GTZ provided technical support to agricultural activities in the Chachi territory. In addition, CI focused its efforts on integrating Chachi communities into the Socio Bosque program. Thus CI and FECCHE completed the investment plans with 11 centers to date—Capullí, Tsejpi, Guadual, Calle Manza, Corriente Grande, Hoja Blanca, Gualpí Cayapas, Sabalito, Balzar, Medianía and Zona Centro Río Canandé—as well as the three community reserves—La Ceiba, San Salvador and Chorrera Grande. Most of the centers have prioritized agricultural activities in these plans, particularly benefiting women and young people. In addition, four centers have assigned funds to territorial consolidation: Sabalito, La Ceiba, Capullí and Balzar.

CI will provide technical support and training in accounting for Chachi community members.

FECCHE hired an accounting assistant, Mauricio San Nicolás, and an accountant, Ruth Santa Añapa Pianchiche, who developed training activities in the Chachi Centers Capullí, El Encanto, Chorrera Grande and Ceiba.

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WCS will train Waorani assistants in wildlife and hunting monitoring, and will design and implement monitoring system with Waorani families along Maxus road.

Complete.

WCS will train, directly and through exchanges with Cofanes and Ticunas (Colombia), Waorani and Kichwa representatives in the conservation and management of river turtles.

Marcelo Grefa (Kichwa community of Nueva Providencia) and Victor Utreras (WCS Ecuador) visited the Fundación Natutama center in the Ticuna community of Puerto Nariño, Colombia and received in turn the visit in Nueva Providencia and Quito of the Fundación Natutama representatives Rocío Perdomo and Luis Otoniel. Themes of the exchanges were the interpretation centers focusing on Amazonian aquatic ecosystems, environmental education methods and materials, community-based management of river turtles and fish, and community-based tourism activities.

ICCA will provide training courses for community park guards: a 1st level course for Kichwa and mestizo guards, and a 1st level course for Cofán (Duvuno and Sinangoe) guards.

ICCA completed the 1st level course for 8 Cofán representatives of the Colombian resguardos and 2 representatives of the Colombian National Parks System responsible for managing the Orito Sanctuary (co-managed by the Parks service and ASMIK).

ICCA completed a course for Waorani and Kichwa community / park guards in Quito (18 June-6 July 2008) for 12 Waorani representatives, and a second field course (31 Aug-8 Sep 2009) for 9 Waorani community guards and mapping technicians who visited Cofán territory to learn first-hand from the Cofán experience.

Fundación Altrópico will provide technical support, materials, and training to representatives of Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities in honey production with native bees.

Fundación Altrópico has developed a training manual and has used the material in workshops for community members in Mataje, Guadualito, Pambilar and Balsareño (143 participants in all) and for schoolchildren in the same communities (119 children in all). Representatives of Balsareño and Río Bogotá also attended the Pambilar workshop.

Marcos Jiménez. 2009. Módulo de capacitación para el manejo de la abeja wimal o real (Melipona indescisa) en las comunidades Awá de Guadualito, Mataje, Balsareño y Pambilar. San Lorenzo: Fundación Altrópico.

FSC will train community guards in water monitoring procedures (through ICCA formal courses; an initial design workshop; as well as field training in equipment use, maintenance, sampling techniques), supervise data collection.

In collaboration with ICCA, Lynn Saunders and Tom Saunders led a 4-day water quality monitoring workshop in Quito (November 13-16) for 17 Cofán park guards. The course included a visit to INAMHI (Instituto Nacional de Meteorología en Hidrología) to expose guards to a full-scale water quality laboratory and to visit weather stations; a field trip to sample water at different sites in Quito; and group discussion to understand the breadth of Cofán knowledge of water quality and quantity characteristics at each of the guard stations.

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The instructors also collaborated with Field Museum of Chicago artist Nathan Strait to create a very user-friendly manual for the pH/conductivity/temperature meter that was translated into Spanish and A'ingae for use by Cofán park rangers.

At the end of June 2009 FSC technicians met with all of the park rangers in Lago Agrio to continue practicing the use of the handheld meters and filling out the data sheets. Park rangers that were recently trained in the field transferred their skills and knowledge of proper water sampling and monitoring procedures to rangers who were about to enter stations.

Fundación VIHOMA will train Secoya technicians in fisheries management.

Nelson Ortega, owner of the business "Peces Tropicales" trained 3 Secoya representatives in his reproduction laboratory in Lago Agrio.

Roberto Saltos of CISAS led two training workshops with 9 Secoya technicians on reproduction of native fish. Two Secoya parabiologists undertook a 15-day lab practical at the CISAS lab in Lago Agrio.

Saltos Macías, R. 2009. Manual práctico para producción de alevines de cachama. Lago Agrio, CISAS, Fundación VIHOMA. 35 pp.

Cultural appropriation.

Integrate environmental education into the Awá, Kichwa-lower Napo, and Waorani bilingual education curricula.

From July-December 2007, and in coordination with the consejo provincial of Orellana, we implemented environmental education activities modules with schoolchildren in Kichwa communities: Añangu, Sani Isla y Nueva Providencia.

Ivonne Muñoz, WCS environmental education coordinator, visited the Kichwa communities of Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia, and San Roque in order to meet with community presidents and professors. They discussed projects underway, teaching methods, and classroom workplans in order to define how best to coordinate efforts.

She also visited the provincial government, municipality, and ministry of environment offices in Coca to review didactic materials available and in use by these institutions.

The binational agendas that we are supporting among both the Awá and Cofán peoples prioritize bilingual education as an instrument for cultural survival.

FCAE held a meeting with DEIBNAE (Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe Awa), Red Awa Chical Mataje, Fundación Tierra para Todos, and Ibis Dinamarca to review activities being undertaken by each organization, to develop an inter-institutional plan for unifying curricula, define priority actions, and coordinate efforts. FCAE also integrated a Peace Corps volunteer to develop environmental education modules for incorporation into the general curriculum, and to create an agro-ecological school orchard in Baboso.

FCAE organized environmental education workshops in Baboso.

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FCAE met with DEIBNAE and the Ministry of Education to discuss the new model for Gestión Educativa.

FEINCE coordinated a project entitled "Proyecto de fortalecimiento de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe" with the Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe de la Amazonia DIREIBA; the Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe de las Nacionalidades Siona, Secoya y COFAN DEINASSCE; the Siona indigenous organization of Ecuador ONISE; and the Secoya indigenous organization of Ecuador OISE.

Promote participatory methods to collect and disseminate information widely among the indigenous communities through environmental education materials and events as well as through radio, where appropriate.

FEINCE participated in the regional fair "Sucumbíos al Mundo" organized by the provincial government of Sucumbíos to present the work that FEINCE carries out in the Cofán communities. FEINCE also invited a shaman from Pisorie Canque to demonstrate Cofán traditional medicine.

FEINCE and PLASA implemented the project "Mejoramiento de relaciones entre la comunidad Cofán Dureno y dos cooperativas de colonos", informing colonist neighbors about Cofán concepts of territory and territorial management. These neighbors subsequently signed an agreement with Dureno to respect Cofán territory.

Fundación Altrópico organized a "Casa Abierta de Clubes Ecológicos" for the clubs from la Comuna La Esperanza, Los Frailejones and el Paraíso (6-8 April 2009, Casa de la Juventud, Tulcán). Principal topics were environmental education, recycling, páramos in the region, and ecosystem services. Teachers from Nariño also participated, seeking to replicate environmental education activities in Colombia.

Fundación Altrópico helped to form two new "Clubes Ecológicos", in Gualchán (20 participants, Parroquia El Goaltal) and Chinambí (14 participants, Parroquia Jijón y Caamaño), beginning with a training workshop on the roles and functions of the club in formal and nonformal education, and in developing internal rules. The Gualchán club also held its first Jornada Ecológica (26-28 June 2009) to generate a bird list and propose a route for the interpretation trail.

Fundación Altrópico, in coordination with the Ministry of Culture (Carchi), held a workshop in Tufiño on Pasto culture, history, customs and traditions. This workshop included 53 Pasto participants (16 women, 37 men) from Cumbal and Chiles in Colombia.

Fundación Altrópico has supported Ecology Clubs for children (56 girls and 80 boys) in 6 communities of Carchi and Esmeraldas, including field trips in June and July 2008, and in August 2008 a workshop for 31 teachers from Chical focusing on project elaboration. Field trips were organized again in June-September 2009, for 50 girls and 60 boys of the six ecological clubs (Chical, La Esperanza, Maldonado, Chilmá Bajo, Gualchán, Chinambí).

Fundación VIHOMA developed an environmental education plan and didactic materials including a solid waste management program to be developed with Secoya and two

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neighboring colonist schools (Nueva Vida, Tierras Orientales). VIHOMA met with professors from the two latter schools to plan subsequent workshops.

Train local professors in "schoolyard ecology" methodologies, implement with school children in Kichwa-lower Napo (Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia, Indillama, San Roque) and Waorani communities (Dícaro, Guiyero, Timpoca, Yarentaro).

WCS and DIEBNAE (Awá bilingual education directorate) organized a 3-day workshop in Ibarra for 26 Awá professors. Alejandra Laina (WCS-Colombia), Ivonne Muñoz (WCS-Ecuador), and Fred Schick (US Peace Corps with FCAE) led the training.

FCAE held a schoolyard ecology workshop for 36 Awá schoolchildren in Pambilar, 25 in Guadualito and 25 in Mataje.

Ivonne Muñoz held a first schoolyard ecology workshop with 15 children from Nueva Providencia.

The University of Azuay, the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversidad of Chile, and the EEPE network organized the II Encuentro Latinoamericano EEPE--Enseñanza de la Ecología en el Patio de la Escuela--Cuenca 09 from April 22-24 at the University of Azuay in Cuenca, Ecuador. In addition to Peter Feinsinger, founding father of the movement, presenters included Alejandra Laina of WCS-Colombia, Edith Lanz of WCS-Venezuela, Andrew Noss of WCS-Ecuador (together with Rolando Vaca of CABI on schoolyard ecology and inquiry cycle activities in the Kaa-Iya landscape, Bolivia with professors and schoolchildren, parabiologists/park guards, and communities).

Alejandra Laina: "El ciclo de indagación en Colombia."

Rolando Vaca & Andrew Noss: "Experiencia con el ciclo de indagación en el paisaje Kaa-Iya del Gran Chaco, Bolivia."

Following the conference, Ivonne Muñoz (WCS-Ecuador), Rolando Vaca (CABI, Santa Cruz, Bolivia), and Fred Schick (US Peace Corps, Awá territory) participated in a 5-day field exercise to apply the inquiry cycle with a local community near Cuenca, whereby the community representatives themselves developed questions that they are beginning to investigate on issues of concern and priority for the community: agricultural production, nutrition, etc. The experience served as a training event for the three persons whose participation WCS supported, in order that they might replicate the methodology with Awá, Kichwa, Waorani, and Iloseño-Guaraní communities specifically.

Ivonne Muñoz and Ruben Cueva organized workshops with schoolchildren from Timpoca and Guiyero (Waorani), Nueva Providencia and Sani Isla (Kichwa) focusing principally on the pilot river turtle management project.

Ivonne Muñoz organized a workshop in Coca with schoolteachers and representatives of the provincial education department, to discuss environmental education methods.

Fundación VIHOMA will promote participation of the Ministry of Education and the Shushufindi municipality in environmental education activities for Secoya communities and their neighbors; will

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promote bi-annual environmental education workshops; and will produce and disseminate environmental education materials.

Fundación VIHOMA hired Carmita Reyes as coordinator for environmental education activities with Secoya and colonist communities. She in turn held meetings with the directors of schools in the colonist towns of Tierras Orientales and Nueva Vida.

Fundación VIHOMA organized environmental education workshops in the schools of Tierras Orientales (20 participants, 29 november 2008) and Nueva Vida (12 participants, 28 november 2008), covering Secoya culture and local environmental problems. A manual covering this material was given to all the professors of the two schools.

Fundación VIHOMA, with support of EcoFondo, conducted a community workshop for children on waste disposal, organized with them a "minga" or community clean-up day, and created an environmental club of children and adults called "Keepers of the forest".

The Secoya people, Fundación VIHOMA, the Siocopai community tourism project, and the Ministry of Culture opened an exhibition "Secoya art and Culture" in the Multiple Use Room, Ministry of Culture, Av. Colón & Juan León Mera. The exhibit of photos, videos, paintings, and handicrafts reveals the "people of colors", which is what "Secoya" means. USAID supported these activities of VIHOMA with the Secoya people through CAIMAN and continues to do so through WCS.

Fundación VIHOMA produced training manuals for teachers, activity guides for children, and a poster for schools. These materials focus on helping colonists to understand Secoya culture, on promoting waste management and reforestation, and on monitoring water quality.

Yépez, P. & S. de la Torre. 2008. I MANUAL DE CAPACITACIÓN EN EDUCACION AMBIENTAL PARA PROFESORES DE LAS ESCUELAS DE NUEVA VIDA Y TIERRAS ORIENTALES. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 19 pp.

Carmita Reyes, Stella de la Torre y Pablo Yépez. 2009. II MANUAL DE CAPACITACIÓN EN EDUCACION AMBIENTAL PARA PROFESORES DE LAS ESCUELAS DE NUEVA VIDA Y TIERRAS ORIENTALES. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 19 pp.

Carmita Reyes, Pablo Yépez y Stella de la Torre. 2009. III MANUAL DE CAPACITACIÓN EN EDUCACION AMBIENTAL PARA PROFESORES DE LAS ESCUELAS DE NUEVA VIDA Y TIERRAS ORIENTALES. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 12 pp.

Carmita Reyes, Stella de la Torre y Pablo Yépez. 2009. MANUAL DE CAPACITACIÓN EN EDUCACION AMBIENTAL. CENTRO SECOYA REMOLINO – SAN PABLO - NUEVA VIDA – TIERRAS ORIENTALES. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 26 pp.

Fundación VIHOMA. 2009. Herramientas didácticas. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 60 pp.

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Poster: *!Compromiso! No voy a botar basura al piso*. 2009. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA.

Carmita Reyes, Stella de la Torre y Pablo Yépez. 2009. *MANUAL PARA NIÑOS "RECICLARTE" (ARTE Y RECICLAJE)*. CENTRO SECOYA San Pablo - Sehuaya. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 4 pp.

Carmita Reyes, Stella de la Torre y Pablo Yépez. 2009. *MANUAL DE CAPACITACION PARA PROFESORES "CÓMO MEJORAR EL PATIO DE LA ESCUELA"*. CENTRO SECOYA San Pablo - Sehuaya. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 12 pp.

Wilfrido Lusitande, Pablo Yépez, Stella de la Torre & Carmita Reyes. 2009. *MANUAL DE CAPACITACIÓN EN ARTE Y CONSERVACIÓN*. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA. 12 pp.

Pablo Yépez & S. de la Torre. 2009. *Los guardianes del bosque: cuadernillo de trabajo de educación ambiental*. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA.

Fundación VIHOMA's Carmita Reyes held monthly meetings with the directors of schools in the colonist towns of Tierras Orientales and Nueva Vida.

Fundación VIHOMA organized three environmental education workshops in the schools of Tierras Orientales (200 children) and Nueva Vida (40 children), covering Secoya culture and local environmental problems.

Fundación VIHOMA, with support of EcoFondo, conducted a community workshop for children on waste disposal, organized with them a "minga" or community clean-up day, and created an environmental club of children and adults called "Keepers of the forest".

Fundación VIHOMA organized five environmental education workshops in the schools of Remolino (26 children), San Pablo (28 children), Tierras Orientales (22 children), Nueva Vida (85), and Shushufindi (23 children) covering water quality monitoring.

Fundación VIHOMA organized a workshop for children in two Secoya communities on recycling (August 2009, 26 and 28 children), and an "art and conservation" workshop for Secoya and colonist children in the Sehuayejá botanical garden (July 2009, 22 children).

Fundación VIHOMA organized a workshop for Secoya professors and DEINASSCE authorities on environmental education curriculum planning for the Secoya people (September 2009). The curriculum will therefore include material on water and its conservation, importance of the Secoya forest and biodiversity, waste management, and environmental ethics.

Maripaz Herrera, Pablo Yépez & Stella de la Torre. 2009. *PROPUESTA CURRICULAR PARA EL ÁREA DE EDUCACIÓN AMBIENTAL EN LAS ESCUELAS SECOYA: SAN PABLO Y SEHUAYA*. Quito: Fundación VIHOMA.

Tourism.

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Provide training related to evaluating the impacts of tourism activities on wildlife and wild areas, as well as on appropriate zoning methods.

AMWAE holds a workshop on community tourism in Meñepare to discuss costs and benefits of the activity as well as the Waorani women's perceptions and expectations.

The president of the Sycopai community tourism project participated in three workshops on community tourism management, sponsored by the Provincial Government of Sucumbios.

Coordinate with Rainforest Alliance in the context of their ICAA initiative, and with the USAID/Ecuador AED/TNC Global Sustainable Tourism Alliance in order to provide technical training in aspects related to tourism services and marketing and conversely to raise awareness of indigenous issues, needs and opportunities for collaboration.

WCS coordinated with Rainforest Alliance, TNC and Tropic to jointly support the Secoya community tourism project with Fundacion VIHOMA.

The administrator of the Secoya community tourism project, Fausto Piaguaje, has continued with the administrator-mentor Patricio Quinchimbla provided by Tropic. In addition to the practical training at the Secoya cabins, they visited the Waorani lodge in Keweriono as well. Finally, 3 community representatives participated in a course for naturalist guides in Yachana, organized by GSTA.

Identify and promote a group of tourism initiatives working with indigenous organizations. Identify opportunities to link indigenous enterprises to area tourism projects (e.g. handicrafts and tour operators).

WCS visited the Wao lodge in Quehueriono with Tropic and Moi in February 2008. We discussed several activities whereby WCS can complement the initiative, including wildlife research, zonation to identify and consolidate conservation areas within the community's territory, and training for women in handicrafts production through AMWAE.

NAWE also met with Tropic manager to discuss tourism and conservation activities along the upper Shiripuno river.

Fundación VIHOMA constructed sanitary lavatories for the community tourism project in the Secoya community of Sehuaya. VIHOMA and the community are also constructing a 0.25 ha garden with traditional farm components near the cabins, and a 900 m interpretive ethnobotanical trail. VIHOMA is training the Secoya administrator of the tourism project.

AMWAE received support from Duke University volunteers to construct a typical Waorani house and ecological lavatories as part of a community tourism project in Meñepare.

FCAE, together with DED and the US Peace Corps volunteer, organized a workshop in the community of Río Bogotá to discuss the potential for developing a community tourism project. Edwin Espinel of Enlace Travel helped the community to discuss the implications of community tourism, evaluating costs and benefits, and offered to support the community in developing a project.

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Support an interpretive center at Nueva Providencia as part of a circuit among Kichwa communities along the Napo river.

Ecofondo approved WCS' proposal to construct and implement an interpretive center in the Kichwa community of Nueva Providencia, which will be linked to the lodges operating in nearby communities and along the lower Napo river.

WCS hired the community coordinator to supervise construction of the interpretive center.

The community collected local materials (wood, bamboo), their counterpart, for the construction, according to the architectural design. The infrastructure is complete.

The expert balsa wood carver in Puyo completed the 60 life-size carvings of the species to be displayed at the center.

Fundación VIHOMA will support the traditional farm and ethnobotanical garden associated with the Secoya community tourism project.

Fundación VIHOMA and the community worked on the 0.25 ha garden with traditional farm components near the cabins, and a 900 m interpretive ethnobotanical trail.

Fundación VIHOMA will support the Secoya community tourism project by providing technical assistance and training in project administration.

Fundación VIHOMA built sanitary lavatories for the community tourism project in the Secoya community of Sehuaya. The Provincial Government of Sucumbios donated mattresses and stoves to the project.

Fundación VIHOMA continued with the training of the Secoya president of the community tourism project Siecopai, Fausto Piaguaje.

The project's president and Fundación VIHOMA met with TROPIC and SOLIMAR. As a result, the project and members of the Remolino community have signed a letter of intent with TROPIC to work together in developing the project. TROPIC will develop a business plan to discuss with the community.

Fundación VIHOMA selected and hired Patricio Quinchimbla as administrator-mentor of the community tourism project.

The community held additional coordination meetings with the Fondo Italo-Ecuatoriano, CEFA (Italian NGO), FEPP, the Corporación de Turismo Comunitario de Sucumbios, and OISE (Organización Indígena Secoya del Ecuador).

Handicrafts and other forest products.

Provide training related to evaluating the impacts of NTFP harvesting on wildlife and wild areas, as well as on developing appropriate sustainable use management plans and zoning.

AMWAE held "mingas" (community workdays) at Miwaguno, Meñepare, Tepapare and Toñampare to promote the nurseries for plants that produce handicraft materials.

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Coordinate with Rainforest Alliance for technical training and business expertise in aspects related to marketing and certification.

FEINCE signed an MOU with Conservación & Desarrollo, Rainforest Alliance's partner in the USAID-ICAA initiative. C&D conducts training activities in 4 Cofán communities with 80 families (Ukavati, Upirito, Dureno, Pisorie Canque, Duvuno) on cacao management in order to promote certification.

Work with the indigenous organizations to identify other potential sources of sustainable natural resource exploitation for income-generation.

Administrative and financial capacity.

Assist administrative staff of FCAE, AMWAE, NAWE, and FEINCE with implementation of sub-grants.

FCAE conducted two trainings workshops in administrative procedures for 30 leaders, promoters and technicians.

WCS made bi-monthly visits to each of the organizations to review procedures and address challenges, for example ensuring that contracts are as staff including benefits, rather than consultants.

The FEINCE accounting assistant Esteban Narváez received training in the new tax legislation from Market Team and Fundación INCOLDA.

Erika Olmedo trained 15 community representatives of Nueva Rocafuerte (five women and ten men, one person from each household) in administrative and accounting procedures, so that they can participate more effectively in the administration of the community tourism project.

Fundación Altrópico trained representatives of NAZAE and NASAPE in Puyo so that they can assume responsibility for administering some of the resources for meetings and travel.

Assist NAWE in development and implementation of administrative procedures manual.

Germania Manosalvas completed a proposed manual as her thesis project. However, the manual has not been discussed or implemented with NAWE.

Scholarship support for AMWAE and NAWE representatives to study accounting in Puyo.

This activity could not be completed.

An AMWAE scholarship recipient was selected and enrolled, but did not maintain her attendance. Three NAWE representatives were selected and initiated studies in business and environmental engineering but also dropped out. Both AMWAE and NAWE have decided not to undertake this activity.

Train and mentor AMWAE, NAWE, and FCAE representatives in accounting procedures.

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WCS organized a training workshop for representatives of AMWAE, NAWAE, FCAE and FEINCE on the new tax legislation, led by a representative from the national tax service (SRI). WCS also provided assistance through monthly visits to the organizations.

Support a general annual audit of FCAE and FEINCE programs, including the determination of an indirect cost rate.

Complete. FCAE and FEINCE completed their annual audit of the WCS/USAID sub-grant.

Purchase tax software for FCAE.

Complete. The provider GalaSoft S.A. is providing training to the accounting staff.

Assist the Quehueriono association in managing the Wao Lodge.

At the invitation of Quehueriono and Tropic, we visited the Wao Lodge for its inauguration in February, and discussed several ways in which WCS can support the communities' efforts to manage tourism activities and their territories.

Leadership and governance systems.

With CARE support, FEINCE coordinated the following workshops to promote leadership and conflict management:

- Conflict identification and territorial management: Voluntad de Dios (Kichwa), Dureno, Suquie, Sinangoe, Chandianaen, Alto Bermejo (Cofan).*
- Cultural identity, leadership, and communication: La Bonita, Voluntad de Dios (Kichwa), Dureno, Sábalo, Suquíe, Paccoya (Cofán).*
- Environmental law and legislation, Collective rights: Robinson Yumbo and José Luis Bazurto participated, Lago Agrio.*
- Development and conservation: Voluntad de Dios (Kichwa), Sábalo (Cofán).*
- Strategic planning and project management: Dureno and Sábalo (Cofán), Voluntad de Dios and la Bonita (Kichwa).*
- Indigenous rights, conservation and identification of conflicts in the community: Paccoya, Sábalo and Suquíe (Cofán).*

Under the FODI-FEINCE agreement, FEINCE coordinated training workshops in the communities of Dureno, Sinangoe (Cofán), Voluntad de Dios, Delicias, Barrio Araza, Puyupungo, Akshir, Auca Yacu, San Lorenzo on the following topics:

- Forming responsible sons and daughters*
- Improving self-esteem*
- Strengthening local capacities*
- Pedagogical planning and evaluation*
- Project planning and evaluation*
- My sexuality*
- Health and nutrition*

FCAE coordinates the participation of 15 young Awá representatives in the IBIS-CONAIE leadership training school (Esmeraldas and San Lorenzo).

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FCAE held leadership training workshops in Mataje (50 persons), Pailón (28 persons), La Guaña (16 persons), Gualpi Alto (66 persons) and Río Tigre (36 persons). These workshops were facilitated by Amanda Yepes and Silvio Álvarez.

Train Awá leaders and community mediators in applying internal regulations and policies related to territorial management.

FCAE held a workshop for its leaders on the indigenous movement in Ecuador and on organizational strengthening.

FCAE has organized 3 leadership training workshops (Balsareño—46 participants, La Guaña—26 participants, La Unión—32 participants), under the responsibility of three FCAE leaders (organizational strengthening, territory, youth), to address the issues of ethnic identity, communal and regional identity, the vision of FCAE, and indigenous rights.

DED organized a workshop on conflict management that included 2 FCAE representatives (November 13-14, 2008), addressing issues and case studies of palm cultivation, mining and land invasions.

Train Waorani leaders in conflict mediation, indigenous rights, women's rights, and national legislation related to protected areas and indigenous territories.

In the context of the EU-funded Yasuní biosphere reserve project to the United Nations agencies in Ecuador, we coordinated with UNIFEM to select an anthropologist to work with AMWAE, and confirm terms of reference.

WCS has addressed these themes in training courses for NAWE and AMWAE staff.

ECOLEX also worked with NAWE leaders on issues of territorial rights and conflict mediation in the demarcation process.

AMWAE leaders participated in a CODENPE workshop on "Participatory design of public policy for women and family."

Ibis-Dinamarca holds a 2-day workshop for AMWAE and other partners on technical and economic management of projects.

Invited by the Ministry of Agriculture's "Proyecto de Desarrollo del Corredor Central" (PDCC), AMWAE leaders participated in a workshop on "Profundización y construcción de la estrategia de equidad del PDCC."

AMWAE leaders also participated in the "Amazon encounter of women leaders of nationalities and local authorities", organized by FONAKISE, FEINCE, and the Municipal Government of Shushufindi.

AMWAE leaders also participated in workshops organized by the Coordinadora de Mujeres de las Nacionalidades de Pastaza (COMNAP), including the program for the socio-political training of women leaders of the indigenous peoples and nationalities of Ecuador (COMNAP, CONAIE).

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Support AMWAE and FEINCE communication and strategic messaging programs.

AMWAE opened its web page, www.waoraniwomen.org. AMWAE received support from US Peace Corps Volunteers Susan King and Joyce Nakada to develop this web page.

AMWAE provide 5 communities (Wentaro, Tepapare, Daipare, Kenaweno, Quiwaro) with batteries to maintain their radio communication systems.

FEINCE opened its web page, www.feince.org.

We coordinated with CARE, who supported FEINCE's communication program since July 2007.

FEINCE's communication team developed radio programs on the following topics:

- Collective rights: identity of our Cofán language, April*
- Education in indigenous communities, April, Septiembre*
- Cofán handicrafts, April*
- FEINCE achievements and projects, April, August*
- Cofán traditional feast of the "chonta" (peach palm), traditional costume, April*
- Foundation of the Dureno community by Guillermo Quenama, April*
- The Cofanes before the arrival of the Spanish, May*
- Control of forest and territory, May, September*
- Collective rights: the rights to education and health, May*
- Arrival of the missionaries of the Summer Institute of Linguistics to the Cofán people, May*
- The Cofanes under the Spanish conquest, June, September*
- Rights of children and youth, June*
- The Cofanes at war, June*
- Results of the FEINCE annual assembly, June*
- Where do the Cofanes live now? June, July*
- Collective rights: tools for leadership, June*
- Rights to culture, intellectual property, and communication, June*
- Leadership, July, August*
- Cofán territorial consolidation in Alto Sucumbios, July*
- Cofán youth association, July*
- New FEINCE leaders, July*
- Environmental contamination, August*
- The new constitution, August*
- Yajé (ayawasca), August*
- Infant development, August*
- FEINCE and the school for leaders, August*
- Pioneer Cofanes, August*
- Discrimination, September*
- Hunting and fishing, September*
- Development and human rights, September*

Help NAWE to validate the Waorani "Plan de Vida" through community consultations, strengthen relations between NAWE and communities.

This activity was not completed.

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NAWE, with WCS facilitation, organized a meeting of community representatives and leadership to develop a draft strategic plan for the organization. However, changes in leadership delayed efforts to discuss this document or the "Plan de Vida" widely in communities.

Help FCAE to validate the Awá "Plan de Vida" through broad community consultations.

FCAE selected a team of five persons has been selected to conduct participatory exercises in each of the provinces (Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas). Subsequently the team presented the results and recommendations to the FCAE leaders and staff.

FCAE held a 2-day meeting in Palmira to establish the key themes of the Plan de Vida, review the accomplishments of the organization over the past 20 years, and identify the principal difficulties facing the Awá people. In particular the commission determined the need to focus on health, education, and organizational strengthening.

The outline of the Plan de Vida Awá was presented and approved by the annual assembly (Pambilar, December 2008).

FCAE discussed the draft document in meetings with the communities of Río Tigre, Gualpi Alto, Pailón and La Guaña.

"Plan de Vida del Pueblo Awá del Ecuador: Construcción Dirigentes y Líderes de las 22 Comunidades." 2009. Silvio Álvarez Pasuy. FCAE.

CI will promote periodic meetings of Chachi women's organizations, as well as periodic meetings with communities involved in the Gran Reserva Chachi.

This activity focused on community assemblies to present and discuss the Socio Bosque Program, most importantly in the Chachi Centers Gualpi Cayapas, Gualpi Onzole, Sabalito, Hoja Blanca, Medianía, and Agua Blanca.

Fundación Altrópico will support a leadership training school (March 2008-December 2009) with representatives of the parishes and communities of Carchi, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and of FCAE. The Indigenous University Amamta Wasi provides certification to the graduates of this school.

Seven training sessions were held:

--8-11 October, 2008 in the indigenous community of Capirona (Tena), with 7 women and 10 men participating: The political context of Ecuador and social participation, leadership and the 2008 constitution, and community tourism.

--12-14 December, 2008 in Gualchán (Carchi), with 6 women and 8 men participating: Local, national and international reality; analysis of the tourism context; and tourism tendencies.

--9-12 February, 2009 in Chical (Carchi), with 5 women and 10 men participating: democracy, participation, and ecotourism. The participants also evaluated student projects on community banks in La Esperanza and Machines, and on the Maldonado Bello community tourism project.

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--26-28 March, 2009 in Ricaurte (Esmeraldas), with 7 women and 8 men participating: social leadership, political influence, governability, and tourism packages.

--Capacitación: Feria y Conversatorio de Experiencias Organizativas, parroquia de Chical, 14 - 15 May 2009, with participation of the following organizations: Junta Parroquial de Tululbí - San Lorenzo, Esmeraldas, Junta Parroquial de Jijón y Caamaño – Carchi, Junta Parroquial de Goaltal – Carchi, Junta Parroquial de Maldonado, Junta Parroquial de Chical, and Comuna La Esperanza. ACD representatives from Colombia also participated in the event. Principal themes were organizational strengthening and monitoring tourism projects.

--Jornada Presencial: Manejo de Conflictos y Atención al Cliente –Gastronomía Rural, San Jacinto de Chinambí.

--July 2009 in Agua Blanca: Gestión local y turismo comunitario, with 6 women and 9 men participating.

Seven women and ten men who completed the leadership training program defended their theses and graduated on 25 September 2009.

Fundación Altrópico, in the context of its leadership training school, invited 7 Pasto community representatives and representatives of 5 juntas parroquiales (Junta Parroquial Maldonado, Junta Parroquial Chical, Junta Parroquial Jijón y Caamaño, Junta Parroquial El Goaltal, Junta Parroquial Ricaurte) to a forum on the "Nuevo Rol de las Juntas Parroquiales, según la Nueva Constitución del 2008" (14-15 May 2009). The event provided training on themes of land use planning, conservation of natural resources, and other responsibilities to be assumed by the juntas parroquiales.

Fundación Altrópico will provide continued technical support (an expert in organizational strengthening) to parishes surrounding FCAE, including exchanges and training activities with members of parish governments, and will accompany the process of coordination between parishes and local Awá communities in order to integrate planning processes.

Fundación Altrópico selected and hired Paulina Ormaza as technical specialist in local development. She began to develop, with the Juntas Parroquiales of Chical and Maldonado, a Plan de Fortalecimiento Socio-Organizativo. The training program began to be implemented in March with the Comuna Playa de Oro, the community El Cristal and the Junta Parroquial of Alto Tambo (Esmeraldas), and the Junta Parroquial of Chical (Carchi). The program includes the following themes:

- Organizational consolidation (organizational principles, community leadership, parliamentary procedures, negotiation, conflict resolution)
- Citizenship (rights and responsibilities, collective rights, participation, new state structures including "circunscripciones territoriales")
- Planning and participatory Management (local development plans, "planes de vida", Management plans, fundraising, administration, accounting, computing)
- Communication (internal and external, alternative mechanisms such as community newspapers and radio)
- Cultural strengthening (interpretation, cultural identity, self-identity, fundraising)
- Basic legislation (environmental law, territory, community participation)
- Community banks (functioning, regulations, administration)

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A first workshop on basic administration and computing was held in Playa de Oro (13 February, 26 participants), and a second workshop in the same community on community organization (21-22 March, 18 participants).

A workshop on organizational consolidation was held in El Cristal (20 April 2009, 28 participants), a second workshop in Playa de Oro on citizenship (23-24 May 2009, 27 participants), a third workshop in Playa de Oro on planning and participatory management (27-28 June 2009, 69 participants), and a fourth in La Esperanza on cultural strengthening (4 April 2009, 69 participants including Colombian representatives of the Resguardos Indígenas of Chiles, la Comunidad de Panan and Cumbal).

In total Fundación Altrópico conducted 21 training events in two communities, two communes, and one parish government, reaching a total of 922 participants (341 women and 581 men).

In the elections of 14 June 2009, 5 representatives of La Esperanza were elected to the juntas parroquiales as follows: Saúl Paspuezan Presidente de la Junta Parroquial Tufiño, Fidel Paguay Primer Vocal (Tufiño), Agustín Paspuezan Cuarto Vocal (Tufiño), Aníbal Pozo Presidente de la Junta Parroquial Maldonado, Mery Cuesta Primer Vocal (Maldonado).

The Chiles-Mataje "Corredor de Vida" promoted by Fundación Altrópico—with participation of FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, and local governments—is a very important institutional structure that facilitates integrated planning efforts.

WWF will complete the leadership training course initiated in December 2007 in Cali with participation of three Awá representatives (FCAE, UNIPA, and ACIPAP) and two Cofán representatives (Mesa Permanente Cofán). Each representative will implement a project designed to strengthen its organization and the binational process.

Three Awá representatives who graduated (with a diploma as "Gestores del Cambio Social para el Desarrollo Sostenible") from the leadership training course organized by WWF in Cali were hired by their organizations to promote the binational process:

- José Albeiro Yanguatín, ACIPAP
- Jairo Javier Bisbicus, UNIPA
- Daniel Nastacuaz Pai, FCAE

Constraints:

FCAE held an assembly in December in which the leadership was subject to election. The policy of the organization is to terminate all personnel contracts at that time in order that the new leadership be free to select its own staff as required. Although the president of FCAE and the project coordinator were ratified by the assembly, none of the other political or technical staff were approved, and key technical posts related to our project (conflict management expert, GIS expert) was delayed until early 2008. WCS collaborated with FCAE to interview new candidates for each position, and to select candidates. The first coordinator for natural resources hired resigned shortly thereafter, as did the first geographer. Thus implementation of field activities was delayed as FCAE sought new candidates to consolidate its technical team.

NAWE's political instability is more pronounced. Two separate assemblies were held in December 2008, one by the leadership elected in February 2007, and the other seeking to replace the

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existing leadership. Together with other donors including REPSOL and IBIS, WCS maintained its distance from the internal political struggle. In January CODENPE issued a communication recognizing the new leadership with Enhuenguime Enqueri as president, and we subsequently held meetings with this leadership to review the terms of our agreements and planning to date, and to reaffirm our commitment to working with the Waorani people. We succeeded in reaching agreement on general priorities, on key staff including Pablo Landivar as cooperante and Germania Manosalvas as administrator, and signed the sub-grant agreement in February. NAWE assigned Camilo Huamoni as counterpart.

NAWE underwent yet another leadership crisis in 2009, resulting from a community meeting called by the president of Dicaro and the Orellana Waorani communities in February. During the meeting and contrary to the NAWE statutes, the change in leaders was added to the agenda. CONFENIAE first recognized the new leadership, encouraging CODENPE to do the same. However, CODENPE retracted its recognition of the new leadership, requesting a general assembly within one month to ratify the existing leadership or elect new leaders. The meeting held in Gareno once again ignored NAWE statutes and CODENPE instructions, serving merely for the Dicaro-elected leadership to formally assume office, before NAWE leaders and CODENPE and CONAIE representatives arrived.

The NAWE assembly held from June 18-20 2009 in Tiguino elected a new leadership. What is important about this assembly is that it was financed by the Secretaria de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes, and it was organized by CODENPE, CONAIE, and CONFENIAE representatives who attended the meeting. Therefore government and institutional support for the new leadership is strong, in the interests of maintaining an effective organization that represents the Waorani people. The new president, Pedro Enqueri, immediately visited WCS in order to ensure that NAWE and WCS resume field activities with the technical staff that the WCS/USAID funding had been supporting.

However, the short-lived Dicaro leadership created several serious problems for NAWE: taking money meant for professors who in turn stormed the NAWE office and removed all computer, and office equipment which has not been recovered; purchasing a vehicle in NAWE's name on credit, and the vehicle cannot be located.

The national tax office, SRI, closed the NAWE offices in early December 2008 for a week. The motive was an investigation into accounting and tax reporting back in 2007, under the previous NAWE leadership. In order to re-open their offices, NAWE negotiated with SRI and also lodged a legal suit against the former accountant for the disappearance of physical and digital records.

As expected, NAWE faces the most difficult challenges with respect to institutional consolidation and capacity-building. Unfortunately, REPSOL allowed NAWE to hire a separate accountant for REPSOL funds, rather than maintaining a single administrator. This weakened our ability to strengthen NAWE's accounting capacity and to promote improvements in how NAWE's resources and program overall are administered.

The training course that combined Ministry of Environment, Kichwa, and Waorani park/community guards faced challenges because of the different levels of experience and commitment to the training activities of the participants. The purpose of combining the three groups of students was to encourage exchanges and coordination among these groups across the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve landscape.

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Objective 3: Promote the Sustainability of Conservation and Development Initiatives within Indigenous Territories

Overall achievements are summarized by indigenous group in the table below, followed by detailed listings of activities:

Indigenous group	Key achievements
Waorani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAWE and WCS technicians completed the first two community mapping exercises in Waorani territory, one covering 60,000 ha and 5 communities, the second covering 15,000 ha and 3 communities. • Waorani parabiologists and assistants completed one year of monitoring wildlife and hunting in Waorani communities along the Maxus road. • NAWE prepared a proposal to the UNDP Yasuní small grants program (pre-approved). • NAWE supported turtle management program in two Waorani communities along vía Maxus: constructing two artificial beaches, and four artificial pools, with over 2000 eggs collected and incubated, and 700 turtles hatched and tended in artificial ponds. • AMWAE trains 300 women (from 24 Waorani communities) in 7 workshops held in Waorani communities in handicraft production. • AMWAE maintains nurseries for handicraft materials in 4 Waorani communities. • NAWE and AMWAE signed 2008 and 2009 funding agreements with Repsol. • AMWAE collaborated with Ministry of Tourism, municipality of Pastaza, and Hostería El Pigual to market handicrafts. • AMWAE presented successful proposals to the Ministry of Culture (\$12,000), the UNDP Yasuní small grants program (who doubles the budget to \$50,000), Municipality of Arajuno (\$1,500), Ibis (\$12,000), PRAS (\$75,000), and MIES (\$50,000).
Awá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Altrópico supports 4 Awá, 1 Epera and 4 Afro-Ecuadorian communities in producing honey from native bees. Total honey sales of 192 bottles (200 cc and up to \$3.50 each) in San Lorenzo. • FCAE is implementing two projects funded by MIES, in Carchi and Esmeraldas provinces respectively. • FCAE presented successful proposals to the Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano, the Norwegian Refugee Council, WWF-OXFAM. • FCAE presented proposals to FIDA and Ibis. • FCAE signs agreements with SENPLADES, Ministry of Electricity, municipality of Carchi, municipality of Mira, Red Cross, WWF, Artparquet, DED, Fundación Altrópico, WFP, Ministry of Public Health.

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Cofán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCS supports FSC turtle management program in Sábalo. • FEINCE receives in “comodato” a space to sell handicrafts in the central plaza of Lago Agrio. • FEINCE establishes nurseries for handicraft materials in 4 Cofán communities. • FEINCE distributes fish fingerlings and chicks in 6 Cofán communities, to promote traditional Cofán farm. • FEINCE signs agreements with C&D and CISAS, support to cacao farmers in 3 Cofán communities. • FEINCE presents proposals to RODA-PetroEcuador, Municipality of Sucumbios Alto, Ecofondo, IFAD. • FEINCE signs agreements with Plan Ecuador, FODI, Municipal Government of Sucumbios. • FEINCE signed two cooperative agreements with the government’s Socio Bosque program, committing annual disbursements of \$49,000 in government resources over a 20-year period to the conservation and management of these 30,000 ha of Cofán territory (Río Cofanes), and \$31,000 annually for the conservation of 7,000 ha in the Dureno case. • FEINCE’s proposal to the Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano is approved for implementation in 2009. • FEINCE implements the agreement with Puerto Libre parish to develop a parish-level strategic plan. • FSC initiated water quality monitoring program by sampling 26 rivers, lakes, and potable water sources across Cofán territory.
Kichwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kichwa parabiologists and community/park guards monitor wildlife and hunting in 3 Kichwa community territories within Yasuní National Park. • WCS supports FSC turtle management program in 2 Kichwa communities (Cuyabeno). • WCS supports turtle management program in three Kichwa communities of the río Napo: three artificial beaches and three artificial pools constructed, with approximately 820 eggs collected (100 Podocnemis expansa, the rest P. unifilis) and incubated, with 100 turtles hatched and tended in artificial ponds. • WCS constructs an interpretation center in Nueva Providencia.
Chachi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI helped 17 Chachi centers to sign agreements under the national Socio Bosques program with the Ministry of Environment in December, covering a total of 27,018 ha and benefiting 1421 families.
Pasto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community of Nueva Esperanza has signed agreements with the Canadian Fund, the Italo-Ecuadorian Fund, and the Ministry of Agriculture. • Fundación Altrópico worked with the Comuna La Esperanza to sign an agreement with the Minister of

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	Environment for a proposal under the Socio Páramo program.
Sápara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Altrópico worked with the newly unified Sápara federation NASE to develop an agreement and workplan with the Socio Bosque program, conserving 80,000 ha of Sápara territory.

Activities:

Land and resource management planning.

The major advance in the country during 2008-2009 was the consolidation of the Ministry of Environment's Socio Bosque program, under which indigenous communities and federations sign 20-year agreements with the government of Ecuador to protect native forests, in exchange for a yearly incentive payment. The Socio Bosque program requires that the beneficiary demonstrate legal ownership of the land, and develop an "investment plan" under which the incentive payments can be used to support conservation and development activities undertaken by the communities and federations. The program was designed by the Ministry of Environment working most closely with CI. WCS has signed an MOU with the Socio Bosque Program to promote linkages between our indigenous partners and the Socio Bosque Program, provide information, facilitate meetings, and offer technical support to those partners who express interest in joining the program.

Community workshops to determine internal zonification and develop community-level management plans for 5 Awá centers: Isphi, Tarabita, Guare, La Guaña and Pailón.

FCAE held planning meetings in the five centers, and has prepared maps and zoning with two centers: Isphi and Tarabita.

FCAE compiles, reviews, and organizes the cartographic information collected to date. FCAE generated the following thematic maps for the Awá territory and the 5 centers:

- Health centers in the Awá territory
- Distances from communities to health centers
- Distances from health centers to nearest medical facilities
- Base map of the Río Verde Medio community
- Possible land purchases for FCAE in Esmeraldas (250 ha, 507 ha)
- INDA reports and land title maps of the centers of la Guaña, Guare and Pailón
- Awá centers by provinces
- Awá centers by cantones

Develop community-level "planes de vida" for 5 Awá centers: Isphi, Tarabita, Guare, La Guaña and Pailón.

FCAE leaders (organizational strengthening and the regional representative) and the conflict management specialist completed participatory socio-economic studies in Isphi and Tarabita.

FCAE's conflict management specialist, together with FCAE and community leaders, organized 2 workshops: 7-9 November 2008 in Guadualito and 15-19 November 2008 in La

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Guaña. Topics discussed with community members included cultural identity, traditional laws and their enforcement, and relations with other peoples.

Publications:

"Plan de Vida Comunitario: La Guaña." 2009. Neptalí Pozo. FCAE.

"Plan de Vida Comunitario: Guare." 2009. Jorge Luis Morejón. FCAE.

"Plan de Vida Comunitario del Centro Awá Tarabita." 2009. FCAE.

"Plan de Vida Comunitario de Ishpi." 2009. Silvio Raúl Álvarez Pasuy. FCAE.

"Plan de Vida Comunitaria del Territorio Indígena Awá en la Zona Carchi, Comunidad Pailón-Angostura." 2009. Imbaquingo Santiago. FCAE.

"Plan de Manejo Integral del Centro Awá Río Verde Medio." 2009. FCAE.

Galo Zapata Ríos and Daniel Pay met with the community of Mataje to discuss initiating a community wildlife monitoring and management program.

Community workshops to determine internal zonification and develop community-level management plans for 2 Waorani communities. The specific communities will be selected in consultation with NAWE, AMWAE, and the communities themselves.

Anthony Stocks, Gosia Bryja, and Gioconda Remache collaborated with NAWE technicians to lead a community mapping exercise with Quehueriono, Kakataro, Wentaro, Apaika and Nenquipare. The area covered by the zoning exercise is approximately 60,000 ha, and the communities have designated a strict no-hunting area of 4,065 ha around the Wao Lodge. The area dedicated to cultivation and settlement, at 815 ha, is just over 1% of the communities' territory. The team produced one 1:50.000 scale map of the area occupied by the 5 communities, and a second 1:20.000 scale map of the area surrounding the Waorani ecolodge.

Custodio, S., A. Stocks, G. Bryja & G. Remache. 2008. Mapeo participativo y zonificación del territorio de la Asociación Keweriono. Informe Técnico No. 7. Puyo: NAWE y WCS.

Anthony Stocks and Gosia Bryja collaborated with NAWE technicians to lead a second community mapping exercise with Gareno, Meñepare, Konimpare, and Dayuno. The area covered by the zoning exercise is approximately 15,000 ha. Meñepare maintains a strict no-hunting area of 21 ha, while Gareno supports the Gareno Lodge within its territory and identifies a "sacred area" of 16 ha. The area dedicated to cultivation and settlement, at 235 ha, is roughly 1.6% of the communities' territory. The team produced one 1:50.000 scale map of the area occupied by the 4 communities, and a second 1:20.000 scale map of the area.

Custodio, S., A. Stocks & G. Bryja. 2009. Mapeo participativo y zonificación de las comunidades del sector de Gareno (Gareno, Konipare, Meñepare y Dayuno). Informe Técnico No. 8. Puyo: NAWE y WCS.

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In February 2009, Anthony Stocks and Andrew Noss, together with NAWE representatives, Eduardo Pichilingue of the Ministry of Environment's "Plan de Medidas Cautelares", and representatives of the MAE/United Nations Yasuní Program visited Keweriono to present the maps generated with the communities. In turn, the communities proposed regulations for the no-hunting and low-impact zones they have defined. These regulations will be discussed further with NAWE leaders and communities in order to formalize them.

Anthony Stocks, Alejandra Laina, Carlos Rios (WCS Colombia GIS expert) and Nestor Roncancio (WCS Colombia Field Veterinary and Wildlife Monitoring Expert) worked with Cofán technicians from the Colombian Cofán resguardos to plan and undertake a community mapping exercise in the Ukumari Khankhe resguardo, Putumayo.

Community members monitor flora, fauna and human activities in the Awá, Kichwa-lower Napo, Waorani and Cofán indigenous territories to provide data for natural resource management plans.

Waorani representatives from 3 communities along the Maxus road (Guiyero, Timpoca, Dicaro) completed one year of wildlife and hunting monitoring in March 2009. WCS is working with them to analyze the data and discuss recommendations for wildlife management.

In June 2008, two Waorani parabiologists began monitoring river turtles in order to initiate a pilot turtle management project along the lines of the successful Cofán experience in Sábalo. In July 2008 WCS organized an exchange visit of 2 Waorani and 2 Kichwa representatives to the Cofán community of Sábalo in order to learn about the Cofán experience. In August 2009 two Cofán representatives visited the Waorani community of Guiyero and the Kichwa community of San Roque to describe their experience with river turtle management.

Kichwa wildlife monitors and community guards assumed responsibility for monitoring hunting activities and population trends of hunted species in the community territories of Añangu, Sani Isla, and Nueva Providencia).

WCS assisted FCAE in the review of the Awá community hunting and fishing regulation.

With the support of CI and WCS, FCAE conducted wildlife surveys in the "Reserva del Oso".

Victor Utreras and Galo Zapata-Ríos review draft national strategy for tapir conservation in Ecuador, emphasizing the conservation of tapirs through the management of protected areas and indigenous territories:

IUCN/SSC Tapir Specialist Group. 2009. "Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de los Tapires (Género Tapirus) en el Ecuador. Quito: UICN, MAE.

WCS publishes analyses of impacts on wildlife:

Suárez, E., M. Morales, R. Cueva, V. Utreras Bucheli, G. Zapata-Ríos, E. Toral, J. Torres, W. Prado & J. Vargas Olalla. 2009. Oil industry, wild meat trade and roads:

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indirect effects of oil extraction activities in a protected area in north-eastern Ecuador. Animal Conservation 12:364-373.

Torres, J., R. Cueva, M. Morales, E. Suárez, E. Toral, V. Utreras y G. Zapata Ríos. 2009. Conservación de pecaríes en los paisajes humanos de la Amazonía nororiental ecuatoriana: impacto de la cacería y la pérdida del hábitat. Suiform Soundings 8(2):25-29.

WCS-Ecuador. 2007. El tráfico de carne silvestre en el Parque Nacional Yasuní: Caracterización de un mercado creciente en la Amazonía Norte del Ecuador. Boletín No. 2. Quito, WCS.

Support the development of a management plan for the community of Duvuno (FEINCE).

This activity was not completed. The community of Duvuno rejected attempts by FEINCE to discuss management plans including restrictions on logging activities.

Nevertheless, FEINCE and FSC conducted the following activities related to management planning and implementation:

FEINCE has signed good-neighbor agreements between Dureno and neighboring communities: el Triunfo, los Ribereños, and 28 de Julio.

WCS supported FSC in the implementation of the turtle management program in the communities of Zábalo, Playas de Cuyabeno, and Zancudo: support for technicians, nest searches, egg collection and protection in artificial beaches (if necessary), nest monitoring, and care of an estimated 13,000 baby turtles in artificial ponds. WCS visited the community of Zábalo to participate in the liberation of 3,000 young turtles that have been protected since last year's nesting season, of an estimated 15,000 liberated in total in 2008. This remarkable project has strong community support, generates pride in the children and women who participate (they point out turtles all along the Zábalo section of the river—turtles notably absent from other stretches of the river), and represents a significant environmental education effort in demonstrating to children how to care for wildlife.

FSC published a summary of the Cofán experience with turtle management: W.R. Townsend. 2008. Experiencia del pueblo indígena Cofán con la tortuga charapa (Podocnemis unifilis) en el Río Aguarico, Ecuador. Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán, Quito.

FEINCE and FSC also developed and began to implement "investment plans" for Río Cofanes (including the construction of 5 houses to ensure a permanent Cofán presence in this area) and Dureno in the context of the Socio Bosque program.

William Lucitante of FEINCE began to generate maps of houses and cultivated areas within communities (Dureno, Sinangoe), as well as in the property purchased by FEINCE in La Barquilla.

Assist Yasuní Kichwa communities (Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia, Indillama, San Roque) with refining and implementing management plans.

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We are working with community representatives to monitor wildlife in the territories of three Kichwa communities (Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia), and we have helped to construct three guard stations along the Tiputini river. The project approved by Ecofondo to support tourism activities in the community of Nueva Providencia will require management planning at the level of the community's territory. WCS has emphasized discussion with the communities of the 5 km-wide conservation area buffering the Tiputini river.

The three Kichwa communities (Añangu, Sani Isla, Nueva Providencia), through a process of community meetings to discuss data their own representatives have collected on wildlife and hunting, proposed a series of strategies to manage wildlife within their territories: define hunting and no-hunting zones, prohibit hunting by outsiders, implement off-take quotas (sex, age, season by species), and prohibit the wildlife trade.

Create linkages between parish and municipal level governments with indigenous organizations to promote alignment of management and development plans.

In the Yasuní landscape we are pursuing these linkages and alliances through the Yasuní management committee, which includes representatives of local governments and of indigenous organizations.

FCAE leaders met with the prefect of Esmeraldas, the municipality of Mira, and representatives of the provincial government and the municipality of Tulcan.

FCAE leaders participated in the elaboration of the Chical Junta Parroquial's local development plan.

Fundación Altrópico selected and hired in January 2008 an expert in local development and local development planning to work with municipalities overlapping with the Awá territory. He began by meeting with the local governments of Maldonado, Chical, and Tobar-Donoso to review on-going institutional agreements and activities.

Fundación Altrópico worked closely with the Juntas Parroquiales of Chical and Maldonado to develop an institutional strengthening plan, and to discuss the models of local development plans.

The Chiles-Mataje "Corredor de Vida" promoted by Fundación Altrópico—with participation of FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, and local governments—is the key institutional structure that facilitates participatory and integrated development planning between indigenous organizations / communities and local governments.

With support from CARE, FEINCE worked with Kichwa organizations in Sucumbios to formulate municipal ordinances to create offices for indigenous peoples within the municipal governments.

FEINCE signed an agreement with the Gobierno Municipal del Cantón Sucumbios for the construction of a footpath from la Barquilla to the Cofán community of Río Verde. The municipal government is providing \$14,000 in funds.

FEINCE completed implementation of its agreement with the Puerto Libre parish, to develop a parish-level strategic plan.

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WCS will promote the management of river turtles with representatives of Waorani and Kichwa communities (along the Maxus road, Tiputini river, and Napo river). The purpose of this activity is to begin to work with local communities in actively managing natural resources, in order that they evaluate and modify the impacts of their current levels of subsistence and commercial use, and invest in improving conditions for these harvested species. We will build directly on the Cofán turtle management experience in Zábalo. NAWE will hire 2 Waorani parabiologists from the communities of Guiyero and Timpoca, and WCS will assist them to construct two artificial beaches and two ponds in each community where the eggs and young turtles respectively will be protected. WCS will also work with the parabiologists to conduct monthly river transects to count adult turtles in the Tiputini river. WCS will work with Kichwa parabiologists from the communities of Nueva Providencia, Añangu and Sani Isla to construct two artificial beaches and two ponds in each community where the eggs and young turtles respectively will be protected.

NAWE hired two Waorani parabiologists from Guiyero and Timpoca, and they have assumed responsibility for the pilot turtle management project: constructing artificial beaches and ponds in each community. In December 2008 they collected over 2000 eggs from beaches along the Tiputini river, and moved them to the protected artificial beaches. After hatching they were transferred to artificial ponds where they are tended for one year in a "head-start" program, for later release to the wild.

WCS worked with 3 Kichwa communities (Añangu, Nueva Providencia, Sani Isla) to initiate the pilot turtle management program. In December they constructed artificial beaches and collected over 800 eggs from beaches along the Napo river, likewise tending them in protected artificial beaches and artificial ponds after hatching. In August 2009 we extended the program to a fourth community, San Roque.

Surveys of wild turtle populations in the Tiputini river were undertaken on a monthly basis. Ivonne Muñoz and Rubén Cueva organized an informative workshop on the pilot river turtle management project in Timpoca and Guiyero.

CI will systematize information on natural resources and territorial management, will design a strategy for Chachi nationality territorial and natural resource management, and will develop proposals for natural resource management (based on strategies), focusing specifically on proposals to be implemented by women.

This effort has focused on working with communities and FECCHE to join the Socio Bosque program. CI and FECCHE completed the investment plans with 11 centers to date—Capullí, Tsejpi, Guadual, Calle Manza, Corriente Grande, Hoja Blanca, Gualpí Cayapas, Sabalito, Balzar, Medianía and Zona Centro Río Canandé—as well as the three community reserves—La Ceiba, San Salvador and Chorrera Grande. Most of the centers have prioritized agricultural activities in these plans, particularly benefiting women and young people.

FSC will design a comprehensive Cofán Ancestral Territory water quality monitoring program (including water monitoring stations, personnel, equipment and analyses, and a geographic information system), through an initial planning workshop followed by monitoring site evaluations (physical evaluation of river, soils, and geology).

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Lynn Saunders, Juan Carlos González and Carlos Urguilés of ICCA visited multiple Cofán guard stations (Alto Bermejo, Pizarra, Dureno) to conduct preliminary site assessments: observe differences in geomorphic and land-use characteristics among sites; interact with Cofán guards to gauge their interest in the idea of water quality monitoring program; identify potential water sampling locations; make initial measurements of pH, conductivity, and temperature. In the Pisurriqqanqe community (Dureno), they visited numerous oil contaminated sites in order to capture the degree of damage to human and ecosystem health resulting from poorly managed extraction activities.

In Lago Agrio the team evaluated guard station operations, use of data sheets, and discussed possible collaborations with GIS data that would be beneficial for long-term management of Cofán territories.

In Quito, Lynn Saunders and Juan Carlos González met with MAE representatives who provided excellent GIS data regarding locations of oil exploration activities including all reported spills on Cofán ancestral territories. They also produced wall-sized maps for use during the water quality monitoring training course.

Under the supervision of Lynn Saunders, FSC created an itinerary of sites that were visited during sampling campaign and creation of water monitoring sites in Cofan ancestral territories. These sites cover the Cofán-managed sections of the Cayambe-Coca, Cofán-Bermejo, and Cuyabeno protected areas, as well as the Cofán community of Dureno.

FSC located and contracted a certified water quality laboratory in Quito to run analyses for heavy metals in water samples (arsenic, lead, mercury, and cadmium) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in both soil and water samples.

FSC designed and printed user-friendly data collection sheets to use for recording observations regarding water levels, conductivity, temperature, and pH. These sheets were also translated from Spanish to A'Ingae.

FSC worked to acquire 1:50,000 maps created by GeoPlades to use in the field to prioritize specific sampling locations.

In June 2009, FSC technicians visited 3 park guard stations (Pizarras, San Rafael, Gueppi) and 1 community-based park guard station (Sábalo). In all, they sampled 26 rivers, lakes and sources of potable water. In each of the sampling sites, they measured temperature, pH, and conductivity using the portable handheld meter. The water samples collected were sent to Laboratorio LASA, a certified laboratory in Quito, for analysis of total petroleum hydrocarbon and heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, mercury, lead). Water at some sites (in particular, those that serve as potable water supplies) were analyzed for indicator bacteria, including *E. coli*, *salmonella* spp. y *aeromonas* spp. in the field using Coliscan Easy Gel kits from Micrology Laboratories.

FSC technicians attended TNC's exposition of their GIS data of Cofan territories. We are using these data in addition to GIS data received from the Ministry of Environment to create maps of key water sampling locations and their relation to Cofan territory boundaries, watershed boundaries, oil and mining concessions, oil wells, dams, roads and population centers.

FSC will provide equipment for basic water monitoring activities following site evaluations and training activities.

Complete. Water sampling equipment was purchased, including handheld pH, conductivity and temperature meters. These durable pieces of equipment provide important baseline

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information regarding water characteristics and will form the basis of initial field sampling efforts.

Implementation of ecologically sustainable and culturally appropriate conservation and development initiatives.

Support production and commercialization of Awá, Cofán and Waorani handicrafts.

We provided support beginning in October 2007 to on-going handicrafts programs developed and implemented by AMWAE, FEINCE and FCAE.

AMWAE conducted 7 training events in the communities of Noneno (30 women participating) and Bameno (40 women) for Waorani women of the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone, Meñepare (45 women), Quenahueno (44 women), Quehueriono (35 women) Toñamapare (42 women) and Gareno (64 women) to work on design and quality of artisanal products, as well as to save and value ancestral knowledge. Women from additional communities also participated in these events: Damointaro, Gareno, Wentaro, Enqueriro, Mihuaguno, Kakataro, Nemonpare, Taragaro, Boanamo, Kiwaro, Tiweno, Daipare, Kenaweno, Naibekaro, Tzapino, Conimpade, Tepapare, Dayuno and Apaika. Overall these AMWAE training events have therefore reached representatives of 26 Waorani communities, across all three provinces.

AMWAE collaborated with the Mayor of Coca, Orellana Provincial Council, the Ministry of Environment, FCKUNAE, Yasuní National Park and the Marina to conduct a training workshop on handicrafts and microenterprise management in Coca (13-17 April 2009). 20 Waorani women opened their personal bank accounts in order to receive payments for handicrafts sold in the AMWAE shops in Coca and Puyo. Participants in the workshop included 40 women from the following Waorani communities in the Waorani territory and the Intangible Zone (Orellana province): Dicaro, Yarentaro, Bameno, Miwaguno, Tiwino, Boanamo, Keweriono, Noneno, Apaika, Yarentaro and Guiyero.

AMWAE participated in the Puyo Agriculture and Tourism Fair (May 1-4, 2008), Cuenca civic fair (29 April-1 May, 2008), Chaco agriculture/tourism/handicraft/industry/commerce fair (May 23-25, 2008) to promote tourism and handicrafts.

AMWAE designed and printed a flyer entitled "Tienda de Arte Étnico y Artesanías Waorani" in Spanish and in English, as well as a catalog "Arte Étnico y Artesanías Waorani".

AMWAE's Cona Omene Ima won first prize in a FIDA competition entitled "Fighting against poverty", and traveled to La Paz, Bolivia to participate in a regional FIDA meeting.

With permission and support from the municipality of Francisco de Orellana, AMWAE opened a kiosk in the public "malecón" area to sell handicrafts in Coca.

FEINCE maintained a stand to sell handicrafts at the third international "Sucumbios al mundo" fair in Lago Agrio (February 10-12, 2009). FEINCE also explored marketing options in the city of Coca.

FEINCE received in "comodato" from the municipality of Lago Agrio an infrastructure in excellent condition and strategically located in the central plaza for the commercialization of handicrafts. The women have installed their production, storage and sales facility at this

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site. Women from four communities—Dureno, Ucavati, Bavoroe, and Sinangoe—are forming a producers' association, and are undergoing training in processing fibers and fabrics.

FEINCE helped the Dureno women's organization "SOKU" achieve formal recognition from CODENPE. The president of the organization is Feliza Ortiz, the vice president Rebeca Mashacuri, and the purposes of the organization are to improve the quality of life for women in Dureno, by promoting handicraft and tourism activities.

FCAE made three deliveries of handicrafts to Sinchi Sacha for commercialization in Quito, and organized two workshops on product quality in Lita with facilitators from San Antonio de Ibarra. 22 Awá artisans participated in these workshops.

FCAE participated in the handicraft fair organized by CONAIE in Quito (November 2008).

FCAE presented a proposal to CAN (Comunidad Andina de Naciones) to strengthen Awá culture through handicrafts.

FCAE artisans participated in fairs in Atuntaqui, San Antonio, and Peguche.

Install nurseries in Waorani and Cofán communities (to be selected) to increase the production of materials for handicrafts.

AMWAE held "mingas" (community workdays) at Meñepare (May 2008, November 2008, May 2009, August 2009), Tepapare (May 2008, November 2008, May 2009, August 2009), Miwaguno (November 2008) and Toñampare (May 2009, July 2009) to promote the nurseries for plants that produce handicraft materials. AMWAE received support from Duke University volunteers in the first two communities.

FEINCE has worked with 34 households in 4 communities—Ukavati, Dureno, Pisorié Canque, Sinangoe—to select plots of 625 m² each for growing plants that produce handicraft seeds and fibers. A total of 21250 m² across these communities are being dedicated to nurseries for handicraft products.

Salary support for a technician to promote honey production with native bees in Awá (Guadualito, Mataje, Balsareño, Pambilar and Sabalera) and Afro-Ecuadorian communities (La Chiquita, Ricaurte and La Sirena—Cantón San Lorenzo).

Fundación Altrópico hired a technician, and held a planning meeting with FCAE in February to coordinate activities related to honey production, defining responsibilities of each organization, the technical staff to participate, and the communities to participate: Guadualito, Mataje, Balsareño and Pambilar. Subsequent visits were made by Fundación Altrópico and FCAE technicians to the communities of Guadualito and Balsareño in which participants were confirmed: 7 in Guadualito and 6 in Balsareño.

Fundación Altrópico also held a meeting with the community of Ricaurte with the "Grupo de Productores de Abeja Nativa San Lorenzo" to confirm activities for implementation.

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In this process Fundación Altrópico followed up on work conducted under CAIMAN, involving the same communities and producers, seeking to increase the value of native bees in local production systems.

Fundación Altrópico together with FCAE held meetings in the Awá communities of Mataje and Pambilar, in the Afro-Ecuadorian communities of Ricaurte and Minas Viejas, and in the Epera community of Santa Rosa. The project directly benefited the following persons:

- 28 members (7 women) from 4 Awá communities, 95 hives*
- 21 members (11 women) from 4 Afro-Ecuadorian communities, 14 hives*
- 6 members (4 women) from 1 Epera community, 12 hives*

The new Awá project partners in turn visited the Afro-Ecuadorian partners who are successfully managing bees to learn of this experience.

Fundación Altrópico sponsored four training workshops for the new Awá project partners on the construction of bee hives, honey harvest, and hive division.

Fundación Altrópico, in coordination with Fundación Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional, sponsored an exchange visit (2-7 September 2008) of Afro-Ecuadorian (5 men and 2 women) and Epera (2 women) honey producers from San Lorenzo and a FCAE representative to honey producers in Zapotillo (Loja). The visit focused on how to manage bees and how to market honey, but also looked at cheese and goat production and "palo santo" oil extraction.

Fundación Altrópico organized an exchange visit in September 2009 for representatives of Mataje, Balsareño, Pambilar, La Chiquita, La Sirena, and Santa Rosa de los Eperas to José Andrade at his farm in Pinde, Llorente, Colombia to learn about bee management. The group also visited an agricultural association ASOPORCA that is exploring combining cacao and honey production.

Fundación Altrópico purchased supplies for melliponaria construction and delivered 125 hives to partners in 4 Awá communities, 4 Afro-Ecuadorian communities, and 1 Épera community. A total of 105 liters of honey were harvested and sold in San Lorenzo at an estimated total value of \$1,575.

Fundación Altrópico sponsored the formation of a network of honey producers in San Lorenzo. The producers have elected 5 leaders who are responsible for representing the group in fairs and other promotional events, and for promoting the sale of honey. In turn, they participated in the August 6 2008 fair "Unidos por San Lorenzo", sponsored by the municipal government. In addition to oral explanations at a public stand, a flyer with promotional information was distributed to the public, and 50 200-cc bottles of honey were sold. The network's 51 members met again in September 2009 to discuss new commercial outlets identified through participation in fairs.

Fundación Altrópico, under an agreement with the Escuela Politécnica Nacional, collected honey samples from three communities in order to perform laboratory analyses on Ph, acidity, sugar content, etc. These tests are required in order to obtain a health certification for the product.

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Fundación Altrópico will strengthen the implementation (by integrating additional families, and providing technical support) and commercialization of honey production from native bees by Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities.

Honey producers and technicians participated in four national and international events to promote use of native bee honey for medicinal purposes:

--8 May 2009, Parroquia de Chical, Cantón Tulcán, Provincia del Carchi.

--4 June 2009, day of the environment, Tulcán

--3-5 June 2009, day of the environment, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, Quito

--Loja, 1st International Páramo Congress

--September 2009, Expo Feria 2009, CEMEXPO, Quito

Fundación Altrópico will support the Pasto Commune of La Esperanza (25 family farms in 6 communities) to improve small livestock and crop production, and to establish community credit facilities (revolving funds).

Fundación Altrópico worked with the Commune in the sale of cattle to reduce deterioration of the páramo, the management of llamas with help from Heifer Foundation, and the planting of 800 native trees as protective boundaries.

The community signed agreements with the Canadian Fund (improve milk marketing), the Italo-Ecuadorian Fund (construction of a milk plant and improvement of 25 farms), and the Ministry of Agriculture (to plant 25 quintales of potatoes).

WCS-USAID funds supported improvements to 26 farms in particular (14 women, 12 men).

Fundación Altrópico held training workshops on small livestock raising and organic agriculture, in coordination with Canadian Fund and Italo-Ecuadorian Fund technicians.

Fundación Altrópico promoted visits by community members to the Sociedad Civil del Encano (Pasto, Colombia), to learn about managing integrated farms.

Fundación Altrópico has trained the new community promoters (replaced each year) in GPS use and in monthly planning and reporting.

Fundación Altrópico, in coordination with the Universidad Politécnica del Carchi (UPEC), trained 30 farmers from Chilmá Bajo in clean practices for managing crops (mora, naranjilla, tomate de árbol).

Fundación Altrópico coordinated a practical training course entitled "Taller sobre manejo de páramos" in La Esperanza for community agricultural promoters, with instructors from Colombia, Perú, Venezuela and Ecuador (17-30 April). The course focused on sustainable production, zoning and land use planning, management plans, and ecological restoration.

The community agricultural promoters, with support from Colombian technicians (ADC), constructed two biodigestors on the farms of Cléver Puetate and Agustín Paspuezan respectively, designed to process organic waste from pig pens.

Fundación Altrópico coordinated an exchange visit with the Asociación para el Desarrollo Campesino (ADC) in Pasto (13-16 April 2009), with 14 technicians (4 men, 10 women) and farmers from Carchi to focus on sustainable production and environmental education. In turn, La Comuna Esperanza received 18 ADC representatives (11 women, 7 men; 12-15

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May), including a field visit and the development of policies on food security and biodiversity to be discussed in upcoming public events.

Fundación Altrópico supported the establishment of a nursery in Chilmá Alto to promote vegetables, native plants, and babaco. The 40 members of the community bank (22 men, 18 women) participate in the labor, and the activity receives support from the Junta Parroquial de Maldonado.

Two representatives of the Comuna La Esperanza (Cléver Puetate, Oswaldo Chiles) participate in a field day (30 June 2009) organized by the Centro Internacional de la papa (CIP), in Pillaro on clean technologies for potato and vegetable cultivation.

Fundación Altrópico worked with the Comuna La Esperanza to produce 18 farm management plans (benefiting 8 women and 10 men who are household heads).

Fundación Altrópico and the Comuna La Esperanza established 7 community banks (Tufiño, Laurel, Bellavista, Chilmá Alto, Chilmá Bajo, Santa María and El Placer) with a total of 193 members (81 women, 112 men) and \$10,220 at this time. These banks make loans of up to \$300, for a maximum period of 2 months, at a 5% monthly interest rate, to support small livestock and crop improvements.

The Comuna La Esperanza presented proposals to the UNDP small grants program and the European Union.

Leaders of the La Esperanza participate in the Binational Colombia-Ecuador Forum on Food Security and Biodiversity Conservation (16 July 2009, Pasto).

Fundación VIHOMA will support the ecological sustainability of community tourism initiatives through the design and implementation of a solid waste management program and ecological toilets/lavatories; a model Secoya traditional farm and ethnobotanical garden associated with the community tourism project.

Fundación VIHOMA and the community worked on the 0.25 ha garden with traditional farm components near the cabins, and a 900 m interpretive ethnobotanical trail.

Fundación VIHOMA built sanitary lavatories for the community tourism project in the Secoya community of Sehuaya.

Fundación VIHOMA promoted clean-up "mingas" with the children and adults of the "Guardianes del Bosque club", and produced a new poster on waste management for distribution in Secoya and neighboring colonist schools.

Fundación VIHOMA will provide equipment for fisheries management in Secoya communities.

Fundación VIHOMA built the community fish laboratory, and purchased the equipment required for reproduction.

Recuperation of the traditional Cofán farm.

FEINCE technicians visited six communities in order to begin planning activities.

FEINCE has distributed chicks and fish fingerlings to 29 families across 6 communities: Bavaroe, Uperito, Dureno, Sinangoe, Alto Bermejo, and Sábalo. Adriana Burbano, Gosia Bryja and Erika Olmedo of WCS visited these projects and communities with FEINCE staff in June 2008. For the comunidad of Sinangoe, in collaboration with the "Junta parroquial" of Puerto Libre, FEINCE has provided 16 families with fishpond drainage pipes. The Junta Parroquial of Puerto Libre collaborated with a donation of fish food.

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Promotion of agricultural and agroforestry systems in the Awá territory.

FCAE hired two agriculture and agroforestry promoters in Carchi and one in Esmeraldas. With resources from other organizations, FCAE hired additional technicians in Esmeraldas, Imbabura and Carchi respectively. Productive activities that these technicians promoted include the following:

- *Fish ponds for tilapia and carp with 25 families in Carchi, 12 in Esmeraldas, and 7 in Imbabura; training on feeding and monitoring of fish*
- *African hair sheep delivered to families in Sabalera, Pailón, Gualpi Alto, Gualpi Medio, Río Verde Bajo, and veterinary attention*
- *Coordination with Fundación Altrópico to expand the native bee management activities*
- *Development of integrated farm management plans for one family farm (102 ha) in Ishpi and one (93 ha) in Tarabita.*
- *implementation of MIES projects in Esmeraldas and Carchi, focused on small livestock and crops.*
- *Zoning of family farms in Mataje, Río Bogotá, la Unión, Guadualito, Balsareño.*
- *Construction of a tree nursery in Pailón.*

FCAE received support from the Ministry of Public Health to vaccinate domestic animals against rabies in Mataje, Pambilar, Balsareño

Fundación Altrópico technicians monitor Awá fishpond (3 communities) and hair sheep (1 community) projects.

Design sustainable finance strategies.

Design a sustainable finance strategy for the Oso Reserve in the Awá territory.

FCAE collected information in the field and developed a participatory management plan with the Awá center Río Tigre, in order to define policies for the management of the Oso Reserve. One possibility under consideration is the Ministry of Environment's Socio-Bosque project.

FCAE began with CI to promote the conservation of the Oso Reserve: zonification of the reserve (1,455 ha), a bio-geographic inventory of the reserve, and the design of a community park guard system.

Promote negotiations among donors for design and implementation of a trust fund for the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve (including the Waorani Ethnic Reserve, the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone, Kichwa community territories, and the Yasuní National Park).

Coordinate discussions and design of sustainable finance mechanisms with indigenous organizations, Ministry of Environment, ECOLEX, CI, TNC, WWF, Rainforest Alliance, FAN, FFLA, Repsol, Petrobras, Andes Petroleum and PetroEcuador.

WCS organized a workshop on sustainable finance of indigenous territories and organizations, July 1 in Quito.

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FEINCE signed two cooperative agreements with the government's Socio Bosque program, committing annual disbursements of \$49,000 in government resources over a 20-year period to the conservation and management of these 30,000 ha of Cofán territory (Río Cofanes), and \$31,000 annually to conserve 7,000 ha of the Cofán Dureno territory..

FEINCE developed workplans with the government's Socio Bosque program for the Río Cofanes and Dureno territories.

CI worked with FECHE to present and discuss the objectives of the MAE Socio Bosque program. As a result, 17 Chachi centers signed agreements with the Ministry of Environment in December, covering a total of 27,018 ha and benefiting 1,421 families. In 2009 the centers presented the full documentation required, including investment plans and detailed zoning plans for each center.

Center	Total ha per center	Ha in conservation area	Number of families benefiting
ZONA NORTE			
Capuli	13,228	5,627	50
Tsejpi	6,698	478	70
Guadual	2,500	1,185	60
El Encanto	6,563	1,814	150
San Miguel	6,548	55	300
Calle Mansa	1,476	342	50
Corriente Grande	6,200	4,579	150
La Ceiba	1,502	800	45
Gualpí Cayapas	2,592	511	65
Sabalito	6,393	342	45
Jeyambi	1,758	162	42
Gualpí Onzole	1,013	2859	88
Hoja Blanca	3,452	375	54
ZONA SUR / CENTRO			
San Salvador	8,905	1,531	85
Chorrera Grande	5,512	3,724	55
Medianía	282	282	66
Balsar	4,689	2,353	46
Total	88,312	27,018	1,421

CI and FECHE completed the investment plans with 11 centers to date—Capulí, Tsejpi, Guadual, Calle Manza, Corriente Grande, Hoja Blanca, Gualpí Cayapas, Sabalito, Balsar, Medianía and Zona Centro Río Canandé—as well as the three community reserves—La Ceiba, San Salvador and Chorrera Grande. Most of the centers have prioritized agricultural activities in these plans, particularly benefiting women and young people. In addition, four centers have assigned funds to territorial consolidation: Sabalito, La Ceiba, Capulí and Balsar.

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Fundación Altrópico worked with the Sápara Federation NASE to develop the investment plan and complete proposal to include 80,000 ha of the Sápara territory in the Socio Bosque program. NASE signed with the Socio Bosque Program and began to receive funds.

The Pasto Comuna La Esperanza signed an agreement with the Minister of Environment to conserve 6800 ha of páramo under the Socio Páramo program. Fundación Altrópico assisted the Comuna La Esperanza with the technical aspects of the proposal.

The Afro-Ecuadorian community of Playa de Oro, in a community assembly, approved the proposal to develop and agreement with the Socio Bosque program. CI and Fundación Altrópico assisted the community with the technical aspects of the proposal.

WCS, Sani Lodge and the community reached an agreement under which Sani Lodge will cover 50% of the salaries of 3 community park guards; the community will provide a canoe, motor, and radio; and WCS will cover the remaining 50% of salaries as well as transportation and food costs. This agreement is a very important long-term finance model whereby community tourism generates resources for conservation efforts.

Coordinate with Rainforest Alliance and other public and private organizations certification and marketing mechanisms to increase revenues to local indigenous producers: handicrafts (Awá, Waorani, Cofán), cacao (Kichwa, Cofán, Awá), timber (Awá), and tourism (Waorani, Kichwa, Cofán, Awá).

WCS coordinated with Rainforest Alliance/C&D for support to cacao certification (Cofán and Kichwa communities), and tourism (Quehueriono, Kichwa communities).

WCS sought support of Rainforest Alliance in forestry certification with FCAE, but the conversations did not prosper.

Rainforest Alliance partner Conservación & Desarrollo has signed an MOU with FEINCE and has begun to work with Cofán communities on cacao certification. Three FEINCE representatives visit experimental cacao farms in the Sacha region to learn methods for trimming and grafting, and how to detect common diseases affecting cacao. C&D has provided training in grafting and pruning to cacao farmers in three Cofán communities: Upirito, Ukavati and Pisorie Canque.

FEINCE signed an agreement with CISAS (Centro de Investigación y Servicios Agropecuarios de Sucumbios, Consejo Provincial de Sucumbios) in order to obtain tools for 40 cacao farmers, as well as to construct two collection centers and processing equipment. CISAS will also support organic certification of the cacao farms, seeking to develop with FEINCE a Cofán chocolate bar.

WCS met with FCAE forestry technicians and the DED "cooperante" to design a wildlife monitoring program in logged and unlogged areas that is a requirement for certification.

Promote technical capacity within indigenous organizations to generate resources from private donors and public sources by producing and implementing new proposals, by leveraging funds among private and public donors, by integrating resources from multiple donors and by increasing the efficiency of project administration.

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In our planning phase, we worked with indigenous organizations to consider their overall programs, integrating multiple donors and activities in a single overall budget and workplan, and defining priorities when resources are insufficient to cover all proposed activities. The technical staff selected and hired by NAWE, AMWAE, and FEINCE prioritized fundraising and proposal writing, in collaboration with WCS staff.

FEINCE, with its "cooperante" José Luis Bazurto, prepared the following proposals:

- Implementation of sanitary facilities and family gardens in 9 communities of Sucumbios province: presented to RODA-PetroEcuador.*
- Implementation of an experimental integrated farm*
- Opening a pedestrian trail La Barquilla-Río Verde: presented to the Municipality of Sucumbios Alto. This trail allowed the Cofanes to establish a presence in the Río Cofanes territory titled to FEINCE by the President in 2007 [successful].*
- Strengthening the Dureno community (Pisorie Canque) in the conservation and management of natural resources, with a tourism complement: presented to Ecofondo as a continuation of current Ecofondo funding.*
- Support to the Cofan women of Ecuador in the process of producing and commercializing typical handicrafts of their culture: presented to the Fondo de Apoyo a las Nacionalidades Indígenas (IFAD), Rome.*
- Water and sanitation program: presented to the Ítalo-Ecuadorian Fund [successful].*

FEINCE received funding from CODENPE to build a perimeter wall around the FEINCE office in Lago Agrio.

FEINCE presented to TNC a proposal entitled "Libro de vida de la Federación Indígena COFAN del Ecuador", and another proposal entitled "Promoción y difusión de los atractivos turísticos que existen en el territorio COFAN del Ecuador".

FEINCE prepared a proposal outline for SASIKU entitled "Adecuación de instalaciones para la ejecución del proyecto SASIKU en busca del fortalecimiento de la educación bilingüe". The project was approved, for \$3,000, and will enable the remodeling of the AMISHACHO installations which receives indigenous students in bilingual education. The larger project, "Proyecto de fortalecimiento de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe", is coordinated with the Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe de la Amazonia DIREIBA; the Dirección de Educación Intercultural Bilingüe de las Nacionalidades Siona, Secoya y COFAN DEINASSCE; the Siona indigenous organization of Ecuador ONISE; and the Secoya indigenous organization of Ecuador OISE.

Working with the provincial government of Sucumbios, FEINCE revised two project proposals to submit through the provincial government to the United Nations: 1) "Fortalecimiento de la Comuna COFAN Dureno para la conservación de los recursos naturales con un complemento turístico" (\$218,655 for 3 years, to build a traditional maloca for shamanes to use and to teach young people about cultural traditions; to build 5 cabins for lodging in Pisorie Canque; to build a meeting house, and for flora and fauna conservation in the area); and 2) "Implementación y Equipamiento de una Finca Integral Experimental para la FEINCE con su respectivo Departamento Técnico" (\$161,250 for 2 years, to purchase a farm and to equip the property as a training center and a nursery to

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produce and distribute food and medicinal plants among Cofán communities; to promote production of chickens, pigs and fish in order to improve diets).

FCAE developed the following proposals and projects:

- adult education (high school and bachelors degrees), Ibis, approved for 1 year and began in May
- productive activities (agriculture) in the provinces of Carchi and Esmeraldas, MIES [both successful]
- improving cartography in the centers of Ishpi and Tarabita, FIDA
- Ítalo-Ecuadorian Fund [successful], community health
- EU-WWF-OXFAM [successful], forests and territory
- Norwegian Refugee Council [successful], training

AMWAE presented successful proposals to the Ministry of Culture (\$12,000), the UNDP Yasuní small grants program (who doubles the budget to \$50,000), Municipality of Arajuno (\$1,500), Ibis (\$12,000), PRASS (\$25,000), MIES (\$50,000).

NAWE's proposal to the UNDP Yasuní small grants program was pre-selected for support. However, the changes in NAWÉ leadership and extended internal political conflicts prevented UNDP from approving this project.

Promote capacity within indigenous organizations to negotiate and form strategic alliances with other private and public institutions, to generate resources for conservation and development activities within indigenous territories as other private and public institutions assume responsibility for the land and resources under their respective mandates.

The key strategic alliance we are promoting at this stage is the Yasuní management committee, ensuring greater representation and participation of the indigenous organizations (Waorani, Kichwa) in the Yasuní landscape. The focus of this effort is to ensure that annual plans and budgets by local governments, private sector operators, the Yasuní National Park, and the indigenous organizations are integrated and complement each other.

Invited and sponsored by AMWAE, the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee met for the first time in Puyo, this time to develop the strategic plan for the reserve and plan the general assembly for later this year. Participants included the Ministry of Environment, the "Plan de Medidas Cautelares", the Yasuní Program (UN-MAE), FCUNAE, FOCOA, Kichwa representatives from Pastaza, Municipal government of Orellana, Provincial Council of Orellana, FEPP, San Francisco University, ECORAE and others. These organizations have committed to supporting specific activities over the next 12 months.

NAWE and AMWAE met with the Minister of Environment in Ñoneno to discuss the protection plan for the Intangible Zone, and signed an agreement for the implementation of the government's "Plan de Medidas Cautelares" to protect the uncontacted Tagaeri and Taromenane peoples.

NAWE hosted a meeting in Puyo with Paúl Maldonado, coordinator of the Yasuní project, and other representatives of the UN agencies involved in this project (UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM, HABITAT, FAO). NAWÉ representatives participated in a similar meeting in Coca.

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AMWAE collaborated with the Ministry of Tourism to participate in a tourism and handicrafts fair in Colombia, in the Pastaza municipal fair (Puyo), and in marketing products at the Hostería el Pigual in Puyo.

AMWAE participated in the "II Encuentro Regional de Mujeres Líderes Indígenas Originarias de las Organizaciones Indígenas del Perú, Bolivia y Ecuador" sponsored by Ibis.

With support from technical staff hired with USAID resources, NAWA and AMWAE negotiated their 2008 and 2009 budgets with Repsol, including funds to support the boundary demarcation process. Meetings were also held with Petrobras, but Petrobras conditioned disbursements on the signed permission from NAWA to proceed with exploitation in the Block 31, although spending was committed in a 5-year agreement signed in 2004. Petrobras subsequently withdrew from Ecuador.

Pablo Landivar from NAWA participated in the conference entitled "Experiencias de manejo de recursos naturales de la Cuenca Binacional del Río Pastaza", organized by Fundación Natura in Puyo, with NGO and indigenous participants from Ecuador and Peru. Themes of the workshop were the following: (i) natural resource management, (ii) management of indigenous territories, (iii) integrated management of watersheds, and (iv) monitoring of natural resources and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Hugo Paredes from FCAE together with Pablo Landivar and Camilo Huamoni from NAWA participated in the workshop entitled "Los bosques nativos del Ecuador: El futuro de los bosques nativos planteado por sus propios pobladores" organized by Acción Ecológica in Coca. Objectives of the meeting were (i) to bring together representatives of indigenous peoples, afro-Ecuadorians, campesinos and other inhabitants of natural forests of Ecuador (Amazon, Costa, Sierra) to evaluate the current status of these forests and threats to them, and (ii) to develop proposals that guarantee the protection and defense of nature and of territorial rights. The organizers in turn prepared a proposal for the Constituent Assembly to consider. FCAE presented their forestry program. Additional key presentations were on illegal logging in Yasuni, and on evidence of the Tagaeri and Taromenane outside the Intangible Zone.

Our support to FCAE assisted the organization in negotiating a partnership with SENPLADES, the Ministry of Electricity, and the provincial government of Carchi and the municipality of Mira to construct and operate a small hydroelectric project. FCAE has also worked to strengthen relations with municipal and parish governments overlapping the Awá territory.

FCAE has accomplished the following activities with private and public partners:

- sign agreements with Red Cross and with World Wildlife Fund
- sign an agreement with ArtParquet and DED for timber commercialization; workshop with Fundación Altrópico on FSC principles
- prepare an agreement with the Campesino Social Security to affiliate the Awá nation as a whole (this is a new to-be-tested initiative for SSC) so that families can receive health services
- visit to Baboso with World Food Program to plan classroom construction, discuss proposal with International Migration Office

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- develop proposal for road construction to Guaña, dining hall in Sabalera: presented to municipal government of Tulcan
- meetings with the San Lorenzo Hospital and CECOMET and Campesino Social Security
- inauguration in Pambilar of the Awá Health Model (including 10 health centers and 13 Awá health promoters) supported by the Ministry of Public Health and World Food Program; MPH is providing additional training with respect to sanitary latrines and composting
- evaluate the "Frontera Norte" project with the Red Cross and MPH
- participate in Conference on Intercultural Health, Coca; Health Fair organized by Ecuador Red Cross, Maldonado
- coordinate with Plan Ecuador the process to issue Awá people with national id cards
- meeting with the Carchi provincial government to discuss FCAE's participation in the provincial development and land use planning exercise
- participate in a workshop on "Policies for rural development with a territorial focus" organized by MIES-Imbabura

FCAE strengthened its alliances with the Provincial Government of Carchi, Plan Ecuador, Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES), Seguro Social Campesino, UNHCR, Cruz Roja, INREDH (Regional Human Rights Organization), and the Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano.

FCAE met with the President of Ecuador in San Lorenzo, and presented a proposal for support to the Awá people.

Our support to FCAE assisted the organization in developing with the Ministry of Health the FCAE community health program, construction of health posts, and training for health promoters. FCAE continues to work with ARPARQUET on timber marketing, met with Rainforest Alliance to explore opportunities for collaboration, renewed its agreement with IBIS, participated in regional meetings with DED, participated in the CONAIE congress in Santo Domingo and a CONAIE-IBIS leadership workshop in Esmeraldas, met with the prefect of Esmeraldas, met with the municipality of Mira, and met with representatives of the provincial government and the municipality of Tulcan.

Fundación Altrópico hired an expert who is working with municipal governments to strengthen relations with FCAE. The provincial government, PRODERENA, and the Asociación de Juntas Parroquiales del Carchi have resources for preparing "Local Development Plans."

The Fundación Altrópico expert visited San Lorenzo, Chical, Maldonado, Tufiño, La Esperanza and Quinshul to begin identifying strategies for collaboration with local governments.

Fundación Altrópico met with "junta parroquial" presidents in Chical and Maldonado, AJUPRUC, PRODERENA, and Tulcán Municipality to discuss coordination of Municipal Development Plans. An inter-institutional MOU is being prepared.

Fundación Altrópico sponsored a major workshop (August 19-21, Chical) bringing together 76 representatives of indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian organizations (FCAE, UNIPA,

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CAMAWARI, Comuna La Esperanza, Comuna Playa de Oro), local governments (gobierno provincial de Carchi; Juntas parroquiales Alto Tambo, Tobar Donoso, Maldonado, Chical; Comunidades El Cristal, Durango, Goaltal, Piedra Liza, Puerramal, Quinshul, Río Plata, Santamaría, Unthal, El Guadual, La Chorrera, El Plata, Minas Viejas, Chilmá Alto), educational institutions (Colegio Agropecuario de San Lorenzo, Colegio Nacional de Tufiño, Red Educativa de Chical, Club Ecológico Altamira, Club Ecológico Mundo Verde) military bases (Maldonado, Chical), and the Palm Association of Carchi to promote the creation of the Chiles-Mataje "Corredor of Life". Subsequent meetings were held in Ibarra (14 Sep) and in Chical (29 Sep-1 Oct 2009) to ratify the organizing committee and to develop a strategic plan. This alliance of institutions is the key institutional structure that facilitates participatory and integrated development planning between indigenous organizations / communities and local autonomous governments.

Fundación Altrópico organized a joint planning meeting with AME (Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador), AJUPRUC (Asociación de Juntas Parroquiales Rurales de Carchi), SENPLADES, Gobierno Provincial de Carchi, and the Universidad Central de Ecuador to review participatory planning methodologies for producing Local Development Plans.

FEINCE representatives met with the Prefect of Sucumbios to discuss support to Cofán communities. FEINCE also signed an agreement with the Puerto Libre parish to develop a parochial strategic development plan. FEINCE is implementing a program with CISAS (Consejo Provincial de Sucumbios) to support cacao production.

FEINCE implemented a program with CISAS (Consejo Provincial de Sucumbios) to support cacao production with 40 families in the communities of Uperito and Pisorié: tools, inputs, and construction of collection centers.

FEINCE held meetings with the representatives of the Coca-Codo-Sinclair hydroelectric project in order to ensure Cofán participation in the planning and implementation process.

Promote integrated audits of annual programs of indigenous organizations to establish an indirect cost rate so they can charge all donors in order to maintain the core operational capacity of the indigenous organizations.

Evaluate the potential of indigenous territories to generate and market environmental services, particularly carbon bonds associated with avoided deforestation.

FEINCE signed two cooperative agreements with the government's Socio Bosque program, committing annual disbursements of \$49,000 in government resources over a 20-year period to the conservation and management of 30,000 ha of Cofán territory (Río Cofanes), and \$31,000 annually to conserve 7,000 ha of the Cofán Dureno territory.

CI worked with FECCHCE to present and discuss the objectives of the MAE Socio Bosque program. As a result, 17 Chachi centers signed agreements with the Ministry of Environment in December, covering a total of 27,017 ha and benefiting 1421 families.

Fundación Altrópico worked with the Sápara Federation NASE to develop the investment plan and complete proposal to include 80,000 ha of the Sápara territory in the Socio Bosque program. NASE signed with Socio Bosque and began to receive funds.

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The Pasto Comuna La Esperanza signed a letter of intent with the Minister of Environment to conserve 6,800 ha of páramo under the Socio Páramo program. Fundación Altrópico will assist the Comuna La Esperanza with the technical aspects of the proposal.

The government intends to insert this national-level program into global carbon markets for avoided deforestation.

Promote negotiation and design of strategic programs to mitigate the long-term socio-economic and environmental effects of infrastructure development: particularly transport corridors and oil concessions.

In November 2007 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Management Committee a first forum in Coca on the Manta-Manaus corridor.

In November 2008 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee a second forum in Coca on the Manta-Manaus corridor: "Eje Multimodal Manta Manaos: algunas aproximaciones técnicas."

In March 2009 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee a forum in Coca on the ITT oil concession: "El proyecto ITT y la iniciativa para mantener el crudo en tierra: escenarios que enfrenta el PNY."

Assess linkages and opportunities associated with the regional economic corridors to be promoted in the northern border area under the USAID Alternative Development Program.

WCS attended the presentation of the Plan Ecuador at USAID, but did not identify or develop specific opportunities and linkages with the USAID Alternative Development Program.

CI will promote the participatory elaboration of investment plans for 2008 and 2009, including the implementation of the model of direct payments for conservation being implemented in the Gran Reserva Chachi.

CI and FECCHE completed the investment plans with 11 centers to date—Capulí, Tsejpi, Guadual, Calle Manza, Corriente Grande, Hoja Blanca, Gualpi Cayapas, Sabalito, Balzar, Medianía and Zona Centro Río Canandé—as well as the three community reserves—La Ceiba, San Salvador and Chorrera Grande. Most of the centers have prioritized agricultural activities in these plans, particularly benefiting women and young people. In addition, four centers have assigned funds to territorial consolidation: Sabalito, La Ceiba, Capulí and Balzar.

WCS and its partners will hold two meetings to evaluate long-term finance strategies currently being pursued as well as potential in the case of each territorial organization.

WCS organized a workshop for all partners to exchange ideas regarding the sustainable finance of indigenous territories and organizations in Quito on July 1. Participants included FCAE, UNIPA, FEINCE, FSC, NAWA, AMWAE, FECHE, CABI, USAID, CI, TNC, Rainforest Alliance, DED, Fundación VIHOMA, Fundación Altrópico, CARE, C&D, UNESCO, TROPIC, ECOLEX, FAN, Secretaría de Pueblos Indígenas, WCS-Ecuador, WCS-Colombia, WCS-Bolivia.

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In coordination with CI and TNC and the Ministry of Environment's "Socio Bosque" program team, WCS (Adriana Burbano, Karen Podvin, Andy Noss, Erika Olmedo, Ray Victurine, Mariana Varese) organized a 2-day workshop (June 1-2) in Quito for indigenous and campesino organizations and communities to learn more about how this incentive program (payments for the protection of native forests) functions. In addition to the Socio Bosque presentations, the Chachi and Cofán organizations who signed agreements back in December 2008 and are receiving funds presented their experience and criteria regarding the program to the other participants. Including these two indigenous groups, the participants represented a total of 8 indigenous groups (Awá, Waorani, Pasto, Secoya, Shuar, Kichwa) and 8 campesino organizations. Including WCS, CI and TNC, 14 conservation and development NGO's working with these groups also participated in the meeting. As a result of the meeting, all of the indigenous and campesino organizations requested further information from Socio Bosque in their communities and assemblies over the next 2-3 months, with the intention of joining the program. WCS has signed a formal agreement with the Socio Bosque Program to provide technical assistance to our indigenous partners.

Publications:

Noss, A. 2008. Sostenibilidad financiera de territorios y organizaciones indígenas: Memoria del taller, 1 de julio del 2008, FLACSO. Informe Técnico #2. Quito, WCS.

Noss, A. with M. Painter, R. Victurine, A. Stocks, A. Burbano, M. Varese, P. Franco & G. Zapata. 2009. Sustainable financing of indigenous organizations and indigenous territories. Technical Report #11. Quito, WCS.

WCS and its partners will develop outlines of REDD projects for two or more indigenous territories—Cofán, Waorani, Awá and/or Chachi: analyze historical rates of land-use and land-cover change based on at least two points in time (1990, 2000, 2005 – depending on data availability), develop a without-project baseline scenario against which changes in carbon stocks occurring in the future carbon offset project can be compared, determine what information is already available in order to measure and estimate carbon stocks, and determine with the respective indigenous partner the potential area of its territory that could be made available for carbon offset projects.

The agreements signed by FEINCE, the Chachi centers, NASE, and the Pasto Comuna La Esperanza with the MAE Socio Bosque program represent enormous initial steps. The government hopes to develop this national program and insert it into international carbon markets under the REDD (avoided deforestation) parameters.

WCS and NAWE will develop and outline a proposal for an endowment fund that will generate benefits for the organization and for the Waorani territory.

This activity was not accomplished.

Ecolex developed a proposal under CAIMAN. Repsol is also open to the idea of allocating funds from the annual agreements with NAWE to an endowment fund. While we have had discussions with NAWE about financing for the territory and the organization, changes in leadership prevented us from advancing towards a specific proposal.

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Constraints:

While several of our partner organizations had considerable success in generating resources from public and private sources, they are faced with several challenges in successfully implementing these new resources: credit guarantees (cash deposits) required in the case of government funding (MIES, ECORAE), disallowed expenses such as overhead and salaries, insufficient time to develop proposals in a participatory manner, and delays in disbursements combined with pressure to spend within short deadlines.

NAWE's instability—internal political struggles with two competing leaderships—jeopardized the approval and implementation of field activities including the WCS-NAWE agreement and the proposal NAWE submitted to the UN Yasuní program. The political struggle was aggravated by CONFENIAE, CONAIE and CODENPE who have alternatively recognized and then retracted their support for each of the leaderships.

With recent changes in the legislation affecting profits of the oil companies, and the new constitution promising further adjustments, the companies are reviewing their positions and activities related to indigenous organizations and communities in general. This may reduce their willingness to coordinate work and provide resources.

Avoided deforestation carbon markets are expected to be formalized only in 2011. In the meantime, though some trading is taking place, the costs of preparing proposals and monitoring carbon stocks tend to far exceed returns at current prices. Therefore steps taken in the short term are intended to set the stage, generating baseline information and preparing proposals, so that projects can be initiated immediately when markets open. Indigenous territories in Ecuador appear to have considerable potential for avoided deforestation projects, but the realization of this potential is a few years away.

Several indigenous organizations maintain doubts about the Socio Bosque program, and consider that the costs and risks outweigh potential benefits of this apparent long-term finance opportunity. CONFENIAE issued a declaration against any Socio Bosque agreement with indigenous organizations, arguing that it is a means by which the governments seeks to take control over indigenous lands. Nevertheless, two of its member organizations have already signed with Socio Bosque.

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Objective 4: Assess Impacts of Infrastructure Development and Human Displacement on Indigenous Territories

Overall achievements are summarized by indigenous group in the table below, followed by detailed listings of activities:

Indigenous group	Key achievements
Waorani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAWE and AMWAE representatives participated in regular meetings of Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee and public fora sponsored by the YBR Management Committee • NAWE and AMWAE representatives participated in international meetings of Management Committees. • AMWAE hosted the first Yasuní biosphere reserve management committee to be held in Puyo.
Awá	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCAE rejected an agreement signed by 3 Awá communities and mining company to open a road through Awá territory to Tobar Donoso. • FCAE reviewed legal information pertaining to mining concessions overlapping with Awá territory, met with neighboring parish governments. • Fundación Altrópico organized a visit for Awá representatives to Río Santiago and Playa de Oro to observe environmental impacts of gold mining activities • Bi-national meetings held in Ecuador and Colombia bring together FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI, ACIPAP and partners. • 3 Awá representatives (Ecuador, Colombia) graduate with diplomas from WWF "Social Change for Sustainable Development" course in Cali, and are hired by their organizations to promote the binational process. • UNHCR attends FCAE assembly. • Awá representatives of the 4 Awá organizations (Ecuador, Colombia) participated in the international meeting held in Pasto: "Construyendo puentes, políticas de paz y desarrollo para la frontera". • Awá representatives of the 4 Awá organizations (Ecuador, Colombia) met with donors and partners in Quito to present advances on the Plan de Protección Binacional Awá. • FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI and ACIPAP held a binational committee meeting in Orito, Putumayo, Colombia (15-17 January 2009). The meeting focused on the design of a Binational Awá Protection and Prevention Strategy. • The Colombian Awá federations prepared a "Plan de Salvaguarda del Pueblo Awá de Colombia".
Cofán	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A FEINCE representative participated in international meetings of Management Committees. • Bi-national meetings held in Ecuador and Colombia bringing together FEINCE, FSC, Mesa Permanente,

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	<p>ASMIK and partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Cofán representatives (Colombia) graduated with diplomas from WWF "Social Change for Sustainable Development" course in Cali. • UNHCR attended bi-national FEINCE-ASMIK meeting. • The Mesa Permanente participated in the international meeting held in Pasto: "Construyendo puentes, políticas de paz y desarrollo para la frontera". • The Colombian Cofán federations prepared a "Plan de Salvaguarda del Pueblo Cofán de Colombia".
Kichwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCUNAE representatives participated in regular meetings of Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee, and public fora sponsored by the YBR Management Committee. • A FCUNAE representative participated in international meetings of Management Committees.
Sápara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAZAE and NASAPE leaders participate in the Sápara binational congress (Ecuador and Peru) held in Peru.

Activities:

WCS Working Papers:

Painter, M., A.R. Alves, C. Bertsch, R. Bodmer, O. Castillo, A. Chicchón, F. Daza, F. Marques, A. Noss, L. Painter, C. Pereira de Deus, P. Puertas, H. Lima de Queiroz, E. Suárez, M. Varese, E.M. Venticinque & R. Wallace. 2008. Landscape conservation in the Amazon region: progress and lessons. WCS Working Paper #34. New York, WCS.

Redford, K.H. & C. Grippio (eds.). 2008. Protected areas, governance, and scale. WCS Working Paper #36. New York, WCS.

Redford, K.H. & E. Fearn (eds.). 2007. Protected areas and human livelihoods. WCS Working Paper #32. New York, WCS.

Support the development of strategic action plans.

Conduct a meeting or series of meetings with organizations and actors, especially indigenous organizations, who are working to address the issues of infrastructure development (the Manta-Manaos transportation corridor, the ITT and Petrobras oil concessions) and human displacement (resulting from the Plan Colombia) in order to identify the current state of knowledge, to identify gaps and priorities, and to determine roles in responding with specific actions.

In November 2007 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Management Committee a first forum in Coca on the Manta-Manaos corridor. We also supported and participated in bi-national meetings of Awá and Cofán (November 2007) representatives respectively to discuss threats to indigenous territories in Colombia.

Strategic assessment and evaluation.

Conduct an evaluation of the road system within the Awá territory in order to guide new proposals.

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FCAE monitored road construction projects underway in Mataje (by mining companies in Tobar Donoso), Pambilar (by the San Lorenzo Comuniana Mission), and in Pailón/La Guaña/Guare (by the municipality of Tulcán).

Three Awá communities signed an agreement with a mining company in Tobar Donoso to open a road from Mataje. However, the FCAE assembly rejected this initiative, maintaining FCAE's opposition to any such agreement with mining or logging companies. Instead FCAE is seeking to negotiate with local governments for the construction of any roads near or within Awá territory, for example the La Guaña-Guare road being opened by the municipality of Tulcan.

FCAE undertook negotiations with the San Lorenzo mayor to construct a road to La Unión.

At its annual assembly in Pambilar (December 2008), FCAE addressed the issue of mining concessions, and roads built by mining companies, in Awá territories of Mataje, la Unión, and Gualpi Bajo. The assembly resolved to prohibit these actions by mining companies, and instead to work with municipal and other government institutions to develop roads.

FCAE presented a proposal to the Prefecture of Carchi to collaborate in the environmental impact assessment study of the proposed road to San Marcos.

FCAE met with the municipality of San Lorenzo to discuss the opening of roads in and near Awá territory, and signed an agreement to ensure the maintenance of the road to Guadualito.

Publication: "Estudio vial del territorio de la Nacionalidad Awá." Mónica Álvarez. 2009. FCAE.

Evaluate the environmental and social impacts of logging, mining, and colonization on the Awá territory to determine opportunities for intervention.

FCAE met with the mining company La Esperanza, and reviewed legal documents pertaining to mining concession within Awá territory, regulations regarding priori consent and citizen participation, and proposals on mining activities being considered by the Constituent Assembly. FCAE also obtained maps of mining concessions overlapping with the Awá territory, including 125 ha granted as a concession to a Mr. Zheng Jian Yuan.

FCAE has led visits by representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Government, and Ministry of Energy and Mines to sites of illegal mining activity within Awá territory.

Fundación Altrópico and FCAE held meetings with the parish governments of Chical, Maldonado, Goaltal and Jijón/Caamaño to review information from the Ministry of Mines and from the mining company All Metals S.A., whose concession overlaps Chical and the Golondrinas Protected Forest Reserve. The parish governments and FCAE are opposed to mining.

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Fundación Altrópico organized a visit for Awá representatives to Río Santiago and Playa de Oro to observe environmental impacts of gold mining activities. These impacts are estimated to last 20 years, unless soil recuperation and restoration efforts are undertaken.

FCAE participated in a regional meeting organized by Fundación Pachamama, the Ministry of Environment, the Lita Junta Parroquial, and Acción Ecológica on the mining law, mining activities, illegal logging, and land invasions.

The two FLACSO students contributed to this effort through their thesis projects.

Publications:

Mónica León. 2009. Estudio de Impacto Ambiental: Comunidad de Balsareño del territorio AWA del Ecuador. Ibarra, FCAE.

Mónica León. 2009. Estudio de Impacto Ambiental: Comunidad Río Bogotá del territorio AWA del Ecuador. Ibarra, FCAE.

Mónica León. 2009. Estudio de Impacto Ambiental: Comunidad de Guadualito del territorio AWA del Ecuador. Ibarra, FCAE.

Juan Pineda Medina & Anne-Lise Naizot. 2009. Estudio de impacto social de las amenazas territoriales en los centros Guadualito y Balsareño, territorio Awá. Quito, FLACSO.

Collaborate in the evaluation and discussion of the potential strategic effects of the Manta-Manaus transportation corridor on the Kichwa-lower Napo, Waorani and Cofán territories; and on the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve. Support to the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee in managing and leveraging these impacts.

In November 2007 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Management Committee a first forum in Coca on the Manta-Manaus corridor.

WCS attended the presentation by Grupo FARO and Fundación Pachamama on the Manta Manaus, reviewing the results, and exchanging information and contacts for wider dissemination

In November 2008 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee a second forum in Coca on the Manta-Manaus corridor: "Eje Multimodal Manta Manaus: algunas aproximaciones técnicas."

Collaborate in the evaluation and discussion of the potential strategic effects of the ITT exploitation and the alternative proposal to leave the oil in the ground. Support to the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee.

WCS and FCAE participated in the international forum organized by Acción Ecológica in Quito in October 2007.

OIKOS established contacts with local government (Orellana provincial government, MAE), community, indigenous (FCKUNAE), and private actors (FEPP, UNDP) in Coca, Tiputini, and Nuevo Rocafuerte in order to develop together a socio-environmental evaluation of the

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region affected by the ITT concession and the Manta Manaus transportation corridor. Meetings were held with representatives of 11 urban and rural communities, as well as two focal group sessions (Nuevo Rocafuerte and Tiputini), and in-depth interviews. The results of these meetings were analyzed, generating a preliminary report on the public's perceptions of the principal environmental problems affecting the region, community leaders' perceptions of the potential infrastructure projects (IIRSA, ITT) and of current productive activities including hunting and fishing. These results were presented in public meetings with the school, the Marina, and the women's association in Nuevo Rocafuerte.

--"Plan de gestión ambiental preliminar, Parroquia Nuevo Rocafuerte, Cantón Aguarico"

--"Estrategia general de desarrollo socio-ambiental de la Parroquia Nuevo Rocafuerte, Cantón Aguarico, Provincia de Orellana: Plan Estratégico Final"

FLACSO will promote public fora in Coca on the ITT concession and proposal to leave the petroleum in the ground, the Manta-Manaus transportation corridor, the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone, illegal logging, and wildlife trafficking.

FLACSO hired Karen Andrade as coordinator for organizing a series of four fora in Coca, and to promote these events with the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee and the FLACSO network.

In November 2008 we sponsored together with FLACSO and the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee a second forum in Coca on the Manta-Manaus corridor: "Eje Multimodal Manta Manaos: algunas aproximaciones técnicas." 68 persons attended, from the following organizations and communities: Gobierno Provincial, Municipio de Orellana, Capitanía de Puerto, Grupo naval de revisiones técnicas oriente, Policía Municipal, CAE, ICCA, ECOLEX, FEPP, Solidaridad Internacional, WCS Colombia, WCS Ecuador, The Nature Conservancy, Grupo Faro, Sinergue (Andinatel), FOCAO, FCUNAE, AMWAE, Cooperativa los Omaguas, Comunidad Morete Cocha, Comunidad Sani Isla, Comunidad Santa Teresita, Comunidad de Pompeya, Comuna Chiro isla, Boca de Tiputini, Pilchi, Puerto Miranda, Nuevo Rocafuerte, Witoto Tour, Centro Cultural San Juan, Revista la Región, and Cocavisión. The following experts presented:

- Mario Ron. Escuela Superior Politécnica del Ejército. ESPE. Ponencia "Aproximaciones Técnicas al Proyecto Eje Multimodal Manta Manaos"
- Salomón Jaya. Centro de Excelencia en Transporte Intermodal y Fluvial. CETIF-UCE. Ponencia: "Transporte Multimodal por el Eje Manta Manaos. Amenazas y Oportunidades"
- Juan Carlos González. The Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy. Ponencia "Integración de la biodiversidad en el proceso de toma de decisiones sectorial. El caso Proyecto Manta Manaos"
- Diego Mancheno. Grupo FARO. Ponencia "La Manta Manaos. Una estrategia de desarrollo regional".
- Deyanira Gómez. FLACSO. Ponencia "La integración física regional. Comparación entre la Gran Ruta del Inca y el corredor multimodal Manta Manaos".

The forum entitled "Comercialización y tráfico de carne de vida silvestre" organized by the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee, FLACSO and WCS in Coca on 30 January 2009 was a great success. 114 people attended, representing at least 21 communities (Waorani, Kichwa, colonist) and 23 organizations (local government, NAWE

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and AMWAE-Waorani, FCUNAE-Kichwas, IUCN, UNESCO, UNDP, Ministry of Environment, Petroproducción, National Police, Brigade 19, etc.). The following persons made formal presentations, followed by a discussion regarding next steps to address the wildlife trade in the region:

- Galo Zapata, WCS
- Francisco Neira, FLACSO
- Bernardo Ortiz, TRAFFIC
- Manuela Ima and Antonio Zambrano, AMWAE (Waorani)
- Rodrigo Vargas, FCUNAE (Kichwa)
- Orfa Rodríguez, MAE

The forum entitled "El proyecto ITT y la Iniciativa para Mantener el Crudo en Tierra. Escenarios que enfrenta el PNY" organized by the Yasuni Biosphere Reserve Management Committee, FLACSO and WCS was held in Coca on 27 March 2009. Sixty persons participated, representing 13 communities along the Napo river, the indigenous organizations AMWAE and FCUNAE, the colonist organization FOCAO, the Ministry of Environment, the provincial and municipal governments of Orellana, the navy, FEPP and UNESCO. The following persons made formal presentations, followed by a discussion:

- Fausto Jara & Erika Alzamora, Proyecto ITT – Petroecuador
- Yolanda Kakabatsse, Consejo Administrativo y Directivo de la Iniciativa Yasuni ITT
- Iván Narváez, FLACSO Ecuador

The forum "Tala Ilegal y Comercialización de madera. Apuestas, oportunidades y amenazas para el PNY" was held on 29 May 2009 in Coca, with presentations by:

- John Aruti – Proyecto Bosques. Solidaridad Internacional.
- Milagros Aguirre – CICAME.
- Juan Marines – Convenio GMO-MAE.
- Jorge Gordon – Asociación Madereros de Orellana.
- Alonso Jaramillo – Oficina de Manejo Forestal de Orellana.

The forum was attended by 56 people, including representatives of 8 communities along the Río Napo and vía Auca, as well as the Consejo Provincial de Orellana, UNESCO, Programa Yasuní, TRAFFIC-IUCN, Grupo Faro, Universidad Central, Ministry of Environment, FOCAO, Estudiantes de Flacso, Municipio de Orellana, ANSOLA, ASOPEM, FEPP, Proyecto Bosques, Oficina de DDHH de Orellana, ESF, MAE-PMC Bameño.

FLACSO has published a book edited by Guillaume Fontaine, Karen Andrade and Adriana Burbano that includes 7 of the forum presentations and 8 articles written by forum participants as chapters: "La conservación y el desarrollo. Miradas contrapuestas y complementarias para la conservación del PNY y otras áreas protegidas en el Ecuador".

FLACSO will support Master's student field internships to work with indigenous organizations (Awá, Cofán, Kichwa, Chachi, Waorani, Secoya and/or others) on themes of institutional strengthening, governance, land and natural resource management, protected areas and indigenous territories, impacts of mega-projects, and environmental services.

FLACSO invited proposals from candidates for Master's thesis research projects, and selected the following 5 candidates—2 working with the Awá, 1 with the Cofanes, 1 with the Waorani, and 1 with the Yasuní National Park. The 5 students completed their thesis projects as follows:

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--Ivanova Monteros, "Organizaciones sociales y conflictos socioambientales por la extracción ilegal de madera. El caso de Ecuador (Parque Nacional Yasuní) y Estados Unidos (Parque Nacional de los Redwoods)"

--Juan Pineda, "Reorganización, territorio y conservación. Las comunidades Awá de Ecuador y Colombia frente al manejo de territorio. Un caso comparativo."

--Ann-Lise Naizot, "Territorio adentro: trayectorias del pueblo Awá. Políticas de territorialización, fronteras extractivas agroindustriales y prácticas de conservación."

--Juan Carlos González, "Usos de la etnicidad de los A'í (Cofán) del Ecuador."

--Tatiana Dávila, "La potestad jurídica institucional del Ministerio del Ambiente y del Ministerio de Minas y Petróleos, en la aprobación de los estudios ambientales de extracción petrolera que excepcionalmente pueden realizarse en un área natural protegida: incidencia en los pueblos indígenas (análisis al plan de vida Huaorani)."

On September 4 2009 the students each presented and defended publicly their thesis projects, with participation of Mónica Suquilanda from USAID, Adriana Burbano and Andrew Noss from WCS.

FLACSO has published a book edited by Guillaume Fontaine, Karen Andrade and Adriana Burbano that includes the 5 thesis projects as chapters: "La conservación y el desarrollo. Miradas contrapuestas y complementarias para la conservación del PNY y otras áreas protegidas en el Ecuador".

Development of strategic action plans.

Promote the integration of these evaluations into land use planning by local actors who have mandates over land and resource use—indigenous organizations as well as protected areas, private land-owners or concessionaires, municipalities and others who overlap or adjoin indigenous territories.

FEINCE held meetings with the representatives of the Coca-Codo-Sinclair hydroelectric project in order to ensure Cofán participation in the planning and implementation process.

Build alliances that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use.

Promote the participation of Waorani, Kichwa and campesino representatives in the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee.

We supported participation of AMWAE, NAWE, and FCUNAE representatives in Yasuní Management Committee meetings.

The Yasuní Management Committee held meetings with the Consejo Ambiental del Cantón Francisco de Orellana, the UN-MAE Yasuní Project, the Departamento de Ambiente del Municipio de Orellana, MAE Biosphere Reserve Network, and the Minister of Environment; and has participated in the Coca civic fair and Earth Day.

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International meetings in Coca/Tiputini (Ecuador) and La Paz (Bolivia) of management committee representatives from Yasuni Biosphere Reserve, Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Community Reserve and Pacaya-Samiria National Park (Peru), and Madidi and Kaa-Iya del Gran Chaco National Parks (Bolivia).

We supported participation of AMWAE, NAWE, and FCUNAE representatives, as well as representatives of the Waorani communities in the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone, in the international workshop held in Coca and Tiputini in July. We supported participation of AMWAE, NAWE, FCUNAE, FOCAO and FEINCE representatives in the international workshop held in La Paz in January. We are discussing with our partners a possible second phase of this project.

Adriana Burbano and Victor Utreras participated in MAE-sponsored meeting in Tena to establish a national network of Biosphere Reserves in Ecuador (Yasuni, Sumaco, Galápagos, Podocarpus).

At the national level, the Yasuni Biosphere Reserve Management Committee led the successful process to establish the legal framework for biosphere reserves and their management committees under the Ministry of Environment and the national protected area system: Acuerdo Ministerial N° 168, 13 November 2008.

Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura Internacional organized with the Ministry of Environment the III National Encounter on Biosphere Reserves (18-19 December, Loja). 28 representatives of the Biosphere Reserves Yasuni, Sumaco, and Podocarpus-El Cóndor participate. The main purpose of the meeting was to consolidate the national network of biosphere reserves.

Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura Internacional helped the Ministry of Environment organize the IV National Meeting of Biosphere Reserves, February 18-19 in Coca. 42 delegates of Ecuador's 4 Biosphere Reserves participated, representing ministries (Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Education) and local governments, NGOs, indigenous organizations, and UNESCO.

The National Strategy for Biosphere Reserves (2009-2011) developed during this meeting prioritizes: 1) the conformation of a national coordination mechanism led by the Ministry of Environment; 2) the establishment of inter-institutional and inter-sectorial Management Committees for each of the Biosphere Reserves in the country; 3) training and exchanges of experience related to productive and environmental themes; 4) regional planning and zoning in coordination with local governments; 5) long-term sustainable finance mechanisms.

Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura Internacional edited the report on the IV National Meeting of Biosphere Reserves (February 18-19 in Coca), turning over the final document to the Ministry of Environment for approval and distribution.

Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura Internacional, together with the Dirección Nacional de Biodiversidad, and GTZ organized the V Reunión Nacional de la Red de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador, "Construcción de la Institucionalidad Nacional en Reservas de Biosfera" (Centro Sumaco, Reserva de Biósfera Sumaco, Tena, 28 May 2009).

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24 representatives of the 4 Biosphere Reserves in Ecuador—Yasuní, Archipiélago de Galápagos, Sumaco and Podocarpus-El Cóndor—attended the meeting, as well as environmental authorities, local governments, management committees of biosphere reserves, indigenous organizations, NGOs, universities, and research stations. The main purpose of the event was to design a proposal for restructuring the biosphere reserves in Ecuador.

Publications:

Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador. 2008. Memoria de la III Reunión de la Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera. Loja – Reserva de Biosfera Podocarpus - El Cóndor. UNESCO, MAE.

Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador. 2009. Memoria de la IV Reunión de la Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador. Orellana - Reserva de Biosfera Yasuní. UNESCO, MAE.

Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador. Memoria del Taller Nacional “Construcción de la Institucionalidad Nacional en Reservas de Biosfera” (V Reunión Nacional de la Red de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador). Tena – Reserva de Biosfera Sumaco. UNESCO, MAE.

Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador. 2009. Plan de Acción de la Red Nacional de Reservas de Biosfera del Ecuador: 2009 – 2013. UNESCO, MAE.

These documents will be made publicly available online at www.redmabeccuador.org, the Ecuador Biosphere Reserve web page that will be maintained by Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura Internacional.

Representatives of the Pasto community La Esperanza and Fundación Altrópico participate in the meeting of the Reserva Ecológica El Ángel in order to revise the management committee’s statutes, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment lawyer.

Promote alliances with Ecuadorian universities through training courses in conservation biology, camera trapping methods.

In August 2007 we co-organized a conservation biology training course with Island Conservation, (Advanced Conservation Strategies) for 13 students from universities and NGOs. We also co-taught courses at the University of Loja and FLACSO, and served as tutors to students receiving Ecociencia scholarships. We are sponsoring undergraduate thesis scholarships for two students from the Universidad Católica to study dolphins and caimans respectively in Yasuní National Park.

In October 2008 we co-organized a course entitled “Experimental design for wildlife ecology and conservation” for advanced undergraduate students, community park guards and young professionals working in conservation-related activities. Instructors were Esteban Suárez, Eduardo Toral and Victor Utreras of WCS; and Marco Albarracín of EcoCiencia/SEK. The course was held at the SEK University biological station at Limoncocha, and covered the following topics: data collection, analysis, interpretation; group discussions of peer-reviewed papers; and group projects. The 12 participants

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included students from 6 universities (Universidad Católica de Bahía de Caráquez, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Universidad Central, and Universidad Católica de Guayaquil) as well as professionals from Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés and WCS-Venezuela.

In January 2009 we organized two 2-day courses on camera trapping methods "Utilización de trampas cámaras para el censo de jaguares". The first workshop was held at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito between January 19 and 20 and 18 people participated (14 students from 3 universities, 1 Secoya indigenous representative, and 3 WCS staff members). The second workshop was held at the SEK Biological Station, Limoncocha, on January 22-23 with the participation of 8 people, including 2 Waorani and 2 Kichwa representatives.

WCS supported Gabriela Cruz (Universidad Central) in conducting her field work on vegetation patterns along a disturbance gradient within Yasuní National Park.

We sponsored undergraduate thesis scholarships for two students from the Universidad Católica to study dolphins and caimans respectively in Yasuní National Park.

- Salime Jalil: "Estimación de la abundancia de los delfines de río *Inia geoffrensis* y *Sotalia fluviatilis* en los ríos Lagartococha y Yasuní, Amazonía ecuatoriana."
- Francisco Arroba-Benítez: "Efectos de las actividades humanas sobre la abundancia relativa de tres especies de Alligatóridos en la cuenca baja del río Yasuní y abundancia relativa de Alligatóridos en el río Lagartococha, Amazonía ecuatoriana."

WCS staff co-author with Simbioe, the Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés, the Vivarium, and the Universidad Alfredo Pérez Guerrero two field guides:

Valencia, J.H., E. Toral, M. Morales, R. Betancourt & A. Barahona. 2008. *Guía de campo de reptiles del Ecuador*. Quito: Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés, Simbioe. 236 pp.

Valencia, J.H., E. Toral, M. Morales, R. Betancourt & A. Barahona. 2008. *Guía de campo de anfibios del Ecuador*. Quito: Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés, Simbioe. 208 pp.

WWF established agreements with the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana of Cali and the Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular – CINEP to design and implement the "Social Change for Sustainable Development" diploma course.

Fundación Altrópico signed a memorandum of understanding with the Indigenous University Amamtay Wasi to provide its certification to the leadership and community tourism training program. Fundación Altrópico held training events for 16-18 students in February/March, May, and July 2009. The 17 students defended their theses and graduated in September 2009.

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Galo Zapata and Andrew Noss participated in the 10th International Mammalogical Congress, Mendoza, Argentina, 9-14 August 2009:

Paper presented. Altrichter, A., A. Taber, S.C. Chalukian, K. Minkowski, L. Lizárraga, E. Sanderson, D. Rumiz, E. Ventincinque, E.A. Moraes, Jr, C. de Angelo, M. Antúnez, G. Ayala, H. Beck, R. Bodmer, S. Boher B., J.L. Cartes, S. de Bustos, D. Eaton, L. Emmons, N. Estrada, L.F. de Oliveira, J. Fragoso, R. Garcia, C. Gomez, H. Gómez, A. Keuroghlian, K. Ledesma, D. Lizcano, C. Lozano, O. Montenegro, N. Neris, A. Noss, J.A. Palacio Vieira, A. Paviolo, P. Perovic, H. Portillo, J. Radachowsky, R. Reyna-Hurtado, J. Rodriguez Ortiz, L. Salas, A. Sarmiento Duenas, J.A. Sarria Perea, K. Schiaffino, B. de Thoisy, M. Tobler, V. Utreras, D. Varela, R.B. Wallace & G. Zapata Rios. A range-wide conservation status assessment of the white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*).

Paper presented. Noss, A., L. Maffei, S.C. Silver & M.J. Kelly. Camera trapping jaguars *Panthera onca* to estimate population density.

Poster presented. Zapata-Ríos, G., E. Suárez, V. Utreras, S. Strindberg, E. Toral & J. Torres. Assessing the impact of roads on mammals: oil-roads in Yasuni Biosphere Reserve, Ecuadorian Amazon.

Promote cross-border (Colombia and Ecuador) networks of indigenous organizations among the Awá and Cofán respectively.

We supported bi-national meetings of Awá and Cofán (November 2007) representatives respectively, in which each people is developing an agenda for bi-national coordination and collaboration.

WCS supported the participation of Awá (Ecuadorian and Colombian) and Cofán (Colombian) representatives in the first stage of a leadership training course organized by WWF in Cali in December 2007, the second stage (April 13-26, 2008), and the third and final stage (June 28-3 July, 2008). The participants graduated with a diploma as "Gestores del Cambio Social para el Desarrollo Sostenible", after presenting and defending their individual projects. We worked with each graduate to define dates for a visit by their tutors to the communities, and to define commitments of each graduate with his/her community.

- Blanca Muñoz, Mesa Permanente de Apoyo al pueblo Cofan
- Camilo Yogé, Sabiduria ASMIK Cofán
- José Albeiro Yanguatín, ACIPAP
- Jairo Javier Bisbicus, UNIPA
- Daniel Nastacuaz Pai, FCAE

In turn, WCS supported an Awá assembly in Putumayo with two instructors from the "Cambio Social" course and 45 Awá participants.

WCS, Fundación Altrópico, and WWF met with the four Awá organizations (Ecuador and Colombia) in Pasto to discuss programs and plan activities.

WWF hired Jorge Ceballos to coordinate the sub-grant activities with the Awá organizations. He organized a 3-day meeting in Pasto with representatives of ACIPAP,

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UNIPA and FCAE to review and adjust the workplan, and to provide these organizations with training in administrative and financial procedures.

The Awá people of Ecuador and Colombia held a first binational Assembly in Mataje, Ecuador in February 2008, with over 100 representatives of UNIPA, CAMAWARI, ACIPAP and FCAE participating. One of the products being developed as a result is a binational "Plan de Vida". Prior to the Assembly, a planning meeting was held in Pasto in January 2008.

The four Awá organizations have outlined the mandates of the Gran Pueblo Awá: culture, unity, territory, and autonomy. Each organization also completed an internal diagnostic as inputs to the binational Plan de Vida.

FCAE representatives participate in the first UNIPA Congress, Colombia.

FCAE organized a workshop in Balsareño with UNIPA representatives to address leadership, organizational process, territorial defense, the role of leaders, and indigenous rights. 46 Colombian and Ecuadorian Awá participated.

FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI and WWF participated in the binational event "Construyendo puentes, políticas de paz y desarrollo para la frontera" held in Pasto, and organized by the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, OAS (Organization of American States), UNDP, and FLACSO. The purpose of the meeting was to propose an agenda for social and economic integration along the border. Roughly 300 persons participated in this event which included the Pasto indigenous binational program; Afro-Colombian organizations; the Mesa Permanente Cofán; government representatives of Carchi, Sucumbios and Esmeraldas in Ecuador; government representatives of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Relations, Nariño, and municipal governments; UNHCR; OXFAM; WWF; Samaritan's Purse; and Fundación Altrópico.

FCAE attended the binational Awá meeting organized by UNIPA in Pasto to discuss the murders of Awá people by the FARC.

WWF supported the Awá representatives who visited Bogotá on February 25 2009 to denounce the murders and present their proposal for managing the situation to government and private supporters.

Two UNIPA representatives attended FCAE's annual assembly in Pambilar (December 2008).

FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI, and ACIPAP participated in the Awá binational meeting (Municipio de Barbacoas, Nariño, Vereda el Diviso, predio el Verde, 23-25 April, 2009). The 4 federations drafted a "Plan de protección Binacional Awá" and presented it to the governmental and nongovernmental institutions working in human rights issues in the region.

The 4 Awá federations, WWF and WCS organized the Third meeting of the Comité Binacional Awá (Quito, 27-30 May 2009). The meeting ended with a public presentation of the "Plan de Protección Binacional Awá" and draft map of the Gran Pueblo Awá territory by the 4 federations to the Ecuadorian governmental and non-governmental organizations

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working in development and relief operations (UNHCR, INREDH, Samaritan's Purse, Oxfam, Norwegian Refugee Council, USAID, Fundación Altrópico, Fundación Natura, DED, etc.). Prior to the meeting, the technical coordinator for the binational committee, Olivio Bisbicus, worked with WWF and WCS in Cali (20-23 May 2009) to prepare the meeting.

WWF and the four Awá organizations also met in Pasto (June 21-23 2009) to define the steps remaining to achieve the "Plan de Vida del Gran Pueblo Awá".

The 4 Awá federations and WWF organized the 4th meeting of the Comité Binacional Awá (Ibarra, 14-19 July 2009), the 5th meeting (Pasto, 9-10 August 2009), the 6th meeting (Ibarra 12-14 September 2009), and the 7th meeting (Tumaco, 23-25 September 2009). Also attending these meetings were OXFAM, INREDH, Fundación Pachamama, UNHCR, Fundagüiza, and WCS. The meetings served to construct the Awá binational protection strategy, prepare the 2nd binational assembly, and train in cartography with the compilation of geographic information of the Greater Awa Territory, specifically information on boundaries and threats.

The 4 Awá federations organized the 2nd Binational Awá Assembly (Resguardo Inda Sabaleta, 17-21 August 2009) with 700 indigenous participants and 30 invited institutions (WWF, UNHCR, F. Altrópico, INREDH, F. Pachamama, Consejo Noruego, OXFAM, Defensoría del pueblo, Gobernación de Nariño, Ibis, Solidaridad Internacional, OCHA) attending. Main themes of the meeting were on-going security concerns and relations with government and other actors, and completing the "Plan Operativo de la Gran Familia Awá."

With a FEINCE representative—Isidro Lucitante—from Ecuador, WCS staff Alejandra Laina, Anthony Stocks, and Andrew Noss visited Cofán resguardos in the Putumayo region of Colombia, the Mesa Permanente (inter-ethnic organization including Cofanes), the Awá organization ACIPAP, the WWF representative in Mocoa, and the Colombia Parks Service representatives in Mocoa. The purpose of the visit was to discuss and plan activities that could be implemented with the Colombia Cofanes.

WCS supported meetings of Colombian Cofán resguardos, ASMIK, Mesa Permanente, FEINCE, and Fundación Sobrevivencia Cofán to discuss common interests of the Cofán peoples in both countries.

WCS participated in meetings with the Mesa Permanente, ASMIK, WWF-Colombia, ACT-Colombia, Parques Colombia, UNHCR, Samaritan's Purse, IUCN and the Fundación Zio a'i to review program proposals and coordinate efforts among organizations.

On January 10 2009 in La Hormiga, the Parks Service of Colombia, ACT Colombia, WWF Colombia, WCS Colombia, Samaritan's Purse, the Mesa Permanente de Apoyo al Pueblo Cofán, the gobernadores of the Cofán resguardos, and community representatives established an "Acuerdo de Voluntades" defining priorities, institutional responsibilities, and procedures for supporting the Cofanes in Colombia.

WCS supported a coordination meeting between Mesa Permanente and ASMIK to achieve agreements on how to work together and how to intervene in the COFAN territories (17 August 2009). As a follow up, a second meeting was held on 4 September 2009. A specific outcome of this meeting was an agreement between both organizations, in which they define basic relationship rules between them and main roles for each of the organizations.

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In the Colombian Piedemonte, public (Corpoamazonía and Corponariño—autonomous corporations that promote regional development, National Parks of Colombia), private (WWF, ACT, WCS) and indigenous/local organizations (including the Cofán organizations the Mesa Permanente and ASMIK) joined efforts in a formal “colectivo” to coordinate regional development efforts and promote productive activities in favor of indigenous and other local communities.

Alejandra Laina organized a park guard training course at ICCA in Quito for 8 Cofán representatives of the Colombian resguardos and 2 representatives of the Colombian National Parks System responsible for managing the Orito Sanctuary (co-managed by the Parks service and ASMIK). Participating as instructors were representatives of the Colombian Parks Service, IUCN, ACT-Colombia, Samaritan's Purse, FSC, ICCA and WCS. The following manuals were prepared by the instructors:

--Gabriel Vanegas Torres (ACT-Colombia), *Jurisdicción Indígena – autonomía normativa y jurisdiccional*

--María Elvira Molano (Colombia Parks Service), *Minas antipersonal y municiones sin explotar.*

--Ernesto Vidal Espinosa, Anita Lara (Samaritan's Purse), *Manual de primeros auxilios.*

With support from Fundación Altrópico and the Fundación Esperanza y Acción por la Equidad, two representatives of the Pasto community La Esperanza, Zoila Ruano and Sandra Chalapud, participated in the “Segundo Encuentro de Mujeres Colombo-Ecuatorianas” (13-15 May 2009, Ibarra) focusing on women's rights under the new Ecuador constitution.

The workshop organized by Fundación Altrópico in La Esperanza on cultural strengthening (4 April 2009, 69 participants) included Colombian representatives of the Resguardos Indígenas of Chiles, la Comunidad de Panan and Cumbal. Topics included the following:

- Identity and Cosmovision of the Pasto people, Taita Efrén Tarapués, Nariño and legal representative of Shaquiñan.
- Pasto linguistics and symbology, Aldemar Ruano.
- Brief history of Pasto population.
- Pasto culture, Ramiro Cabrera, Ministry of Culture, Carchi.
- Communes and their legal position within the Ecuadorian state, Paulina Ormaza, Fundación Altrópico.

Fundación Altrópico sponsored planning meetings (17-19 October 2008, 29-30 January 2009, 19-20 March 2009, 19 June 2009) with the committee promoting the bi-national Chiles-Mataje Corridor of Life. The committee also made presentations about the corridor to the Playa de Oro “comuna”, to the Cotacachi Cayapas ecological reserve's co-management committee Lita-Alto Tambo, and Chical parish.

Fundación Altrópico sponsored a major workshop (August 19-21, Chical) bringing together 76 representatives of indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian organizations (FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI, Comuna La Esperanza, Comuna Playa de Oro), local governments (gobierno provincial de Carchi; Juntas parroquiales Alto Tambo, Tobar Donoso, Maldonado, Chical;

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Comunidades El Cristal, Durango, Goaltal, Piedra Liza, Puerramal, Quinshul, Río Plata, Santamaría, Unthal, El Guadual, La Chorrera, El Plata, Minas Viejas, Chilmá Alto), educational institutions (Colegio Agropecuario de San Lorenzo, Colegio Nacional de Tufiño, Red Educativa de Chical, Club Ecológico Altamira, Club Ecológico Mundo Verde) military bases (Maldonado, Chical), and the Palm Association of Carchi to promote the creation of the Chiles-Mataje "Corredor of Life".

Subsequent meetings were held in Ibarra (14 September 2009) to publicly present the initiative (SENPLADES, Ministry of Environment, MIDUVI, Policía Nacional, PRODERENA, Plan Ecuador, Socio Bosque), and in Chical (29 Sep-1 Oct 2009) to ratify the organizing committee and to develop a strategic plan. This alliance of institutions (also including DED, Fundagüiza, CEDENMA, WCS, WWF, CI, Fundación Sirua) is the key institutional structure that facilitates participatory and integrated development planning between indigenous organizations / communities and local autonomous governments.

NAZAE and NASAPE leaders participated in the Sápara binational congress (Ecuador and Peru) held in Peru.

Identify opportunities to create channels for communication between Awá and Afro organizations on both sides of the Colombia-Ecuador border.

Fundación Altrópico through the native bee management activities promoted exchanges between FCAE and neighboring Afro-Ecuadorian communities.

Fundación Altrópico is also promoting collaboration between Afro-Ecuadorian communities and FCAE in the context of the Chiles-Mataje corridor, and is providing institutional strengthening support to the Afro-Ecuadorian communities of Playa de Oro and Alto Tambo.

FEINCE signed an agreement with the Afro-Colombian community across the border to respect territorial boundaries.

Daniel Pais of FCAE participated in the International Symposium on governance and forestry in Colombia (Pereira, Colombia, 7-9 October), focusing specifically on problems in Afro-Colombian and indigenous lands.

Building on the work of IOM and FUDAP with displaced populations, including the formation of municipal emergency operations committees. Promote a working group on human displacement, again emphasizing cross-border participation and collaboration between Colombia and Ecuador.

UNHCR participated in the FCAE assembly in Río Verde Medio (June 23-26) to coordinate efforts with FCAE and other partners working in the Awá region.

FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI, and ACIPAP participated in the Awá binational meeting (Municipio de Barbacoas, Nariño, Vereda el Diviso, predio el Verde, 23-25 April). The 4 federations drafted a "Plan de protección Binacional Awá" and presented it to the governmental and nongovernmental institutions working in human rights issues in the region (UNHCR, INREDH, Oxfam, Norwegian Refugee Council, Samaritan's Purse, Colombian Defensoría del Pueblo-Nariño).

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WWF Colombia and WCS Colombia supported the outlines of the "Plan de Salvaguarda del Pueblo Cofán de Colombia" and the "Plan de Salvaguarda del Pueblo Awá de Colombia," in response to the government of Colombia's formal request for these outlines.

UNHCR participated in the binational Cofán FEINCE-ASMIK meeting in Lago Agrio in July 2008 seeking to coordinate support activities with Cofán organizations and communities in Colombia and in Ecuador, and with other donors/partners.

FEINCE has signed a cooperative agreement with Plan Ecuador to coordinate efforts along the Colombian border, including refugee issues that are under the responsibility of Plan Ecuador.

Promote an "Integrated Management of Indigenous Lands management group" including USAID, WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, FSC, Fundación Altrópico and other partners participating in the project.

We worked closely with USAID and with each partner separately to define workplans, strategies, and priorities. We also sought opportunities for exchanges and cross-fertilization among partners.

In this context, we have signed "Convenios Marcos" (general memoranda of understanding) with NAWE, FCAE, FEINCE/FSC, Fundación Altrópico, DED, CARE, TNC, CI, WWF, ECOLEX, Fundación VIHOMA, and FLACSO. These MOUs are independent of the USAID project per se, and seek opportunities for institutional collaboration more generally.

With FCAE in particular we have participated in three events bringing together donors supporting the Awá: a strategic planning workshop led by DED (September 2007), the binational meeting organized by FCAE and the three Colombian Awá organizations (November 2007), and the FCAE assembly (December 2007).

FCAE has held meetings with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Inclusion, and the World Food Program to develop programs for the Awá territory.

FEINCE has pursued with ECOLEX an agreement between the community of Sábalo and the Ministry of Environment for the management of portions of the Cuyabeno Reserve.

FEINCE has also improved relations with local governments: municipal, provincial, prefecture, health department.

FEINCE signed a new agreement with FODI to provide health care to 226 children in nine communities: two Cofán, the remainder Kichwa and campesinos.

WCS organized a workshop for all partners to exchange ideas regarding the sustainable finance of indigenous territories and organizations in Quito on July 1 2008. Participants included FCAE, UNIPA, FEINCE, FSC, NAWE, AMWAE, FECCHE, CABI, USAID, CI, TNC, Rainforest Alliance, DED, Fundación VIHOMA, Fundación Altrópico, CARE, C&D, UNESCO, TROPIC, ECOLEX, FAN, Secretaría de Pueblos Indígenas, WCS-Ecuador, WCS-Colombia, WCS-Bolivia.

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FCAE provided information to FSC, FEINCE and TNC regarding negotiations an alliance FCAE made with local governments to undertake a hydroelectric project. This may provide suggestions for the Cofanes as they consider how to negotiate in the case of the much larger Codo-Coca-Sinclair hydroelectric project.

Padu Franco of WCS Colombia met on two occasions with Rodrigo Botero of the Colombian National Parks Service (Technical Director for Amazonía and Orinoquía) to define a common agenda including support to indigenous territories and organizations.

Representatives of organizations signing the "Acuerdo de voluntades" to support the Cofán people in Colombia met from April 30-May 1 2009 in Puerto Asís, Putumayo, and on 8 June in Florencia Caquetá, to coordinate field activities in the Orito protected area, to discuss work advanced to date, and to coordinate the elaboration of the management plan for the protected area.

WCS-Colombia participated in the "Taller Integridad Ecológica Áreas de Amazonía" (3 June 2009). The Colombian parks service is seeking assistance from WCS in developing policies to include indigenous organizations and communities in the management of protected areas including Orito and La Paya. The director for Amazonía and Orinoquía also met with Willington Chapal, representative of the Mesa Permanente de Apoyo al Pueblo Cofán, to discuss the specific case of co-management of the Orito protected area.

WCS supported a meeting between members of COFAN communities and staff and experts from the FS Orito and NNP Serranía de los Churumbelos Aika Wasi to advance in the Management Plan (21-24 September 2009). The main outcomes of this meeting were: analysis of main aspects shared between the management plans of both areas; environmental conflicts identified for each area, causes and consequences of these conflicts potential routes for their mitigation.

Promote an "Indigenous Working Group" that will include a broader set of donors and supporters who are involved in issues of indigenous territories in Ecuador.

WCS signed general MOUs with ECOLEX, WWF-Colombia, CI, Fundación VIHOMA, FLACSO, Fundación Naturaleza & Cultura Internacional, and Corporación OIKOS..

In January 2008, during the NAWE leadership crisis, we organized a meeting of supporters to the Waorani people including Ibis, Ecolex, Fundación Natura, UNESCO, and WCS. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate information available and unify criteria for working with the Waorani people and with the organization: avoiding taking sides between the two groups disputing the leadership, and renewing support for NAWE once the political disagreement had been settled.

The sustainable finance workshop organized by WCS in Quito on July 1 2008 brought together participants including FCAE, UNIPA, FEINCE, FSC, NAWE, AMWAE, FECCHE, CABI, USAID, CI, TNC, Rainforest Alliance, DED, Fundación VIHOMA, Fundación Altrópico, CARE, C&D, UNESCO, TROPIC, ECOLEX, FAN, Secretaria de Pueblos Indígenas, WCS-Ecuador, WCS-Colombia, WCS-Bolivia.

The Socio Bosque workshop in June 2009 brought together a total of 8 indigenous groups (Awá, Waorani, Pasto, Secoya, Shuar, Kichwa) and 8 campesino organizations. Including

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WCS, CI and TNC, 14 conservation and development NGO's working with these groups also participated in the meeting. As a result of the meeting, all of the indigenous and campesino organizations requested further information from Socio Bosque in their communities and assemblies over the next 2-3 months, with the intention of joining the program. WCS has signed a formal agreement with the Socio Bosque Program to provide technical assistance to our indigenous partners.

Promote technical exchanges among indigenous organizations within Ecuador, and with indigenous organizations elsewhere.

The Cofán community guard coordinator was a key instructor in the training of Waorani and Kichwa community guards at ICCA (June 23-July 5, 2008), sharing the vast experience the Cofanes have in developing and implementing the guard system for the 420,000 ha that they manage.

The new Awá project partners visited the Afro-Ecuadorian partners who are successfully managing bees to learn of this experience. Both Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian technicians supported the expansion of the bee-keeping project in Awá, Afro-Ecuadorian and Epera communities.

Representatives of AMWAE and NAWE attend the UN general assembly meetings in New York in 2008 and 2009.

Two Waorani and two Kichwa representatives visited the Cofán community of Sábalo to learn about the successful river turtle management program, which they would like to replicate with Waorani and Kichwa communities of Yasuní National Park.

Enhuenguime Enqueri, president of NAWE, visited Paraguay on the invitation of the Comité Indígena Internacional para la Protección de los Pueblos en Aislamiento y Contacto Inicial de la Amazonía, el Gran Chaco y la Región Oriental de Paraguay (CIPIACI). The purpose of the visit was to discuss strategies for the Tagaeri-Taromenane peoples in Ecuador.

Two NAWE representatives attended the first binational meeting between CONAIE, NAWE, AIDSESP (Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana) and ORPIO (Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente), in Lima (1-4 December 2008). The purpose of the meeting was to develop and inter-institutional alliance for the protection and defense of the peoples in voluntary isolation (Tagaeri-Taromenane and in neighboring Perú).

Representatives of AMWAE participated in the three-day "Toxi Tour" organized by Acción Ecológica, including a visit to the the Cofán community of Dureno.

The presidents of three indigenous federations in Peru (Federación de comunidades nativas de Ucayali y Afluentes—FECONAU, Federación de comunidades nativas de Puerto Inca y Afluentes—FECONAPIA, and Federación de comunidades de Cacataibo--FENACOCA) visited FEINCE in November 2008.

NAWE and AMWAE hosted a visit in December 2008 in Puyo and in Patabobo by a delegation of indigenous representatives from the Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas of Bolivia interested in learning about experiences with hydrocarbon exploitation activities;

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their social, economic, cultural, and environmental impacts; and how indigenous organizations and territories in Ecuador are responding. The Bolivian delegation comprised:

- Jesús Leal, president of the Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA)*
- Vicente Moy, president of the Organización del Pueblo Indígena Mosekene (OPIM)*
- Aldo Chambi, Gran Capitán of the Central Indígena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo (CIPLA)*
- Lorenzo Paredes, Natural Resources Secretary for the Central de Pueblos Indígenas de La Paz (CPILAP)*
- Ximena Sandy, WCS-Bolivia*

The delegation also visited in Puyo the Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Pastaza (OPIP), the Nacionalidad Achuar del Ecuador (NAE), and CONFENIAE.

In Coca and a nearby Kichwa community, the delegation was hosted by the Federación de Comunidades Kichwas del Napo (FCUNAE), and in Lago Agrio by the Federación de Organizaciones de Nacionalidades Kichwas de Sucumbios de Ecuador (FONAKISE).

FEINCE, with support from TNC, received indigenous representatives from Perú, Bolivia, and Colombia to exchange information and experiences with territorial consolidation and legislation:

- Pepe Luis Acacho, President of the Federación Independiente del Pueblo Shuar, Ecuador*
- Felzi Gonzáles, Secretary for Natural Resources, Tourism and Research of the Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Takana (CIPTA), Takana indigenous people, Bolivia*
- Johnson Jiménez, Secretary for Natural Resources, PILCOL, Leco indigenous people, Bolivia*
- Guillermo Gonzáles, Vice President of the Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Ucayali y Afluentes (FECONAUI), Perú*

The Socio Bosque in June 2009 brought together a total of 8 indigenous groups (Awá, Waorani, Pasto, Secoya, Shuar, Kichwa) and 8 campesino organizations. A very important element of the meeting was the presentation, by FEINCE and FECACHE, of the Cofán and Chachi experiences respectively with the Socio Bosque program to date. These first-hand experiences by other indigenous groups contributed significantly to raising the interest of the other organizations and communities in participating.

As part of the strengthening of the Secoya community tourism project, Fundación VIHOMA and Tropic organized a visit by the administrator of the Secoya community tourism project, Fausto Piaguaje, together with the administrator-mentor Patricio Quinchimbla of the project, to the Waorani lodge in Keweriono.

Rolando Vaca, environmental education promoter with CABI (Isoseño-Guaraní people, Bolivia) visited Ecuador in order to present the CABI experiences in schoolyard ecology at the II Encuentro Latinoamericano EEPE in Cuenca, and to participate in a 5-day field exercise to apply the inquiry cycle methodology with a local community near Cuenca.

Participate in the "Indigenous Peoples' Regional Working Group for Integrated Land and Environmental Management" that is being developed in the context of the ICAA initiative, including indigenous organizations that are directly responsible for territorial management in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

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Led by WCS, TNC, Rainforest Alliance, and CARE, we established an Amazon working group to bring together donors and government institutions working with conservation and indigenous peoples in the Amazon.

WCS participated in the ICAA meetings held in Quito (May 19-23 2008).

WCS representatives Adriana Burbano, Andrew Noss, and Oscar Castillo participated in the meeting organized by COICA and CONFENIAE (22-23 June 2009, Quito) to establish a consensual strategy for action with COICA partner organizations: GTZ, ICAA, TNC, IPAM, WWF, Ecolex, Fundación Natura, Alianza Amazónica, Alianza del Clima, Amazon Watch, UICN, EDF, and USAID. WCS, TNC, and ICAA have signed a memorandum of understanding with COICA.

Padu Franco participated in the regional ICAA meetings in Bogotá (22-24 April 2009), meeting with the representatives of USAID Colombia and USAID Ecuador.

WWF will promote the on-going binational process by supporting coordinators and internal meetings for each organization, as well as a binational congress.

Each of the four Awá organizations selected and hired a coordinator to promote the binational process.

FCAE, UNIPA, CAMAWARI and ACIPAP held a binational committee meeting in Orito, Putumayo, Colombia (15-17 January). The meeting focused on the design of a Binational Awá Protection and Prevention Strategy, including the definition of mechanisms and political agreements to implement the safety plan subsequently ordered by the Colombia Constitutional Court (auto 004, 26 January 2009), which contemplates short-, medium- and long-term actions.

Led by students and promoters, the four Awá organizations held internal meetings to review and discuss the binational Plan de Vida.

Camawari conducted its Assembly from 22-24 June 2009 in the "El Palmar" resguardo, discussing topics including education, health, the Awá "plan de salvaguarda", territory, organizational process, and current situation of the Awá people.

WWF will provide specific institutional strengthening support (technical staff, administrative support) to ACIPAP as the organization most in need of support, in order that ACIPAP may participate in the binational process on a more equal standing with respect to the other organizations.

ACIPAP hired two promoters and a technician to strengthen the organization representing the 22 Awá cabildos of the Putumayo region.

ACIPAP held its annual internal congress, revised its statutes, and elected new leadership. ACIPAP defined work areas to be youth, territory, health, education, production, and communication.

WWF in collaboration with ACIPAP was awarded by USAID-DHCM a project entitled "Mitigación de conflictos interétnicos territoriales en Colombia: Protección de los derechos

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de las comunidades rurales al territorio y a los recursos". This project will run from February 2009 – February 2011 and will provide for on-going support to ACIPAP, as well as addressing a specific territorial conflict between Cofán and Awá peoples in the Putumayo.

Constraints:

While the leaders of our partner organizations accept numerous invitations for international exchanges, the purpose of these visits is not often clear, nor the benefits of the exchange for the organization more generally.

The regional working group was initially a proposal of the ABCI consortium. Due to the restructuring of the ABCI program, dividing Brazil from the Andean Amazon (ICAA) countries, implementation of this working group was delayed.

A major oil spill within the Repsol concession, on the border between Yasuní National Park and the Waorani Ethnic Territory, affected wetlands near the community of Dicaro. The spill was not immediately reported to national authorities, as required by law, and when biologists and Waorani community members reported the spill, Repsol initially reacted negatively. National authorities then stepped in to monitor matters and tensions have subsided. However, the issue of responsibility within oil concessions that overlap with protected areas and indigenous territories remains part of the agenda for WCS, NAWE, Repsol, the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve Management Committee, and others.

The contradiction of contacted communities existing within the Intangible Zone must be resolved so that government resources, particularly the UN Yasuní Program, can be used to benefit these communities. WCS seeks to avoid taking sides, maintaining open dialogues with all actors involved, and seeking to bring them together. We have also intensively sought to influence via multiple channels this process in order to improve local participation.

The Awá people, and specifically the resguardos of UNIPA, suffer an on-going humanitarian crisis of members being assassinated by the armed groups. However, in the context of the binational process, these tragic events motivated open discussion of a protection plan for the Awá people, emphasizing the unity of the people.

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Summary Targets and Achievements Reflecting USAID Standard Indicators

Full implementation of project activities with all partners began in January 2008. We have adjusted indicators to reflect agreements reached with USAID on April 29, 2008.

USAID Standard Indicator	Indicator	Code	Initial Score	FY08		FY09 (End of Project)	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual
USAID Standard Shared Indicator 1	<i>Number of hectares under improved management as a result of USG assistance**</i>	Y (Hectares)	0	740,441	417,918	1,592,441	1,592,441
USAID Standard Shared Indicator 2	<i>Number of people with increased benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance</i>	Y (Persons)	0	155 direct 775 indirect	349 direct 1745 indirect	609 direct 3045 indirect	759 direct 3795 indirect
USAID Standard Shared Indicator 3	<i>Number of people trained in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation with USG assistance</i>	Y (Persons)	0	30	93	60	2527
USAID Conflict Management Indicator 1	<i>Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities</i>	Y (Constituencies)	0	2	3	2	5
USAID Conflict Management Indicator 2	<i>Number of people trained in conflict management / resolution skills with USG assistance</i>	Y (Persons)	0	10	20	20	217

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1.1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.

Indigenous territory	September 2008	September 2009 (cumulative)
Awá		116,000 ha
Isphi		6,000
Tarabita		6,000
Guare		6,000
La Guaña		6,000
Pailón		6,000
Waorani Ethnic Reserve	70,000 ha	479,000 ha
Guiyero, Timpoca		50,000
Dicaro		30,000
Quehueriono, Kakataro, Huentaro, Nenkipari		50,000
Tarangaro, Damointaro, Tihueno	50,000	
Wamuno	20,000	
Waorani: Taqaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone	300,000 ha	750,000 ha
Bameno		
Bohuanamo		
Noneno		
Kichwa-lower Napo	47,918 ha	84,500 ha
Añangu	21,465	
Sani Isla	20,567	
Nueva Providencia	5,886	
Indillama		14,084
San Roque		22,447
Cofán		39,941 ha
Duvuno		6,241 ha
Sinangoe		33,700 ha
Chachi		63,000 ha
Pasto		20,000 ha
Secoya		40,000 ha
TOTAL	540,159 ha	1,592,441 ha

1.2. Criteria for improved management of Indigenous Territories

1) resources use or land use rights or title secured

2) physical demarcation of vulnerable territorial boundaries in coordination with neighbors

3) participatory and systematic vigilance or controls at entry points

3a) threats reduced (colonization, logging, hunting, etc.) [to be measured with images of deforestation/forest cover, reports, park guard records, commercial hunting monitoring]

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4) participatory resource/territorial management plan, strategic plan, plan de vida

4a) resource and/or land use plans implemented

4b) community-level resource-use regulations enforced

4c) local community support for managing territory as a unit [to be measured by participation in the Yasuní BR management committee, participation and contributions to community meetings on Plan de Vida]

4d) formal definition of conservation purpose

5) conflicts mitigated or mitigation mechanisms in place

6) sustainable financing for territorial management or protection

7) formal incorporation into the development plans of relevant jurisdictions [to be measured by annual plans, joint projects, management committee agenda]

Current situation by criterion, indigenous group and community (shading indicates themes that WCS supported directly):

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Awá	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Isphi	+	0	0	0	0	-	-
Tarabita	+	0	0	0	0	-	-
Guare	+	0	0	0	0	-	-
La Guaña	+	0	0	0	0	-	-
Pailón	+	0	0	0	0	-	-
Kichwa	+	+	+	+	-	-	0
Añangu	+	0	0	0	-	0	0
Sani Isla	+	0	0	0	-	0	0
Nueva Providencia	+	0	0	0	-	-	0
Indillama	+	0	0	0	-	-	0
San Roque	+	0	0	0	-	-	0
Waorani	+	+	0	0	0	-	-
Guiyero	+	0	-	0	-	-	-
Timpoca	+	0	-	0	-	-	-
Quehueriono	+	0	-	0	-	0	-
TTZI	+	-	0	0	0	-	-
Bameno	+	-	0	-	0	0	-
Bohuanamo	+	-	0	-	0	-	-
Noneno	+	-	0	-	0	-	-
Cofán	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Dureno	+	0	0	0	0	0	-
Sinangoe	+	0	0	0	0	-	-

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1.3. Number of people with increased benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

Indigenous population	September 2008		September 2009 (cumulative)	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Awá: 3600				
Agriculture	42	210	42	210
Apiculture	28 (7 women)	140	28 (7 women)	140
Agroforestry			15	75
Forestry			15	75
Handicrafts	15 (women)	75	15 (women)	75
Technicians	4	20	4	20
Waorani: 2600				
Handicrafts	150 (women)	750	300 (women)	1500
Technicians	10	50	10	50
Kichwa-lower Napo: 1000				
Tourism			25	125
Technicians	10	50	10	50
Cofán: 1000				
Agriculture	29	145	29	145
Handicrafts	34 (women)	170	34 (women)	170
Afro-Ecuadorians:				
Apiculture	21 (11 women)	105	21 (11 women)	105
Epera:				
Apiculture	6 (4 women)	30	6 (4 women)	30
Pasto: Agriculture			25	125
Chachi: Agriculture			100	500
Secoya: Tourism, Fisheries			80	400
TOTAL	349	1745	759	3795

1.4 Number of people trained in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance.

WCS is providing and sponsoring training activities for representatives of six indigenous groups: Awá, Cofán, Kichwa, Waorani, Secoya, and Chachi.

Integrated Management of Indigenous Lands	ACTUALS					
	FY 08		FY 09		TOTAL	
	No. People		No. People		No. People	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
NATURAL RESOURCES MGT.						
Community park guards	3	64		6	3	72
GPS / GIS training	1	17	10	35	11	52
Community mapping				10		10
Computer training			12	24	12	24
Water quality monitoring			6	11	6	11
Wildlife monitoring		8			0	8
Experimental design for wildlife research and conservation			8	4	8	4
Camera trapping methods			12	17	12	17
Control programs for protected areas			2	24	2	24
Schoolyard ecology methods (professors)			7	19	7	19
Inquiry cycle			12	49	12	49
Environmental education / schoolyard ecology			242	270	242	270
Bee management (for schoolchildren)	15	12	48	71	63	83
Community tourism			7	9	7	9
Project management			3	1	3	1
Organizational consolidation			389	591	389	591
Handicrafts	150	0	15	0	285	0
Agricultural production			38	34	38	34
Fish reproduction				9		9
Bee management (for community members)			34	109	34	109
CONFLICT MGT.						
Conflict mitigation	2	17		2	2	19
Leadership training			54	142	54	142
Subtotal	171	118	909	1337	1190	1555
TOTAL	289		2335		2744	

1.5 Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities

The two principal constituencies targeted by USG-supported conflict mitigation activities are the Awá (FCAE) and Cofán (FEINCE) organizations. In both cases we signed sub-grant agreements which include a number of activities that support conflict early warning system and response mechanisms, for example: the hiring of a conflict management expert within FCAE, the strengthening of GIS capacity within each organization, the development of territorial defense strategies, communications programs that reach the territories' neighbors, and strengthening alliances with local governments. In addition, ECOLEX worked closely with NAWE in resolving territorial boundary conflicts with Kichwa neighbors, as part of the demarcation process, and worked with FEINCE as well. CI worked with FECCHE to address land invasion problems affecting Chachi communities. Fundación Altrópico worked with the Sápara people to resolve internal

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conflicts among two competing Sápara organizations, with the successful result of creating a new unified Sápara organization.

1.6 Number of people trained in conflict management / resolution skills with USG assistance

FCAE and NAWE asked specifically for training in conflict management and resolution skills, while leadership training programs (such as that conducted by WWF in December 2008) included conflict management as one of several topics for the 6 Cofán and Awá participants. The conflict management expert within FCAE was responsible for training. The park guard training course for 12 Waorani and Kichwa community park guards included a conflict management component. CI and ECOLEX worked with Chachi paralegals to address specific territorial conflicts.

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2. Interventions: Detailed Targets and Achievements.

In order to coincide with the activity budget, as discussed with USAID in the workplan revisions, we shifted activities 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.13, 2.17, and 2.18 into component 1.

Objective	Indicator	USAID Standard Indicator (Y/N)	Initial Score (partial)	FY08		FY09 (End of Project)		Executors
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
0.1 Consolidate WCS administrative and technical team	<i>Staff selection and hiring documents, terms of reference.</i>	N	0	7	7	7	7	WCS
0.2 Sign "Convenios Marcos" with partner organizations	<i>Document between WCS and partner setting out broad lines of coordination and collaboration.</i>	N	0	4	13	6	14	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE/FSC, Altrópico, CI, WWF, Ecolex, DED, Rainforest Alliance, TNC, VIHOMA, FLACSO, Socio Bosque
0.3 Sign "Convenios específicos" with beneficiary organizations	<i>Document between WCS and partner setting out workplan, budget, personnel for implementation of joint activities</i>	N	0	5	10	7	12	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, FSC, Altrópico, VIHOMA, FLACSO, CI, WWF, FNCI, OIKOS
Component 1 : support consolidation of indigenous territories								
1.1 Evaluate current territorial status and conflicts	<i>Priorities for consolidating territorial status and responding to conflicts identified with beneficiaries</i>	Y (hectares)	0	5	5	5	5	WCS, beneficiaries, partners
1.2 Review and consolidate GIS information	<i>GIS data collected, quality confirmed, GIS database created</i>	N	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, beneficiaries, partners
1.3 Develop mechanisms for communication between leaders and communities	<i>Plan for visits to communities and meetings, assemblies</i>	N	(2)	4	4	4	5	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, NASE
1.4 Design territorial monitoring systems	<i>Plan for territorial monitoring systems</i>	Y (hectares)	(2)	4	3	4	5	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, Kichwas, FEINCE/FSC, MAE
1.5 Physical demarcation of indigenous territories	<i>Physical boundary markers and signs</i>	Y (hectares)	(4)	4	1	4	4	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas

1.6 Support indigenous organization specialists	<i>Contracts, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	0	3	3	3	3	WCS, NAWAE, AMWAE, FEINCE
1.7 Support technical staff of indigenous organizations	<i>Contracts, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	0	11	11	11	17	WCS, FCAE, NAWAE, AMWAE, FEINCE
1.8 Support coordinator of indigenous park guards	<i>Contract, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, NAWAE, Kichwas, MAE
1.9 Support administrative staff of indigenous organizations	<i>Contracts, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	(4)	8	8	8	8	WCS, FCAE, NAWAE, AMWAE, FEINCE
1.10 Stipends for leaders of indigenous organizations	<i>Contracts, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	(4)	3	3	3	3	WCS, FCAE, AMWAE, FEINCE
1.11 Support to periodic meetings, assemblies, travel of indigenous organizations representatives	<i>Reports on meetings, events</i>	Y (hectares)	(4)	4	4	4	5	WCS, FCAE, NAWAE, AMWAE, FEINCE, NASE
1.12 Application of stronger legal instruments for territorial consolidation	<i>Legal agreements</i>	Y (hectares)	(4)	4	1	4	5	WCS, FCAE, NAWAE, FEINCE, Altrópico, NASE, Pastos
1.13 Support legal staff	<i>Contracts, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	(3)	3	3	3	3	WCS, FCAE, NAWAE, FEINCE
1.14 Support conflict management specialist	<i>Contracts, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	0	1	1	1	1	FCAE, WCS
1.15 Support land use planning in municipalities and parishes with portions of indigenous territories	<i>Inter-institutional agreements, plans, recommendations</i>	Y (hectares)	0	2	1	4	4	Local governments, WCS, Altrópico, FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, FEINCE, NAWAE, Kichwas
1.16 Legal support to resolve conflicts of territorial invasions of Chachi territory by neighbors	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (conflict mitigation)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
1.17 Promote community meetings to address conflicts	<i>Meeting reports</i>	Y (conflict mitigation)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
1.18 Design and implement a land conflict early warning system for the Chachi territory	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (conflict mitigation)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
1.19 Develop agreements with government of Esmeraldas, military to prevent land invasions	<i>Agreements</i>	Y (conflict mitigation)	0			1	0	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
1.20 Develop a network to protect and manage Chachi nationality territory	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (hectares)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE

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1.21 Implement a community guard system for the Gran Reserva Chachi	<i>Project reports, community guard reports</i>	Y (hectares)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
1.22 Demarcate Gran Reserva Chachi	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (hectares)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
1.23 Promote legalization of Awá (ACIPAP) resguardos	<i>Technical documents</i>	Y (hectares)	0			1	0	WWF
Component 2 : Build institutional capacity for integrated management of indigenous territories								
2.1 Training in legal issues	<i>Materials for training, reports of training events</i>	Y (hectares)	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, FCAE
2.2 Training in GIS and consolidation of staff and capacity within indigenous organizations	<i>Materials for training, reports of training events, terms of reference</i>	Y (hectares)	(1)	4	4	4	7	WCS, FCAE, UNIPA, ACIPAP, CAMAWARI, NAWE, FEINCE, FSC
2.3 Access to the updated and verified GIS / spatial information	<i>Presence of the GIS information center</i>	N	0	3	2	3	3	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, MAE
2.4 Training for community guards	<i>Materials for training course, certification</i>	Y (hectares)	(1)	2	2	2	4	ICCA, NAWE, Kichwas, WCS
2.5 Training in wildlife monitoring	<i>Course materials</i>	Y (hectares)	(1)	4	4	4	4	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas
2.6 Scholarships for technical staff of indigenous organizations	<i>Contracts with student, grades</i>	N	0	6	1	6	1	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE
2.7 Design and disseminate training materials for management committee members	<i>Publications</i>	N	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, management committees Yasuní, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Pacaya Samiria, Tamshiyacu Tahuayo
2.8 Integrate environmental education into bilingual education curricula	<i>Materials, teacher workplans</i>	N	0	3	1	3	3	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE, F. VIHOMA
2.9 Train in schoolyard ecology and other participatory methods	<i>Reports of training events, teacher workplans</i>	N	0	3	0	3	4	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas
2.10 Design and implementation of administrative manual	<i>Manual</i>	N	0	1	1	1	0	WCS, NAWE
2.11 Scholarships for administrative staff of indigenous organizations	<i>Contracts with student, grades</i>	N	0	2	0	2	1	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE
2.12 Audit of overall programs of indigenous organizations	<i>Audit reports</i>	N	(1)	5	0	5	2	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE
2.13 Support communication programs	<i>Materials, communication plans</i>	Y (hectares)	(4)	4	3	4	4	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE

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2.14 Community consultations to validate Plan de Vida	<i>Reports on meetings, Plan de Vida validation</i>	Y (hectares)	(2)	2	0	2	2	WCS, FCAE, NAWE
2.15 Chachi paralegal training	<i>Reports of training events, materials</i>	N	0					CI, GTZ, FECCHE
2.16 Design and present proposals to potential donors, particular emphasis on projects for women to implement	<i>Proposals</i>	N	0					CI, GTZ, FECCHE
2.17 Technical support to agricultural activities in Chachi territory	<i>Project reports</i>	N	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
2.18 Train Waorani assistants in wildlife and hunting monitoring, design and implement monitoring system with Waorani families along Maxus road	<i>Technical reports</i>	N	0			2	2	WCS
2.19 Train Waorani and Kichwa representatives in the conservation and management of river turtles	<i>Reports of training events</i>	N	0			5	6	WCS, FSC
2.20 Technical support, materials, and training for representatives of Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities in honey production from native bees	<i>Manual, reports of training events</i>	N	0			1	1	Fundación Altrópico
2.21 Training courses for community park guards	<i>Diplomas, course materials</i>	N	0			2	2	ICCA, FSC
2.22 Technical support and training in accounting for community members	<i>Project reports</i>	N	0					CI, GTZ, FECCHE
2.23 Periodic meetings of Chachi women's organizations	<i>Meeting reports</i>	N	0					CI, GTZ, FECCHE
2.24 Periodic meetings with communities involved in Gran Reserva Chachi	<i>Meeting reports</i>	N	0					CI, GTZ, FECCHE

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2.25 Leadership training school (March 2008-December 2009) with representatives of the parishes and communities of Carchi, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and of FCAE	<i>Diplomas, materials</i>	N	0			17	17	Fundación Altrópico, Indigenous University Amantay Wasi
2.26 Technical support (expert in organizational strengthening) to juntas parroquiales surrounding FCAE, exchanges and training activities	<i>Project reports, local government planning documents</i>	N	0			1	1	Fundación Altrópico
2.27 Train Secoya technicians in fisheries management	<i>Reports of training events, manual</i>	Y (persons)	0			2	2	Fundación VIHOMA
2.28 Train community guards in water monitoring procedures	<i>Reports of training events, community guard reports</i>	Y (hectares)	0			2	2	FSC, ICCA
2.29 Technical support to Secoya traditional farm and ethnobotanical garden associated with community tourism project	<i>Project reports, farm and garden operational</i>	N	0			1	1	Fundación VIHOMA
2.30 Environmental education meetings with Ministry of Education and Shushufindi municipality	<i>Meeting reports</i>	N	0			2	2	Fundación VIHOMA
2.31 Promote bi-annual environmental education workshops	<i>Workshop reports</i>	N	0			2	2	Fundación VIHOMA
2.32 Produce and disseminate environmental education materials	<i>Materials</i>	N	0			8	8	Fundación VIHOMA
2.33 Technical support for Secoya community tourism project (administrative capacity)	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (persons)	0			1	1	Fundación VIHOMA
2.34 Three Awá and two Cofán representatives complete leadership training course in Cali, implement projects within organizations	<i>Diplomas, contracts, project reports</i>	N	0			3	3	WWF
2.35 Technical and administrative support to ACIPAP	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (conflict mitigation)	0			1	1	WWF
Component 3: Ensure sustainability of conservation and development initiatives within indigenous territories								
3.1 Community mapping, zoning, management plans, planes de vida	<i>Maps, documents</i>	Y (hectares)	(3)	9	0	9	12	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE

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3.2 Communities monitor territories and resources	<i>Monitoring plans, date recorded</i>	Y (hectares)	(3)	11	9	11	11	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas, F. VIHOMA
3.3 Promote community tourism initiatives	<i>Reports of training events, agreements with partners</i>	Y (persons)	(2)	2	1	2	2	Rainforest Alliance, TNC, NAWE, Kichwas, WCS, F. VIHOMA
3.4 Promote handicraft production and marketing	<i>Reports of training events, agreements with partners, sales records</i>	Y (persons)	(3)	3	3	3	3	WCS, FCAE, AMWAE, FEINCE
3.5 Support apiculture technician	<i>Contract, terms of reference, work plan</i>	Y (persons)	(2)	2	2	2	2	Altrópico, FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, WCS
3.6 Design a sustainable finance strategy for the Oso Reserve	<i>Plan</i>	Y (hectares)	0	1	0	1	0	WCS, FCAE, CI
3.7 Promote negotiations for design of Yasuni and Waorani trust fund	<i>Design of trust fund</i>	Y (hectares)	0	1	0	1	0	Ecolex, FAN, NAWE, Repsol, Petrobras, WCS
3.8 Promote certification and marketing mechanisms	<i>Certification, sales records</i>	Y (persons)	0	7	3	7	7	Rainforest Alliance, TNC, FCAE, Kichwas, WCS, CI, FECCHE
3.9 Generate new proposals for integrated management of indigenous territories	<i>Proposals submitted, proposals funded</i>	N	0	5	5	10	18	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, CI, FECCHE, F. Altrópico, NASE
3.10 Promote strategic public-private alliances with indigenous organizations	<i>Agreements signed, funds committed</i>	N	(2)	4	3	4	6	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, Kichwas, F. VIHOMA
3.11 Audits generate indirect cost rates for indigenous organizations	<i>Approved indirect cost rates</i>	N	0	2	0	4	2	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE
3.12 Evaluate potential for environmental services within indigenous territories	<i>Technical evaluation, recommendations</i>	Y (persons)	0	3	1	3	0	WCS, CI, WWF, TNC, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas, NASE, F. Altrópico
3.13 Promote negotiation and design of strategic social and environmental impact mitigation programs	<i>Agreements, plans</i>	Y (hectares) Y (persons)	0	2	0	3	0	WCS, TNC, Ecolex, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas
3.14 Community mapping with Waorani communities of Maxus road	<i>Maps, technical reports</i>	Y (hectares)	0			2	2	NAWE, WCS

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3.15 Systematize information on natural resources and territorial management	<i>Database</i>	N	0					CI, GTZ, FECCHE
3.16 Design strategy for Chachi nationality territorial and natural resource management	<i>Strategy</i>	Y (hectares)	0			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
3.17 Develop proposals for natural resource management, specific focus on proposals to be implemented by women	<i>Proposals</i>	N	0			2		CI, GTZ, FECCHE
3.18 Strengthen implementation and commercialization of honey production from native bees with Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities	<i>Sales</i>	N	0			1	1	Fundación Altrópico
3.19 Technical support to Pasto Commune of La Esperanza (6 communities) to improve small livestock and crops with 25 family farms, community credit facilities (revolving funds)	<i>Project reports</i>	Y (hectares)	0			25	25	Fundación Altrópico
3.20 Promote management of river turtles with representatives of Waorani and Kichwa communities (Maxus road, Tiputini river, Napo river)	<i>Project reports, artificial beaches, artificial ponds</i>	Y (hectares)	0			5	6	WCS
3.21 Participatory elaboration of investment plans for 2008 and 2009	<i>Investment plans, Socio Bosque agreements</i>	Y (hectares)	0			5	5	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
3.22 Implementation of model of direct payments for conservation in Gran Reserva Chachi	<i>Payment system, Socio Bosque agreements</i>	Y (hectares)	1			1	1	CI, GTZ, FECCHE
3.23 Design Cofán Ancestral Territory water quality monitoring program	<i>Design document</i>	Y (hectares)	0			1	1	FSC
3.24 Equipment for basic water monitoring activities	<i>Equipment</i>	N	0			1	1	FSC

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3.25 Design and implementation of solid waste management program and toilets/lavatories in Secoya communities	<i>Lavatories installed</i>	N	0			1	1	Fundación VIHOMA
3.26 Support model Secoya traditional farm and ethnobotanical garden associated with the community tourism project	<i>Farm and garden operational.</i>	N	0			2	2	Fundación VIHOMA
3.27 Equipment for fisheries activities in Secoya communities	<i>Equipment.</i>	N	0			1	1	Fundación VIHOMA
3.28 Two meetings with partners to evaluate and compare long-term finance strategies	<i>Meeting reports</i>	N	0			2	2	WCS and partners
3.29 Analyze historical rates of land-use and land-cover change based on at least two points in time								WCS and 2 or more partners
3.30 Develop a without-project baseline scenario against which changes in carbon stocks occurring in the future carbon offset project can be compared								WCS and 2 or more partners
3.31 Determine what information is already available in order to measure and estimate carbon stocks								WCS and 2 or more partners
3.32 Determine with each indigenous partner the potential area of its territory that could be made available for carbon offset projects	<i>Socio Bosque agreements.</i>					2	4	WCS, FSC/FEINCE, CI/FECCHE, Altrópico, NASE, Pasto Comuna La Esperanza
3.33 Develop with NAWE outline for an endowment fund.	<i>Outline.</i>	N				1	0	WCS and NAWE
Component 4: Assess impacts of infrastructure development and human displacement on indigenous territories								
4.1 Promote negotiation and design of strategic action plans	<i>Agreements, plans</i>	Y (hectares) Y (persons)	0	2	1	3	0	WCS, TNC, Ecolex, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas, local governments, oil companies, universities
4.2 Evaluate road system in Awá territory	<i>Evaluation, recommendations</i>	Y (hectares)	0	1	0	1	1	WCS, FCAE, Altrópico

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4.3 Evaluate impacts of logging, mining, colonization on Awá territory	<i>Evaluation, recommendations</i>	Y (hectares)	0	3	0	3	3	WCS, FCAE, Altrópico, FLACSO
4.4 Collaborate in discussion of Manta Manaus transport corridor	<i>Recommendations, alternative scenarios</i>	Y (hectares) Y (persons)	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, Ecolex, NAWE, AMWAE, Kichwas, MAE, FLACSO, OIKOS
4.5 Collaborate in discussion of ITT	<i>Recommendations, alternative scenarios</i>	Y (hectares) Y (persons)	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, Ecolex, NAWE, AMWAE, Kichwas, MAE, FLACSO, OIKOS
4.6 Support participation of indigenous representatives in Yasuní management committee	<i>Meeting reports</i>	Y (hectares)	(1)	3	3	3	3	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE, Kichwas, MAE
4.7 International meetings of management committee representatives	<i>Meeting reports</i>	N	(1)	2	2	4	4	WCS, management committees Yasuní, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Pacaya Samiria, Tamshiyacu Tahuayo, FNCI
4.8 Collaborate with universities in training	<i>Agreements, reports of training activities</i>	N	(2)	2	4	4	4	WCS, universities
4.9 Promote cross-border networks of indigenous organizations	<i>Meeting reports, agendas for coordination</i>	Y (hectares)	(1)	2	2	2	2	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE, WWF, Altrópico
4.10 Promote working group on human displacement	<i>Agreements, meeting notes</i>	N	0	1	0	1	1	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE, WWF, Altrópico, TNC, UNHCR, Samaritan's Purse
4.11 "Integrated Management of Indigenous Lands" working group	<i>Agreements, meeting notes</i>	N	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, USAID, Beneficiaries, Partners
4.12 Promote indigenous peoples' working group with Ecuador	<i>Agreements, meeting notes</i>	N	0	1	1	1	1	WCS, USAID, Beneficiaries, Partners, other donors
4.13 Promote regional indigenous peoples' working group	<i>Agreements, meeting notes</i>	N	0	1	0	1	1	ICAA, WCS, USAID, Beneficiaries, Partners, other donors
4.14 Public fora in Coca on the ITT concession and proposal to leave the petroleum in the ground, the Manta-Manaus transportation corridor, the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone, illegal logging, and wildlife trafficking	<i>Forum notes, book</i>	N	0			4	4	FLACSO, WCS

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4.15 Master's student field practicals to work with indigenous organizations	<i>Theses, book</i>	N	0			5	5	FLACSO
4.16 Four internal assemblies and one binational congress to promote Awá binational agenda	<i>Assembly and congress reports</i>	Y (conflict mitigation)	0			5	5	WWF

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3. Activity Status Table

In order to coincide with the activity budget, as discussed with USAID in the workplan revisions, we shifted activities 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.13, 2.17, and 2.18 into component 1.

OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Env. Com- pliance	Implementor	Implementation				Comments/ Narrative for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
1. Support Consolidation of Indigenous Territories: \$1,010,568 USAID; \$447,482 Partners							
1.1 Evaluate current territorial status and conflicts	N	WCS, beneficiaries, partners	11/07	12/07	100	Periodic	
1.2 Review and consolidate GIS information	N	WCS, beneficiaries, partners	11/07	6/08	100	Periodic	
1.3 Develop mechanisms for communication between leaders and communities	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, FCUNAE	12/07	10/08	100	Periodic	
1.4 Design territorial monitoring systems	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, Kichwas, FEINCE/FSC, MAE, CI	12/07	01/10	90	Periodic	Complete with FCAE, FEINCE, Kichwas. Additional work is required with NAWE, in coordination with MAE.
1.5 Physical demarcation of indigenous territories	??	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		100	Periodic	
1.6 Support indigenous organization specialists	N	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.7 Support technical staff of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	

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			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
1.8 Support coordinator of indigenous park guards	N	WCS, NAWE, Kichwas, MAE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.9 Support administrative staff of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.10 Stipends for leaders of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.11 Support to periodic meetings, assemblies, travel of indigenous organizations representatives	??	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.12 Application of stronger legal instruments for territorial consolidation	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Altrópico, Tobar Donoso	9/09		100	Periodic	
1.13 Support legal staff	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Altrópico	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.14 Support conflict management specialist	N	Altrópico, FCAE, WCS	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.15 Support land use planning in municipalities and parishes with portions of indigenous territories	N	Local governments, WCS, Altrópico, FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, NAWE, Kichwas	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.16 Legal support to resolve conflicts of territorial invasions of Chachi territory by neighbors	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
1.17 Promote community meetings to address conflicts	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
1.18 Design and implement a land	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	

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			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
conflict early warning system for the Chachi territory							
1.19 Develop agreements with government of Esmeraldas, military to prevent land invasions	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		0	Periodic	Multiple meetings were held, but no formal agreements have been reached.
1.20 Develop a network to protect and manage Chachi nationality territory	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.21 Implement a community guard system for the Gran Reserva Chachi	??	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.22 Demarcate Gran Reserva Chachi	??	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Continuous	
1.23 Promote legalization of Awá (ACIPAP) resguardos	N	WWF	9/09		60	Continuous	The Colombian government has not determined which agency will be responsible for land titling. Only background documents and strengthening of ACIPAP could be accomplished.
2. Build Institutional Capacity for Integrated Management of Indigenous Territories: \$642,511 USAID, \$343,453 Partners							
2.1 Training in legal issues	N	WCS, FCAE	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.2 Training in GIS and consolidation of staff and capacity within indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, MAE	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.3 Training for community guards	N	ICCA, NAWE,	9/09		100	Periodic	

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			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
		Kichwas, WCS					
2.4 Training in wildlife monitoring	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		<u>100</u>	Periodic	
2.5 Scholarships for technical staff of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE	9/09		<u>10</u>	Continuous	AMWAE and NAWE could not pursue this activity, because students did not commit to continuing their studies.
2.6 Design and disseminate training materials for management committee members	N	WCS, management committees Yasuní, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Pacaya Samiria, Tamshiyacu Tahuayo	11/08		<u>100</u>	Periodic	
2.7 Integrate environmental education into bilingual education curricula	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, VIHOMA, Kichwa	9/09	6/10	<u>75</u>	Continuous	Advances in training and use of materials with Waorani, Kichwa, Secoya, Awá, Cofán
2.8 Train in schoolyard ecology and other participatory methods	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE	9/09		<u>100</u>	Periodic	
2.9 Design and implementation of administrative manual	N	WCS, NAWE	12/08	1/10	<u>90</u>	Periodic	The manual is complete, but discussion and implementation has been delayed by changes in NAWE leadership and accountants.
2.10 Scholarships for administrative staff of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE	9/09		<u>0</u>	Continuous	AMWAE and NAWE could not pursue this activity, because students did not commit to

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							continuing their studies.
2.11 Audit of overall programs of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09	01/10	50	Periodic	Audits of FCAE and FEINCE projects were conducted. Other donors did not wish to collaborate in overall program audits as they conduct their own project audits. Political changes in NAWE delayed the audit.
2.12 Support communication programs	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.13 Community consultations to validate Plan de Vida	??	WCS, FCAE, NAWE	9/09		75	Periodic	Complete with FCAE. NAWE conducts a meeting to review strategic plan, but does not hold community consultations yet because of changes in NAWE leadership.
2.14 Chachi paralegal training	N	CI, GTZ, FECICHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.15 Design and present proposals to potential donors, particular emphasis on projects for women to implement	N	CI, GTZ, FECICHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.16 Technical support to agricultural activities in Chachi territory	??	CI, GTZ, FECICHE	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.17 Train Waorani assistants in wildlife and hunting monitoring, design and implement monitoring system with Waorani families along Maxus road	N	WCS	9/09		100	Continuous	

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			Original Completion Date (Mon/Year)	Estimated Completion Date (Mon/Year)	% complete	Status	
2.18 Train Waorani and Kichwa representatives in the conservation and management of river turtles	N	WCS, FSC	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.19 Technical support, materials, and training for representatives of Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities in honey production from native bees	??	Fundación Altrópico	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.20 Training courses for community park guards	N	ICCA, FSC	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.21 Technical support and training in accounting for community members	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.22 Periodic meetings of Chachi women's organizations	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.23 Periodic meetings with communities involved in Gran Reserva Chachi	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.24 Leadership training school (March 2008-December 2009) with representatives of the parishes and communities of Carchi, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and of FCAE	N	Fundación Altrópico, Indigenous University Amantay Wasi	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.25 Technical support (expert in organizational strengthening) to juntas parroquiales surrounding FCAE, exchanges and training activities	N	Fundación Altrópico	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.26 Train Secoya technicians in fisheries management	N	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.27 Train community guards in water monitoring procedures	N	FSC, ICCA	9/09		100	Periodic	

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2.28 Technical support to Secoya traditional farm and ethnobotanical garden associated with community tourism project	??	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.29 Environmental education meetings with Ministry of Education and Shushufindi municipality	N	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.30 Promote bi-annual environmental education workshops	N	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.31 Produce and disseminate environmental education materials	N	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.32 Technical support for Secoya community tourism project (administrative capacity)	N	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Continuous	
2.33 Three Awá and two Cofán representatives complete leadership training course in Cali, implement projects within organizations	N	WWF	9/09		100	Periodic	
2.34 Technical and administrative support to ACIPAP	N	WWF	9/09		100	Continuous	
3. Ensure Sustainability of Conservation and Development Initiatives within Indigenous Territories: \$736,743 USAID, \$438,453 Partners							
3.1 Community mapping, zoning, management plans, planes de vida	??	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.2 Communities monitor territories and resources	??	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.3 Promote community tourism	??	Rainforest	9/09		100	Continuous	

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initiatives		Alliance, TNC, NAWE, Kichwas, WCS					
3.4 Promote handicraft production and marketing	??	WCS, Rainforest Alliance, FCAE, AMWAE, FEINCE	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
3.5 Support apiculture technician	??	Altrópico, FCAE, Afro-Ecuadorian communities, WCS	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
3.6 Design a sustainable finance strategy for the Oso Reserve	N	WCS, FCAE, Altrópico	9/09	6/10	<u>50</u>	Periodic	CI is assisting FCAE with this effort, developing a proposal for Socio Bosque
3.7 Promote negotiations for design of Yasuni and Waorani trust fund	N	Ecolex, FAN, NAWE, Repsol, Petrobras, WCS	9/09	12/10	10	Periodic	We are coordinating with MAE and UN Yasuni Program and YBR Management Committee to develop inputs. Ecolex also prepared under CAIMAN a proposal for a trust fund.
3.8 Promote certification and marketing mechanisms	??	Rainforest Alliance, TNC, NAWE, FCAE, Kichwas, WCS	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
3.9 Generate new proposals for integrated management of indigenous territories	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
3.10 Promote strategic public-private alliances with indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, NAWE, AMWAE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
3.11 Audits generate indirect cost rates for indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE, NAWE,	9/09		<u>50</u>	Periodic	Audits of FCAE and FEINCE projects were

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		AMWAE					conducted. Other donors did not wish to collaborate in overall program audits as they conduct their own project audits. Political changes in NAWE delayed the audit.
3.12 Evaluate potential for environmental services within indigenous territories	N	WCS, CI, WWF, TNC, FCAE, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		<u>100</u>	Periodic	
3.13 Promote negotiation and design of strategic social and environmental impact mitigation programs	N	WCS, TNC, Ecolex, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas	9/09		<u>75</u>	Continuous	With FLACSO, OIKOS, YBR Management Committee, Ecolex, ICAA we have promoted discussion, but strategic social and environmental impact mitigation programs are not part of Ecuadorian legislation at this time.
3.14 Community mapping with Waorani communities of Maxus road	N	NAWE, WCS	9/09		<u>100</u>	Periodic	Mapping was completed not on Maxus road where the communities expressed opposition to the activity, but rather in Keweriono and Gareno where we were invited.
3.15 Systematize information on natural resources and territorial management	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
3.16 Design strategy for Chachi	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	

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nationality territorial and natural resource management							
3.17 Develop proposals for natural resource management, specific focus on proposals to be implemented by women	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.18 Strengthen implementation and commercialization of honey production from native bees with Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities	??	Fundación Altrópico	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.19 Technical support to Pasto Commune of La Esperanza (6 communities) to improve small livestock and crops with 25 family farms, community credit facilities (revolving funds)	??	Fundación Altrópico	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.20 Promote management of river turtles with representatives of Waorani and Kichwa communities (Maxus road, Tiputini river, Napo river)	??	WCS	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.21 Participatory elaboration of investment plans for 2008 and 2009	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
3.22 Implementation of model of direct payments for conservation in Gran Reserva Chachi	N	CI, GTZ, FECCHE	9/09		100	Periodic	
3.23 Design Cofán Ancestral Territory water quality monitoring program	N	FSC	9/09		100	Periodic	
3.24 Equipment for basic water monitoring activities	??	FSC	9/09		100	Periodic	

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3.25 Design and implementation of solid waste management program and toilets/lavatories in Secoya communities	??	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.26 Support model Secoya traditional farm and ethnobotanical garden associated with the community tourism project	??	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Continuous	
3.27 Equipment for fisheries activities in Secoya communities	??	Fundación VIHOMA	9/09		100	Periodic	
3.28 Two meetings with partners to evaluate and compare long-term finance strategies	N	WCS and partners	9/09		100	Periodic	
3.29 Analyze historical rates of land-use and land-cover change based on at least two points in time	N	WCS and 2 or more partners	9/09		60	Periodic	Completed by TNC for the Cofanes.
3.30 Develop a without-project baseline scenario against which changes in carbon stocks occurring in the future carbon offset project can be compared	N	WCS and 2 or more partners	9/09		30	Periodic	Efforts have focused on assisting partners to join the Socio Bosque program, which is based on forest cover rather than detailed calculations of carbon stocks.
3.31 Determine what information is already available in order to measure and estimate carbon stocks	N	WCS and 2 or more partners	9/09		30	Periodic	Efforts have focused on assisting partners to join the Socio Bosque program, which is based on forest cover rather than detailed calculations of carbon stocks.
3.32 Determine with each indigenous partner the potential area of its	N	WCS, FSC/FEINCE,	9/09		100	Periodic	

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territory that could be made available for carbon offset projects		CI/FECICHE, NASE, Altrópico					
3.33 Develop with NAWE outline for an endowment fund.	N	WCS and NAWE	9/09		50	Periodic	Ecolex under CAIMAN prepared a proposal. While we have discussed funding options with NAWE, changes in leadership have prevented us from advancing on details of an endowment fund.
4. Assess Impacts of Infrastructure Development and Human Displacement on Indigenous Territories: \$605,178 USAID, \$356,816 Partners							
4.1 Promote negotiation and design of strategic action plans	N	WCS, TNC, Ecolex, NAWE, FEINCE, Kichwas, local governments, oil companies, universities			50		With FLACSO, OIKOS, YBR Management Committee, Ecolex, ICAA we have promoted discussion, but strategic social and environmental impact mitigation programs are not part of Ecuadorian legislation at this time.
4.2 Evaluate road system in Awá territory	N	WCS, FCAE, Altrópico	9/08		100	Periodic	
4.3 Evaluate impacts of logging, mining, colonization on Awá territory	N	WCS, FCAE, Altrópico	9/09		100	Continuous	
4.4 Collaborate in discussion of Manta Manaus transport corridor	N	WCS, Ecolex, NAWE, AMWAE,	9/09		100	Periodic	

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4.5 Collaborate in discussion of ITT	N	Kichwas, MAE WCS, Ecolex, NAWE, AMWAE, Kichwas, MAE	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.6 Support participation of indigenous representatives in Yasuni management committee	N	WCS, NAWE, AMWAE, Kichwas, MAE	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.7 International meetings of management committee representatives	N	WCS, management committees Yasuni, Kaa-Iya, Madidi, Pacaya Samiria, Tamshiyacu Tahuayo	1/08		100	Periodic	
4.8 Collaborate with universities in training	N	WCS, universities	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.9 Promote cross-border networks of indigenous organizations	N	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE, WWF, TNC, Altrópico, Ibis	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.10 Promote working group on human displacement	N	WCS, FCAE, FEINCE, WWF, Altrópico, TNC	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.11 "Integrated Management of Indigenous Lands" working group	N	WCS, USAID, Beneficiaries, Partners	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.12 Promote indigenous peoples' working group with Ecuador	N	WCS, USAID, Beneficiaries, Partners, other donors	9/09		100	Periodic	
4.13 Promote regional indigenous peoples' working group	N	ABCI, WCS, USAID,	9/09		100	Periodic	

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		Beneficiaries, Partners, other donors					
4.14 Public fora in Coca on the ITT concession and proposal to leave the petroleum in the ground, the Manta-Manaus transportation corridor, the Tagaeri-Taromenane Intangible Zone, illegal logging, and wildlife trafficking	N	FLACSO, WCS	9/09		<u>100</u>	Periodic	
4.15 Master's student field practicals to work with indigenous organizations	N	FLACSO	9/09		<u>100</u>	Continuous	
4.16 Four internal assemblies and one binational congress to promote Awá binational agenda	N	WWF	9/09		<u>100</u>	Periodic	

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4. Indicators of administrative consolidation

We continued to consolidate administrative capacity, building on the foundations that CAIMAN established with the indigenous organizations, and our evaluation at the beginning of the project period.

Theme	Indicator	Results
Administrative infrastructure	Office space. Number of computers, availability of printer. Accounting software. Tax software. Communication systems: telephone, fax, email, internet, radio.	Complete
Administrative staff	Full-time administrator. Full-time accountant. Secretary, administrative assistant. Indigenous persons in these positions.	Complete
Training	Number of indigenous persons in accounting, project administration. Formal training: secondary school, university, specialized. On-the-job training.	Complete
Administrative systems	Administrative manual for the organization. Procurement policy and procedures. Travel policy and procedures. Fixed asset inventory.	Complete for FCAE, AMWAE, and FEINCE.
Audits	Recovery of IVA from SRI. Integrated annual audit of all programs supervised by indigenous organization. Indirect cost rate determined by audit. USAID certification to receive USAID funds directly.	Audits complete for FCAE, FEINCE.

5. Criteria for consolidating GIS capacity

We consider the ability to create maps, and to analyze and present spatial information, to be key technical capabilities for indigenous territorial management. Therefore, we promoted the consolidation of technical capacity within each of the indigenous organizations with whom we work.

Theme	Indicator	FY08
GIS infrastructure	Number of ArcGIS 9.2 software licenses. Number of computers with the capacity to run GIS software, and availability of printer or plotter.	Complete for FEINCE and FCAE.
GIS staff	Presence of GIS specialist (s) within each of the indigenous organizations.	Complete for FEINCE, FSC, FCAE and NAWE.
Training in GIS	Number of Indigenous technicians trained in GIS, GPS and cartography.	2 people from FEINCE trained in GIS and GPS 13 people from NAWE trained in GPS and mapping techniques, with 3 selected and hired as mapping technicians.
Data collection system	Territorial monitoring system in place that generates spatial data on indigenous territory.	FSC operates system for Cofán territory. Data collected with Kichwa communities. Data collected with Waorani communities.
Data analysis system	Spatial data collected in the field are stored in databases, analyzed appropriately, generating products for territorial management: --Territorial boundaries, zonification maps, management plans. --Maps of impacts of infrastructure development on Awa territories. --Maps of impacts of Manta Manaus transport corridor.	Design of data analysis systems complete.
Data consolidation	Updated and verified GIS database with physical, administrative, and legal information.	Consolidation of existing spatial data complete.
Remote sensing information	Updated vegetation cover for indigenous territory.	Complete for Awá, Waorani, Cofán (TNC-led exercise).
Mechanism for sharing and exchanging the GIS information	Information center for the data depository, update and exchange.	Information centers within FCAE, FEINCE, FSC.
Access to GIS training	Availability of GIS materials (hardcopy, CD, web based).	GPS and basics of cartography training manuals published.

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