

# INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

## ITTO

### PROJECT DOCUMENT

Final  
16 March '06

TITLE	BINATIONAL CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION, ECUADOR-PERU (Ecuadorian Component) PHASE II
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 238/03 Rev.4 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	SPANISH

#### SUMMARY

During the first phase of the Project on Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region, implemented in Ecuador and Peru, adjacent natural protected areas were officially established and corresponding management plans were formulated, in addition to the development of a coordination framework with private and public conservation stakeholders.

This second phase seeks to consolidate the Ecuador - Peru peace and integration process with the binational coordinated management of Transboundary Natural Protected Areas. The project will support the implementation of management plans in the El Condor Reserve and the Protected Shuar Territory in Ecuador, through the following programmes:

- (i) Administration,
- (ii) Management and protection of natural resources,
- (iii) Community development and use.

At the national level, conservation management organisations will be institutionalised; the Condor Region will be incorporated into a regional conservation strategy; and common procedures and actions will be developed in the areas of monitoring, control and surveillance, priority ecosystems, research and information management.

EXECUTING AGENCY	MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, NATURA FOUNDATION and CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS	---
DURATION	24 MONTHS
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US\$	Equivalent in local currency
	<b>ITTO</b>	<b>577,800</b>	
	Min. for the Environment	20,000	
	Natura Foundation	128,678	
	Conservation International	22,000	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>748,479</b>	



# BINATIONAL CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION (Ecuador-Peru)

PHASE II: 2006-2008

## PART I: CONTEXT

### 1. ORIGIN

This project proposal has been developed as the continuation of a process launched by the Natura Foundation in the Condor Range Region in coordination with the Ministry for the Environment, with finance from the MacArthur Foundation and the United Nations Foundation, and strengthened with the direct support of ITTO and Conservation International - Ecuador (CI-Ecuador), in coordination with Conservation International - Peru and in close link with the Interprovincial Federation of Shuar Centres (Federación Interprovincial de Centros Shuar) and four municipalities of the Zamora Chinchipe province.

This process may be described as a) a stage going from 1998 to 2002, of knowledge gathering, research and positioning of the Condor Range as an area of interest for conservation in Ecuador; b) the First Phase of the Conservation and Peace Project from 2002 to 2004, to establish the conditions for the implementation of a long-term conservation process, which involved governance, skills and planning; and c) the Second Phase (this project) to start up the process of conservation and sustainable development for the region.

The Project on Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region, Ecuador-Peru (Ecuadorian component) has been under implementation with ITTO and CI-Ecuador support between June 2002 and June 2004. A similar project was implemented in the Santiago Comainas reserved area, Peru, by Conservation International - Peru.

The Project PD2/00 Ref.2 (F) Agreement provides that the Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador, as the environmental authority, is the Monitoring and Control Agency, and therefore it is the national coordination, technical assistance and monitoring body for the activities of the Project. Conservation International is the international coordination body while the Natura Foundation is the Executing Agency of the Project.

This project led to the following general outputs:

- Two conservation and development master plans for the region.
- Two land use management plans: one with Shuar organisations in the northern area of the Condor Range (Province of Morona-Santiago) and the other with a commonwealth of municipalities: Pangui, Yantzaza, Centinela del Cóndor and Paquisha (Province of Zamora Chinchipe);
- An environmental management model designed on the basis of a participatory approach for the management of natural resources and pollution reduction;
- A conservation area within the Shuar Territory of the Arutam Indigenous Territorial Circumscription (Circunscripción Territorial Indígena Arutam - CTSHA), province of Morona Santiago, including a corresponding management plan (specifically, forest resource utilisation standards and plan);
- A conservation system network: Protected Forest El Cóndor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza within the National System for Protected Areas under State ownership and under management with local participation.

Strengthening of the peace process achieved between Ecuador and Peru:

Coordination processes between Ecuador and Peru were generated through their two Ministries of Foreign Affairs, INRENA and the Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador in order to define common policies for the conservation of the project's area of influence, such as the development of transboundary conservation areas and the strengthening of relations among the Awuajun, Huampis and Shuar peoples.

## **2. RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND TRANSBOUNDARY POLICIES**

### **National Biodiversity Policy and Strategy of Ecuador**

In 2001, the national government through the Ministry for the Environment, approved the National Biodiversity Policy and Strategy of Ecuador, that contains various strategic lines as State policies, which are closely related to this Project.

Thus, the sustainability of production activities based on native biodiversity (higher value for timber and non-timber products, arresting deforestation, ecotourism as a dynamic axis of the economy) ensures the existence, integrity and operation of biodiversity components (protection of threatened species); the community's land property rights of the indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian people are ensured; there is a more equitable distribution of the benefits derived from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; furthermore, the two relevant provinces are part of a high priority area for sustainable forest management, cost-benefit evaluation of new oil projects, rehabilitation of degraded areas, production diversification and utilisation of biodiversity resources.

### **Ecuador - Peru Peace Agreement**

Signed on 26 October 1998, this Agreement defines a common strategy for the Condor Range Region, consisting in creating conservation areas. The Presidential Charter, which contains the binding resolution of the Heads of State of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and United States and was the basis for the Itamaraty Peace Agreement, provides the creation of two adjacent ecologic protection areas in the Condor Range Region.

### **Environmental Strategy for Ecuador's Sustainable Development**

The Ministry for the Environment designed the Environmental Strategy for Ecuador's Sustainable Development, which provides a set of policies and programs for the sustainable management of natural resources and measures to prevent pollution and degradation of the environment. As a document containing priority actions proposed by the State for the environment, this Strategy is the framework instrument in which other public environmental management policies and strategies are incorporated.

Policies outlined in the strategy propose three levels of action: (i) Conservation and utilisation of the natural capital for ecologically sustainable production; (ii) Monitoring and improvement of the quality of the environment in urban centres and rural areas; (iii) Urgent intervention in fragile and threatened ecosystems.

### **The Ecuadorian Environmental Plan**

This document was designed through a national consultation and discussion process. In Chapter V relating to the environment, key problems concerning forests and natural protected areas are identified, and a set of options for each aspect (sectoral, ecological, economic, social, institutional and legal) is defined and analysed in this context.

### **Environmental Management Law**

The Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador has encouraged, since its establishment, a gradual decentralisation process, from the Environmental Management Law that created the Decentralised Forest Management System, to decentralisation efforts fostered in recent years by the creation of 7 environmental management units in the municipal councils, regulations and agreements with Provincial Councils and Municipalities with a view to delegating responsibilities in areas including protected area management and establishment of local protected areas, forest regulation and forest management. Furthermore, there are new experiences such as those generated by the Cofán people in the Cofanes-Bermejo Ecology Reserve, with the institutional and legal support of the Ministry for the Environment to create conservation areas administered and used by these indigenous peoples on their lands. The experience of the Awá Indigenous Reserve, a private initiative supported by various NGOs with national government cooperation is also worth mentioning.

### **Collective Rights**

The national Constitution recognises collective rights and the development of indigenous territorial circumscriptions. These concepts must be understood in a holistic manner, since the designation of a territory is a way of ensuring conservation and the use of natural resources by a section of the population, and traditional resource utilisation methods may contribute to culture conservation and development. A Bill is at present in the National Congress for an indigenous nationalities law including territorial issues, land use management and territorial governance by indigenous peoples.

### The Forestry Law and the conservation of natural resources and wildlife

Gazetted on 14 August 1981, this legislation provides that the State should guarantee the right to private property over forest lands and private forests, with the limitations defined in the Constitution and the Law, and encourages projects on sustainable native forest management, forest plantation and protection forests and vegetation on private or community lands.

### Regional Biodiversity Strategy for Andean Tropical Countries

This strategy was approved by the Andean Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on 7 July 2002 through Decision 523 as a result of a process that included the active involvement of the Andean Committee of Environmental Authorities (Comité Andino de Autoridades Ambientales – CAAAM), together with all the sectors involved in this field. The Strategy was designed to be a flexible instrument that could be adapted to circumstances arising in its implementation and to scientific and technological developments. This Strategy includes the *Conservation of Transboundary Ecosystems and Threatened Species* annex.

### Strategy “Towards the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Condor Range Region”

Approved by the Ministry for the Environment, this Strategy identifies the links between the conservation of a bio-ecologically rich and fragile area, and a substantial improvement of the living conditions of its population within a ten-year implementation period.

### Binational Agenda for Ecuador-Peru

During the cooperation meeting on Our Common Border Ecuador-Peru of 31 March and 1 April 2003 in Quito, it was agreed to establish a Committee or Working Group to follow-up the Binational Agenda. The group will be led by sectoral authorities, the Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador and INRENA of Peru, and will include both the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Departments of Foreign Affairs, Conservation International and Binational Plan.

The Project also complies with international commitments undertaken by the Ecuadorian Government on sustainable utilisation, nature preservation, environmental protection and rights of indigenous peoples. Major international agreements include:

- Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT) of 3 July 1978, with the main objective of carrying out joint actions and efforts to promote the harmonious development of the Amazon regions in the respective countries so that these joint actions may produce equitable and mutually beneficial results and may lead to the preservation of the environment and the conservation and rational utilisation of natural resources in those areas.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which Ecuador adhered to in March 1973 as published in Official Registry 746 of 20 February 1975. Its main mandate is the monitoring of the international trade in endangered flora and fauna species and by-products.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, which entered into force in 1993 at the international level and was signed by 159 countries at the Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, on 5 June 1992. Ecuador signed and ratified this Convention in 1993 (as published in Official Registry 647 of March 1995). It regulates the conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity and biodiversity components, and establishes an equitable and fair distribution of benefits derived from the utilisation of associated genetic resources, recognising the sovereign right of the States over their biological resources.
- Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO No. 169), ratified by Ecuador in April 1998. It recognises the individual and collective rights of indigenous people to natural resources and biodiversity.

In addition, a number of regional regulations of the Andean Community are also in force in Ecuador, in particular Decisions 344, 345, 391, 486 and 523 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, regarding industrial property, protection of plant products harvesters' rights and access to genetic resources.

### **3. PROGRAMMES AND OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

In the field of conservation, several programmes are being implemented in the Condor Range Region and its transboundary area of influence:

The Sangay National Park and its area of influence, where the Natura Foundation, with financial support from the Government of the Netherlands, implemented a program, with the participation of local communities and governments, aimed at ensuring conservation, pollution control and sustainable development. A World Bank /GEF programme is being implemented in the same Park through the National Environment Fund and the Ministry for the Environment, to strengthen Park management by financing basic operating costs.

In the Kutukú Range and the Upano/Namangoza watershed area, the SUR Program is in progress under the coordination of CARE, and financed by USAID, for production development, alleviation of poverty, municipal management skills and basic utilities. The following organisations are taking part in this Program: Jatun Sacha/CDC and Arcoiris.

The Pachamama Foundation together with the Achuar Federation of Ecuador (Federación Achuar del Ecuador - FINAE) are working on management and monitoring plans in the Morona watershed area.

The United Nations Business Development Program that seeks to boost small businesses in the Morona Santiago province.

GTZ is carrying out various agroforestry and sustainable forest management programs in the province of Morona Santiago. Particularly in the Condor Range Region's direct area of influence, it has initiated in 2004 the Condor Program together with the Swiss Cooperation Agency, COSUDE. This program is aimed at the development of agricultural production to the market and timber harvesting.

There are two government programs: the Project for the Development of Black and Indigenous Peoples in Ecuador – PRODEPINE, financed by the World Bank and managed by the national Council for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and Nationalities, CODENPE, and ECORAE that handles funds from oil income, for production development and services work through municipal councils and communities.

There is no specific conservation program for the Condor Range Region. However, thanks to the Conservation and Peace Project, the Podocarpus Program and several NGOs together with the Ministry for the Environment, participatory processes were launched for the conservation and management of natural resources in the two provinces covering the Condor Range. This process, led by the Ministry for the Environment, has resulted in the development of a Regional Environmental Plan for the province of Zamora. The implementation of the Nangaritza Protection Forest and corresponding management plan is currently under way.

In 2000, the Conservation and Mining Project was launched in the Condor Range Region, with the support of the MacArthur Foundation through the Arco Iris and the Natura Foundations. A second phase including the southern area of the Condor Range, will begin this year and will be implemented by the Arcoiris Foundation. The Natura Foundation has continued implementing projects aimed at understanding the development of small-scale gold mining activities to the south of the Range Region.

The Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the Santiago River Watershed, implemented by the Natura Foundation and financed by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency –AECI-, through the European Centre for Communication, Research and Documentation – CIDEAL, led to the development of a strategy, training of forest technicians, zoning of the Santiago Region for timber harvesting, formulation of management plans for Shuar Centres, establishment of a company with local partners, and installation of a medium-scale workshop for timber processing.

At present, preparations are under way for the proposal to design the Management Plan for the Alto Nangaritza Protection Forest, through a group of organisations such as the Ministry for the Environment, Municipal Council of Nangaritza, Shuar Tayunts Association, Arcoiris Foundation and Conservation International; as well as the design of the Podocarpus-Corazón de Oro-Yacuambi Corridor with the participation of the Municipalities of Loja and Zamora, the Ministry for the Environment, the Interprovincial Federation of Saraguro Indigenous Communities -FIIS, the Kawsay, Arcoiris and Fundatierra Foundations and Conservation International.

## **PART II: THE PROJECT**

### **1. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

#### **1.1 Development Objective**

Contribute to the consolidation of the peace and integration process between Ecuador and Peru through the coordinated management of natural protected areas and the promotion of sustainable development among indigenous /local communities in the Condor Range Region, in accordance with environmental and sustainable development policies of Ecuador and guidelines, criteria and indicators promoted by ITTO.

#### **1.2 Specific Objectives**

- OBJECTIVE 1** Ensure the management of conservation areas and good natural resource management to support the sustainable development of Shuar families through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan for the Shuar Territory in the Condor Region.
- OBJECTIVE 2** Strengthen the Protected forest El Cóndor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza, through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan.
- OBJECTIVE 3** Develop a binational conservation framework through the coordinated implementation of seven sub-programs within the Management and Master Plans for the Transboundary Natural Areas between Ecuador and Peru.

### **2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

#### **2.1 Problems to be addressed**

With reference to the Natural Conservation Areas established during the first project phase:

##### **First Problem:**

In the southern part of the Zamora province, the Condor Range rises from the Ecuadorian side between the Zamora river and its highest peak, to then descend abruptly towards Peru, reaching the Cenepa watershed area which is part of the Peruvian Protected Area. The conservation system network (32.000 hectares): Protected forest El Cóndor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza. Protected Forest El Cóndor was designed in 2004, taking into account existing legal land tenure systems and the existence of mining operations in the area, which prevented the use of biological criteria alone for its demarcation and were the determining factors that led to the size) and elongated shape of the Reserve (see attached map).

The, conservation system network which belongs to the National Protected Areas System, part of the National Heritage sites under the administration of the Ministry for the Environment, has a new status with the local stakeholders which was arrived at through consensus and for which there are several expectations and responsibilities attached.

Once the methodology to achieve its management and conservation has been designed, legalized and planned, or in other words, its protection status has been maintained through the formulation of a Management Plan, the methodology must be made effective in the field.

The region selected is not apt for agriculture or cattle raising activities and the inhabitants have naturally settled in the lower areas of this region. There is, however, a colonization process closely linked to the extraction of resources, mining and timber logging activities. This process is contained by the geographic characteristics of the region, however, an alliance among mining concerns, timber logging operators and local governments could overcome these obstacles and extend these extractive areas.

The problem to resolve is, therefore, how to apply the conservation system network Management Plan in a distant region, where the Ministry for the Environment has very limited intervention capacity, where the local stakeholders have limited or no experience in conservation issues, and where there are ongoing mining and timber logging activities being implemented.

- How to develop capacities among the stakeholders in charge of managing the Reserve as part of the alliance (*Institutional development*) in different areas such as fund raising, projects development, information management, resource management, biodiversity conservation, negotiation processes, control of the territory, etc.?
- How to determine whether the actions implemented are efficient and if the outputs lead to the protection of the Reserve and the conservation of biodiversity? (*Monitoring*)
- How to protect species and ecosystems considered to be fragile or priority areas. How to identify them and what actions to take? How to stop the activities of timber loggers and how to manage mining activities along the rivers and mines? (*Control and Surveillance*)
- How to ensure that the local communities become more involved in conservation activities, understand the benefits, learn to take advantage of them, understand that the future development of the region is inseparable from issues such as conservation, the sustainable utilization of natural resources and the existence of viable economic systems related to forest activities? (*Community Development and Public Use*)

### **Second problem:**

The second problem is related to the northern part of the Condor Range. In this region, which is occupied by about 1,000 Shuar families (8,000 inhabitants), there is a very precise logic for the use of space and forest resources, which is based on Shuar customs and traditions, adapted to the physical characteristics of the Mountain Range.

The process followed to define the Management Alternative and the possible protection category, in addition to the implementation by the Ministry for the Environment of the constitutional regulation that requires community consultation before the implementation of any action that can impact on these communities, led to the formulation of a categorization proposal which the Shuar people called "Protected Shuar Territory". This category does not exist in the National Protected Areas System of Ecuador (SNAP) but it is similar to IUCN's category VI - protected area with managed resources. The forestry law which regulates the SNAP cannot declare this category as valid, as it does not have a national legal status under a collective property regime.

A Territory has therefore been constituted for conservation and sustainable use purposes, which has regulations, zoning arrangements and procedures agreed to by more than 1,000 families and Shuar leaders. The territory is awaiting a legal solution through other legal instruments such as the National Constitution and the implementation of ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

The Management Plan was formulated in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment, as well as regulations for hunting, fishing and gathering activities and for utilisation of different areas and timber harvesting. This conservation option contains an explicit declaration of the communities of the area which states that the conservation of forests represents the survival of their territory, their culture and their safest way of life.

The Management Plan seeks to implement an improved land management system, with greater participation of the Shuar families and centres in management and utilization activities. The institutional authority for the implementation of the management plan was achieved through the unification of the authorities of all the Shuar associations under the umbrella of one Territorial Circumscription, as well as through the establishment of the Technical Unit for the Management of Natural Resources.

The problem to be addressed is the implementation of the Management plan for the Shuar Territory, making sure that all local families participate in the achievement of objectives, actions and internal regulations for the use of resources and spaces, as well as ensuring the total conservation and low levels of use of nearly 70% of the area (116,000 hectares which have been allocated for this purpose).

The authorities of the centres must learn to monitor resource utilization activities, enforce hunting and fishing plans, control timber species stocks, monitor the health status of flora and fauna resources, and ensure the control and supervision of the areas threatened by the families or by external factors.

### **Third problem:**

The transboundary nature of these areas appears as a limiting factor, especially when we consider that there is a geographical ecosystem continuum in the Condor Range region, the Huarancayo Range region and the



watershed areas they contain. Therefore, appropriate management of the Condor and Huarancayo Ranges should be based on a transboundary vision approach.

The region includes the Morona, Santiago, Kuankus del Cenepa river basins as well as the Condor Range Region, and is shared by two countries, Peru and Ecuador; there is in the area a continuum of several ecosystems (i.e. montane forests and scrublands, low Amazon forests, *Tepues*) and indigenous peoples of common language roots and customs. The Conservation Areas created, particularly Park in Peru and conservation system network in Ecuador, require an integrated management approach as together they constitute an appropriate conservation area for this unique ecosystem.

The start of parallel conservation activities in both countries has made it possible to see that a much deeper coordinated management effort is needed, and that the region may be considered as a wide space for conservation, with very protected niches and spaces under varying degrees of utilisation.

Institutions responsible for the management of Protected Areas between Ecuador and Peru still have very little institutional capacity and their coordination is very weak. These institutional problems are due, to a great extent, to the remote location of the political decision-making centres, the weak institutional structure of both regions (Ecuador-Peru), communication constraints, the low level of community participation, and the weak management capacity of local governments, together with the limited attention given to conservation issues.

The integrated management of the region between both countries will ensure a conservation strategy; otherwise, fragmentation processes might cause an imbalance in the ecosystems (e.g. extinction of species, weakening of cultures and existing social economic processes). This binational integration process lets actions have sufficient impact at a greater scale from the conservation and sustainable development points of view so as to ensure the long-term viability of the communities.

The problem can be summarized as follows: the non-coordinated management of transboundary Natural Conservation Areas is inefficient, non-coherent from a conservation point of view, and does not contribute to integration or to the peace process in the two countries. Therefore, the key to binational coordination is the common implementation of the components or activities of the Management Plans (Ecuador) and Master Plan (Peru) for the Conservation Areas.

In this binational integration approach for conservation, the project has to face an even greater problem: there is an ecosystem continuum from the Podocarpus National Park in the south of Ecuador, through the Nangaritza Basin, the Condor Range and the Kutukú Range, which is becoming fragmented and causing a reduction in vegetation cover, thus affecting species that require large areas to survive. The Ecuadorian side of this region has a very close relationship with the Santiago Comainas Reserve in Peru, which includes several areas under different use and conservation categories.

The strategy developed during phase I of the project highlights the need for a regional conservation and sustainable development model adapted to the situation prevailing in the region, the status of regional ecosystems, the presence of indigenous communities and real integration possibilities along the border regions of Peru and Ecuador.

#### Other problems

The implementation of the Management Plans and the binational approach facilitates, to a great extent, the resolution of direct problems that could affect the protection and conservation of Protected Areas.

The problems identified in these areas are specifically related to three major issues: population pressure and the inappropriate use of non-timber forest resources; pressure caused by timber logging in the lowland regions, and the impacts of mining activities.

The sustainability of Protected Areas is closely linked to the institutional strengthening of the authorities responsible for their management, a viable response provided for timber harvesting activities, the application of good control systems for the utilization of forest resources, the sustainability of water sources and the monitoring of mining activities.

#### **Population:**

There has been a population expansion in the northern part of the region due to an increase within the Shuar families themselves. Since the population density is still low (in some regions there is less than one

inhabitant per square kilometre), there is a very high growth rate (in some cases over 4% per annum). Indigenous cultures are heavily dependent on forests for their livelihood, and are affected by this process that changes land occupation systems and puts pressure on resources. The autonomous family use system, without an integrated land management plan for the territory, cannot reduce the impacts of this population density increase. The implementation of an integrated land management system with the participation of all the Associations and their Technical Unit will go a long way towards resolving this problem.

### **Mining:**

Mining expansion - in the northern part of the Condor Range Region, with large-scale copper mining (which has completed its exploration phase) and small-scale gold mining in the south - constitutes a permanent risk for the ecosystem.

The direct effects of large-scale copper mining (the future establishment of mining camps in the Range Region, wide roads and settlements, land movements and pollution of various types) and the indirect or synergetic effects of small-scale gold mining (in addition to the direct pollution of water courses) have significant impacts on the ecosystem.

The northern region is the very heart of the totally protected areas in the territory and mining activities could give rise to major social conflicts. In the south, the mobility of small scale mining activities could directly affect regions of the Protected Area.

Small scale mining operations are concentrated in the Nangaritza river basin area and along the Tundayme, Quimi and Blanco rivers in the central part of the Condor Range. These mining activities are mainly washer based (washing through for ore) with very few actual deposits. Individual miners and groups of miners or cooperatives settle temporarily (5 to 10 years) in an area to pan for gold and then move on. The low price of gold and low productivity levels make this a subsistence activity (100 to 200 dollars a month per miner) that has a negative impact on technological improvement and on pollution reduction. There are no Environmental Impact Assessments being done and the Provincial Mining Authority has no direct and ongoing control over these activities in the province.

If land use management plans and the corresponding environmental standards are not applied for the use of different spaces (generated in the first phase of the Conservation and Peace Project), not only will conservation areas be affected but there will be a general degradation of the environment arising from settlement and forest operations accompanying mining activities and the construction of roads such as a major road constructed across the Kuankus River Basin.

### **Timber logging:**

From an economic viewpoint, the region is characterised by a total lack of processing industries; in the small villages the main economic activities are small metal-mechanical workshops, construction activities and, in particular, trade. This trade is based on the dynamics of the overseas migration of the local workforce: the money they send to their families creates a demand for products from the Andean region or products that are imported from other parts of the world. Thus, there is no domestic or regional market and prices are inflated due to excessive demand.

The most dynamic and profitable economic activities are timber harvesting and small scale gold mining. The former is concentrated along existing roads and waterways and it progresses along newly opened secondary tracks. There are no more than 5 middlemen who buy all of the legally and illegally harvested timber and sell it in Andean markets (especially in the city of Cuenca); there is basically no monitoring and control of harvesting or transport activities. The high level of waste produced and the low prices paid promote higher levels of timber extraction. Demand-based studies indicated that there is sufficient demand for timber, but that the profit margins of intermediaries and the high level of waste produced affect the prices of this commodity. The depletion of timber stocks in the areas close to the roadways results in higher transport costs for the timber harvested at distances of 4 to 5 hours and in pressure being exerted to open new tracks.

Ecuadorian regulations stipulate that a timber producer must engage a Forest Steward (Regente) who will participate in the formulation of management and harvesting plans; this Forest Steward must be controlled by a private company (hired and controlled in turn by the Ministry for the Environment) and paid by the producer. This system is seldom applied. The Amazon Forest Service tries to carry out the stewardship role and provide other technical services, but this system has so far not been successful as there is no control on harvesting and transport activities. The only timber company situated in the Santiago river basin tried to

regulate and formalise all activities (harvesting, processing and marketing) throughout the region, but when it lost the support of the Spanish Cooperation Agency it could not proceed to the operational phase.

Forest degradation and the resulting pressure exerted by the communities to obtain income generate a vicious cycle that leads to an impoverished population; an increase in timber extraction and expansion of the low-profitability agricultural frontier; inadequate systems, the non-renewable natural resources utilisation problem; expansion of the cattle-raising frontier and forest exploitation; and the conflicts derived thereof.

Agricultural activities, which are characterised by their limited diversity (14 products), their high self-subsistence level, the low relative productivity, the use of technologies that are not appropriate for the Amazon region and their establishment on fragile soils that are not suitable for agriculture, are not a viable alternative to timber logging. Out of these 14 products, only three are aimed at the local market: yucca, bananas and sugar cane, while two products are exported from the local market: green oranges and coffee.

None of these activities (forestry, mining or agricultural activities) are profitable from a cost analysis point of view, but they do provide an income to cover priority expenses such as education, clothing and health costs for the local communities.

### **Governance problems:**

The Condor Range region is divided into nine municipal councils which have a weak economy (they do not have their own resources and they are dependent upon a small budget from the central government) and take very little action in the areas of conservation, environmental quality and sustainable development as a result of their technical and administrative weaknesses.

Furthermore, there is limited management of the Shuar territories to the north of the Range Region, thus creating permanent conflicts among these groups and municipal councils. Communication and transport systems end up contributing to poor governance and political-regional integration.

Processes developed in the first phase of the Conservation and Peace Project led to improvements in governance through the creation of a Shuar government in the north of the Condor Range Region and a commonwealth of municipalities (Yantzaza, Panguí, Paquisha and Centinela del Cóndor) in the south.

The majority (60%) of Shuar centres, made up of families from the Condor Range region, are faced with a number of challenges, including the organization of internal government structures to be able to implement conflict resolution actions in regards to disputes between families over land tenure (using the conflict resolution regulations developed by the first phase of the project), economic development in relation to agricultural activities (currently supported by two organizations: PRODEPINE -financed by the World Bank and the GTZ-COSUDE Project supported by German-Swiss cooperation), the development of a tourism company and the need to find a solution to the problems of inadequate education and health services.

The communities have set themselves the specific objective of ensuring the conservation of their forests and, to this end, they have defined regulations and spaces for the rational use of these resources, regulations that must be monitored by each centre.

Strengthening the technical capacity of these governments is vital to implement management plans in the established protection areas, to control and permanently monitor land use management and to establish the Condor Kutukú Conservation Corridor.

The situation is different in the southern region: the Kichwa Saraguro ethnic communities are organized under the Saraguro Inter-provincial Federation (Federación Interprovincial Saraguro - FIS), and have development plans that they are implementing with the support of international (Swiss) cooperation; these communities are settled in the lower watershed areas of the Zamora river, near the Condor Range, and are faced with problems of the profitability of their agricultural and pasturelands production.

Gold miners have reached a basic level of organization which enables them to have access to mining licences, and a great number of them, especially those who pan for gold in the rivers, are totally informal sector miners. These miners and timber loggers are the two groups that are most active in the upper areas of the southern part of the Condor Range: the main problems they face are related to the techniques they employ and the precarious and unhealthy nature of their population settlements.

The Ministry for the Environment together with the municipalities were the action targets of the first Project phase in the southern region. It was understood that they were key stakeholders in ensuring the coherence

of economic, social and environmental activities. Therefore, the municipalities are instrumental in ensuring compliance with existing regulations and promoting the application of land management plans, environmental management and economic and social development activities designed with the support of Phase I of the Condor Range Conservation and Peace Project. This difficult task is being implemented in a very complex environment and is aimed at the application of development processes, while at the same time satisfying the needs of the communities, including miners, farmers and cattle breeders.

## **2.2 Intended situation after project completion**

The implementation of this Second Phase is aimed at strengthening processes and mechanisms for binational coordination and planning in Protected Areas, ensuring the implementation of regional-scale conservation plans, implementing management plans in the protected areas established, establishing a land use management system, and promoting sustainable development processes, in order for the region to have:

- Well established Natural Conservation Areas, with their ecosystems, flora and fauna well preserved and not seriously threatened.
- An efficient and permanent binational coordination system that integrates, complements and harmonises management procedures, policies and actions for these Conservation Areas. A system with sufficient authority and management capacity.
- The Condor Range included in the Regional Planning Strategy for Sustainable Conservation and Development and different stakeholders committed to ensuring the ongoing implementation of this Strategy.
- Forest resources in the Shuar Territory utilization areas and the areas of influence in conservation system network under sustainable utilisation systems, thus guaranteeing and preserving the forest heritage for future generations.
- Activities that can have an impact on conservation and the environment implemented in accordance with environmental regulations and well defined standards and areas, so as to reduce possible conflicts between environmental actions and the local communities.
- A wide balanced space for conservation and development, whose inhabitants take part in and support the model created.
- A close link between Peruvian and Ecuadorian authorities, local communities and organisations in the border area, and local governments, to deepen the spirit of peace and integration between the two countries.

## **2.3 Project Strategy**

### **2.3.1 Strategy for regional conservation in the Condor Range Region**

The Ecuadorian Management Plan includes a Subprogram specifically targeted at the transboundary management of conservation activities.

The Project's central strategy is aimed at the establishment of different forms of administrative structures, protocols and coordination agendas between Ecuadorian and Peruvian stakeholders in the Condor Range region.

The project only affects one State-owned National Park in Peru, but in Ecuador there are two conservation areas - one is a State-owned area of the National Protected Areas System and the other was established by a decision of a group of indigenous peoples on a territory belonging to them. Thus, the coordination is multiple and more complex in this case.

#### **a) Coordination among indigenous peoples:**

The Peruvian National Park includes an important area of influence which is occupied and belongs to the Awajun and Wampis indigenous tribes, making them key stakeholders in the management of this Park, and the same situation applies in the northern region of Ecuador with the Shuar peoples. They all participate in the implementation of different activities of the programs and sub-programs of the Management /Master Plans (MMP):<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Referred to from now on as: Management/Master Plans (MMP), what in Ecuador are called Management Plans and in Peru Master Plans of the Natural Conservation Areas

a) The management or administration of the Areas in relation to:

- monitoring
- control and surveillance
- research support
- participation in dissemination processes
- demarcation of priority or threatened areas

b) The use of forest resources and participation in the protection of ecosystems and species that require the implementation of special measures for their conservation.

c) The MMPs include activities with the local communities aimed at Community Development. The inhabitants of both regions will be key participants in the self-management and establishment of health and education networks.

d) From a binational perspective, we must duly take into account the existence of these three indigenous peoples with common roots, who manage common and similar ecosystems, live in an integrated space, and have common land use and forest resource utilization knowledge, traditions and customs, so as to coordinate procedures, methodologies, regulations, processes and experiences on the aforementioned issues.

The coordination process will focus on achieving results on specific issues that will integrate the three indigenous peoples (especially in areas related to the recovery and strengthening of customs in forest management and land utilization practices) and that will also allow them to develop common policies for their communities and to achieve their collective rights.

An appropriate legal structure will be established, adapted to the binational indigenous organization created and validated by the governments of both countries and by the respective representative indigenous Federations.

#### **b) Binational coordination for conservation purposes**

The project seeks to develop and institutionally formalise a Binational Management Committee for Transboundary Conservation Areas, which will deal with issues related to the management of Protected Areas in Ecuador and Peru, managing them as common and integrated ecosystems.

This management committee will be of a broad-based nature as it will be integrated by local and central government organisations, local communities in the region and non-government organisations, and will have the responsibility for the administration of MMPs.

The main stakeholders will be the Ministry for the Environment in Ecuador and the Institute for Natural Resources - INRENA in Peru, as well as the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs; furthermore, it must be taken into consideration that these are to a large extent territories belonging to indigenous communities and will require a methodology that will integrate the concepts of indigenous governments and territories.

In particular, it must:

- Reach a bilateral agreement between the governments of both countries to specifically designate this region as a region for the management of Transboundary Conservation Areas - TCA. This will be a special classification that will harmonise the categories of the three conservation areas within a common institutional conservation framework and will provide the required legal authority to implement joint actions between the governments, NGOs, local authorities and the peoples of Ecuador and Peru as a whole.
- Define the institutional mechanisms for the management of Transboundary Conservation Areas - TCA: the objective is to create different levels of coordination among public and private institutions responsible for the joint administration of Transboundary Conservation Areas (INRENA, Ministry for the Environment, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, municipalities and indigenous organizations), which have a legal status that is recognised by both governments.
- Specifically undertake actions aimed at the implementation of programs and subprograms within the MMPs, as described below:

### **Administration Program:**

This program includes a sub-program that is specifically aimed at binational coordination, creating formal legal instruments, as well as standard planning, information and networking instruments. During the first phase the project already created the Information System for the Condor Range Region and common protocols for the Geographic Information System.

### **Research subprogram:**

A second common management topic is the implementation of research activities in these unique ecosystem, so as to generate similar management strategies and specific actions. This implies the establishment of a single research team and other institutions involved in research; determining the methodologies and reports required, and defining research actions and sites in relation to three research objectives, to wit: strengthening the knowledge on biodiversity wealth and distinctiveness (endemism, degree of threat); and understanding the health status of flora and fauna resources on the basis of reference species. This is an applied investigation which seeks to improve forest management, as part of the recovery process of the secondary forest, support the development of timber species, agro forestry, with Shuar communities and interested farming groups in the diverse regions of the CC.

Common research criteria will be defined based on the current knowledge available and joint efforts will be made to carry out specialised research activities which will require the permanent presence of researchers in the area.

In order to implement these research activities, the project will strengthen the partnership established with the Ornithological Corporation of Ecuador (CECIA) and with the National Herbarium (the latter trained two community based biologists from the region), and it will also look to establish new cooperation partnerships with other institutions. The two aforementioned institutions have a sustained research plan in the region.

Research activities in Ecuador should include *inter alia* the strengthening of indigenous knowledge on harvesting cycles for flora and fauna species and the effects that these cycles have now that the Shuar lifestyles have changed.

Work needs to be done in the central area of the Condor Range Region, as there are still many information gaps, and given that it is a very narrow strip of land, highly connected to the Cenepa watershed area in Peru, more comprehensive knowledge is required as well as a stricter protection status. Information will be coordinated with the research activities to be undertaken in Peru.

Specifically, more research is required on the masto fauna; the project will study habitats that have not been adequately studied or that have not been researched at all in the Condor Range region and will also monitor the herpeto fauna of the region.

### **Specific objectives of the Research Program from a binational perspective:**

1. Acquire improved knowledge on the health status of flora and fauna resources (related to the Monitoring Program);
2. Strengthen the knowledge available on species wealth and endemism in different habitats and altitudinal strata;
3. Improve the knowledge on the use of species by local habitat, season and region, so as to assess dependence on, intensity and volume of hunting, fishing and flora collection activities.

### **Outputs of the Binational Research Plan**

1. Document on the health status of flora and fauna resources in the Condor Range Region – A time comparison study;
2. Reports on the Rapid Ecological Assessments undertaken;
3. Enhanced and updated database within the Condor Range Information System;
4. Document on: Wealth and Distinctiveness (endemism and threatened and endangered species) of mammals, herpetofauna, birds and flora resources in different habitats and altitudinal strata;
5. Document on: The use of forest resources and status of the most commonly used species by Shuar Centres in the Condor Range Region.

### **Binational Research Plan responsibilities and actions**

1. Undertake an assessment of the research status in the region and prepare a synthesis report;

2. Outline research plans, including objects, sites and timetables;
3. Coordinate with the parties responsible for biological monitoring;
4. Brief stakeholders and authorities on the research to be undertaken and request, with the support of the Project staff, legal authorisations as required;
5. Implement research activities;
6. Feed the databases;
7. Carry out data analyses and prepare documents and outputs as required for this subcontract;
8. Ensure the involvement of Shuar technicians in research activities;
9. Prepare a document containing recommendations for future action;
10. Submit project results to relevant authorities and key stakeholders;
11. Submit progress reports on the achievement of outputs;
12. Prepare the minutes/proceedings of all meetings/workshops in this area of responsibility;
13. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

### **Binational research budget**

The budget for the Ecuadorian component of the 18-month contract is US\$20,000, which has been allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 20 Subcontracts, Subcontract Code 24.

The subcontract will not include any contributions required by law, which will have to be paid directly by the subcontracted professional.

The payment of fees will be made in four instalments, over the 18-month period and after the submission of progress or final outputs as agreed in the work plan. The first payment will be disbursed upon signing of contract and will be equivalent to 25% of the agreed total fee. The second payment will be disbursed in month 4 of the assignment; the third payment in month 10; and the last payment will be disbursed in month 18 of the assignment upon submission of final products.

In order to reduce costs in the research program, agreements will be concluded with a number of relevant institutions as follows:

#### **In Peru:**

**Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science – CABS:** A specialised agency of Conservation International – CI to generate and disseminate baseline scientific information so as to contribute to the achievement of CI's wider objectives in biodiversity conservation. CABS has a professional staff with extensive research experience. CABS was the agency responsible for conducting the RAP in the Condor Range Region and, therefore, has information available on the project area, which will facilitate the development of a sound research program. Furthermore, CABS has established a cooperation network with universities, research centres, multilateral agencies and NGOs; this network will be made available to support the research program to be developed by the project.

**Peruvian Amazon Research Institute – IIAP:** A national institution with over 30 years experience in Peruvian Amazon research. It has an office close to the project area and has a wide range of research staff. The project will coordinate with this institution for the incorporation of project research issues in its action plan in order to improve research funding.

**University of Cajamarca:** This university has a Faculty of Forestry Science, which is located near the project's area of influence. This university will also be called upon to participate in the project so that its faculty and students may become involved in project research activities in order to reduce the cost of research-related professional fees.

#### **In Ecuador:**

Partnership agreements will be established with the Missouri Botanical Garden in cooperation with the National Herbarium for at least 3 years to conduct a RAP in the Condor Range Region in order to carry out flora research in the area. The National Herbarium already has a collection of over 3,000 plant species, some of which are in the identification stage. In particular, research will be conducted on endemic flora species above 1,700 m.a.s.l., thus streamlining research efforts in this field.

In addition, the Ecuadorian Ornithological Corporation has extensive information available and has planned new monitoring research activities in the Condor Range Region and on particular species (cracids and migratory species).

The University of Loja is conducting research on timber species in the Condor Range Region and the Loja Herbarium is also interested in the use of flora resources in the area. Another active institution in the same location is PREDESUR, a regional development institution for Southern Ecuador, which is responsible for watershed areas and the management of the El Zarza Wildlife Refuge.

#### **Monitoring subprogram:**

This subprogram will be implemented as a common information system for both countries, including monitoring indicators and locations, procedures and reports, so as to monitor three key issues: variations in forest cover and status of fauna resources; threats and pressures on conservation areas; efficiency in the application of Management Plans. This implies the creation of new modules in the existing databases and the revision of protocols for data gathering. Furthermore, it will require coordination between research teams, the permanent staff of the project and local communities.

#### **Control and surveillance subprogram:**

- a) The specific conditions of the region will not only require the services of forest rangers but also the implementation of a specific policy. In other words, curbing potential threats will require coordinated public action and incorporating the region into coordinated actions of the National development and conservation agendas.
- b) Furthermore, control and surveillance activities will be defined on a binational basis with special emphasis on focal areas threatened by external factors.
- c) A participatory and binational self-control and self-monitoring system will be established in the Shuar, Wampis and Awajun centres, which occupy territories that are dispersed throughout the Condor Range region and have mobility for hunting, fishing and gathering activities. There is a regulation in Ecuador which obliges the Shuar centres to formulate management plans and to monitor all gathering activities.

#### **Binational communication subprogram**

This subprogram will be jointly formulated and implemented between both countries on the basis of plans and schedules of activities, with the participation of the project's permanent teams.

An information network on the Condor Range and the Transboundary Conservation Management Plan will be made available to the mass and specialized international media; regular reports will be submitted to international cooperation and conservation organizations; networks will be established with environmental NGOs and specialized scientific organizations; the project will participate in international meetings and meetings of the two countries so as to disseminate information on various issues; the information will be disseminated among government authorities so as to place the CR and its binational management in the national conservation and sustainable development agendas.

This will involve the production of documents, videos and radio spots, the completion of a common photographic archive and, during the second year of project implementation, the updating of the book published during phase one of the project.

#### **Natural Resource Management and Protection Program**

##### **Subprogram for the special protection of priority ecosystems**

There are adjacent sites that because of their fragility or significance, require special conservation and protection actions with their own statutes and customized activities. The identification of these spaces and the actions to be undertaken will be jointly agreed on between Ecuador and Peru.

As was previously stated, the management of natural resources will involve the submission of common proposals and the rehabilitation of traditional indigenous forest utilisation systems.

Subprogram: Management of watershed areas and pollution control



Technical Assistance to Municipalities for the management of watershed areas and pollution control activities require specific knowledge and techniques about the EIA and monitoring.

### **Public use subprogram**

Binational proposals for environmental services with a regional and global impact will be developed, which will be jointly negotiated by both countries.

In general terms, the project's permanent staff and specialized teams to be subcontracted will work in a coordinated manner. The Condor Range Information System will be jointly administered and maintained. The system will receive new information, will establish new monitoring modules and will facilitate the development of new reports.

### **Integration of the Condor Range into a regional and binational conservation and sustainable development strategy**

Binational coordination will be the driving force for the design of a strategy aimed at the establishment of a Regional Transboundary Conservation and Sustainable Development Corridor. It will involve the integration of most stakeholders from Ecuador and Peru into the gradual establishment of a Conservation Corridor which will ensure a balance between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in a sustainable manner. Conservation Corridors consist of a series of elements and processes that foster ecosystem integration and facilitate the exchange of wild fauna and flora species within the corridor, thus making a contribution to the maintenance of essential ecological processes and ensuring a permanent supply of environmental goods and services.

Conservation Corridors connect protected areas with the land surrounding them, thus promoting sustainable human activities in the area without destroying natural resources and providing benefits to local populations and their countries.

It is envisaged that for the time being the strategy to be established would include areas like the Santiago Comainas Reserve in Peru, while in Ecuador, the corridor would go from the Podocarpus National Park (in the Loja and Zamora Chinchipe provinces, covering 146,280 hectares) to the north of the Kutukú Range. It would join protected areas in the Nangaritza river basin (including *inter alia* the Nangaritza Protection Forest, 128,867 hectares); the Corazón de Oro Protection Forest, 53,300 hectares); the conservation system network in south of Condor Range(32,000 ha) and the Shuar Territory to the north of the Condor Range (with 116,000 hectares designated for conservation purposes). Then it would also extend to the Kutukú Range (Kutukú-Shaimi Protection Forest, 311,500 hectares in the Morona, Sucúa and Santiago districts, province of Morona Santiago).

In Ecuador, the design of the Corridor is based on a partnership between the Ministry for the Environment, Conservation International, the Natura Foundation and the Arcoiris Foundation. In this process, as in any other aspect of project implementation, the Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador will be actively involved providing policy guidelines and strategies to ensure the consistency of the inter-institutional environmental management.

Based on this definition, conservation areas have been identified to make up the corridor. Socio-economic and institutional research has been carried out on the areas in order to determine the conservation and sustainable development strategy and legalisation of the conservation status.

The objective of this project phase is the establishment of the appropriate conditions required for the establishment of the Conservation Corridor model:

- The conceptual justification of its advantages, requirements and viability.
- A process of partnership development between stakeholders in different regions, creating a stakeholders' network built around a regional strategic planning process.

The Network, rather than a formal committee or structure, will be a network for the development of common policies for communication and action by (local and national) authorities to incorporate the Corridor into the national policies. This Network will generate a Regional Policy and will try to act in an integrated manner in any area that may affect Corridor survival.

The Corridor involves the establishment of a large region between Peru and Ecuador aimed at the implementation of conservation and sustainable development activities in an integrated and integral manner.

Therefore, specific action is required to build the Corridor. The risks for the establishment of the Corridor are not related to extreme opposition to conservation; indeed, there are forest areas that are highly appropriate to be used only for protection purposes. Rather, the risks arise from the limited management skills and interest in the subject due to the limited short-term political and economic benefits that an effort of this nature could generate.

Some of the strengths and weaknesses of the conservation corridor approach are described below:

**Strengths:**

- An integrated and ambitious strategy to plan natural resource conservation and sustainable use.
- Integration of conservation and utilisation.
- Promotion of inter-institutional, government and non-government cooperation at the national and international levels.
- As a sustainable land use management instrument, it encourages regulation of water resources, long-term maintenance of production soils, prevention of natural disasters and the establishment of new businesses based on the environment.

**Weaknesses:**

- Still not enough support in the political arena.
- The concept has not been duly disseminated among the general public.
- Its long-term continuity is highly sensitive to situational changes in the economy and politics.

**2.3.2 Strategy for national conservation in the Condor Range Region (Objective 2)**

**1.- Implementation of priority components of the conservation system network in south of Condor Range Management Plan.**

The following programs and subprograms of the Management Plan will be implemented:

**Administration program**

**Subprogram: Development of institutional capacity for administration**

Technical assistance and training will be provided to the environmental management units of the Ministry for the Environment, municipalities and other members of the System administration unit, so as to ensure that they have the technical capacity, the authority and a land management monitoring system, particularly in the protected area and its area of influence.

- Training will be provided in the areas of conservation, forest resource management, evaluation of environmental impacts, environmental legislation, geographic information systems, databases, research, planning, project formulation, administration and community participation.
- Furthermore, technical assistance will be provided to review and improve regulations on the management of watershed areas, timber related issues and pollution control measures.

The implementation of management plans developed in the first phase of the Project on Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region, Ecuador-Peru (Ecuadorian Component) Phase II will require the adequate management of the partnerships established in the area, which must ensure their sustainability. Furthermore, it will require close coordination and support for the technical capacity of the Regional Directorates of the Ministry for the Environment and other organisations in its areas of influence.

**Subprogram: Monitoring**

Monitoring modules will be developed in the Information System; data gathering formats will be improved, biological monitoring sites and social groups for social monitoring activities will be identified; the monitoring administration system will be organized and monitoring reports will be prepared after project completion, as there will be a substantial period to report on (2000-2006).

**Subprogram: Control and Surveillance**

The following activities will be controlled:

- Large scale copper mining activities and small and medium scale gold mining activities and their synergetic effects such as the expansion of the agricultural frontier and timber logging activities.
- Water sources

- Timber logging sites
- The hunting and fishing sites that are under most pressure.

To this end, the project will apply the Municipal Environmental Management Model developed in the first project phase in coordination with the control and surveillance model implemented by the Ministry for the Environment. Work will also be undertaken with the local communities on the use of timber and non-timber forest resources. The project will be provided technical support on the analysis on the environmental impact assessment of the mining activities and promoting the quality water analysis by the local governments

Work in this phase must focus on demonstrating to the communities that the set of economic, social, resource use, and institutional activities are all related and planned for their benefit. Incentives will be sought for those who comply with land use management plans, but sanctions and regulations will also be applied. The idea is to develop authority in this area at the local government level in close coordination with the Regional Directorates of the Ministry for the Environment.

**Subprogram: Communication**

It is envisaged that an expert in communications will work regularly on this issue at different levels:  
 Providing information to the local communities of farmers, miners and timber loggers.  
 Providing information to workers of large and medium scale companies in coordination with these companies.  
 Providing information to the region and to urban and national communities.  
 Analysing different issues related to the management and importance of Conservation Areas, natural resource management, environmental legislation, land-use management, and conservation for development. Use different methods such as workshops, written publications and radio broadcasts.  
 It is not only a matter of producing information on specific issues, but rather to continuously generate information about the region and the Natural Conservation Areas for the local and international mass media.

**Subprogram: Consolidation of territory**

In order to reduce conflicts in the project's area of influence and in the Conservation Areas, technical assistance will be provided to farmers who have requested land concessions from the Institute for Agricultural Development, and who are prepared to pay the processing costs of their applications for those cases where the boundaries of the System are not affected.

## **Natural Resource Management and Protection Program**

### **Subprogram: Priority ecosystems protection**

Priority ecosystems or species that require special actions will be jointly identified by the two countries. For example, a *Tepui* of 13,000 hectares has been pre-classified as an ecosystem characterised by its high endemism and uniqueness in the Andes Region.

### **Community Development and Public Use Program**

#### **Subprogram: Community development**

According to the analyses carried out and the results of recent experiences, the development options in the region are very complex. The project cannot commit itself to generating sustainable development or providing resources. What it can do is to strengthen the capacity of Municipalities and the Ministry for the Environment to develop strategies, programs and projects aimed at the procurement of funds for viable and appropriate sustainable development initiatives for the benefit of the project's area of influence.

The technical assistance provided will not only be ongoing but will also be direct assistance to rural communities and to those who use timber and non-timber resources, including assistance for improving existing practices, increasing productivity, channelling municipal funds for trade, and other activities. A specialist in sustainable agricultural production will be recruited, with knowledge of the unique situation in the Amazon region and similar ecosystems to those in the Condor Range Region.

#### **Subprogram: Public use**

At the binational level the project will identify an option, a project and possible financing sources for the development of environmental services. This proposal must be negotiated at the binational level with the participation of local governments.

### **2.3.3. Implementation of priority components of the Management Plan for the Protected Shuar Territory.**

In this case, the Management Plan was formulated with the participation of the 60 Shuar centres that make up the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription, and it constitutes the synthesis of the processes initiated with the Shuar families and tribal leaders aimed at the integrated management of the territory. It is mainly based on zoning provisions and the regulations for use and Life Plan (vision of the economic and social organizational structure) approved by the centre and relevant authorities.

The main components for the implementation of the Management Plan are as follows:

#### **Administration Program**

##### **Subprogram: Development of technical capacities for the administration of the territory**

The Shuar Associations decided to establish a Technical Unit for Natural Resources to promote the integrated management of the territory among Shuar families and communities. This unit is closely associated to the government structure created between these associations, which is known as the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription, because the latter is the legitimate authority for internal regulations for forest resource utilisation and land zoning and management in the Territory.

Therefore, capacity development activities must be equally directed at the authorities and technicians, providing training and assistance for the implementation of management plan activities. One of the key issues will be the ongoing contact with Shuar centres and families dispersed over an extensive area of the Territory, so that the activities of each centre and each family can be integrated into the general policy of the Shuar Territory. For this reason, training activities will focus on the recovery of traditional uses and customs and the rationalization of lifestyles in relation to the knowledge and techniques provided by western research. Support will also be provided for data management.

Furthermore, the project will continue promoting the formulation of a legal formula to address the above issues.

### **Subprogram: Monitoring**

Monitoring will be carried out with the participation of Shuar Centres. They will be responsible for data gathering activities with the support and follow-up of the Ecologist and the technical staff of the Technical Unit for Resource Management. The Technical Unit members include young Shuar technicians who were trained for two years in ecology and biology at the National Herbarium. The rest of the members will be trained to carry out specialised monitoring activities.

The centres will accompany and coordinate with the research team for the collection of special information, so that they can participate in research activities related to the management of data on the health status of flora and fauna species.

One of the monitoring modules will measure the efficiency of the subprogram on natural resource management carried out by the Shuar centres. The team will also participate in monitoring threats.

The role of the authorities and community technicians in conservation activities will be strengthened, so they can undertake control activities and participate in the analysis of the knowledge acquired on biodiversity and the use of resources through community monitoring activities.

The system will be duly tested and will be based on establishing permanent checks and balances in each Shuar centre on the status of the plants and animals collected so as to use the information to formulate relevant Management Plans.

### **Subprogram: Control and surveillance**

This subprogram will be implemented for the control of low-use areas and totally protected areas with the participation of Centre leaders while the follow-up will be provided by the Technical Unit for Natural Resources. To this end, each Shuar Centre and Association will have updated maps of the zoning implemented by each family and by each centre; therefore, given that these are self-imposed decisions, they will all comply with the regulations established.

The sustainable use areas will be under a different system as they are linked to the Management Plan for each centre. Furthermore, each mining activity and each road and bridge construction site may need separate control and surveillance posts run by several Shuar Centres that can be combined with the application of land-use management procedures.

### **Subprogram: Consolidation of Territory**

The project will apply the land-tenure conflict resolution regulation on collective lands developed in Phase I for all Shuar centres. This regulation, which is based on the experience of the Shuar people, establishes a procedure and the relevant authority for the resolution of the ever-increasing conflicts derived from the population growth in relation to internal land sales and rights of inheritance, which, if allowed to continue would make the territory ungovernable. The land is distributed by family units, but the boundaries have been imprecise and changes have been made to them through sales of land or inheritance, which have created conflicts and have made it very difficult to maintain the current zoning and land-use management structure.

In order to achieve the above, the Technical Unit for Natural Resources will have the support of the project so that three community technicians will go around the region promoting the implementation of the regulation and using Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments, will demarcate the properties where there are high levels of conflict. The technicians will be trained in conflict resolution techniques with indigenous peoples, legal matters and GPS utilisation.

## **Natural Resource Management and Protection Program**

### **Subprogram: Management of non-timber forest resources**

The Shuar Government system, which was established and organised between 2002 and 2004, established a zoning system according to different utilisation degrees (from greater to lesser use) and formulated the regulation for the Utilization of Forest Resources, which stipulated that a procedure and Management Plan had to be developed for the hunting, fishing and gathering of major species found in the region, and defined spaces, utilisation intensity, time schedules and extraction volumes of the most commonly used resources.

These internal regulations represent an agreement reached between the Shuar communities and the Centres in charge of ensuring their enforcement.

The second phase of the Project will concentrate on the application of the regulations on the use of forest resources in specifically demarcated areas. Meetings will be organised with the communities to disseminate the regulations and designate the people responsible for monitoring and control activities. Furthermore, meetings will be held at the Centres so as to give an assessment of the situation on the use of forests and apply remedial action as required. The authorities and members of the Technical Unit will travel throughout the region to promote the use of this instrument.

#### **Subprogram: Protection of priority ecosystems**

There are areas in each Shuar Centre that are of special significance for the reproduction of certain species, such as palm tree and cane forests; there are also sacred places such as salt fields, caves and waterfalls, that require special protection status. These sites will be identified with greater precision during the formulation of the Management Plans, which will also include specific regulations for their conservation. This component is likely to contain elements of binational interest and the project will therefore coordinate a joint analysis of the regions with the participation of the local communities.

#### **Community Development and Public Use Program**

##### **Subprogram: Timber harvesting**

It is common knowledge that there is a close correlation between conservation and sustainable development for the implementation of conservation strategies. In this case, the very concept of sustainable development must be duly defined. Gold mining or timber harvesting activities do not necessarily translate into economic growth or human development, but are rather subsistence activities that, due to the low levels of income that they generate, place enormous pressure on the forest. There are no production activities in this region that can translate into significant economic growth. The definition of development is that of ensuring a minimum level of income to secure food for their families whilst at the same time reducing the pressure exerted on the forest.

Timber logging operations are carried out in the northern area of the Condor Range Region, in areas close to the road that runs parallel to the Santiago river and along the Zamora River, particularly in the Bomboiza Association area. In general, these activities occur without complying with Ecuadorian laws or regulations. The Natura Foundation implemented a project in the region with the Spanish International Cooperation Agency, which established a company called Pirushku. This company has as partners timber producing Shuar centres of the Santiago and Mayaik associations and also private settlers and the Jaime Roldós College of the small town of Santiago, close to the Peruvian border and the municipality of the Tiwintza district.

During the implementation of the project, students from the school were trained in the development of management plans, management plans were designed in accordance with Ecuadorian regulations, a small timber processing plant was established, and market and potential buyers were researched. Despite the good position of the company for the adequate management of timber tree harvesting, the project was unable to continue because of financial difficulties.

The working capital needed for the purchase and sale of timber and to develop the marketing component required in a second phase was not forthcoming. Therefore, this Project envisages the continuity of the process, allowing the company to continue operating with a forest engineer and marketing manager, as well as investment for marketing purposes and the formulation of management plans. The fund will be managed as a revolving fund, with a fee being charged for users and a replenishment percentage (not interests) subject to the annual inflation rate being applied to income from marketing activities.

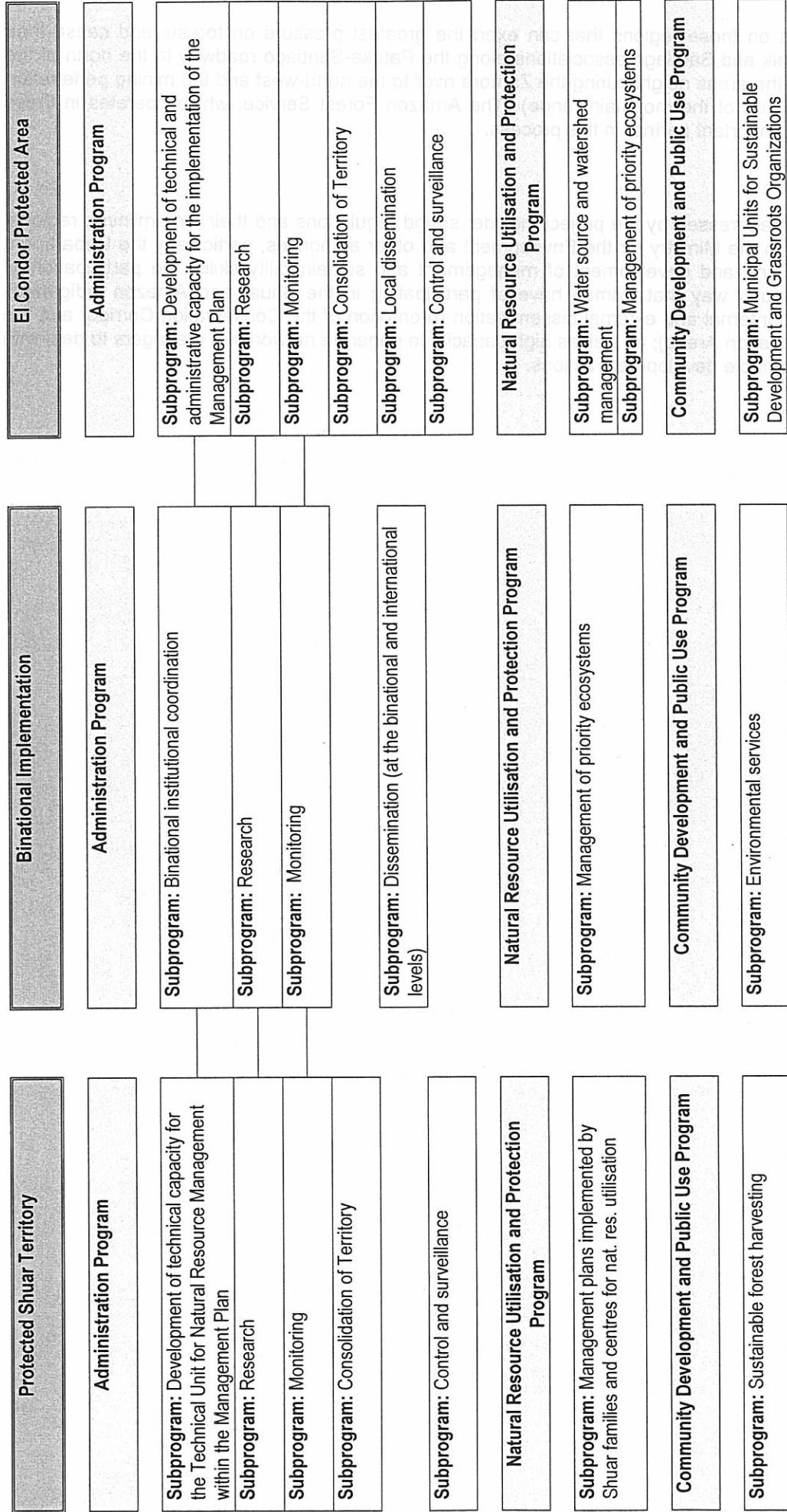
During this second phase, the project will provide technical assistance for the formulation and monitoring of Management and Harvesting Plans in the centres and in the individual farms through the Pirushku company.

Furthermore, the project will also provide technical assistance and basic financing for timber marketing activities undertaken through the Pirushku company.

The strategy will focus on those regions that can exert the greatest pressure on forests and cause their depletion (Shuar, Mayaik and Santiago associations along the Patuka-Santiago roadway to the north of the Condor Range region; the areas neighbouring the Zamora river to the north-west and the mining penetration roads in the central region of the mountain range) The Amazon Forest Service, which operates in these same areas, will be an important partner in this process.

Horizontal issues

Horizontal issues to be addressed by the project include: sound regulations and their streamlining; regional policies coordinated with the Ministry for the Environment and other authorities, particularly the Department of Foreign Affairs; training and development of management and sustainability skills; the participation of women (with the particular way that women have of participating in the Shuar and Amazon indigenous world); information and internal and external dissemination (promotion of the Conservation Corridor and the Transboundary Conservation Areas); as well as high capacity to generate networks of managers to deal with conservation and sustainable development actions.





## 2.4 Target beneficiaries

- Approximately 8 000 Shuar people, through the Santiago, Mayaik, Nunkui, Sinip, Bomboiza and Limón Associations. The Corridor will benefit the Shuar people in the areas of Yaupi, Miagal and Macuma in Transcutucú and Nankai and Tayunts in Nangaritza.
- Six local governments: Tiwintza, Panguí, Yantzaza, Centinela del Cóndor, Paquisha and Nangaritza.
- The mestizo and Saraguro communities of the southern part of the Condor Range Region, by improving their land management and environmental management practices in their municipalities.
- The Ministry for the Environment and the country as a whole, by increasing their conservation categories and areas and by developing regional and binational partnerships.

The Municipal governments and the Shuar Territorial Circumscription of the northern Condor Range Region were the key players in the First Phase of the Project on Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region, Ecuador – Peru (Ecuadorian Component); the Ministry for the Environment, as the environmental authority, continued project implementation activities and provided the political, technical and legal support required for the demarcation of conservation areas and the formulation of their respective management plans. Thus, both sectors were involved in the development of this project. The Ministry for the environment has expressed a keen interest in the management of protected areas by the local communities, in the establishment of the Condor - Kutuku Conservation Corridor and in the development of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

Project beneficiaries will also include the Shuar government, which has a keen interest in combining the appropriate use of forests with economic activities that will generate income for its people, and the municipalities, which have a keen interest in mitigating the environmental impacts of mining operations (especially water pollution), in arresting the expansion of the cattle-raising frontier and in securing water resources.

## 2.5 Technical and scientific aspects

### The Condor Range Information System

The project is based on the technical instruments developed during the first project phase: an appropriate Information System; a baseline (developed with direct research activities between 2002 and 2004); a comprehensive database; and a monitoring and land registry system. This new phase is aimed at expanding and updating the GIS information.

This information base will be used to develop cartographic models, to provide specialised technical assistance for the implementation of management plans in the conservation areas and to strengthen the application of land use management systems in the region. Cartographic models are made up of information sets for each specific area, where each criterion, characteristic or type of element is defined by a separate digital map or coverage (Tomin, 1990).

The establishment of GIS requires the compilation of thematic information for the Corridor and the Reserve, as well as the integration of variables into cartographic models.

The data base will establish new monitoring modules: management efficiency module, module for the utilization of forest resources in the Shuar Territory, and module for the management of threats.

The reports on the health status of flora and fauna species will be improved.

### New research topics for forest use and conservation

Research activities will be aimed at acquiring a more complete understanding of the biodiversity in the region, but also at specialised studies on endemic, endangered and focal species. An analysis of the information gathered during Phase I of the Project will assist the technical personnel from Ecuador and Peru to more clearly determine the research lines to follow.

- Improve the information on the wealth and distinctiveness of species
- Determine the health status of flora and fauna resources through reference species

Ecuador requires more information in the following areas:

1) Determining the biodiversity of the mammal fauna in the Condor Range Region

Even though RAPs have been carried out in the area at altitudes of between 800 and 1900 meters, sampling activities will be intensified so as to determine the true significance of this taxonomic group.

2) Studies to be implemented in other poorly studied or unstudied habitats of the Condor Range Region

The RAPs undertaken by Conservation International in the past were carried out at altitudes of between 800 and 2100 meters. Between the months of February and June, the Natura Foundation conducted a RAP over an area between 800 and 1900 meters. It would be highly desirable to carry out studies in areas with an altitude of more than 2100 meters because, given the high degree of isolation of the mountain range and the fact that these are highly inaccessible areas, it is anticipated that the mammal fauna to be found in the area should be of great interest. In accordance with the vegetation classification implemented by the Natura Foundation in cooperation with the National Herbarium, it is recommended that a RAP be carried out in order to characterise and correlate fauna species in these areas. With regard to amphibians, it will be necessary to extend research activities to the mountain range slopes and to habitats with altitudes higher than 2100 meters

3) Conducting a new RAP in the Condor Mirador Sector

Given that the initial study was undertaken in May 2003, during the wet season (February to July), the animal capture efforts were not as successful. The few captures that were made, however, have given extremely interesting results, in relation to both mammals and amphibians and reptiles. For example, rodent species have been captured that had not been reported by previous studies in the Condor Range. With regard to herpetofauna, some of the recorded species are new for the Condor Range, for example, *Eleutherodactylus dolopos* and the first recording of the Centrolenidae family for the Ecuadorian sector of the Mountain Range. Many of the species belonging to this family are in decline along the eastern slopes of the Cordillera Real. Therefore, it is recommended that the new study be carried out during the drier season (October to December).

4) Monitoring of the herpetofauna in the Condor Range region

In view of the fact that amphibian populations are declining in montane forests, it is necessary to collect information on their population dynamics (space-time fluctuations) in order to take immediate action to ensure the conservation of endangered species or habitats. It is important to carry out this type of studies as the Condor Range Region has been particularly neglected in terms of surveys on amphibians and reptiles, and it would be very useful to compare the data obtained with what is occurring with the populations of the north, south and central regions of the country.

5) Monitoring the use of resources

Preliminary knowledge is available on the use of resources, particularly in relation to the northern region of the Condor Range. However, we need to know how human behaviour will be affected by the supply of resources in this mountain range. This study will facilitate the development of sustainable use alternatives for some of these resources.

The pressure exerted on resources through the ethno-botanic analysis of nutrition-hunting-timber-agriculture-population factors will focus on the study of these interactions, because during the harvest season, hunting activities increase due to ritual celebrations. This research will be directly implemented with the local communities through observations and interviews. In addition, the Centres will also generate information during the formulation of their Management Plans.

6) The network of Transboundary Conservation Areas and the design of the Corridor will be based on an information management process, the formulation of models and the establishment of networks of conservation managers, to be developed after a series of workshops that will lead to the final design and the agreements that will arise out of other larger-scale meetings.

7) The management of watershed areas and pollution control activities require specific knowledge and techniques that will be promoted in the municipalities.

## 2.6 Economic aspects

In economic terms, the benefit will be the preservation of the wealth of forest resources for forest dependent communities. As was previously stated, there are human populations with an 80% dependency level on forests. It is imperative to ensure the sustainability of this source of consumer goods.

The sound management of timber resources, with the support of the Pirushku company in the Tiwintza municipality (the only duly constituted company with its own infrastructure) will ensure higher levels of income for the company and for producers, thus reducing the pressure on forests caused by higher logging levels. Studies undertaken by the Natura Foundation and the Amazon Forest Service show that the current timber harvesting and marketing system is not profitable for individual and collective land owners, but that it does provide them with a cash income that would otherwise not be accessible to them. The studies also showed that appropriate harvesting activities will only be possible through a profitable management of the resources and that there is a demand for the species in the region. The direct trade of timber to intermediaries or to companies in the highlands region adds a 100% surcharge to the net purchasing price for producers.

Furthermore, although it is not the main Project activity, in this specific case, and for the benefit of the indigenous populations, the project will provide technical assistance to secure counterpart financing sources. The area in question is a marginal area for both countries, as it does not generate foreign exchange or tax revenues, and does not have political power or an important population component. For this reason, the area requires greater negotiation power to achieve financing and relevance. The support of sustainable development and social initiatives is, in this particular case, vital for the area of conservation and, therefore, national and bi-national programs and projects will be sponsored for the promotion of tourism, environmental services and health and education programs.

Farmers in the Reserve's area of influence will receive the same treatment through the municipalities, which will strengthen their capacity by having a permanent technician in the region. The municipalities should initiate development promotion activities, an area where they do not have extensive experience.

## 2.7 Environmental aspects

The effectiveness of the management plans and operational aspects of the conservation areas, the connectivity that the Corridor could create and the adequate land use and human activities administration of the area through land management actions could ensure the conservation of key ecosystems of the montane and piedmont forests of the Condor Range and the tropical moist forests of the Santiago and Morona river basins.

The area is characterised by having 80% of very dense pure mountain forest units, with low to very low levels of intervention and a high level of endemic species, due to the special soil and relief conditions that prevail. These endemic species include different groups of small animals (birds, amphibians and reptiles). The amphibians are of special interest because they include species from groups that are already extinct in other areas.

Watershed management, pollution reduction and the interaction between Conservation Areas and renewable and non-renewable natural resources extraction activities, constitute key environmental management factors for this region.

The region is part of Eco-region 34 of the Global 200: Eco-region of the Eastern Royal Mountain Range (Cordillera Real Oriental), comprising mountain tropical forests and classified by the World Wide Fund for Nature as a Priority 1 area (Vision for the Biodiversity of the North Andean region, 2001). Furthermore it is part of the Tropical Andes "hot spots".

## 2.8 Social aspects

The northern region of the Condor Range is home to 1,200 Shuar families, with a population of about 6,500 living in an area of 240,000 hectares. Out of these, 400 families are highly dependent on the forest and the others are involved in market activities through a small agricultural industry, especially timber logging and cattle raising activities.

It is not possible to apply the concept of poverty indexes for the majority of these Shuar families. Their forest-dependent lifestyles, the production of their community farms and their low consumption demand are

different indicators to those used to evaluate the living conditions of the mestizo world. Thus, their social needs are reduced to matters of health, education and clothing. Matters such as productivity, profitability or increased and diversified consumption of commercial goods are not important to them.

These communities are closely linked to the project and will be the “de-facto” implementing agents of management activities in the conservation areas and the appropriate use of forest resources.

The southern region of the Condor Range has a population of 32,005 (Population Census, November 2001). However, there are very few human settlements in the area of influence. From the Zamora river to the Mountain Range, there are very few flat areas and there are no large lands suitable for agriculture. Farm owners rely mostly on timber logging and mining activities, particularly small mining operations along river courses. These communities would be affected insofar as they would have to limit their activities to the areas set aside for mining and reduce their activities in the designated protected areas. It is therefore envisaged that an alliance between major companies, local governments, the Ministry for the Environment and the Project will be established so as to promote techniques that will allow for acceptable standards.

## 2.9 Risks

Important assumptions for project implementation	Risks	Actions to overcome this risks
Political will from the Ministry for the Environment.	Mining or timber logging interests could influence the political will of the Government. Limited budget of the Ministry for the Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Positioning of the Condor Range region as a priority conservation and integration space in public and political opinions.</li> <li>- Strengthening partnerships between the Ministry for the Environment, local governments and the communities of the region.</li> <li>- Agreements with extractive companies to reduce impact levels and concentrate actions in the area of influence.</li> </ul>
An appropriate legal system in place.	<p>Expected outputs can be achieved with existing regulations, but there are a number of problems which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- distribution of responsibilities between the municipalities and provincial councils and between the Ministry for the Environment and the Ministry of Energy;</li> <li>- no Land Use Management Law or national strategy in place; current regulations on indigenous governments and collective rights do not have organic or special laws to facilitate their enforcement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening partnerships between Provincial Councils, municipalities and the Ministry for the Environment.</li> <li>- Support the position of the Shuar government with regard to land and conservation issues affecting the Condor Range region, so as to negotiate large-scale mining issues with the Ministry of Energy.</li> <li>- Promote the Land Management Plan and strengthen the local authority.</li> <li>- Continue to support actions aimed at the adoption of the Indigenous Municipalities Law and the Nationalities and Indigenous Peoples Law of Ecuador.</li> </ul>
The Government supports the actions of the Shuar government and the local municipal governments for the management of their territories and on decisions related to mining and road construction activities.	The Ministry for the Environment has kept a low profile in both provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the cooperation between Provincial Councils, Municipalities and the Ministry for the Environment.</li> </ul>

<p>Financial capacity and authority of the Municipalities and the Shuar government.</p>	<p>The Municipalities have other demands and interests which set priorities that are detrimental to the environment and natural resource management units. The Shuar government cannot get a law promulgated that will allow their institutionalisation and hence funding from the Government budget. The communities are not aware of the authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide technical assistance to local governments for the formulation of environmental budgets for the management of Protected Areas.</li> <li>- Promote agreements and meetings between the communities and local governments.</li> <li>- Support measures for the adoption of the draft Law on Indigenous Municipalities at the national level, its institutional formulation and its submission to the Congress of the Republic.</li> </ul>
<p>Conservation managers are willing to create the Condor-Kutuku Corridor. Sufficient information. Interest in uses other than conservation.</p>	<p>Government and non-government institutions have no interest in the Corridor and prefer focalised local management actions. Information is not shared and there is no research available in some regions. Methodologies and Geographic Information Systems cannot be standardised. Interests in the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources and the opening of new access roads could affect Ecuadorian conservation policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a case for the establishment of the Corridor as a Conservation and Development Regionalisation proposal, which is an instrument of vital importance for areas that are weak and marginalised.</li> <li>- Promote regular meetings of stakeholders.</li> <li>- Establish appropriate alliances that are of mutual benefit to the participating institutions.</li> <li>- Promote negotiation processes among the mining and timber companies and the monitoring institutions.</li> </ul>
<p>The indigenous communities agree to participate in the integrated management of their territories and conservation activities.</p>	<p>Indigenous communities are afraid of anyone interfering with their lands and prefer to distance themselves from conservation, corridors and biosphere reserve processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the advantages of regional participation and the integration with Peruvian indigenous communities.</li> <li>- Training on and promotion of the advantages of conservation and regional management.</li> </ul>
<p>Willingness of mining companies to operate in harmony with the local communities under environmental control systems and standards and participate in the maintenance of conservation areas and the sustainable development process.</p>	<p>Mining companies, Shuar centres and associations of the Condor Range Region and the Inter-provincial Federation of Shuar Centres fail to negotiate agreements. Conflicts arise among the various parties.</p>	<p>Promote dialogue and negotiation among local stakeholders and the Ministries of Energy, Mining and the Environment, so as to find solutions to prevent possible conflicts.</p>

### 3. OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

**TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE 1:** Ensure the management of conservation areas and good natural resource management to support the sustainable development of Shuar families through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan for the Shuar Territory in the Condor Region

#### **OUTPUT 1.1**

Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system in threatened areas and a monitoring system as required for management conservation and integrated management in the Territory (**Administration Program**).

- (i) *Technical Unit for Natural Resources (Unidad Técnica de Recursos Naturales – UTRN) in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region staffed with at least 12 community technicians trained in natural resource management, conservation, biology, administration, research, project development and GIS management, and with action plans under implementation.*
- (ii) *At least 25 Shuar centres have applied standards for the resolution of conflicts on land tenure in collective territories.*
- (iii) *The Technical Unit is monitoring hunting, fishing, gathering and timber harvesting activities in different utilisation areas.*
- (iv) *The Technical Unit has established a control and surveillance system in at least 8 sites under greatest pressure in totally protected and utilisation areas.*
- (v) *At least 20 Shuar centres have special protection areas – sacred sites, animal feeding grounds in forests, and other areas.*
- (vi) *Document systematising the use of forest resources and most commonly used species.*

#### **OUTPUT 1.2**

Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas (**Natural Resource Management and Protection Program**).

- (i) *At least 25 Shuar centres develop their annual management plans streamlining hunting, fishing and gathering activities by Shuar families. Centre types will be characterised according to the degree of forest dependency, population density, market links, and geographic location (strata, ecosystems, relief).*

#### **OUTPUT 1.3**

60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques (**Community Development and Public Use Program**).

- (i) *Logging and harvesting plans are developed and implemented in at least 15 Shuar Centres in support of the natural heritage and in compliance with the Shuar Forest Harvesting Standards and Ecuadorian legislation. Work will be carried out with Shuar associations in Mayaik, Santiago, Limón and Bomboiza, in centres involved in the harvesting of timber for marketing purposes.*
- (ii) *A timber processing and marketing company established and operational – the Pirushku company, which has the necessary equipment and infrastructure, will start its operations as a company with funds for the implementation of Logging and Harvesting Plans, the purchase of timber from farmers and its processing according to existing demand, and the development of a system for direct marketing to large-scale processors.*
- (iii) *50% of the timber harvested by families and centres is under sustainable management and marketed through the Shuar Pirushku Company.*

**OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE 2:** Strengthen the conservation system network hectares: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan

#### **OUTPUT 2.1**

Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the conservation system network hectares: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN)

with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management (**Administration Program**).

- (i) Reserve Management Plan Implementation Committee established.
- (ii) Institutions trained in activities related to the implementation of the management plan.
- (iii) Monitoring Program implemented by Management Committee member institutions.
- (iv) At least five priority sites have a control and surveillance system implemented with the participation of local communities and the private sector.
- (v) 50% of the population in the area of influence has received information on the reserve, conservation and sustainable development.
- (vi) At least 40% of the land legalisation claims in the area of influence have been addressed.

#### **OUTPUT 2.2**

Watersheds and priority ecosystems (*Tepuis*) in the Ecological Reserve are under adequate conservation systems (**Natural Resource Management and Protection Program**).

- (i) The municipalities apply management plans in the watershed areas of the Quimi, Tundayme and Blanco rivers to ensure water sources and their quality.
- (ii) A special management plan is implemented for the protection of *Tepuis* within the Reserve.

#### **OUTPUT 2.3**

Increased technical assistance and support provided to the communities in the area of influence by local governments and grassroots organisations (**Community Development and Public Use Program**).

- (i) 100 rural families in the Condor Range area of influence have received support from the municipal governments to develop their agricultural activities and the sustainable use of natural resources.

**OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE 3:** Develop a binational conservation framework through the coordinated implementation of seven sub-programs within the Management and Master Plans for the Transboundary Natural Areas between Ecuador and Peru

#### **OUTPUT 3.1**

Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established in the areas of control and surveillance, monitoring, research, and dissemination of Ecuador-Peru Transboundary Natural Conservation Areas (**Administration Program**).

- (i) Inter-institutional Binational Management Committee established to support the implementation of Management and Master Plans in Conservation Areas. The Committee will meet on a regular basis, will have work plans, will be legally accredited by both governments, will manage the information system, and will organise common activities related to Conservation Areas Management/Master Plans.
- (ii) Coordination, planning and experience sharing institution established with the participation of Awajun, Wampis and Shuar communities in the Condor Range Region, to also develop policies, programs and projects for economic, natural resource, social and cultural organisation for the integration of these three communities sharing common roots.
- (iii) Similar and common methodologies and systems established for monitoring, control and surveillance.
- (iv) At least 3 international dissemination programs have been developed to promote the Condor Range Region and its Conservation Areas – Internet, international mass communication media, specialised media, international organisations, global conservation NGOs and international cooperation agencies. Conservation issues are promoted in at least two international fora.
- (v) At least two common research efforts are carried out – on fauna and flora species and on special ecosystems.
- (vi) Ongoing updating of the Condor Range Information System.
- (vii) Conservation management in the Condor Range Region is integrated through a participatory regional and transboundary conservation strategy (Binational Conservation Corridor).

#### **OUTPUT 3.2**

Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador (**Natural Resource Management and Protection Program**)

- (i) *Common protection and conservation actions are implemented in at least one fragile ecosystem or an ecosystem of significance for conservation located in transboundary areas.*
- (ii) *Development and negotiation of joint proposals for the funding of environmental services*

### **OUTPUT 3.3**

A proposal for Binational Environmental Services in the Condor Range Region developed (**Community Development and Public Use Program**).

- (i) *Negotiations organised and carried out with public and private institutions for an Environmental Services proposal to provide resources for the implementation of Management/Master Plans in Conservation Areas and human development for the communities living in the Condor Range Region.*

## **4. ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTPUTS:**

### **Activity 1.1.1**

Provision of training and technical assistance to the Technical Unit for Natural Resources in the Shuar Territorial Circumscription in the fields of natural resource conservation and management (**Subprogram: Development of technical-administrative capacities in the Technical Unit for Natural Resource Utilisation for the implementation of the Management Plan**)

### **Activity 1.1.2**

Implementation of coordination processes between Shuar centres and associations with the involvement of the Ministry for the Environment and other institutions for integrated planning and management of the Territory and its resources.

### **Activity 1.1.3**

Addressing land tenure conflicts within collective territories (**Subprogram: Consolidation of Territory**)

### **Activity 1.1.4**

Basic research: biology of species commonly used by Shuar families (**Subprogram: Research**)

### **Activity 1.1.5**

Implementation of biological and social monitoring system (**Subprogram: Monitoring**)

### **Activity 1.2.1**

Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families (**Subprogram: Management Plans by Shuar families and centres**)

### **Activity 1.2.2**

Organisation of a control system by Shuar centres in no-use and conservation areas in the Shuar Territory (**Subprogram: Control and surveillance**)

### **Activity 1.3.1**

Provision of technical and financial assistance for timber logging, processing and marketing programs (**Subprogram: Sustainable Forest Harvesting**)

### **Activity 2.1.1**

Provision of training and technical assistance to the institutions responsible for the administration of the conservation system network hectares: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN)) Management Plan (**Subprogram: Development of technical and administrative capacities of institutions involved in ECR management**)

### **Activity 2.1.2**

Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the Monitoring Plan (**Subprogram: Monitoring**)

### **Activity 2.1.3**

Provision of legal assistance for land tenure legalisation within the CSN and adjacent areas (**Subprogram: Consolidation of Territory**).



**Activity 2.1.4**

Implementation of local communication programme for the CSN (**Subprogram: Dissemination**)

**Activity 2.2.1**

Implementation of environmental and watershed management plans (**Subprogram: Municipal environmental management and watershed management**)

**Activity 2.2.2**

Protection management for priority ecosystems such as *Tepuis* (**Subprogram: Priority Ecosystems Management**)

**Activity 2.3.1**

Provision of technical assistance for the design of programs, projects and actions by local institutions with a view to the implementation of sustainable production activities (**Subprogram: Sustainable Production**)

**Activity 3.1.1**

Organisation of private and public institutional system in Ecuador and Peru to coordinate common activities as stipulated in the Management (Ecuador) and Master (Peru) Plans for Adjacent Transboundary Areas (**Subprogram: Binational Conservation Management**)

**Activity 3.1.2**

Design of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor and establishment of Regional Stakeholders' Network (**Subprogram: Binational Conservation Management Systems**)

**Activity 3.1.3**

Development of coordinated system of control and surveillance for adjacent Natural Protected Areas in Ecuador and Peru (**Subprogram: Control and Surveillance**)

**Activity 3.1.4**

Implementation of Binational Monitoring System (**Subprogram: Monitoring**)

**Activity 3.1.5**

Implementation of binational research plan (**Subprogram: Research**)

**Activity 3.1.6**

Design and implementation of binational dissemination plan at the binational and global levels (**Subprogram: Binational and International Dissemination**)

**Activity 3.2.1**

Identification and implementation of actions for ecosystems or species requiring special protection (**Subprogram: Priority Ecosystems Protection**)

**Activity 3.3.1**

Development and negotiation of joint proposals for the funding of environmental services provided by the Condor Range Region (**Subprogram: Public Use**)

**5. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX**

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region, Ecuador – Peru"**

**Ecuadorian Component**  
**Executing Agency: Natura Foundation**  
**Second Phase**  
**III 1, 2, 3, Logical Framework**

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:</b>            Contribute to the consolidation of the peace and integration process between Ecuador and Peru through the coordinated management of natural protected areas and the promotion of sustainable development among indigenous /local communities in the Condor Range Region, in accordance with environmental and sustainable development policies of Ecuador and guidelines, criteria and indicators promoted by ITTO.</p>	<p>Upon project completion, (i) the conservation and sustainability of the Condor Range Protected Areas in Zamora will have been ensured; (ii) adequate management of Conservation Areas and sound utilisation of timber and non-timber forest resources established in the Shuar Protected Territory by members of 40 Shuar centres; (iii) the Shuar communities and the population living in the Protected Areas of influence implement actions to improve their income levels; (iv) Peru and Ecuador ensure the coordinated management of Conservation Areas in the Condor Range Region through common monitoring, communication, experience sharing, control and surveillance programs as well as institutional systems and policies.</p>	<p>The Ministry for the Environment has the following documents available: (i) review of the implementation of seven subprograms within the Management Plan for the Ecological Reserve and the Shuar Protected Territory in the Condor Range Region, which are under the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment; (ii) Document on the establishment of the Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas and evaluation of the binational implementation of management plans in the fields of monitoring, research, control and surveillance, and communication; (iii) Design of the Binational Regional Conservation Corridor and development of corresponding strategy; (iv) Documents on the sharing of experiences between institutions and indigenous peoples acting and living in the region.</p>	<p>(i) The Ecuadorian and Peruvian governments support the definition of policies and strategies for the management of transboundary conservation areas; (ii) various stakeholders related to the future Corridor agree to participate in the planning process and contribute with information, policy decisions and responsibilities; (iii) there are enough stakeholders involved and the Ministry for the Environment, Shuar leaders, municipalities and various stakeholders involved decide to support the management of protected areas; (iv) there is political will and sufficient management capacity to apply management plans in protected areas; (v) support, awareness and interest of communities regarding conservation.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b></p> <p><b>Specific Objective 1.</b> Ensure the management of conservation areas and good natural resource management to support the sustainable development of Shuar families through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan for the Shuar Territory in the Condor Region</p>	<p>Upon project completion, A Technical Unit for Natural Resources will have been established with management capacity for the implementation of the Management Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 50% of land tenure conflicts will have been resolved;</li> <li>(ii) a monitoring program on the use of natural resources and implementation of the Management Plan will be operational;</li> <li>(iii) at least 25 Shuar Centres will be participating in the control and surveillance of areas under utilisation and conservation in the regions under most pressure;</li> <li>(iv) research on the use of forest resources and most commonly used animals will be under implementation;</li> <li>(v) at least 25 Shuar Centres will have Management Plans developed and under implementation;</li> <li>(vi) a Shuar sustainable forest harvesting company will be operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Record on the establishment of the Technical Unit for Natural Resources (UTRN) in the Shuar Territory and its Rules of Procedure, signed by Shuar authorities; (ii) Subprogram Report: Consolidation of Territory with conflicts addressed by the UTRN, including random verification in Shuar Centres; (iii) Reports on the implementation of the Monitoring Subprogram in the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription reviewed by the Ministry for the Environment; (iv) Report on the implementation of the Control and Surveillance Subprogram, reviewed by the Ministry for the Environment and CTSHA; (v) Research document; (vi) Report on the implementation of the Natural Resource Management Subprogram reviewed by the Ministry for the Environment and CTSHA and workshop proceedings; (vii) Auditing on the functioning of the company and profitability analysis reviewed by the Forest Directorate of the Ministry for the Environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The economic crisis and poverty levels of Shuar families do not worsen;</li> <li>(ii) adequate management and ongoing agreement between the Ministry for the Environment and the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription; (iii) there are no power conflicts in the Shuar Territorial Circumscription or within the Inter-Provincial Federation of Shuar Centres to adversely affect the implementation of the Management Plan; (iv) Mining activities do not generate conflicts between families and between Shuar Centres, and satisfactory agreements are reached.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Specific Objective 2.</b> Strengthen the conservation system network: Protected Forest EI Condor, Biological Reserve EI Quimi and Faunistic Reserve EI Zarza (CSN) through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan</p>	<p>Upon project completion, (i) a permanent institutional presence of the Ministry for the Environment will have been established in protected areas; (ii) an institutional committee will have been established in the Reserve with management capacity and responsibilities; (iii) the biodiversity status and management plan implementation status will be monitored; (iv) a participatory control and surveillance system will have been established in protected areas under most severe threat; (v) special protection measures will have been developed for an area identified as a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Headquarters of the Condor Protected Area attached to the Ministry for the Environment; (ii) Committee for the Management of the Protected Area: incorporation records, work plan, minutes of meetings, activity reports and rules of procedure; (iii) Reports: implementation documents on the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, Research, Protected Ecosystems, Territory Consolidation, Watershed Management and Pollution Control, and Community Development Subprograms. These reports will be validated by the members of the Management Committee, including</li> </ul>	<p>The Ministry for the Environment allocates personnel and budgets for the management of the Protected Area; (ii) Sound agreement reached and participation of private companies, municipalities, local communities and NGOs to support and participate in the implementation of the Management Plan; (iii) No serious conflicts caused by mining activities between local stakeholders.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Specific objective 3</b> Develop a binational conservation framework through the coordinated implementation of seven sub-programs within the Management and Master Plans for the Transboundary Natural Areas between Ecuador and Peru</p>	<p>priority ecosystem; (vi) at least 40% of land tenure problems in the area of influence will have been addressed; (vii) three municipalities will apply the environmental management model for pollution control and management in watershed areas; (viii) four municipalities assist at least 30% of the population in sustainable production activities in the area of influence.</p> <p>Upon project completion, (i) a binational conservation strategy will have been established in the Condor Range Region; (ii) at least six public agencies and the Awajun, Shuar and Wampis organisations in both countries will coordinate the implementation of joint actions; (iii) a binational biodiversity monitoring system will have been established at the government level; (iv) more comprehensive information will be available on flora and fauna species found in the Condor Range Region; (v) at least 5 activity reports will have been prepared and disseminated on conservation activities in the Condor Range Region; (vi) at least 4 experience sharing events will have taken place between the communities in both countries; (vii) a common control and surveillance system will have been established; (viii) a strategy will have been developed for the Conservation Corridor with a network of stakeholders involved in its development; (ix) two regions with adjacent fragile and special ecosystems will be protected in a coordinated manner; (x) a binational project will have been developed for environmental services that may be provided by the region; (xi) more information will be available on biodiversity wealth and uniqueness and</p>	<p>member activities and a management efficiency report.</p> <p>(i) Binational Conservation Corridor Strategy Document validated by the governments of Ecuador and Peru; (2) Transboundary Conservation Areas Management Structure legalised by the governments of both countries; (iii) Report on workshops, meetings and actions carried out with the participation of organisations for binational management; (iv) Reports on the binational implementation of the following Subprograms of the Management Plan: Binational Information System, Research, Management Efficiency, Common Monitoring Procedures on Biodiversity Health Status, Common and Similar Control and Surveillance Procedures, Similar and Common Actions for the Protection of Priority Ecosystems, Publications and Common Dissemination Actions. These documents will be validated by the governments of both countries and by the Binational Committee for Conservation Management.</p>	<p>Political, financial and technical support in both countries. Openness of local agencies in both countries to facilitate integration in the conservation management process.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	on the health status of flora and fauna species.		
<b>OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:</b> <b>OUTPUT 1.1</b> Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system in threatened areas and a monitoring system as required for management conservation and integrated management in the Territory ( <i>Administration Program</i> )	(i) Technical Unit for Natural Resources (UTRN) in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region staffed with at least 12 trained community technicians and with action plans under implementation; (ii) At least 25 Shuar centres have applied standards for the resolution of conflicts; (iii) The Technical Unit is monitoring hunting, fishing, gathering and timber harvesting activities in different utilisation areas; (iv) The Technical Unit has established a control and surveillance system in at least 8 sites under greatest pressure in totally protected and utilisation areas; (v) Systematised knowledge on the use of forest resources and most commonly used species.	(i) Institutional structure established and operational in the Territory, with regular personnel and equipment, Unit's rules of procedure, and reports on implemented work plans. Direct field checking, photographs and reports; (ii) Report on the implementation of the Territory Consolidation Subprogram; (iii) Report on Management Efficiency; (iv) Report on forest resource utilisation monitoring; (v) Report on control and surveillance results in sites under greatest pressure; (vi) Research document on the use of forest resources and most commonly used species.	Capacity to negotiate financing and develop projects. Political support from CTSHA and the Inter-Provincial Federation of Shuar Centres. Network of partners and friends of the Protected Shuar Territory. No conflicts between Shuar centres to allow for free action in the territory. Lack of conflicts resulting from mining activities.
<b>OUTPUT 1.2</b> Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas ( <i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i> )	(i) At least 25 Shuar centres develop their annual management plans for hunting, fishing and gathering activities; (ii) At least 25 Shuar Centres have special areas under adequate management and protection.	Technical report: Report on forest resource management and application of Shuar standards regarding the use of forest resources. Field checking in special protection areas of Shuar Centres.	CTSHA authority to enforce standards. Technical capacity of UTRN members to enforce standards and carry out monitoring activities. Shuar centres' awareness of the benefits of management plans for hunting, fishing and gathering activities.
<b>OUTPUT 1.3</b> 60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques ( <i>Community Development and Public Use Program</i> )	(i) Logging and harvesting plans are developed and implemented in at least 15 Shuar Centres; (ii) A timber processing and marketing company established and operational.	Audit reports – Document on economic and timber utilisation sustainability analysis. Working documents prepared by technicians and company.	The Shuar families agree to apply Shuar standards for timber harvesting and coordinate activities with the Pirushku company. No serious conflicts with local timber intermediaries.

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:</b></p> <p><b>OUTPUT 2.1</b> Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN)) with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management (<b>Administration Program</b>)</p>	<p>(i) Reserve Management Plan Implementation Committee established; (ii) Institutions trained in activities related to the implementation of the management plan; (iii) Monitoring Program implemented by Management Committee member institutions; (iv) At least five priority sites have a control and surveillance system implemented with the participation of local communities and the private sector; (v) 50% of the population in the area of influence has received information on the reserve, conservation and sustainable development; (vi) At least 40% of the land legalisation claims in the area of influence have been addressed.</p>	<p>(i) Incorporation records, rules and agreements between Management Committee members; (2) Headquarters of Protected Area established by the Ministry for the Environment with technical personnel and core budget; (iii) Technical documents, minutes and reports validated by the Ministry for the Environment and the Management Committee on: results of the implementation of the Monitoring Subprogram; Management Efficiency; Control and Surveillance Subprogram in sites under pressure; Territory Consolidation Subprogram in areas under greatest pressure and land tenure conflicts; local opinion poll on the Protected Area; dissemination documents, publications and interviews.</p>	<p>Technical, political and financial support from the Ministry for the Environment to sustain the Protected Area within the National System for Protected Areas. Participation of local stakeholders with responsibilities, budgets and technicians.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.2</b> Watersheds and priority ecosystems (Tepuis) in the Ecological Reserve are under adequate conservation systems (<b>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</b>)</p>	<p>(i) The municipalities apply management plans in the watershed areas of the Quimi, Tundayme and Blanco rivers to ensure water sources and their quality; (ii) A special management plan is implemented for the protection of <i>Tepuis El Quimi</i></p>	<p>(i) Reports on the work of the Municipal Units for Sustainable Development; (ii) (iii) Agreements with mining companies; (iv) Report on activities carried out in special protection areas.</p>	<p>The environmental management model is applied. Municipalities' technical and personnel capacities. Mining companies' participation. Cooperation from conservation NGOs.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2.3</b> Increased technical assistance and support provided to the communities in the area of influence by local governments and grassroots organisations (<b>Community Development and Public Use Program</b>)</p>	<p>100 rural families in the Condor area of influence have received support from the municipal governments to develop their agricultural activities and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>(i) Reports on the work of the Municipal Units for Sustainable Development; (ii) Training workshop proceedings; (iii) Projects developed; (iv) Report on field visits to rural families.</p>	<p>The municipalities are interested in promoting sustainable development in the area of influence of the Protected Area and have the budget and strategy to do it. Partners identified to finance projects and programs.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3</b></p> <p><b>OUTPUT 3.1</b> Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established in the areas of control and surveillance, monitoring, research and dissemination of Ecuador-Peru Transboundary Natural Conservation Areas (<i>Administration Program</i>)</p>	<p>(i) Inter-institutional Binational Management Committee established to support the implementation of Management and Master Plans in Conservation Areas; (ii) Coordination, planning and experience sharing institution established with the participation of Awajun, Wampis and Shuar communities in the Condor Range Region; (iii) Common methodologies and systems established for monitoring, control and surveillance; (iv) At least 3 international dissemination programs have been developed to promote the Condor Range Region and its Conservation Areas – Internet, international mass communication media, specialised media, international organisations, global conservation NGOs and international cooperation agencies. Conservation issues are promoted in at least two international fora; (v) At least two common research efforts are carried out – on fauna and flora species and on special ecosystems; (vi) Ongoing updating of the Condor Range Information System; (vii) Conservation management in the Condor Range Region is integrated through a participatory regional and transboundary conservation strategy (Binational Conservation Corridor).</p>	<p>(i) Incorporation records and government resolutions for the legalisation of the Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas; (ii) Work plans, work reports and minutes of meetings; (iii) Minutes of meetings and agreements reached between indigenous communities in both countries; (iv) Joint projects between indigenous communities in their respective organizations; (v) Publications and presentations for international communication media; (vi) Research document on biodiversity wealth in the Condor Range Region. Research document on flora and fauna health status; (vii) Information System on the Condor Range Region established by the governments of both countries; (viii) Documents on common and similar procedures and methodologies for monitoring, control and surveillance; (ix) Conservation Corridor document, minutes of regional meetings, work reports, agreements with regional stakeholders.</p>	<p>Technical, political and financial support from both governments and managers of Conservation Areas in both countries. Regional stakeholders' willingness to participate in the Conservation Corridor Network. Active participation of indigenous communities. No serious conflicts with mining activities and local governments.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.2</b> Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador (<i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i>)</p>	<p>Two priority conservation targets in two adjacent areas with common protection and conservation actions implemented by both projects and conservation areas administrators.</p>	<p>Document on methodology and results of protection actions in two priority conservation areas within the Condor Range Region in the files of both governments.</p>	<p>Active participation of the administrators of three Conservation Areas. Companies and individuals agree to reduce the pressure exerted.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>OUTPUT 3.3</b>  A proposal for Binational Environmental Services in the Condor Range Region developed (<b>Community Development and Public Use Program</b>)</p>	<p>An environmental services project proposal for the Condor Range Region bilaterally designed and under negotiation with public and private institutions to implement a proposal aimed at providing resources for the implementation of Management/Master Plans in Conservation Areas and human development for the communities living in the Condor Range Region.</p>	<p>Project document and report on negotiation actions.</p>	<p>Political and administrative support from both governments.</p>
<p>... ..</p>	<p>... ..</p>	<p>... ..</p>	<p>... ..</p>
<p>... ..</p>	<p>... ..</p>	<p>... ..</p>	<p>... ..</p>



**6. WORK PLAN**

PROJECT: CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION (Ecuadorian Component)  
 SECOND PHASE: 2004-2006

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	MONTHS																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<b>Output 1.1</b> Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system and a monitoring system as required for integrated management in the Territory ( <i>Administration Program</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b> Provision of training and technical assistance to the Technical Unit for Natural Resources in the Shuar Territorial Circumscription ( <i>Sub-Program: Development of technical-administrative capacities in the Technical Unit for Natural Resource Utilisation for the implementation of the Management Plan</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b> Implementation of coordination processes between Shuar centres and associations with the involvement of the Ministry for the Environment and other institutions ( <i>Sub-Program: Development of technical-administrative capacities in the Technical Unit for Natural Resource Utilisation</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b> Addressing land tenure conflicts within collective territories ( <i>Sub-Program: Consolidation of Territory</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b> Basic research: biology of species commonly used by Shuar families ( <i>Sub-Program: Research</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.1.5</b> Implementation of biological and social monitoring system ( <i>Sub-Program: Monitoring</i> )																									
<b>Output 1.2</b> Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas ( <i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b> Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families ( <i>Sub-Program: Management Plans by Shuar families and centres</i> )																									
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b> Organisation of a control system by Shuar centres ( <i>Sub-Program: Control and surveillance</i> )																									
<b>Output 1.3</b> 60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques ( <i>Community Development and Public Use Program</i> )																									

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	MONTHS																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<b>Activity 1.3.1</b> Provision of technical and financial assistance for forest harvesting (Sub-Program: Sustainable Forest Harvesting)																									
<b>Output 2.1</b> Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the CSN)with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management (Administration Program)																									
<b>Activity 2.1.1.</b> Provision of training and technical assistance to the institutions responsible for the administration of the (CSN) Management Plan																									
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b> Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the Monitoring Plan (Sub-Program: Monitoring)																									
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b> Provision of legal assistance for land tenure legalisation within the(CSN)and adjacent areas (Sub-Program: Consolidation of Territory)																									
<b>Activity 2.1.4</b> Implementation of local communication program on the CSN) (Dissemination Subprogram)																									
<b>Output 2.2</b> Watersheds and priority ecosystems (Tepuis) in the CSN)are under adequate conservation systems (Natural Resource Management and Protection Program)																									
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b> Implementation of environmental and watershed management plans (Sub-Program: Municipal environmental management and watershed management)																									
<b>Activity 2.2.2</b> Protection management for priority ecosystems such as Tepuis El Quimi (Sub-Program: Priority Ecosystems Management)																									
<b>Output 2.3</b> Increased technical assistance and support provided by local governments and grassroots organisations (Community Development and Public Use Program)																									

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	MONTHS																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<b>Activity 2.3.1</b> Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of sustainable production activities (Sub-Program: Sustainable Production)																									
<b>Output 3.1</b> Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established in the areas of control and surveillance, monitoring, research and dissemination of Ecuador-Peru Transboundary Natural Conservation Areas (Administration Program)																									
<b>Activity 3.1.1</b> Organisation of private and public institutional system in Ecuador and Peru (Sub-Program: Binational Conservation Management)																									
<b>Activity 3.1.2</b> Design of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor and establishment of Regional Stakeholders' Network (Sub-Program: Binational Conservation Management Systems)																									
<b>Activity 3.1.3</b> Development of coordinated system of control and surveillance for adjacent Natural Protected Areas in Ecuador and Peru (Sub-Program: Control and Surveillance)																									
<b>Activity 3.1.4</b> Implementation of Binational Monitoring System (Sub-Program: Monitoring)																									
<b>Activity 3.1.5</b> Implementation of binational research plan (Subprogram: Research)																									
<b>Activity 3.1.6</b> Design and implementation of binational dissemination plan at the binational and global levels (Subprogram: Binational and International Dissemination)																									
<b>Output 3.2</b> Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador (Natural Resource Management and Protection Program)																									
<b>Activity 3.2.1</b> Identification and implementation of actions for ecosystems or species requiring special protection (Subprogram: Priority Ecosystems Protection)																									
<b>Output 3.3</b> A proposal for Binational Environmental Services in the Condor Range Region developed (Community Development and Public Use Program)																									
<b>Activity 3.3.1</b> Development and negotiation of joint proposals for the funding of environmental services provided by the Condor Range Region (Subprogram: Public Use)																									

**7. BUDGET**  
**Phase II (2006-2008) (Ecuadorian Component)**  
**CONSOLIDATED BUDGET BY SOURCE**

Phase II (2006-2008)		(Ecuadorian Component)				
Budget Components	ITTO	F. Natura	Min. Environment	C.I.	TOTAL	
<b>10 Project Personnel</b>						
11. National Experts	115.500	31.000	20.000	-	166.500	
12. National Consultants	54.904	-	-	-	54.904	
13. Other labour	87.396	-	-	-	87.397	
<b>19. Component Total</b>	<b>257.800</b>	<b>31.000</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308.800</b>	
<b>20 Subcontracts</b>						
21. Legal assistance services	8.000				8.000	
22. IT and database services	10.000				10.000	
23. GIS and mapping services	10.000				10.000	
24. Biodiversity research	20.000			2.500	22.500	
25. Publications for outreach	12.000			3.000	15.000	
26. Environmental and watershed management plans				4.000	4.000	
27. Monitoring				2.000	3.000	
28. Design of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor				2.500	2.500	
29. Development and negotiation of joint proposals for the funding of environmental services				2.000	2.000	
<b>29. Component Total</b>	<b>60.000</b>			<b>16.000</b>	<b>76.000</b>	
<b>30 Duty travel</b>						
31. DSA	31.000				31.000	
32. International travel	13.000			6.000	19.000	
33. Transport costs	10.800				10.800	
34. Meetings and workshops	50.000				50.000	
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>93.800</b>			<b>6.000</b>	<b>99.800</b>	
<b>40 Capital items</b>						
41. Vehicles						
43. Capital equipment						
43.1 Computers	3.000				3.000	
43.2 Field Equipment	2.000				2.000	
43.3 Communication equipment	1.500				1.500	
43 Forest harvesting, marketing and investment fund	49.000				49.000	
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>55.500</b>				<b>55.500</b>	
<b>50 Consumable items</b>						
52. Spares	4.000				4.000	
53. Fuel and utilities	4.000				4.000	
54. Services	2.600				2.600	
55. Office supplies	5.000				5.000	
56. Local communication materials	6.000				6.000	
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>21.600</b>				<b>21.600</b>	
<b>60 Miscellaneous</b>						
61. Sundry	3.800				3.800	
62. Auditing	6.000				6.000	
63. Contingencies	1.500				1.500	
<b>Component Total</b>	<b>11.300</b>				<b>11.300</b>	
<b>SUBTOTAL 1</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>31.000</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>22.000</b>	<b>573.000</b>	
<b>70 Executing Agency Management Costs</b>						
<b>79. Component Total</b>		<b>97.678</b>				
<b>SUBTOTAL 2</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>128.678</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>22.000</b>	<b>670.678</b>	
<b>80</b>						
81. Monitoring and review costs	20.000					
82. Evaluation costs	15.000					
83. Program Support Costs	42.800					

	Component Total	77.800				
90	Refund of pre-project costs					
100	GRAND TOTAL	577.800	128.678	20.000	22.000	748.478

Component	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
100	128.678	128.678	128.678	128.678	128.678	128.678
90	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GRAND TOTAL	128.678	128.678	128.678	128.678	128.678	128.678

PROJECT: BINATIONAL CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION, ECUADOR-PERU (Ecuadorian Component)  
 SECOND PHASE: 2006-2008

	BUDGET YEAR I	BUDGET YEAR II	TOTAL BUDGET
I. Funds administered by the Executing Agency			
10. Project Personnel			
10.1 General Coordinator	35,000.00	35,000.00	70,000.00
10.2 Ecologist	16,000.00	16,000.00	32,000.00
10.4 Forest Harvesting Expert	9,400.00	9,400.00	18,800.00
10.5 Timber Marketing Manager	6,750.00	6,750.00	13,500.00
10.6 Sustainable Production Expert	6,050.00	6,050.00	11,100.00
10.7 Eco-Regional Planner	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
10.8 Social Communicator	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
10.10 Field Technicians in Resource Management	14,500.00	14,500.00	29,000.00
10.11 Field Technicians in Land Issues	7,350.00	7,350.00	14,700.00
10.12 Field Technicians in Forest Management	9,850.00	9,850.00	19,700.00
10.14 Administrative Technical Assistant and Facilitator	12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00
19. Component Total	128,900.00	128,900.00	257,800.00
20. Subcontracts			
20.1 Legal assistance services	6,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
20.2 IT and database services	4,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
20.3 GIS and mapping services	4,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
20.4 Biodiversity research	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
20.5 Publications for outreach	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
29. Component Total	30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00
30. Duty Travel			
31. DSA	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
32. International travel	6,500.00	6,500.00	13,000.00
33. Transport costs	5,400.00	5,400.00	10,800.00
34. Meetings and workshops	25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00
39. Component Total	46,900.00	46,900.00	93,800.00
40 Capital Items			
41. Premises			0.00
42. Land			0.00
43. Capital equipment			0.00
43.1 Trucks			0.00
43.2 Computers	3,000.00		3,000.00
43.3 Field equipment	2,000.00		2,000.00
43.4 Communication equipment	1,500.00		1,500.00
43.5 Forest harvesting, marketing and investment fund	23,500.00	25,500.00	49,000.00
49. Component Total	30,000.00	25,500.00	55,500.00
50. Consumable Items			
51. Raw materials			0.00
52. Spares	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
53. Fuel	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
54. Supplies	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00
55. Utilities	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
56. Local communication materials	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
59. Component Total	10,800.00	10,800.00	21,600.00
60. Miscellaneous			
61. Sundry	1,900.00	1,900.00	3,800.00
62. Auditing	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
63. Contingencies	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
69. Component Total	5,650.00	5,650.00	11,300.00
SUBTOTAL	252,250.00	247,750.00	500,000.00
II. Funds retained by ITTO			
80. ITTO Admin., monitoring and evaluation			
81. Monitoring and review costs	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
82. Evaluation costs		15,000.00	15,000.00
83. Program support costs	21,400.00	21,400.00	42,800.00
89. Component Total	31,400.00	46,400.00	77,800.00
SUBTOTAL	31,400.00	46,400.00	77,800.00
99. GRAND TOTAL	283,650.00	294,150.00	577,800.00

PEACE AND CONSERVATION PROJECT (ECUADORIAN COMPONENT)  
 SECOND PHASE: 2006-2008  
 PROJECT BUDGET BY YEAR AND BY SOURCE – ITTO

Budget components	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10. Project personnel	257.800	128.900	128.900
20. Subcontracts	60.000	30.000	30.000
30. Duty travel	93.800	46.900	46.900
40. Capital items	55.500	30.000	25.500
50. Consumable items	21.600	10.800	10.800
60. Miscellaneous	11.300	5.650	5.650
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>252.250</b>	<b>247.750</b>
80. ITTO Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation			
81. Monitoring and review costs	20.000	10.000	10.000
82. Evaluation costs	15.000	0	15.000
83. Programme support costs	42.800	21.400	21.400
90. Refund of pre-project costs	0	0	
<b>ITTO TOTAL</b>	<b>577.800</b>	<b>283.650</b>	<b>294.150</b>

**BUDGET BY SOURCE – Natura Foundation**

Budget components	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10. Project personnel	31.000	17.000	14.000
20. Subcontracts			
30. Duty travel			
40. Capital items			
50. Consumable items			
60. Miscellaneous			
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>31.000</b>	<b>17.000</b>	<b>14.000</b>
70. Executing Agency Management Costs			
79. Component Total	97.678	48.839	48.839
<b>Natura Foundation TOTAL</b>	<b>128.678</b>	<b>65.839</b>	<b>62.839</b>

**BUDGET BY SOURCE – Min. for the Environment**

Budget components	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10. Project personnel	20.000	10.000	10.000
20. Subcontracts			
30. Duty travel			
40. Capital items			
50. Consumable items			
60. Miscellaneous			
<b>Ministry for the Environment TOTAL</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>10.000</b>

**BUDGET BY SOURCE - CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL**

Budget components	Total	Year 1	Year 2
10. Project personnel			
20. Subcontracts	16.000	7.000	9.000
30. Duty travel	6.000	3.000	3.000
40. Capital items			
50. Consumable items			
60. Miscellaneous			
<b>Conservation International TOTAL</b>	<b>22.000</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>12.000</b>

PROJECT: CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION (Ecuadorian Component)  
 Executing Agency: Natura Foundation  
 SECOND PHASE: Two years

**IV (ii) 1a. Professional fees**

	National Experts	Salary/month	Salary 1st Year	Total Salary	Quantity in months
1	Coordinator	2.917	35.004	70.008	24
1	Ecologist	1.334	16.008	32.016	24
1	Timber marketing manager	1.123	6.738	13.476	12
	<b>Subtotal 1</b>		<b>57.750</b>	<b>115.500</b>	
	<b>National Consultants</b>				
1	Eco-regional planner	1.000	6.000	12.000	12
1	Social communicator	1.000	6.000	12.000	12
1	Sustainable production expert	1.009	6.054	12.108	12
1	Forest harvesting exper	1.567	9.402	18.804	12
	<b>Subtotal 2</b>		<b>27.456</b>	<b>54.912</b>	
	<b>Other labour</b>				
4	Field technicians in resource management	1.611	14.499	28.998	18
4	Field technicians in land issues	1.224	7.344	14.688	12
3	Field technicians in forest management	985	9.850	19.700	20
1	Technical-Administrative Assistant and Facilitator	1.000	12.000	24.000	24
	<b>Subtotal 3</b>		<b>43.693</b>	<b>87.386</b>	
	<b>TOTAL - ITTO</b>		<b>128.899</b>	<b>257.798</b>	
	M.Env. professionals in management plans and binational conservation management		10.000	20.000	
	Natural Foundation professionals in management plans and binational conservation management		17.000	31.000	
	<b>TOTAL - NATURAL FOUNDATION AND MIN. FOR THE ENVIRONMENT</b>		<b>27.000</b>	<b>51.000</b>	
	<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>			<b>308,798</b>	

<b>Subcontracts 1st Year /ITTO financing</b>		
21. Legal assistance services		6.000
22. IT and database services		4.000
23. GIS and mapping systems		4.000
24. Biodiversity research		10.000
25. Publications for outreach		6.000
<b>Total - Subcontracts A</b>		<b>30.000</b>
<b>Subcontracts 2nd Year /Financed by ITTO</b>		
21. Legal assistance services		6.000
22. IT and database services		4.000
23. GIS and mapping systems		4.000
24. Biodiversity research		10.000
25. Publications for outreach		6.000
<b>Total - Subcontracts B</b>		<b>30.000</b>
<b>TOTAL - SUBCONTRACTS</b>		<b>60.000</b>

<b>CAPITAL ITEMS</b>			
ITEM	Quantity	Unit cost	Total Cost
Computers	2	1500	3000
Communication equipment	2	750	1500
Field equipment	4	500	2000
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>6,500</b>
Forest Harvesting Fund	1	49000	49000
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>			<b>55,500</b>



PROJECT: CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION (Ecuadorian Component)  
 Executing Agency: Natura Foundation  
 SECOND PHASE: Two years  
 Project budget by component

ACTIVITIES/OUTPUTS	10 Project Personnel	20. Subcontracts	30. Duty Travel	40. Capital Items	50 Consumable Items	60. Miscellaneous	Yearly Total
<b>OUTPUT 1.1</b> Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system in threatened areas and a monitoring system as required for management conservation and integrated management in the Territory ( <i>Administration Program</i> )							
<b>Activity 1.1.1.</b>							
Provision of training and technical assistance to the Technical Unit for Natural Resources in the Shuar Territorial Circumscription in the fields of natural resource conservation and management (Project staff FN 4000)	14499	FN	0	6000	0		20499
<b>Activity 1.1.2.</b>							
Implementation of coordination processes between Shuar centres and associations with the involvement of the Ministry for the Environment and other institutions for integrated planning and management of the Territory and its resources (Project staff MA 3.000.)	6917	MA	0	2800	0		9717
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>							
Addressing land tenure conflicts within collective territories (Project staff FN: 3000)	21614	FN	2000	1300	0		24914
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>							
Basic research: biology of species commonly used by Shuar families (Project staff: FN 3000)	9862	FN	6000	850	0		16712
<b>Activity 1.1.5</b>							
Implementation of biological and social monitoring system (	17588		1000	2400	0		20988
<b>OUTPUT 1.2</b> Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas							
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>							
Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families	11691		2500	2300	0		16491
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>							
Organisation of a control system by Shuar centres in no-use and conservation areas in the Shuar Territory (Project staff FN 3000)	10860	FN	2500	1550	0		14910
<b>OUTPUT 1.3</b> 60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques							
<b>Activity 1.3.1</b>							
Provision of technical and financial assistance and training for timber logging, processing and marketing programs through the Shuar company Pirushku	49650		0	3950	40000		93600
<b>OUTPUT 2.1</b> Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the conservation system network (CSN) with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management							
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>							
Provision of training and technical assistance to the institutions responsible for the administration of the SIN Management Plan (Personnel MA: 2.000 FN 5000)	15265	MA-FN	1000	11200	0		27465
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>							
Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the Monitoring Plan (MA: 3000) (Subcontracts CI: 2000)	11248	MA	4500	CI 2100	0		17848
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>							
Provision of legal assistance for land tenure legalisation within the SIN and adjacent areas	2916		4000	1990	0		8906
<b>Activity 2.1.4</b>							
Implementation of local communication program on the SIN (Project Staff FN: 1000)	10916	FN	0	1100	0		12016
<b>OUTPUT 2.2</b> Watersheds and priority ecosystems ( <i>Tepuis</i> ) in the Ecological Reserve are under adequate conservation systems							



Local communication materials						6000			6000
Sundry								3800	3800
Auditing								6000	6000
Contingencies								1500	1500
<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6500</b>	<b>21600</b>	<b>11300</b>	<b>39400</b>		
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>308.800,00</b>	<b>76.000,00</b>	<b>99.800,00</b>	<b>55.500,00</b>	<b>21.600,00</b>	<b>11.300,00</b>	<b>573.000,00</b>		

Subtotal (ITTO) (I)	257.800,00	60.000,00	93.800,00	55.500,00	21.600,00	11.300,00	500.000,00		
Subtotal (Natura Foundation) (FN)	31.000,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	31.000,00		
Subtotal (Ministry for the Environment) (MA)	20.000,00	0,00	0,00				20.000,00		
Subtotal(Conservation International) (CI)	0,00	16.000,00	6.000,00				22.000,00		
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>308.800,00</b>	<b>76.000,00</b>	<b>99.800,00</b>	<b>55.500,00</b>	<b>21.600,00</b>	<b>11.300,00</b>	<b>573.000,00</b>		

**COSTING WORKSHEETS**  
Prepared in Janv 2006

Version de enero de 2006

**TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure natural resource management /Management Plan for the Shuar Territory in the Condor Region**

**OUTPUT 1.1 Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity and a monitoring system (Administration Program)**

**ACTIVITY 1.1.1 Provision of training and technical assistance to the Shuar Technical Unit for Natural Resources in the fields of natural resource conservation and management**

	Unit	Unit cost	Period	Code	Total	National experts	National consult.	Other labour	DSA	Transport costs	Meetings /workshops	Internat. Travel	Subcontra cts
Coordinator	1	2916,6	T1 A1 a T4 A1	11	5833,2	5833,2							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	T1 A1 a T4 A1	13	2000		2000						
Ecologist	1	1333	T1 A1 a T4 A1	11	2666	2666							
Training workshops	5	500	A1 A2	34	2500						2500		
DSA	35	20	T1 A1 a T4 A1	31	700					700			
Transport costs	20	40	T1 A1 a T4 A1	33	800						800		
Meetings/Workshops	10	200	T1 A1 a T4 A1	34	2000						2000		
					<b>16.499</b>	<b>8.499</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.000</b>		<b>700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>4.500</b>	<b>0</b>

**ACTIVITY 1.1.2 Implementation of coordination processes between Shuar centres and associations for integrated planning and management of the Territory and its resources**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	A1-A2	11	2916,6	2916,6							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	A1-A2	13	1000		1000						
DSA	35	20	A1-A2	31	700					700			
Transport costs	20	25	A1-A2	33	500						500		
Meetings/Workshops	16	100	A1-A2	34	1600						1600		
					<b>6.717</b>	<b>2.917</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.000</b>		<b>700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.600</b>	<b>0</b>

**ACTIVITY 1.1.3 Addressing land tenure conflicts within collective territories**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	A1	11	2916,6	2916,6							
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Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	A1	13	1000	1000	2000
20.1 Legal assistance services	1	1000	A1	21	2000	14697,6	
10.11 Field Technicians in Land Issues	4	306,2	A1		14697,6		
DSA	80	10	A1	31	800		
Transport costs	25	20	A1	33	500		
					21.914	2.917	0
						15.698	0
						800	0
						500	0
						500	2.000
<b>ACTIVITY 1.1.4 Basic research: biology of species commonly used by Shuar families</b>							
Coordinator	1	2916,6	Q2 Q3 Y1	11	2916,6	2.917	
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	Q2 Q3 Y1	13	1000	1.000	
Ecologist	1	1333	Q2 Q3 Y1	11	1333	1.333	
Subcontract Biodiversity research (partial)	1	6000	Q2 Q3 Y1	20.4	6000		6.000
Field Technicians in Resource Management	4	403	Q2 Q3 Y1		1612	1.612	
DSA	15	10			150		
Transport costs	14	50			700		
					13.712	4.250	0
						2.612	0
						150	0
						700	0
						700	6.000
<b>ACTIVITY 1.1.45 Implementation of biological and social monitoring system</b>							
Coordinator	1	2916,6	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	11	2916,6	2916,6	
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	13	1000	1000	
Ecologist	1	1333	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	11	3999	3999	
Subcontrato servicios cartograficos parcial	1	1000	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	23	1000		1000

Field Technicians in Resource Management	4	403	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	9672					
DSA	30	10	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	1800	9672	1800			
Transport costs	24	25	T1 A1 hasta T3 A2	600		600			
				20.988	6.916	0	10.672	1.800	600
								0	0
									1.000

**TO ACHIEVE OUTPUT 1.2 Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas**

**ACTIVITY 1.2.1 Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	T1 y T4 A1 T1 y T4 A2	2916,6					
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000		1000	1000				
Ecologist	1	1333	T1 y T4 A1 T1 y T4 A2	1333					
IT and database services	1	1500	T1 y T4 A1	1500					1500
GIS and mapping services	1	1000		1000					1000
Field Technicians in Resource Management	4	402,6	T1 y T4 A1 T1 y T4 A2	6441,6	6441,6				
DSA	40	10		400		400			
Transport costs	20	20		400		400			
Meetings/Workshops	6	250		1500				1500	
				16.491	4.250	0	7.442	400	400
								1.500	0
								1.500	2.500

**ACTIVITY 1.2.2 Organisation of a control system by Shuar centres in no-use and conservation areas in the Shuar Territory**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	Q2 Y1	2916,6					
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	Q12 Y1	2000	2.000				
Ecologist	1	1333	Q3-Q4-Y1	1333					
IT and database services	1	1500	Q1-Q2-Y2	1500					1.500
GIS and mapping services	1	1000	Q1-Y2	1000					1.000
Field Technicians in Resource Management	4	402,6	Q3-Q4-Y1	1610,4	1.610				
DSA	35	10		350	350				

Transport costs	20	20	33	400			400
Meetings/Workshops	8	100	34	800			800
				11910	4249,6	0	3610,4
							350
							400
							800
							2500

**TO ACHIEVE OUTPUT 1.3: 60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques**  
**ACTIVITY 1.3.1 Provision of technical and financial assistance and training for timber logging, processing and marketing programs through the Shuar company Pirushku**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	T2 A1 a T3	11	2916,6	2916,6	
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	T2 A1 a T3	13	1000		1000
Forest Harvesting Expert	1	1567	T2 A1 a T3	11	12536	12536	
Timber Marketing Manager	1	1125	T2 A1 a T3	11	13500	13500	
Field Technicians in Forest Management	3	328,3	T2 A1 a T3	11	19698	19698	19698
DSA	40	10	A1-A2	31	400		400
Transport costs	15	50	A1-A2	33	750		750
Training	6	300	A1-A2	34	1800		1800
Meetings/Workshops	10	100			1000		1000
					53.601	16.417	12.536
						20.698	400
							750
							2.800
							0

**TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthen the the conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN) through the implementation of seven priority sub-programs within the Management Plan**  
**OUTPUT 2.1 Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the conservation system network (CSN) with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management**

**ACTIVITY 2.1.1 Provision of training and technical assistance to the institutions responsible for the administration of the CSN Management Plan**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	De T1 a T4	11	2916,6	2916,6	
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	De T1 a T4	13	2000		2000
Ecologist	1	1333	De T1 a T4	11	1333	1333	
Sustainable Production Expert	1	1008	De T1 a T4	11	2016	2016	

GIS and mapping services	1	1000	De T1 a T4 año 1	23	1000					1000		
Training	10	1000	De T1 a T4 año 1	34	10000					10000		
DSA	30	20	De T1 a T4 año 1	31	600	600						
Transport costs	15	40	De T1 a T4 año 1	33	600					600		
<b>ACTIVITY 2.1.2 Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the Monitoring Plan</b>					<b>20.466</b>	<b>4.250</b>	<b>2.016</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.000</b>
Coordinator	1	2916,6	T1 a T3 año 1	11	2916,6	2916,6						
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	T1 a T3 año 1	13	1000					1000		
IT and database services	1	1500	T1 a T3 año 1	23	2500							2500
Ecologist	1	1333	T1 a T3 año 1	11	5332	5332						
DSA	35	20	T1 a T3 año 1	31	700	700						
Transport costs	10	50	T1 a T3 año 1	33	500					500		
Meetings/Workshops	6	150	T1 a T3 año 1	34	900					900		
<b>ACTIVITY 2.1.3 Provision of legal assistance for land tenure legalisation within the CSN and adjacent areas</b>					<b>13.849</b>	<b>8.249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.500</b>
Coordinator	1	2916,6	De T1 a T4 año 1	11	2916,6	2916,6						
20.1 Legal assistance services	1	1000	A1 a T4 año 1	21	4000							4000
DSA	37	20	T1 a T3 año 1	31	740	740						
Transport costs	10	50	T1 a T3 año 1	33	500					500		
Meetings/Workshops	5	150	T1 a T3 año 1	34	750					750		
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>8906,6</b>	<b>2916,6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2916,6</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4000</b>



**ACTIVITY 2.1.4 Implementation of local communication program on the CSN**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	T2 A1 a T3 A1	11	2916,6	2916,6	0	0
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	T2 A1 a T3 A1	13	1000	1000	0	0
Social Communicator	1	1000	T2 A1 a T3 A1	11	6000	6000	0	0
DSA	30	20	T2 A1 a T3 A1	31	600	600	0	0
Transport costs	5	60	T2 A1 a T3 A1	33	300	300	0	0
Meetings/Workshops	2	100	T2 A1 a T3 A1	34	200	200	0	0
					11.017	2.917	6.000	1.000

**OUTPUT 2.2 Watersheds and priority ecosystems (Tepuis) in the Ecological Reserve are under adequate conservation systems**

**ACTIVITY 2.2.1 Implementation of environmental and watershed management plans**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	T4 A1 a T3 A2	11	2916,6	2916,6	0	0
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	T4 A1 a T3 A2	13	2000	2000	0	0
Ecologist	1	1333	T1 a T3 año 1	11	1333	1333	0	0
GIS and mapping services	1	500	T4 A1 a T3 A2	22	500	500	0	500
Sustainable Production Expert	1	1008	T4 A1 a T3 A2	11	4032	4032	0	0
Forest Harvesting Expert	1	1567	T4 A1 a T3 A2	11	3134	3134	0	0
DSA	30	20	T4 A1 a T3 A2	31	600	600	0	0
Transport costs	6	70	T4 A1 a T3 A2	33	420	420	0	0
Meetings/Workshops	5	150	T4 A1 a T3 A2	34	750	750	0	0

ACTIVITY 2.2.2 Protection management for priority ecosystems such as Tepuis			15.686	4.250	7.166	2.000	600	420	750	0	500	
Coordinator	1	2916,6 T4 A1 a T3 A2	11	2916,6	2916,6							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000 T4 A1 a T3 A2	13	1000		1000						
Ecologist	1	1333 T1 a T3 año 1	11	1333	1333							
GIS and mapping services	1	500 T1 A1	23	500							500	
DSA	36	10 T2 A1 a T3 A2	31	360			360					
Transport costs	22	25 T2 A1 a T3 A2	30	550				550				
Meetings/Workshops	7	100 T2 A1 a T3 A2	34	700					700			
				7.360	4.250	0	1.000	360	550	700	0	500

**OUTPUT 2.3. Increased technical assistance and support provided to the communities in the area of influence by local governments and grassroots organisations**

**ACTIVITY 2.3.1 Provision of technical assistance for the design of programs, projects and actions by local institutions with a view to the implementation of sustainable production activities**

Coordinator	1	2916,6 T2 A1 a T3 A2	11	5833,2	5833,2							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000 T2 A1 a T3 A2	13	3000		3000						
Sustainable Production Expert	1	1008,7 T2 A1 a T3 A2	11	6052,2		6052,2						
Forest Harvesting Expert	1	1567 T2 A1 a T3 A2	23	1567		1567						
DSA	45	20 T2 A1 a T3 A2	31	900			900					
Transport costs	26	25 T2 A1 a T3 A2	30	650				650				
Meetings/Workshops	9	100 T2 A1 a T3 A2	34	900					900			
				18.902	5.833	7.619	3.000	900	650	900	0	0

**OBJECTIVE 3: Binational conservation management through the coordinated implementation of seven sub-programs within the Management and Master Plans in Ecuador and Peru**

**OUTPUT 3.1 Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established**

**ACTIVITY 3.1.1. Organisation of private and public institutional system in Ecuador and Peru to coordinate common activities as stipulated in the Management (Ecuador) and Master (Peru) Plans for Adjacent Transboundary Areas**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	A1 A2	11	2916,6	2916,6							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000	A1 A2	13	2000	2000							2000
Legal assistance services	1	1000	A1 A2	11	2000								2000
DSA	28	200	A1 A2	31	5600	5600							
International travel	6	500	A1 A2	33	3000	3000						3000	
Meetings/Workshops	6	600	A1 A2	34	3600	3600						3600	
					19.117	2.917	0	2.000	5.600	0	3.600	3.000	2.000

**ACTIVITY 3.1.2. Design of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor and establishment of Regional Stakeholders' Network**

Coordinator	1	2916,6	T4 A1	11	2916,6	2916,6							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000		13	1000	1000							1000
GIS and mapping services	1	1000	T1 A1	23	1000								1000
IT and database services	1	1000	T1-A1	22	1000								1000
Ecologist	1	1333	T2-A1	11	1333	1333							
Eco-Regional Planner	1	1000	T1-A1	12	12000	12000							
DSA	35	20	T1-A1	31	700	700							
International travel	3	500	T1-A1	33	1500								1500
Meetings/Workshops	5	600	T1-A1	34	3000							3000	
					24.450	4.250	12.000	1.000	700	0	3.000	1.500	2.000

**ACTIVITY 3.1.3. Development of coordinated system of control and surveillance for adjacent Natural Protected Areas in Ecuador and Peru**

Project Coordinator	1	2916,6	T4 A1	11	2916,6	2916,6							
Assistant Facilitator	1	1000		13	1000								1000
GIS and mapping services	1	1000	T1 A1	23	1000								1000
IT and database services	1	1100	T1-A1	22	2000								2000
Ecologist	1	1391	T2-A1	11	4173	4173							

UNTR Technicians in natural resource management	4	402,7	T1 y T4 A1 T1 y T4 A2	13	9664,8	9664,8					
DSA	35	20	T1-A1	31	700		700			1500	
International travel	3	500	T1-A1	33	1500						2000
Meetings/Workshops	3	1000	T1-A1	34	3000			3000			1500
					<b>25.954</b>	<b>7.090</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.000</b>	<b>3.000</b>
<b>ACTIVITY 3.1.4 Implementation of a binational monitoring system</b>											
Project Coordinator	1	2916,6	T4 A1	11	2916,6	2916,6					
GIS and mapping services	1	1000	T1 A1	23	2000						2000
IT and database services	1	1500	T1-A1	22	1500						1500
Ecologist	1	1394,5	T2-A1	11	2789	2789					
DSA	40	20	T1-A1	31	800						1500
Viajes internacionales	3	500	T1-A1	33	1500						
Meetings/Workshops	5	800	T1-A1	34	4000			4000			
					<b>15.506</b>	<b>5.706</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.000</b>	<b>3.500</b>
<b>ACTIVITY 3.1.5 Implementation of a binational research plan</b>											
Project Coordinator	1	2916,6	T3 A1	11	2916,6	2916,6					
Biodiversity research	1	14000			14000						14000
DSA	50	20	T2-T3 A2	31	1000				1000		
Transport Cost	14	145	T2-T3 A2	33	2030				2030		
Meetings/Workshops	3	1000	T2-T3 A2	34	3000					3000	
					<b>22.947</b>	<b>2.917</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>2.030</b>	<b>14.000</b>
<b>ACTIVITY 3.1.6 Design and implementation of binational dissemination plan at the binational and global levels (Subprogram: Binational and International Dissemination)</b>											
Project Coordinator	1	2916,6	T3 A1	11	2916,6	2916,6					
Publications for outreach	1	12000		25	12000						
Social Communicator	1	1000	T2 A1 a T3 A1	12	6000			6000			
DSA	35	20	T2-T3 A2	31	700						3000
International travel	10	300	T2-T3 A2	32	3000						
Meetings /workshops	2	1500	T2-T3 A2	34	3000					3000	
					<b>27.617</b>	<b>2.917</b>	<b>6.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.000</b>
											<b>12.000</b>

**OUTPUT 3.2 Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador**

**ACTIVITY 3.2.1 Identification and implementation of actions for ecosystems or species requiring special protection**

	2918,2	T3 A1	2918,2	2918,2		2918,2	1000
Project Coordinator	1	1000	T1 A1	23	1000		
GIS and mapping services	1	1336	T2-A1	11	1336		
Ecologist	5	500	T2-T3 A2	32	2500		2500
International travel	2	1500	T2-T3 A2	34	3000		3000
Meetings /workshops							
				10.754	4.254	0	0
						0	2.500
							1.000

**OUTPUT 3.3 A proposal for Binational Environmental Services (including water sources and carbon sinks) in the Condor Range Region developed**

**ACTIVITY 3.3.1 Development and negotiation of joint proposals for the funding of environmental services**

	Unit	Unit cost	Period	Code	Total	National experts	Other labour	DSA	Transport costs	Meetings /workshops	Internet Travel	Subcontra
Project Coordinator	1	1187	T2-A1	11	2374	2374	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecologist	1	1567	T2 A1 a T3 A2	23	1567	1567	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Harvesting Expert	1	1567	T2 A1 a T3 A2	23	1567	1567	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSA	35	20	T2-T3 A2	31	700	700	0	0	700	0	0	0
Transport costs	30	20	T2-T3 A2	33	600	600	0	0	600	0	0	0
Meetings /workshops	2	1000	T2-T3 A2	34	2000	2000	0	0	0	2000	0	0
					7241	2374	1567	0	700	600	2000	0
					411.601	115.500	54.904	87.396	20.000	10.800	50.000	13.000
												60.000

**TOTAL**

**Capital Items**

41 Premises	0				0							
42 Land	0				0							
42. Capital equipment	-				0							
41. Vehicles	-				0							
43.2 Computers		1.500			3.000							
43.3 Field Equipment	2	500			2.000							
43.4 Communication Equipment	4	750			1.500							
43.5 Forest harvesting, marketing and investment fund	2				49.000							

Component Total		Consumable Items		55.500
52. Spares	1	4.000	-	4.000
53. Fuel	1	4.000	-	4.000
54. Utilities /services	1	2.600	-	2.600
55. Office supplies	1	5.000	-	5.000
56. Local communication materials	1	6.000	-	6.000
<b>Component Total</b>				<b>21.600</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
61. Sundry	1	3.800	-	3.800
62. Auditing	1	6.000	-	6.000
63. Contingencias	1	1.500	-	1.500
<b>Component Total</b>				<b>11.300</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>				<b>500.001</b>
		115.500	54.904	87.396
		20.000	10.800	50.000
				13.000
				60.000

Staff personnel	Meses	Mensual	Total	Codigo
Coordinator	24	2916,6	70000	11
Assistant Facilitator	24	1000	24000	13
Ecologist	24	1333,3	32000	11
Sustainable Production Expert	12	1008,25	12100,2	12
Forest Harvesting expert	12	1008,35	18804	12
Timber Marketing Manager	12	1567	13500	11
Eco-Regional Planner	12	1000	12000	12
Social Communicator	12	1000	12000	12
Field Technicians in Resource Management	18	1611,2	29000,8	13
Field Technicians in Land Issues	12	1224,8	14697,6	13
Field Technicians in Forest Management	20	984,9	19698	13

JOINT BINATIONAL BUDGET

Joint budget by component and source for projects PD 23703 Rev.1 (F) and PD 23603 Rev.1 (F)

Component	Project	Phase II (2004-2005)					TOTAL	
		ITTO	CI	F. Nature	M. Environ. ment	INRENA		
10. Personnel	11. National Experts	170.700	88.000	31.000	30.000	458.000	324.700	
	12. National Consultants	30.904	0	0	0	0	30.904	
	13. Other labour	120.250	0	0	0	0	120.250	
	14. Component Total	321.854	88.000	31.000	30.000	458.000	332.200	
	20. Subcontracts - Peru	21. Subcontract - FINCC Administration	0	0	0	0	12.000	12.000
		22. Subcontract - Building works	8870	0	0	0	0	8870
		23. Subcontract - Editing and publication	24040	0	0	0	0	24.040
		24. Subcontract - Graphic design	2700	0	0	0	0	2.700
		25. Subcontract - Web page design & maintenance	4250	0	0	0	0	4.250
		26. Subcontract - GIS updating	5000	0	0	0	0	5.000
27. Legal assistance services Ecuador		14000	0	0	0	0	14.000	
28. IT and database services		18000	0	0	0	0	18.000	
29. GIS and mapping services		18000	0	0	0	0	18.000	
30. Biodiversity research for outreach		12000	0	0	0	0	12.000	
31. Monitoring systems	11800	0	0	0	0	11.800		
<b>Total personnel</b>							<b>257800,6</b>	
<b>Subcontracts total</b>								
Legal Assistance services						8000		
IT and database services						10.000		
GIS and mapping services						10.000		
Publication for outreach						12000		
Biodiversity Research						20000		
<b>Subcontracts total</b>						<b>60000</b>		

**JOINT BINATIONAL BUDGET**

Joint budget by component and source for projects PD 237/03 Rev.1 (F) and PD 238/03 Rev.1 (F)

		Phase II (2004-2006)					
Budget component		ITTO	CI	F. Natura	M. Environ-ment	INRENA	TOTAL
10.	<b>Project personnel</b>						
	11. National Experts	170.100	58.000	31000	20000	45600	324700
	12. National Consultants	90.904	0	0	0	0	90904
	13. Other labour	120.596	0	0	0	0	120596
	<b>19. Component Total</b>	<b>381.600</b>	<b>58000</b>	<b>31000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>45600</b>	<b>536200</b>
20.	<b>Subcontracts – Peru</b>						
	21. Subcontract – PNCC Administration	0	0	0	0	72000	72000
	22. Subcontract – Building works	8610	0	0	0	0	8610
	23. Subcontract – Editing and publication	24040	0	0	0	0	24040
	24. Subcontract – Graphic design	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
	27. Subcontract – Web page design & maintenance	4250	0	0	0	0	4250
	28. Subcontract – SIG upgrading	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
40900	<b>Subcontracts – Ecuador</b>						
	21. Legal assistance services	11000	0	0	0	0	11000
	22. IT and database services	19000	0	0	0	0	19000
	23 GIS and mapping services	19000	0	0	0	0	19000
	24 Biodiversity research	25000	0	0	0	0	25000
	25 Publications for outreach	12000	0	0	0	0	12000
	26 Monitoring systems	0	11000	0	0	0	11000



	27. Forest harvesting	0	5000	0	0	0	5000
	<b>29. Component Total</b>	<b>126900</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72000</b>	<b>214900</b>
<b>30.</b>	<b>Duty travel</b>						
	31. DSA	53500	0	0	0	0	53500
	32. International travel	20000	6000	0	0	0	26000
	33. Transport costs	40200	0	0	0	0	40200
	34. Meetings and workshops	50000	0	0	0	0	50000
	<b>39. Component Total</b>	<b>163700</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169700</b>
<b>40.</b>	<b>Capital Items</b>						
	41. Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0
	42. Capital equipment	23500	0	0	0	0	23500
	43. Forest harvesting, marketing and investment fund	49000	0	0	0	0	49000
	<b>49. Component Total</b>	<b>72500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72500</b>
<b>50.</b>	<b>Consumable Items</b>						
	51. Raw materials	69700	0	0	0	0	69700
	52. Spares	17800	0	0	0	0	17800
	53. Fuel and utilities	18400	0	0	0	0	18400
	54. Office supplies	10600	0	0	0	0	10600
	54. Services	5000	0	0	0	0	5000
	55. Office supplies	2600	0	0	0	0	2600
	56. Local communication materials	6000	0	0	0	0	6000
	<b>59. Component Total</b>	<b>130100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130100</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
	61. Sundry	30700	0	0	0	0	30700
	62. Auditing	14000	0	0	0	0	14000
	63. Contingencies	1500	0	0	0	0	1500
	<b>69. Component Total</b>	<b>46200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46200</b>
<b>70.</b>	<b>Executing agency management costs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99789</b>	<b>97678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197467</b>
	<b>79. Component Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99789</b>	<b>97678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197467</b>

	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>921000</b>	<b>179789</b>	<b>128678</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>117600</b>	<b>1367067</b>
<b>80.</b>	<b>ITTO Administration and Monitoring</b>						
	81. Monitoring and review costs	40000	0	0	0	0	40000
	82. Evaluation costs	30000	0	0	0	0	30000
	83. Program support costs	85600	0	0	0	0	85600
	<b>89. Component Total</b>	<b>155600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155600</b>
<b>90.</b>	<b>Refund of pre-project costs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>100.</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1076600</b>	<b>179789</b>	<b>128678</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>117600</b>	<b>1522667</b>

	40. Capital items						
	41. Vehicles						
	42. Capital equipment						
	43. Plant, machinery and investment funds						
	48. Component Total						
	50. Consumables						
	51. Raw materials						
	52. Spares						
	53. Fuel and utilities						
	54. Office supplies						
	54. Services						
	55. Office supplies						
	56. Local communication						
	56. Materials						
	56. Component Total						
	60. Miscellaneous						
	61. Sundry						
	62. Auditing						
	63. Contingencies						
	68. Component Total						
	70. Executing agency management costs						
	78. Component Total						

## BINATIONAL COORDINATION BUDGET BY COMPONENT

### PROJECT ON BINATIONAL CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION – ECUADOR-PERU – SECOND PHASE

#### BINATIONAL COORDINATION BUDGET

PERUVIAN COMPONENT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	ECUADORIAN COMPONENT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	JOINT TOTAL
Activity 1.2.3: Publication of posters and other materials to promote PNCC values as an area for protection, research and tourism		ACTIVITY 3.1.6 Design and implementation of binational dissemination plan at the binational and global levels	30,617	
Activity 1.2.4: Development of PNCC web page		Included in Activity 3.1.6 and subcontracts	12,000	
Output 1.3 Two research lines shared by Ecuador and Peru at the Condor Range ecosystem level under implementation		Included in Output 3.1 : Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established ( <i>Administration Program</i> )		
Activity 1.3.1: Integration of Ecuador's and Peru's research plans into a binational research plan for the management of shared ecosystems	14000	Activity 3.1.5 Implementation of binational research plan		
Activity 1.3.2: Development of methodologies for the restoration of ecosystems damaged by the effects of the war and gold mining activities	17400	Activity 2.2.1. (See Ecuadorian budget)	19,685	
		ACTIVITY 3.2.1 Identification and implementation of actions for ecosystems or species requiring special protection	10,754	
Activity 1.3.3: Study on richness, endemism and health status of flora and fauna resources in different habitats and altitudinal strata of the Condor Range Region		ACTIVITY 3.1.5 Implementation of binational research plan		
Output 1.4 Management and biological diversity of an area of 152,873 ha in the Condor Range National Park (PNCC) monitored		Included in OUTPUT 3.1 Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established ( <i>Administration Program</i> ) (as an activity)		
Activity 1.4.1: Implementation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) on the PNCC and a biological data bank		Activity 3.1.4: Implementation of a Binational Monitoring System (subcontracts 2)	20,000	
Activity 1.4.2: Regular evaluations of major flora and fauna populations		ACTIVITY 3.1.5 Implementation of binational research plan. Includes Peruvian research activities, which are to be linked with monitoring activities (see elsewhere in this table)	20,000	
Activity 1.4.3: Monitoring of landscape changes based on satellite images and field data		Activity 3.1.4 Implementation of Binational Monitoring System. Includes landscape changes monitoring as a subactivity	17,505	
Activity 1.4.4: 2 workshops to monitor the implementation of activities and achievement of results		Costs included in Output 3.1.1		

PERUVIAN COMPONENT		ECUADORIAN COMPONENT		
OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	JOINT TOTAL
Output 1.5 Coordinated conservation management of the Condor Range Region between Ecuador and Peru established and under implementation		OUTPUT 3.1 Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established		
Activity 1.5.1: Strengthening and enhancement of the Binational Technical Committee for coordinated management in the Condor Range Region. <b>Ecuador - Peru</b>	17300	ACTIVITY 3.1.1 Organisation of private and public institutional system in Ecuador y Peru to coordinate common activities as stipulated in the Management and Master Plans for Adjacent Transboundary Arteas	27,465	
Activity 1.5.2: Development of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor. <b>Ecuador - Peru</b>	8700	ACTIVITY 3.1.2 Design of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor and establishment of Regional Stakeholders' Network	30,950	
Output 2.1 Shuar (Ecuador) and Awajun-Wampis (Peru) indigenous communities in the Condor Range Region have re-established their cultural links and have improved their natural resource management practices				
Activity 2.1.1: Holding of 2 binational events for the exchange and systematisation of natural resource management experiences. Ecuador - Peru	14900	ACTIVITY 1.2.1 and 1.3.1 Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families)		
Activity 2.1.2: Design and implementation of a management capacity building plan for the management of natural resources by indigenous organisations. <b>Ecuador - Peru</b>	12750	ACTIVITY 1.2.1 Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families	110,091	
		ACTIVITY 3.1.3 Development of coordinated system of control and surveillance for adjacent Natural Protected Areas in Ecuador and Peru	28,954	
		ACTIVITY 3.3.1 Development and negotiation of joint proposal for the funding of environmental services	9,741	

## **PART III: OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **1. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE**

#### **1.1 Binational structure**

The following 3 bodies will be set up at the binational level:

1. Project Binational Steering Committee
2. Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas (BCM/TCA)
3. Project Binational Technical Teams (BTT)

#### **Project Binational Steering Committee**

The Project Binational Steering Committee is the result of the merging of the two national steering committees from Ecuador and Peru.

Membership: 11 members:

1. INRENA,
2. Ministry for the Environment,
3. ITTO,
4. Conservation International,
5. CI-Peru,
6. Natura Foundation,
7. Binational Plan (Ecuadorian and Peruvian Chapters)
8. Awajun and Wampis indigenous organisations and Shuar-Arutam Territorial Circumscription.

Functions: A standing committee to make decisions on practical issues related to project implementation. Its functions will be related to binational project components as follows:

- Coordinating and facilitating body for the development of a binational agency for the management of TCAs, which has been tentatively designated as the Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas (TCA).
- Harmonise criteria for the implementation of management/master plans in relation to research, monitoring, control and surveillance, communication, priority ecosystems management and public use subprograms.
- Provider of technical and information inputs for the regional design of the Binational Conservation Corridor.

Coordination mechanisms: two annual meetings (one in Peru and one in Ecuador). These stakeholders will receive information on project progress on a regular basis and will have a special site in the web page for inquiries and recommendations.

#### **Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas**

This committee should have legal status officially recognised by both governments to operate in the field of conservation.

The Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas (BCM/TCA) will include a wide range of members, but its initial membership will comprise the following:

- INRENA and the Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador as the environmental authorities directly related to key issues regarding protected areas in both countries.
- The Foreign Affairs Departments from Ecuador and Peru as the authorities in charge of facilitating integration processes and following up international and bilateral treaties as a framework for the coordinated management of conservation and sustainable development processes.
- The municipal and provincial governments (in Ecuador) and departmental and provincial governments (in Peru) as the bodies directly involved in the field of protected areas.
- Indigenous organisations of the Awajun, Wampis and Shuar peoples, as the most representative communities directly involved in the project areas.

- NGOs taking part in the Binational Technical Committee.
- NGOs such as the Missouri Botanical Garden, Arco Iris and CECIA and international cooperation agencies, which in Ecuador include: CARE, GTZ-COSUDE, and UNICEF.

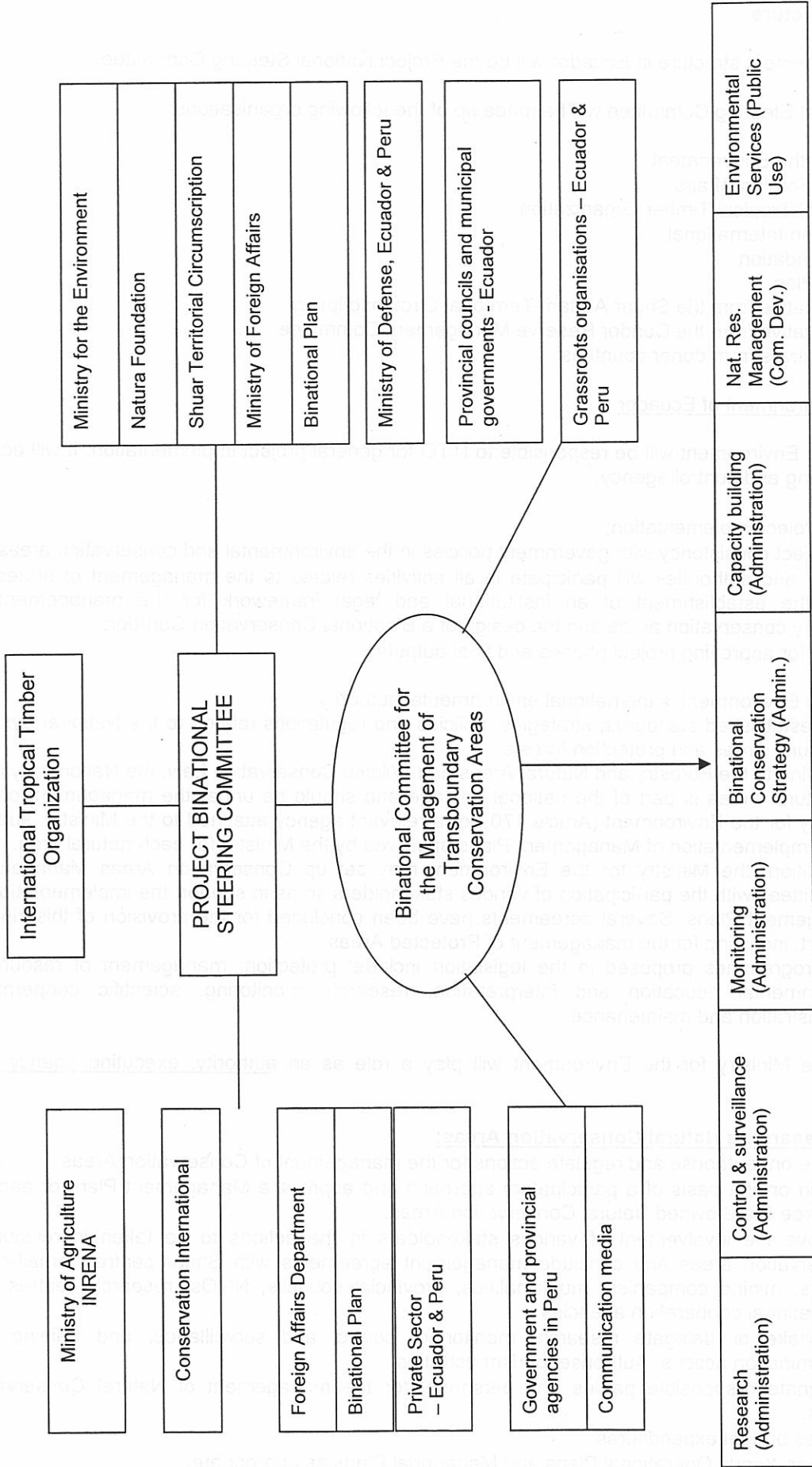
Functions: The Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas (BCM/TCA) is the body accepted by both governments as the agency responsible for promoting, under their supervision, binational management in protected areas (based on common policies and methodologies and coordinated techniques and actions on specific issues) as well as developing a regional conservation corridor strategy.

### Binational Technical Teams

Joint technical teams will be established in the following fields:

1. Condor Range Information System
2. Monitoring plans
3. Control and surveillance
4. Research
5. Management of priority ecosystems
6. Communication
7. Training
8. Binational integration of indigenous communities
9. Public use (environmental services)

BINATIONAL FRAMEWORK (PERU-ECUADOR) FOR CONSERVATION IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION



## 1.2 National structure

The national management structure in Ecuador will be the Project National Steering Committee.

The Project National Steering Committee will be made up of the following organisations:

1. Ministry for the Environment
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. International Tropical Timber Organization
4. Conservation International
5. Natura Foundation
6. Binational Plan
7. A representative from the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription
8. A representative from the Condor Reserve Management Committee
9. Representatives from donor countries

### Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador

The Ministry for the Environment will be responsible to ITTO for general project implementation. It will act as the project monitoring and control agency:

- Monitoring project implementation;
- Ensuring project consistency with government policies in the environmental and conservation areas;
- Ministry staff and authorities will participate in all activities related to the management of protected areas and the establishment of an institutional and legal framework for the management of transboundary conservation areas and the design of a Binational Conservation Corridor;
- Responsible for approving project phases and final outputs.

The Ministry for the Environment is the national environmental authority.

1. It has established standards, strategies, policies and regulations related to the National System for Natural Areas and protection forests.
2. According to the Forestry and Natural Areas and Wildlife Conservation Law, the National System for Natural Areas is part of the national heritage and should be under the management of the Ministry for the Environment (Article 170), or a relevant agency attached to the Ministry, subject to the implementation of Management Plans approved by the Ministry for each natural area.
3. In addition, the Ministry for the Environment may set up Conservation Areas Management Committees with the participation of various stakeholders so as to support the implementation of Management Plans. Several agreements have been concluded for the provision of this kind of support, including for the management of Protected Areas.
4. The programmes proposed in the legislation include: protection, management of resources, environmental education and interpretation, research, monitoring, scientific cooperation, administration and maintenance.

In this Project, the Ministry for the Environment will play a role as an authority, executing agency and beneficiary.

### As an authority regarding Natural Conservation Areas:

- Decide on, authorise and regulate actions for the management of Conservation Areas.
- Design on the basis of a participatory approach and approve a Management Plan for each of the three State-owned Natural Conservation Areas.
- Approve the involvement of various stakeholders in the actions to be taken in relation to conservation areas and conclude management agreements with Shuar centres, small-scale miners, mining companies, municipalities, provincial councils, NGOs, research centres and international cooperation agencies.
- Undertake or delegate research, monitoring, control and surveillance, and training and dissemination actions. Authorise tourism activities.
- Designate responsible parties and personnel for the management of Natural Conservation Areas.
- Assess budget expenditures.
- Develop Yearly Operational Plans and Managerial Plans as appropriate.



In the areas of influence of the three target Natural Conservation areas:

- Establish allowable standards for production activities including agricultural and mining activities.
- Regulate, monitor and approve timber harvesting operations.
- Support and coordinate environmental management plans to be implemented by local governments.
- Support land use management plans to be implemented by local governments.

**As an executing agency:**

Implement and co-execute the following components of the Management Plan Programmes within the Conservation and Peace Project – Phase II:

**Administration Programme**

**Institutional development subprogram:**

Establish operational plans; ensure funding, human resources and materials for the management of Management Plans.

Implementation of the Management Committee (MC) for protected areas in the Condor Range Region.

Manage resources for the implementation of Management Plans.

Establish a trust fund in accordance with the policies of the Ministry for the Environment.

Conclude inter-institutional agreements.

**Environmental education and communication subprogram:**

Design an environmental education program. Train environmental trainers for the target area.

Implement outreach actions.

Improve knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the population related to the Protected Area (PA).

Promote conservation areas at the national and international levels.

**Monitoring subprogram:**

Design a monitoring subprogram and a database for each PA; collect information; prepare and disseminate reports.

**Territory consolidation subprogram:**

Consolidate the boundaries of PAs and support the legalisation of sites in the target area by the Agricultural Development Institute.

Support the development of management plans at the farm level.

**Training subprogram:**

Train personnel at the local level.

Implement training programs for the local communities and municipalities in relation to natural resource management and conservation issues.

**Research subprogram:**

Generate information on the conservation status of biodiversity, conservation focal points, and rare and endangered key species.

Promote research in the area.

Design and implement environmental rehabilitation and restoration programs.

**Control and surveillance subprogram:**

Develop a participatory control and surveillance system.

**Community Development and Public Use Program**

**Watershed management subprogram:**

Support target municipalities by providing technical assistance, standards and regulations related to watershed management.

**Tourism subprogram:**

Promote tourism activities in the region in coordination with the Ministry for Tourism. In addition, organise, regulate and authorise tourism activities within Natural Conservation Areas.

### **Timber harvesting subprogram:**

Organise all timber producers in the region and ensure their compliance with the Forestry Law and Regulations. Organise a control and surveillance system, particularly for the areas of influence of the Wildlife Refuge and Protection Forest. Provide similar support in the Shuar Territory.

### **Agricultural management and production subprogram:**

Provide standards and technical assistance to support good agricultural practices in the region, particularly in the areas of influence of the El Zarza Wildlife Refuge.

### **As a beneficiary:**

The Ministry for the Environment will benefit from the project as follows:

It will receive support to organise the Management System for the Natural Conservation Areas Sub-System and for the follow-up and monitoring of conservation actions in the Shuar Territory (in particular, the Banderas Shuar Centre, covering 2,440 ha in the El Condor Park, a State-owned area under the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment).

The Ministry for the Environment will also receive support to organise the following:

1. Regular and organised operation of the Management Committee;
2. Implementation of the participatory control and surveillance system;
3. Implementation of the monitoring system, including databases, baseline information and a Geographic Information System;
4. Promotion of natural areas and the practices required for their conservation;
5. Addressing land tenure conflicts;
6. Protection of conservation targets under threat.

The Ministry for the Environment's officers will receive support to promote dialogue, consensus-building, planning and monitoring processes with the participation of local stakeholders.

They will also receive training and technical assistance and, if necessary, will develop the various components of the Management Plan with the support of the project executing team.

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

- Assisting in the establishment of and participating in an agency for the binational management of conservation areas in the Condor Range Region;
- Monitoring international standards related to the development of a Binational Conservation Corridor;
- Facilitating binational agreements and treaties as appropriate.

### **Natura Foundation**

The Natura Foundation will be the executing agency in charge of the implementation and administration of all project activities:

- Responsible for the technical implementation and administrative management of project resources;
- Responsible for establishing a technical team to provide information, conduct studies, prepare technical documents and facilitate meetings for the design of a model strategy for the Binational Conservation Corridor. This activity will be carried out in cooperation with Conservation International – Ecuador;
- Participate in the Binational Committee for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas in close coordination with Conservation International as the technical agencies integrating this Committee, which will also comprise representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs from both countries, INRENA – Peru, the Ministry for the Environment of Ecuador, municipalities and the Awajun, Wampis and Achuar indigenous communities;
- Support indigenous communities and local governments in the development of policies, programmes and projects related to sustainable development from a binational perspective;
- Provide technical assistance and training to the Shuar government, community conservation technicians and Shuar centres and families on monitoring and control of the use of forest resources. In addition, facilitate information and review meetings with Shuar centres on the issue;
- Contribute to build municipal capacity to monitor mining and water source management activities in the Protected Area as well as monitoring timber logging;
- Provide technical assistance and training to the Pirushku company and administer funds for management and marketing plans for communities and company;

- Provide technical assistance and training on animal husbandry;
- Organise research work on biodiversity and prepare technical documents.

Conservation International

- Conservation International – Ecuador, in conjunction with the Natura Foundation, will be the technical agency in charge of activities related to the design of the Conservation Corridor. It will coordinate with the Natura Foundation for the provision of inputs by the latter in terms of permanent staff and subcontracts (mapping, database).
- Conservation International is an international coordination organisation that, together with the Natura Foundation, will play a technical-facilitating role with national governments, local governments and indigenous communities for the binational management of transboundary conservation areas and the establishment of a stakeholders network for the design of the Binational Conservation Corridor.

Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription

The Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription, through its Technical Unit for Natural Resources, will be responsible for implementing the following subprograms of the Management Plan:

Administration Subprogram: Monitoring of the use of resources and threats, control and surveillance, research, communication and dissemination. Binational administration subprogram in coordination with indigenous communities.

Natural Resource Management and Protection Subprogram: Planning and implementing hunting, fishing and gathering management systems; protecting priority ecosystems for conservation purposes.

Community Development and Public Use Subprogram: Organising forest harvesting activities.

In addition, it will be a key player in the northern area of the Condor Range Region for the implementation of project components as appropriate.

Conservation system network: Protecte Forest El Cóndor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunisti Reserve El Zarza Management Committee

This Committee will be made up of representatives from the Ministry for the Environment, the Municipalities of Yantzaza, Paquisha, Pangui and Gualaquiza, mining companies and community organisations – farmers and informal miners.

The Committee will be responsible for implementing the following activities:

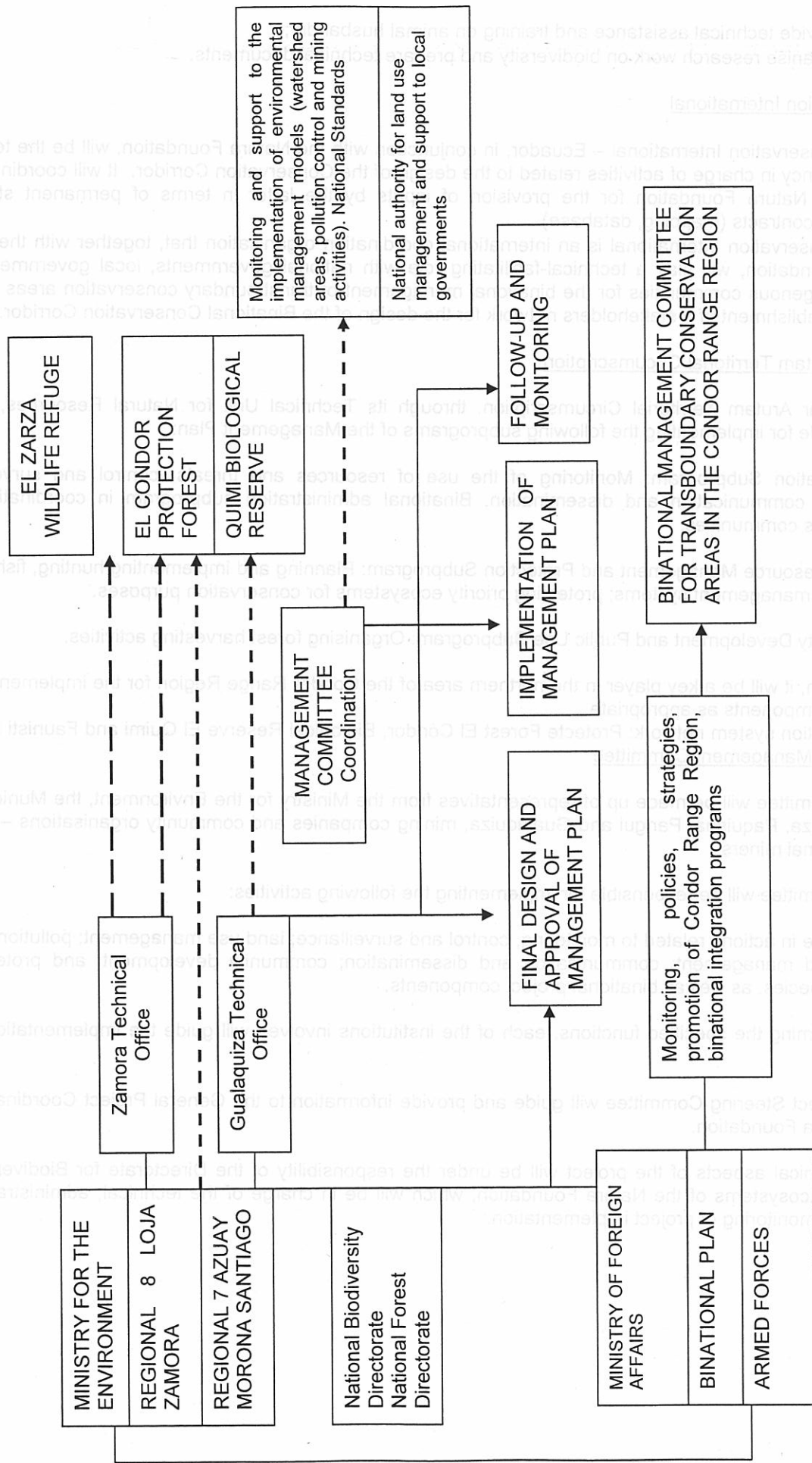
Participate in actions related to monitoring, control and surveillance; land use management; pollution control; watershed management; communication and dissemination; community development; and protection of priority species, as well as binational project components.

By performing the specified functions, each of the institutions involved will guide the implementation of the project.

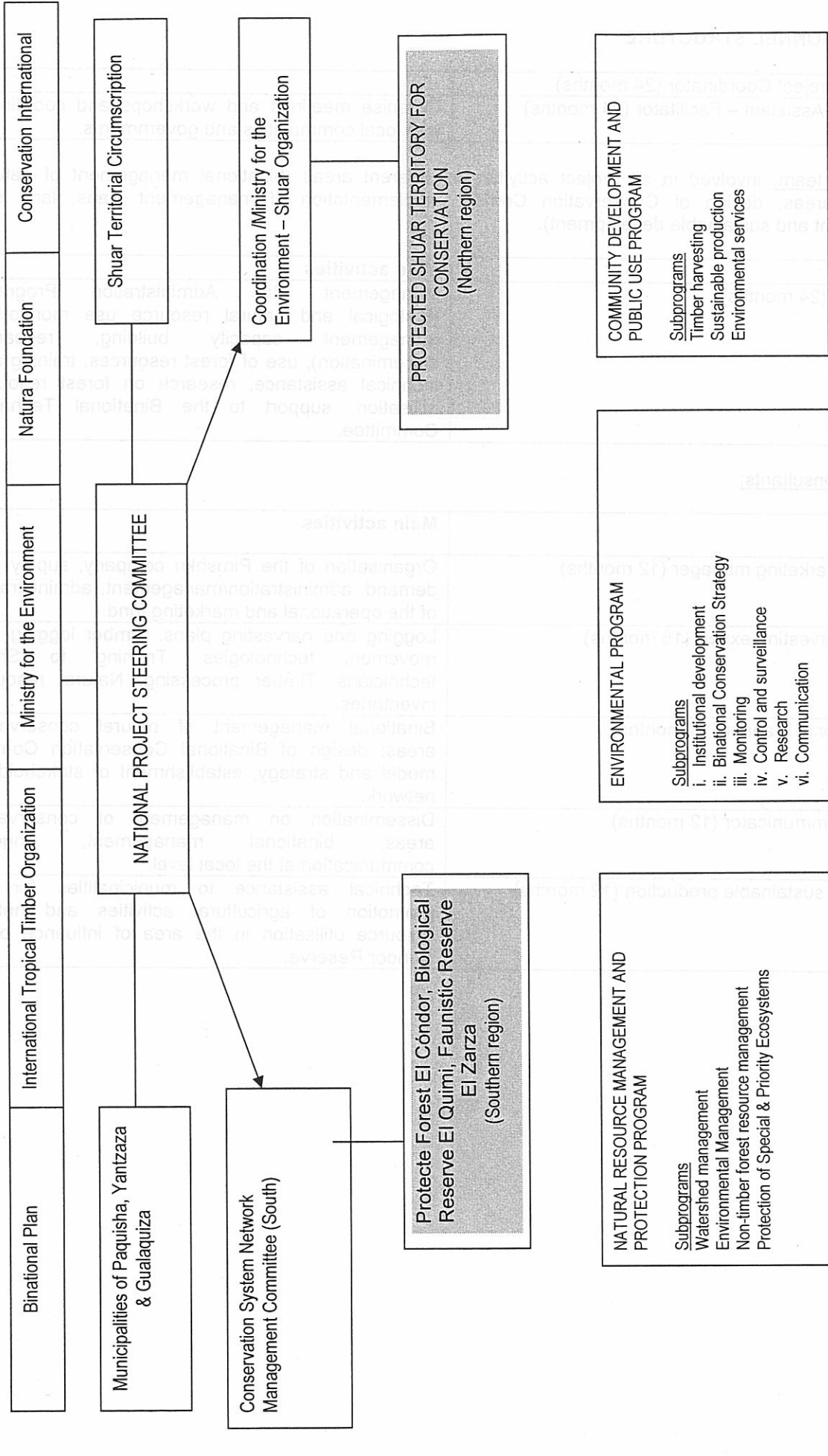
The Project Steering Committee will guide and provide information to the General Project Coordinator from the Natura Foundation.

The technical aspects of the project will be under the responsibility of the Directorate for Biodiversity and Natural Ecosystems of the Natura Foundation, which will be in charge of the technical, administrative and financial monitoring of project implementation.

**Participation of the Ecuadorian Government in the Conservation and Peace Project – Phase II**



**NATIONAL STRUCTURE (ECUADOR) FOR CONSERVATION IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION**



### 1.3 PERSONNEL STRUCTURE

1 General Project Coordinator (24 months)	
1 Technical Assistant – Facilitator (24 months)	Organise meetings and workshops and coordinate with local communities and governments.

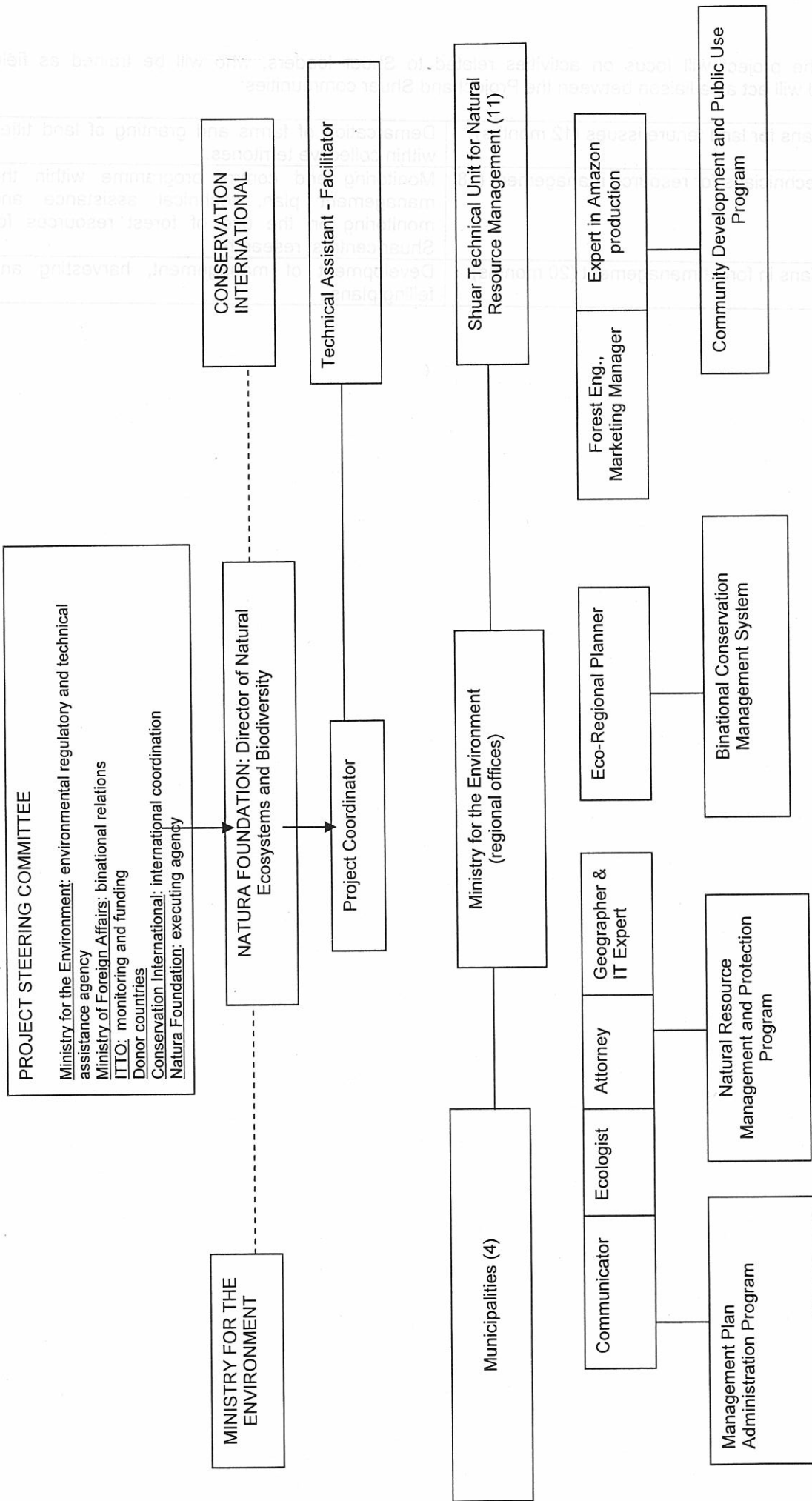
Permanent team: involved in all project activities in different areas (binational management of natural protected areas, design of Conservation Corridor, implementation of management plans, land use management and sustainable development).

	<b>Main activities</b>
1 Ecologist (24 months)	Management Plan Administration Programs (Biological and natural resource use monitoring, management – capacity building, research, dissemination), use of forest resources, training and technical assistance, research on forest resource utilisation, support to the Binational Technical Committee.

#### National Consultants:

	<b>Main activities</b>
1 Timber marketing manager (12 months)	Organisation of the Pirushku company, supply and demand, administration/management, administration of the operational and marketing fund.
1 Forest harvesting expert (15 months)	Logging and harvesting plans. Timber logging and movement technologies. Training to Shuar technicians. Timber processing. Natural resource inventories.
1 Eco-regional Planner (18 months)	Binational management of natural conservation areas; design of Binational Conservation Corridor model and strategy, establishment of stakeholders' network.
1 Social communicator (12 months)	Dissemination on management of conservation areas, binational management, ongoing communication at the local level.
1 Expert in sustainable production (12 months)	Technical assistance to municipalities for the promotion of agricultural activities and natural resource utilisation in the area of influence of El Condor Reserve.







## 2. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

### (a) Progress reports

The first progress report will be prepared following the ITTO format and will be submitted after six months of project start-up. Another two progress reports will be submitted in months 12 and 18 of project implementation, together with technical reports on outputs produced.

The following technical documents and progress reports will be submitted in month 12 of project implementation:

- Progress report on Transboundary Conservation Areas Network;
- Progress report on implementation of management plans in the Protected Areas of the Condor Range Region: monitoring, research, training, control and surveillance, and communication;
- Research document on forest resource utilisation and review of management plans in the Shuar Territory;
- Document on conflict settlement related to land demarcation in the Shuar Territory and land titling in the conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN);
- Technical report on watershed management in the conservation system network (CSN);
- Technical report on pollution control in conservation system network (CSN);
- Report on Pirushku outputs and timber logging impacts.

Documents to be submitted in month 18:

- Technical inputs for the design of the Conservation Corridor;
- Biodiversity status in the Condor Range Region: updated database information and technical reports based on RAPs;
- Review document on changes in the management capacity of the government of the Shuar Territorial Circumscription and the conservation system network (CSN) Management Committee (management plan efficiency analysis);
- Document on integration process between local governments and communities in Ecuador and Peru;
- Promotion of sustainable activities in the Condor Range Region.

### (b) Project completion report

The Project Completion Report will be submitted within the period established by ITTO (within three months of project completion). This report shall mainly describe project achievements in terms of both outputs produced and objectives attained. It will include conclusions and recommendations, as well as a duly audited final financial report.

The following technical documents will be submitted in addition to the project completion report:

1. Management efficiency in the conservation system network (CSN) and the Shuar Territory;
2. Hunting, fishing and gathering management in the Shuar Territory;
3. Conservation of special or priority ecosystems and binational and national management;
4. Timber harvesting - lessons learned in the Condor Range Region;
5. Lessons learned on control and surveillance;
6. Monitoring systems for the Condor Range Region;
7. Communication and community participation in the conservation of the Condor Range Region;
8. Review of a watershed management model;
9. Biodiversity status in the Condor Range Region;
10. Binational Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas: lessons and recommendations derived from the Condor Range experience;
11. Design of the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor;
12. Review of forest management in the Mayaik and Santiago associations.

### (c) Steering Committee visits for monitoring and review

The Project Technical Committee will hold quarterly meetings to monitor project activities. The Project Steering Committee will meet on a six-monthly basis. It is expected that Committee members, particularly the Ministry for the Environment, Conservation International and ITTO, will visit project activities in the area during the implementation period.

(d) Evaluation

An ex-post evaluation is recommended after the completion of activities so as to systematise experiences and promote proposals for new project phases or activities in the region.

3. Future operation and maintenance

The continuity of the processes initiated by the project will be under the responsibility of conservation managers at the local, national and binational levels. A description of relevant elements is given below.

<p>OUTPUT 1.1 Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system in threatened areas and a monitoring system as required for management conservation and integrated management in the Territory (<i>Administration Program</i>)</p>	<p><i>The Technical Unit for Natural Resources will be established. This Unit will be under the supervision of the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription, which is the authority grouping six Shuar associations and 60 Shuar centres to jointly rule their Territory.</i> <i>This Technical Unit will receive training in administration, resource management and procurement of funds. During the implementation of the project, new partners and financing sources will be sought to ensure future sustainability. It will be difficult to receive payment for the provision of services because the families do not have sufficient economic income. They will contribute with food and accommodation in each Shuar centre visited by the technicians.</i></p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.2 Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas (<i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i>)</p>	<p><i>The Shuar centres have standards for the development of annual management plans and are responsible for the zoning of the area as agreed by them to protect priority or special ecosystems.</i> <i>In the 2-year project implementation period, the Centres will be trained in the implementation of these standards and understanding of their benefits.</i></p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.3 60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques (<i>Community Development and Public Use Program</i>)</p>	<p><i>The Pirushku Forest Company will generate income from the sale of timber and timber processing.</i> <i>Fees paid by the families for logging and harvesting plans will be used for a fund to support the forest technicians of the Technical Unit for Natural Resources.</i> <i>Support will be received from the Amazon Forest Service, which develops projects for a fee.</i> <i>Agreement will be reached with the Ministry for the Environment to reduce the costs related to Stewards' services and timber logging and transport plans and permits.</i></p>
<p>OUTPUT 2.1 Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN) with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management (<i>Administration Program</i>)</p>	<p><i>The conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN) will be under the responsibility of a Management Committee comprising mining companies, municipalities and local communities, and during the 2-year implementation period it will develop capacities and identify responsibilities in the administration of the Management Plan.</i> <i>The Ministry for the Environment and the Municipalities must allocate a budget for conservation, and mining companies could finance monitoring activities depending on the relationship established between stakeholders.</i></p>
<p>OUTPUT 2.2</p>	<p><i>The municipalities have a mandate and obligation to</i></p>

Watersheds and priority ecosystems ( <i>Tepuis</i> ) in the conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN) are under adequate conservation systems ( <i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i> )	<i>work in relation to watershed management and pollution. During the 2-year implementation period, the Environmental Management Model developed in 2004 will be implemented and based on this technical experience, they will be able to sustain these priority actions in areas under intensive timber logging and mining activities.</i>
OUTPUT 2.3 Increased technical assistance and support provided to the communities in the area of influence by local governments and grassroots organisations ( <i>Community Development and Public Use Program</i> )	<i>The municipalities have Sustainable Development Units to carry out this activity. After the 2-year implementation period, they will be better prepared to improve their performance in this area.</i>
OUTPUT 3.1 Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established in the areas of control and surveillance, monitoring, research and dissemination of Ecuador-Peru Transboundary Natural Conservation Areas ( <i>Administration Program</i> )	<i>Coordination institutions will be established and it is expected that these institutions will be allocated regular budgets by the government for coordination activities. Funding for the functioning of these institutions must be ensured and they should be maintained as a communication network. As mentioned before, their activities will focus on management capacity and procurement of funds in the conservation areas of each country. Special attention should be given to the Condor Range Information System as a key planning, management and research tool, and funding should be sought to carry out additional research and monitoring work. It will be a shared administration system divided into modules and updated information may be partially introduced by participating institutions without affecting the database as a whole. During the 2-year implementation period, training will be provided to the institutions involved and the people in charge of the system administration.</i>
OUTPUT 3.2 Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador ( <i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i> )	<i>These special conservation sites require the involvement of national and international scientific and conservation institutions during the next two years. The National Herbarium has a network of universities interested in the research and conservation of <i>Tepuis</i>.</i>
OUTPUT 3.3 A proposal for Binational Environmental Services in the Condor Range Region developed ( <i>Community Development and Public Use Program</i> )	<i>This proposal will depend on the negotiation capacity of both countries and the demand from public and private institutions.</i>

The Ministry for the Environment will be responsible for monitoring and supporting local governments and communities in the sound management of natural resources, land use management and maintenance of protected areas, as well as the binational coordination process.

**Mechanisms and instruments to ensure sustainability of activities:**

The continuity of the processes initiated by the project will be under the responsibility of conservation managers at the local, national and binational levels.

A description of relevant elements is given below.

**OUTPUT 1.1**

Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system in threatened areas and a monitoring system as required for management conservation and integrated management in the Territory (*Administration Program*)

The mechanisms that will ensure the sustainability of the Technical Unit for Natural Resources are:

- Training of the Unit in the environmental field.
- Design of specific projects for monitoring, research, and GIS, communication and database equipment.
- The need to organise control and surveillance activities by the Centres is promoted by the Shuar Government.
- Planning through workshops and meetings. The Shuar Government will submit operational project proposals to the national government and cooperation agencies.
- Promulgation of the Indigenous Territories Law is envisaged within the next few years to allow the Shuar Government to secure its own budget within the General Budget of the State.

#### OUTPUT 1.2

Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for conservation areas (*Natural Resource Management and Protection Program*)

The management system based on Management Plans in the Shuar Territory will be sustainable if the benefits of the control and planning system are demonstrated in practice to ensure hunting, fishing and gathering activities on a sustainable basis. The Project will promote the implementation of this system, which can be improved over a period of two years so it will not require funding from external sources. Furthermore, a partnership will be established with the National Herbarium to secure funds for training and funding of Shuar promoters in the regular operation of management plans.

#### OUTPUT 1.3

60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques (*Community Development and Public Use Program*)

Fees paid by the families for logging and harvesting plans will be used for a fund to support the forest technicians of the Technical Unit for Natural Resources.

Support will be received from the Amazon Forest Service, which develops projects for a fee.

An agreement will be reached with the Ministry for the Environment to reduce the costs related to Forest Stewards' services and timber logging and transport plans and permits.

#### OUTPUT 2.1

Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in Conservation System Network conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN) with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management (*Administration Program*)

The Subsystem will attract the involvement of a number of stakeholders that may provide funding:

Large-scale mining companies – a Trust Fund will be established with part of the fees to be paid by these companies to compensate for their activities as provided by law. The companies will pay an annual fee to the Fund and the funds thus generated will be used for the management of the System.

In addition, these companies will allocate funds for the implementation of Yearly Operational Plans.

Similarly, the Municipalities will allocate funds to cover management-related costs such as community park rangers, investments, maintenance of posts, patrolling services, watershed management and pollution control. These costs have been gradually included in the yearly budget of each local government but their contribution is not enough.

The National Environmental Fund is an institution attached to the Ministry for the Environment (MAE). Its aim is to progressively finance the implementation of Management Plans, including in these newly established areas.

To this end, the MAE will receive support for the development of projects.

#### OUTPUT 2.2

Watersheds and priority ecosystems (*Tepuis*) in the conservation system network: Protected Forest El Condor, Biological Reserve El Quimi and Faunistic Reserve El Zarza (CSN) are under adequate conservation systems (*Natural Resource Management and Protection Program*)

Funds will be derived from watershed services through a small fee to be applied in major urban centres.

Project proposals will be developed for the management of special areas, conservation targets and areas under special threat. The mining companies should make a substantial contribution as compensation for their activities.

### OUTPUT 2.3

Increased technical assistance and support provided to the communities in the area of influence by local governments and grassroots organisations (*Community Development and Public Use Program*)

Yearly budgets will include allocations for training and technical assistance to be provided in relation to good timber harvesting and agricultural practices.

The Project will support the design of these plans and budgets.

### OUTPUT 3.1

Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established in the areas of control and surveillance, monitoring, research and dissemination of Ecuador-Peru Transboundary Natural Conservation Areas (*Administration Program*)

Binational projects will be designed.

The Binational Management Committee will promote the establishment of a Special Fund for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas based on the contributions of both governments. The Project will support the establishment of this Fund.

The Condor Range Information System will secure special funding with the involvement of universities and research centres.

### OUTPUT 3.2

Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador (*Natural Resource Management and Protection Program*)

This will require the involvement of specialised institutions. The Project, in cooperation with the Ministry for the Environment, will include these activities in the proposals to be submitted to the National Environmental Fund.

### OUTPUT 3.3

A proposal for Binational Environmental Services in the Condor Range Region developed (*Community Development and Public Use Program*)

This proposal will depend on the negotiation capacity of both countries and the demand from public and private institutions.

The Ministry for the Environment will be responsible for monitoring and supporting local governments and communities in the sound management of natural resources, land use management and maintenance of protected areas, as well as the binational coordination process.

The National System for Protected Areas (Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas – SNAP), which is administered by the Ecuadorian Government, does not have sufficient funds to support its 36 Conservation Areas. Furthermore, protection forests in Ecuador are not under a regular administrative system for protection.

A large number of Protected Areas have insufficient human, technical and financial resources, with the deficit being estimated at over 50% of the required resources.

Thus, the basic budget provided by the Ministry for the Environment has allowed for:

- the operation of regional offices – one in the city of Loja, located at 6 hours from Yanzatza (the closest town to the conservation area) and another one in Cuenca, located at 9 hours from Gualaquiza (the municipality with jurisdiction over the Quimi Ecological Reserve);
- the establishment of a local office in Yanzatza, staffed with a Head of Area but no park rangers;
- no vehicles.

On the other hand, the objective of the National Environmental Fund (FAN) is to sustain SNAP on a permanent basis with the support of various sectors (including a US\$6-million GEF-World Bank Project and other funds). The plan is to invest in 3 major areas, cover operational costs in at least 10 areas and gradually incorporate the entire System as a whole.

To this end, the Ministry for the Environment has conducted a financial analysis of SNAP and based on management plan requirements, costs have been identified for personnel, professional services, operational costs, infrastructure, transport and basic equipment. The conservation areas in the Condor Range Region

have been included in this budgetary review, which means they will be included in the investments to be made by FAN over the next few years.

The Project will support the funding of research, monitoring, control and surveillance activities. However, as indicated in the section on "Sustainability", funding will be sought from several sources in addition to the Ministry for the Environment, including mining companies, international cooperation agencies, research NGOs and municipal governments. To this end, during the implementation of Phase II, project proposals will be developed on the aforementioned issues. These proposals will then be negotiated with the Management Committee and the Ministry for the Environment. The Conservation Areas Subsystem Management Committee will be the mechanism through which each and every stakeholder will gradually assume financial responsibilities; therefore, the Project will promote the active and regular operation of this Committee.

#### **PART IV: THE TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK**

##### **1. COMPLIANCE WITH ITTA, 1994 OBJECTIVES**

The project on "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region" is consistent with ITTO objectives and Action Plan as detailed below:

<b>ITTO objectives and Action Plan</b>	<b>Project on Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region</b>
To contribute to the process of sustainable development	<p>The Protected Areas Management Plans include a Community Development Program to support the municipalities in their sustainable development activities and the Shuar Territorial Circumscription in the area of sustainable forest management.</p> <p>The project will promote conservation-related activities such as tourism and environmental services as sources of income.</p> <p>The Conservation and Development Master Plan (PMCV) and Land Use Management Plan (OT) are tools to support sustainable development.</p> <p>Conservation and development plans are aimed at the implementation of sustainable agricultural and cattle-raising activities, reducing the impact of mining activities and encouraging good management of timber resources and biodiversity in general.</p> <p>The land use management plan seeks to support sustainable development through the adequate location of activities in appropriate geographic areas, saving and monitoring resources.</p>
Sustainable forest management: utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources to maintain the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade	<p>The entire Shuar territory will be brought under a sustainable forest management concept.</p> <p>The project will promote the conservation of tropical forests over approximately 166,000 ha of protected areas.</p> <p>Shuar and Ecuadorian standards will be applied for tropical timber harvesting under community monitoring.</p> <p>The Shuar communities will ensure the integrated management of timber forest resources.</p>
Reforestation and forest management to secure and enhance the tropical timber resource base	<p>Conservation areas in the Shuar Territory and the Protected Area in the province of Zamora will help secure the tropical timber resource base.</p> <p>Suitable organisational, policy, planning and awareness conditions will be established to enhance the tropical</p>

	<p>timber resource base.</p> <p>The Management Plan in both areas envisages activities related to special ecosystem management, restoration and reforestation.</p>
Efficient use and management of forests	Land use management implies the restructuring of human activities in the forest, including conservation activities. No activities are included to ensure efficient timber use.
Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas	Land use planning and social-economic development plans will promote policies aimed at the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, particularly steep degraded grasslands.
Promote the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of threatened forest ecosystems (Goal 1, Action 4)	The conservation and development master plan and land use management plan will focus on forests along recently built roadways and along the Zamora, Quimi and Santiago rivers.
Establish areas dedicated to biodiversity conservation including transboundary conservation areas	<p>The project will support the implementation of management plans in the Shuar Protected Territory and the El Condor Protected Area.</p> <p>A management network will be established with the adjacent Peruvian area (El Condor National Park).</p> <p>The establishment of the Binational Conservation Corridor will be promoted.</p>
Increase the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests	<p>The municipalities will address the management of water sources for the communities in the Zamora watershed valleys.</p> <p>The Management Plans in the Conservation Areas include a subprogram on non-timber forest products, environmental services and tourism.</p> <p>Shuar communities will apply annual management plans to regulate hunting, fishing and gathering activities by each Shuar Centre.</p>
Provide opportunities for, and promote development of, non-timber forest products and forest services which can improve the economic attractiveness of maintaining the forest resource base	This will be provided for through the implementation of Shuar standards and the Natural Resource Utilisation Program within the Management Plan for Conservation Areas, Communication and Training Subprograms.
Ensure the security of forest resources and health of forest ecosystems.	<p>The four plans to be implemented – Conservation and Development, Land Use Management, Conservation Areas and Municipal Environmental Management Model – are aimed at securing the forest resource base and sustaining the health of forest ecosystems. The local communities will be involved in this process with responsibilities to fulfil.</p> <p>The Binational Conservation Strategy, Binational Management of Protected Areas and Conservation Corridor are aimed at ensuring forest resource security and forest ecosystem health.</p>

## PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

<p>The Management Plan in both areas envisages activities related to special ecosystem management, restoration and reforestation.</p>	
<p>Land use management implies the restructuring of human activities in the forest, including conservation activities. No activities are included to ensure efficient timber use.</p>	<p>Efficient use and management of forests</p>
<p>Land use planning and social-economic development plans will promote policies aimed at the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, particularly steep degraded grasslands.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas</p>
<p>The conservation and development master plan and land use management plan will focus on forests along recently built roadways and along the Zamora, Quimi and Santiago rivers.</p>	<p>Promote the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of threatened forest ecosystems (Goal 1, Action 4)</p>
<h3>ECUADORIAN FOUNDATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE – NATURA</h3>	
<p>The establishment of the Binational Conservation Corridor will be promoted.</p>	
<p>The municipalities will address the management of water sources for the communities in the Zamora watershed valleys.</p>	<p>Increase the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests</p>
<p>The Management Plans in the Conservation Areas include a subprogram on non-timber forest products, environmental services and tourism.</p> <p>Shuar communities will apply annual management plans to regulate hunting, fishing and gathering activities by each Shuar Centre.</p>	
<p>This will be provided for through the implementation of Shuar standards and the Natural Resource Utilization Program within the Management Plan for Conservation</p>	<p>Provide opportunities for and promote development of non-timber forest products and forest services</p>
<p><b><i>For the past 25 years, the Natura Foundation has been instrumental in promoting environmental issues in the country, a topic that has become one of the greatest concerns of the Ecuadorian people</i></b></p>	
<p>The four plans to be implemented – Conservation and Development, Land Use Management, Conservation Areas and Municipal Environmental Management Model – are aimed at securing the forest resource base and sustaining the health of forest ecosystems. The local communities will be involved in this process with responsibilities to fulfil:</p> <p>The Binational Conservation Strategy, Binational Management of Protected Areas and Conservation Corridor are aimed at ensuring forest resource security and forest ecosystem health.</p>	<p>Ensure the security of forest resources and health of forest ecosystems</p>



## Who are we?

The Ecuadorian Foundation for the Protection and Conservation of Nature - NATURA is a non-profit non-government organization of voluntary association, established in 1978 for the conservation of the environment.

Over the past 25 years, Natura Foundation has worked in pro of the Ecuadorian environment and society through the achievement of its institutional objectives:

- To promote the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation.
- To contribute to pollution prevention and control.
- To promote responsible attitudes and behaviour towards the environment and society amongst the population.
- To strengthen the environmental management capacity of individuals and organizations.

The Natura Foundation operates in 17 provinces in Ecuador, including the Galapagos. Its headquarters are located in the city of Quito, it has a Chapter in the city of Guayaquil and offices in the cities of Esmeraldas, Macas and Riobamba.

Its work-team is made up of highly qualified technicians and consultants, as well as an important group of members that contribute with funds to the administration of the organization.

## Vision

The Natura Foundation is a pioneer civil society organization dedicated to environmental management, with a sound ethical and technical basis, that promotes innovative and participatory processes with the aim of preserving, creating awareness about and improving the environment. Its actions are aimed at achieving a better quality of life in the regions where it operates.

## Mission

To promote the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable management of natural resources and the prevention and control of environmental pollution, so as to improve the quality of life of the population through environmental management and education processes.

## Our beginnings

In 1976, a major movement of outstanding Ecuadorian business, trade and professional personalities interested in the environmental protection of their country, decided to establish the Natura Foundation. The organisation was formally founded on 25 July 1978, by Ministerial Agreement.

Over the past 25 years, the Natura Foundation has been instrumental in promoting environmental issues in the country, a topic that has become one of the greatest concerns of the Ecuadorian people.

## Our Major Achievements

- Since 1982, the Natura Foundation has managed and administered the Pasocha, one of the last remnants of Andean forest, declared a Protected Forest in 1982 and a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1996.
- In 1983, the Natura Foundation developed the first National Environmental Education Program, EDUNAT. Over a 10-year period, this program published a large variety of educational materials and trained over 150,000 teachers.
- In 1985 the Natura Foundation was awarded the "Global 500" Prize by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- In 1987, with the support of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), it carried out the first debt for nature swap. This channelled US\$10,000,000 to the National Protected Areas System, which boosted and developed conservation policy innovations and supported other institutional actions in the area of conservation.
- The Natura Foundation organised the First and Second Ecuadorian Environmental Congresses in 1987 and 1995 respectively. One of the outcomes of these events was the establishment of the Ecuadorian Committee for Nature and Environmental Advocacy (CEDENMA), which draws together most of the country's environmental organisations.

- In 1991, the Natura Foundation and Proterra del Perú proposed the establishment of a Peace Park in the Condor Range Region. In 1998 this proposal was included in the Peace Accord between Ecuador and Peru. At present, we are working in this Park, assessing the wealth of its biodiversity and the needs of various communities, with a view to the sustainable management of its resources.
- In 1995 the Natura Foundation was awarded the Inter American Environmental Award by the Organisation of American States (OAS).
- The Natura Foundation carried out the first national diagnostic study of the effects of the environment on human health and other aspects of human welfare. It has worked hard for compliance of environmental regulations, and in 1998, thanks to its institutional work, the use of lead in fuel was eliminated.
- It was Natura Foundation's pioneering work with Municipal and Provincial Councils that led to the development of legislation for pollution control and prevention. Furthermore, it has helped introduce in national legislation, regulations on the management of hospital and dangerous chemical waste.
- Natura Foundation's work has been vital to the definition of policies and legislation on Protected Areas, the Amazon region, coastal or western forests and the Galapagos Islands.
- In coordination with local communities and women's organisations, the Natura Foundation is promoting sustainable development projects in Mache-Chindul, Canandé, and Chongón-Colonche, in the Machalilla, Sangay and El Cóndor National Parks. Over 10,000 hectares have been reforested in the Chongón-Colonche Range and other ecologically degraded areas around Quito, Guayaquil and Azogues.

## Our Areas of Action

**1. Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity** – It carries out activities to conserve the biological diversity of Ecuador. The main actions are focused on supporting the management of protected natural areas (national parks, ecological reserves among others), where the highest rate of the country's biological diversity is concentrated.

Furthermore, it provides technical support to national bodies engaged in natural areas and biodiversity conservation activities. It fosters and develops the necessary political and legislative mechanisms on biodiversity at the national level, including *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and wildlife management.

**2. Environmental Quality** – It works on environmental issues related to urban areas and human settlements, as well as environmental health, i.e. air, water, soil and foodstuffs pollution, environmental and health impacts of pollution derived from industrial activities, vehicle circulation, domestic, industrial and hospital waste. Furthermore, it develops actions for urban planning relating to land use and natural resources management.

In the area of air pollution control, the studies carried out on lead and its impact on human health, particularly children's health, led the Government of Ecuador to take the decision to eliminate lead from fuels. The studies were also the foundation of the structuring and issuance of Municipal Ordinances in Quito.

This division of the Natura Foundation's work also coordinates the Ecuadorian Network on Climate Change.

**3. Projects and Funds Collection** is the Natura Foundation's most recent unit; it coordinates design, negotiation, execution and follow-up processes for new projects with earmarked and non-earmarked funds. It also identifies potential donors at the national and international levels, and designs methods for project negotiation and implementation.

**4. Communications Management** includes the information and communication strategies designed within a 'process', and is an integral part of the strategic communications plan. This plan is based on the Foundation's communication policy and on the general environmental communication principles. These universal policies are related to the main objective of opening up relationship, interaction and communication production alternatives for every sector of society, so that in a dialogue of expertise and continuous mutual learning, society may express its perceptions, information and experiences for the environment.

This division also coordinates the publication of books relating to the Natura Foundation's scientific and conservation activities. Additionally, it publishes the BOLETÍN NATURA, a quarterly newsletter in Spanish for its members, as well as EL AMBIENTAL, a virtual monthly newsletter targeted at the national and international general public with an interest in Ecuador's environmental activities: [prensa@fnatura.org.ec](mailto:prensa@fnatura.org.ec).

5. **Administration and Finances** - It manages the institution's capital and the funds donated for projects and programs. It defines policies and regulations for the Foundation's organisational development, and it is also responsible for:

5.1 **Documentation and Information Centre** – it houses some 18,000 titles on the environment, natural resources, pesticides, Amazonia, tropical forests, urban ecology, pollution, protected areas, ethnobiology, etc. as well as videos, maps and photographs. It provides automated consultations from users in its rooms, specialised bibliographies and photocopies of documents. It sells specialist books and provides an Internet consultation service.

5.2 **Membership** handles the sale of membership to Natura Foundation's members, and carries out activities focused on the involvement of members in conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.

6. **Internal Audit** – it carries out an ongoing audit of the institution's compliance with regulations, policies and procedures provided in the institution's manuals.

7. **Guayaquil Chapter:** was established in 1984 to respond to the environmental issues of the provinces of El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos and Manabí. It comprises of the following areas: 1) Coastal forests; 2) Environmental Education; 3) Biodiversity and Protected Areas; and 4) Community Support.

8. **Natura Inc.** created by the Natura Foundation in 2002 to "become the business model based on social and environmental accountability principles to promote sustainable human development".

This company whose only shareholder is the Natura Foundation, generated non earmarked funds to strengthen the long-term institutional activities of the Natura Foundation through the provision of technical assistance and the development, execution and marketing of projects and specialised environmental products and services. One of the technical-operational units of Natura Inc. is the GIS division:

8.1 **SIG Natura** is the Geographic Information System – Natura, with a major map and statistics information database. It generates systematisation, storage and spatial analysis services relating to the planning of natural resources, diagnoses, ecological evaluations and environmental monitoring, establishing baselines for historical and/or multi-temporal studies and analyses with geographic and geo-statistical analysis techniques.

## **Our Approach**

In all its activities, the Natura Foundation fosters relationships based on respect and equality and on continuous dialogue and communication. It prioritises cooperation and strategic partnerships with other organisations that share similar objectives. At all times it seeks maximum consistency of its identity, its objectives and the means to achieve them.

It is an independent institution not influenced by public service, political parties, religious beliefs or economic and social groupings. This independence does not imply neutrality with respect to the greater ideological, political, social and moral issues of our society and planet.

The Natura Foundation is associated with the World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF, it is a member of the World Conservation Union – IUCN, a member of The Nature Conservancy – TNC and a member of the Ecuadorian Committee for Nature and Environmental Advocacy – CEDENMA.

Furthermore, it is a member of the Latin American Forest Network – RLB, Conservation International – CI and is also part of major action networks such as:

- Latin American Tropical Forest Network – RBT (Coordinator)
- Pan-American Network of Water and Environmental Engineering – REPIDISCA (Coordinator)
- Latin American Communications Network – LAC/WWF
- Climate Change Network
- Regional Partnership for Conservation Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean – ARCA – Andes Network

## Our Main Projects and Activities

- Support to the Management of the National Protected Areas System – SNAP
- Conservation of Biodiversity and Participatory Management of Sangay National Park
- Design of Ecological Corridor between Llanganates and Sangay National Parks
- Galapagos Social and Environmental Monitoring Project
- Integrated Galapagos Educational Reform
- Evaluation of sustainable agriculture models based on traditional indigenous techniques, suitable for Amazonian ecosystems
- Towards Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Condor Range Region
- Training of Ecuador's Indigenous Peoples and Nationalities Representatives in various aspects of the hydrocarbon issue
- Development of Partnerships with Communities in the Condor Range Region
- Study, Control and Follow-up of the Status of Non-Renewable Resources in the Condor Range Region
- Sustainable Forest Management in the Santiago River Basin, area of influence of the El Cóndor Park (Peace Park)
- Sustainable Forest Management Chachi – ENDESA7BOTROSA
- Reforestation and Conservation of the Chongón-Colonche Range
- Control and Monitoring System for Mangrove Forest Logging on the Continental Coast
- Environmental Education
- Strengthening of the Churute Mangrove Forest Ecological Reserve
- Management and Production of Toquilla Straw in Chongón-Colonche Range Communities
- Conservation of Laguna El Canclón for the Protection of *Anhima cornuta* in the Churute Mangrove Forest Ecological Reserve
- Integrated responsibility for Ecuadorian businesses
- Suitable Management of Hospital Waste
- Support for Environmental Management in Small and Medium Municipal Councils
- Vehicle Emissions Control in the Metropolitan District of Quito
- Tree Planting, Revegetation, Rehabilitation, Solid Waste Management and Environmental Health Project in the Suburbs of the City of Esmeraldas
- Technical Assistance for Environmental Management in Provincial Councils
- Monitoring of the Use of Geochemical Information generated by Prodeminca in the National Protected Areas System of the Western Andes Range
- Strengthening Project for Non-Industrial Fisheries in the Esmeraldas Province
- Strengthening management of the Documentation Centre of the Natura Foundation

## Our Donors

During its 25 years, the Natura Foundation has carried out a series of actions and projects financed by national and international organisations such as WWF, USAID, World Bank, UNDP, MacArthur Foundation, OPS, WHO, GEF, Summit Foundation, UNICEF, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, the Government of The Netherlands, COSUDE, the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of Germany, Ecuador-Switzerland Counterpart Fund (FOES), the Ecuador-Canada Fund, the Small Donations Program (PPD), ITTO, CIDEAL, CODENPE, UNDENOR, and PETROECUADOR, among others.

For further information on the Natura Foundation: Tel: (593 2) 250 33 85 to 94, ext. 424; [www.fnatura.org.ec](http://www.fnatura.org.ec); email: [natura@fnatura.org.ec](mailto:natura@fnatura.org.ec) – Quito, Ecuador

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Subcontract : Watershed Management Expert

Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

Improve the management capacity of Municipal Units for Sustainable Development so that they may implement, in coordination with the Ministry for the Environment, the watershed management model and subprogram within the El Condor Reserve Management Plan.

#### 2. KEY ACTIVITIES AND DUTIES

The Watershed Management Expert will be responsible for the implementation of the following activities:

- i. Analyse, in conjunction with municipal technicians, the implementation modality for the environmental management model and watershed management plan in the El Condor Reserve and its area of influence.
- ii. Coordinate with the Ecologist and Social Expert all activities related to watershed management so as to include them in the conservation action program of the Management Plan and define technical elements related to ecosystems in watershed areas at various altitudinal levels.
- iii. Prepare a document or manual containing specific recommendations for watershed management as they relate to the El Condor Reserve.
- iv. Coordinate and submit proposals and actions to the Ministry for the Environment.
- v. Train municipal technicians and direct players (miners, farmers, timber loggers) in legal and technical issues related to the impacts of unsound management and existing systems and experiences for the protection of watershed areas and water sources.
- vi. Assist the General Coordinator in the effective management of the project for the timely implementation of meetings, workshops and training events.
- vii. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of reports.

#### 3. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The Ecologist will be based in the province of Zamora.  
Duration of contract: 4 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget: US\$4,000, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 11. National Experts provided for Conservation International

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Timber Marketing Manager

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

Implement forest harvesting standards and promote the establishment of operational capital for timber processing and marketing by the Pirushkun Forest Company.

#### 2. DUTIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Timber Marketing Manager will be responsible for the following outputs:

- i. Technical document on timber marketing: supply, demand, product types, quality, prices and marketing costs.
- ii. Technical document and proposal on an administrative system for timber marketing (purchasing from producers and sale systems).
- iii. Review document on marketing and fine-tuning of implemented marketing system.

He/she will be responsible for the implementation of the following activities:

- i. Organise the marketing system to be applied by the Pirushkun company.
- ii. Coordinate the company's timber purchases and sales.
- iii. Submit monthly reports with corresponding support purchase/sale documentation to the company's board of directors.
- iv. Visit potential buyers and identify new markets.
- v. Guide producers and technicians regarding timber demand and quality of products in demand, including, if possible, timber certification processes.
- vi. Develop a brand for the timber harvested by Shuar communities in the Condor Range Region.
- vii. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports, progress reports and technical reports.
- viii. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under his/her responsibility.
- ix. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 3. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The Forest Management Expert will be based in the region.  
Duration of contract: 12 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget: US\$13,500, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 11. National Experts.

Monthly salary: US\$1,567, including payroll contributions (20%) and insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Ecologist

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

- Build management capacity in the El Condor Reserve through the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of Management Plan Programs: Administration, Natural Resource Utilisation and Protection.
- Promote the development of binational processes related to conservation and coordinated implementation of Management/Master Plans in terms of monitoring, control and surveillance, dissemination, research and participation in Conservation Areas of the Condor Range Region as well as a Strategy for the Conservation Corridor.
- Build management capacity in the Protected Shuar Territory through the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of Management Plan Programs: Administration, Natural Resource Utilisation and Protection.

#### 2. KEY ACTIVITIES AND DUTIES

The Ecologist will be responsible for the following outputs:

- i. Summary document on monitoring efficiency in the implementation of management plans for conservation areas.
- ii. Document on monitoring the health status of flora and fauna species in the El Condor Reserve.
- iii. Document on monitoring the use of forest resources and implementation of Shuar standards for hunting, fishing and gathering activities in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- iv. Updated database on biodiversity and watershed management.
- v. Document on experiences in the protection of special ecosystems and priority conservation targets in the El Condor Reserve and Protected Shuar Territory.

The ecologist will be responsible for the following activities:

- i. Participate in coordination with project staff in the development of a proposal and involvement of stakeholders for the Binational Conservation Corridor Model. Generate inputs for this purpose..
- ii. Participate in the provision of technical assistance and training to the Technical Unit for the conservation and use of forest resources in CTSHA with special emphasis on planning, monitoring, regulation, natural resource management, land use management and geographic information management.
- iii. Carry out research on hunting, fishing and gathering activities in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- iv. Participate in all activities aimed at the integration and coordination of Management and Master Plan components in adjacent conservation areas in Ecuador and Peru, particularly with regard to monitoring, dissemination, research, control and surveillance, and priority conservation ecosystems management.
- v. Provide technical assistance to the municipalities in Zamora to support the implementation of management plans with a focus on biodiversity monitoring, priority ecosystems management, research, dissemination and watershed management activities.
- vi. Organise workshops and training events with the participation of local and government stakeholders for the implementation of management plans in conservation areas.
- vii. Facilitate the coordination process between the institutions responsible for conservation areas and the Ministry for the Environment.
- viii. Facilitate coordination with local, public and private institutions concerned with conservation areas.
- ix. Participate in the provision of technical assistance to Environmental Management Units for the organisation and use of control technologies for municipal protected areas and management of agrarian and mining activities.
- x. Participate in the provision of technical assistance to Environmental Management Units for the monitoring of biodiversity status and economic, social, institutional and legal information.
- xi. Facilitate meetings, technical support and training for CTSHA Shuar government authorities and technicians in local management and design of projects.

- xii. Assist the General Coordinator in the effective management of the project for the timely acquisition of goods and personnel and consultancy contracts.
- xiii. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports.

**3. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE**

The Ecologist will be based in the province of Zamora or Morona Santiago and will regularly travel between both Conservation Areas in the Protected Shuar Territory and the El Condor Reserve.

Duration of contract: 24 months.

**4. BUDGET**

Contract budget: US\$32,000, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 11. National Experts.

Monthly salary: US\$1,333, including payroll contributions (20%) and insurance.



## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Subcontract : Information Technology (IT) and Database Expert

Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS SUBCONTRACT

- i. Develop computer tools for the *Monitoring and Control and Surveillance* Subprograms within the Management Plan of the El Condor Reserve and binational procedures for their implementation.
- ii. Develop computer tools for the *Monitoring and Control and Surveillance* Subprograms within the Management Plan of the Protected Shuar Territory and binational procedures for their implementation.
- iii. Upgrade and update the database of the Condor Range Information System (Sistema de Información de la Cordillera del Cóndor – SICC) with the results of new research to be carried out and secondary information from other institutions.
- iv. Organise information for the design of the Binational Conservation Corridor.
- v. Improve local capacities for the networked management of the SICC.

#### 2. OUTPUTS

- i. Condor Range Information System (SICC) improved and updated.
- ii. Binational Biodiversity and Socio-Economic Status Monitoring Module within the SICC.
- iii. Binational Control and Surveillance Information Module within the SICC.
- iv. Conservation Corridor Module integrated into the Condor Range Information System.
- v. Management Plan Implementation Efficiency Monitoring Module for two conservation areas integrated into the SICC.
- vi. Natural Resource Utilisation and Management Plan Implementation Monitoring Module for the Protected Shuar Territory integrated into the SICC.
- vii. Database on timber harvesting in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- viii. Trained institutions at the binational level for the management of SICC.

#### 3. SCOPE OF THE SUBCONTRACT

##### Duties and activities

- i. Carry out an analysis of the SICC status.
- ii. Work with various technicians at the binational level in the fine-tuning of the SICC.
- iii. Analyse, in cooperation with technicians, the development of modules on the implementation of management plans.
- iv. Organise the development of indicators, reports and formats for the organisation and collection of information, including metadata as required.
- v. Develop modules as required.
- vi. Contribute to data entry activities and train those responsible for the management of modules.
- vii. Submit progress reports on the achievement of outputs.
- viii. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under his/her responsibility.
- ix. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 4. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The IT Expert will be available to travel throughout the region as required and will submit all expected outputs of his/her assignment within 18 months.

#### 5. BUDGET

Contract budget for 18 months: US\$10,000, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 20 Sub-contracts, Subcontract Code: 22.

The subcontract will not include any contributions as required by law, which will have to be paid directly by the subcontracted professional. The contract will include data-entry costs to enter the information generated by the project in the database modules.

The salary will be paid in four instalments, during the 18-month period and after the submission of progress or final outputs as agreed in the work plan. The first payment will be disbursed upon signing of contract and will be equivalent to 25% of the agreed total salary. The second payment will be disbursed in month 4 of the assignment; the third payment in month 10; and the last payment will be disbursed in month 18 of the assignment upon submission of final products.

Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Cordor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) - Phase II"

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS SUBCONTRACT

- i. Develop computer tools for the Monitoring and Control and Surveillance Subprograms within the Management Plan of the El Cordor Reserve and binational procedures for their implementation.
- ii. Develop computer tools for the Monitoring and Control and Surveillance Subprograms within the Management Plan of the Protected Shuar Territory and binational procedures for their implementation.
- iii. Upgrade and update the database of the Cordor Range Information System (Sistema de Información de la Cordillera del Cordor - SIC) with the results of new research to be carried out and secondary information from other institutions.
- iv. Organize information for the design of the Binational Conservation Cordor.
- v. Improve local capacities for the networked management of the SIC.

OUTPUTS

- i. Cordor Range Information System (SIC) improved and updated.
- ii. Binational Biodiversity and Socio-Economic Status Monitoring Module within the SIC.
- iii. Binational Control and Surveillance Information Module within the SIC.
- iv. Conservation Cordor Module integrated into the Cordor Range Information System.
- v. Management Plan Implementation Efficiency Monitoring Module for two conservation areas integrated into the SIC.
- vi. Natural Resource Utilization and Management Plan Implementation Monitoring Module for the Protected Shuar Territory integrated into the SIC.
- vii. Database on timber harvesting in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- viii. Trained institutions at the binational level for the management of SIC.

SCOPE OF THE SUBCONTRACT

Duties and activities

- i. Carry out an analysis of the SIC status.
- ii. Work with various technicians at the binational level in the fine-tuning of the SIC.
- iii. Analyse, in cooperation with technicians, the development of modules on the implementation of management plans.
- iv. Organize the development of indicators, reports and formats for the organization and collection of information, including metadata as required.
- v. Develop modules as required.
- vi. Contribute to data entry activities and train those responsible for the management of modules.
- vii. Submit progress reports on the achievement of outputs.
- viii. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under his/her responsibility.
- ix. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The IT Expert will be available to travel throughout the region as required and will submit all expected outputs of his/her assignment within 18 months.

BUDGET

Contract budget for 18 months: US\$10,000, allocated to budget item 1, Excluding Agency Funds, 20, 240- contracts, Subcontract Code: 22.

The subcontract will not include any contributions as required by law, which will have to be paid directly by the subcontracted professional. The contract will include cost-entry costs to enter the information generated by the project in the database modules.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Forest Engineer

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

- i. Implement the Subprogram of the Shuar Territory Management Plan related to Community Development in sustainable utilisation areas through sustainable forest harvesting and in accordance with legal standards in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region.
- ii. Develop the business management capacity of Shuar Associations for timber harvesting, processing and marketing in sustainable utilisation areas of the Protected Shuar Territory.

#### 2. KEY ACTIVITIES AND DUTIES

The Forest Management Expert will be responsible for the following outputs:

- Forest Management Plans for Shuar Centres of Shuar Associations in Mayaik, Santiago and Bomobiza, implemented in coordination with the Pirushku timber harvesting company.
- Forest management plans for each farm and settler in the Tiwintza canton (at least 30 plans).

He/she will be responsible for the following activities:

- i. Train field technicians in the development and monitoring of forest harvesting plans in accordance with Ecuadorian legislation and regulations and Shuar standards.
- ii. Coordinate with the authorities of the Ministry for the Environment and specialised regional institutions in the relevant fields.
- iii. Develop logging and harvesting plans for individual centres and families and monitor their implementation.
- iv. Streamline the activities of the Pirushku company through the development of work plans with the participation of all partners and the design of projects to improve felling techniques, reforestation, seed management, and timber handling and transport.
- v. Assist in the implementation of timber tree inventories.
- vi. Provide ongoing technical assistance in the field to families participating in the project. Carry out the technical follow-up of field activities and outputs using field worksheets. Enter this information into a database specifically set up for this purpose.
- vii. Provide technical assistance and training to forest technicians from the Technical Unit for Forest Resource Conservation and Utilisation in CTSHA.
- viii. Assist the General Coordinator in the effective management of the project for the timely implementation of meetings and workshops, collection of primary and secondary information, acquisition of goods and personnel and consultancy contracts, and the design of specific projects for conservation and sustainable development management as a complement to this project.
- ix. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports.
- x. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 3. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The Forest Management Expert will be based in the region.

Duration of contract: 12 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget: US\$18,800, allocated to budget item 1. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 11. National Experts.

Monthly salary: US\$1,567, including payroll contributions (20%) and health insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Eco-Regional Planner

**Project: “Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II”**

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

- i. Design, with the participation of stakeholders from Ecuador and Peru, a Conservation Corridor Model integrating the Condor Range Region.
- ii. Organise a Stakeholders’ Network to promote the implementation of the Conservation Corridor Model.

#### 2. KEY ACTIVITIES AND DUTIES

The Eco-Regional Planner will be responsible for the following outputs:

- Document: Design of Binational Conservation Corridor and corresponding strategies.
- Document: Report on Stakeholders’ Network for the implementation of the Corridor Strategy and mediate-term action plans.

The Eco-Regional Planner will be responsible for the following activities:

- i. Directly coordinate with the Project General Coordinator all technical input generation processes and institutional relationships as required for the development of the Transboundary Conservation Areas Network (TCAN) with the participation of stakeholders from both Peru and Ecuador.
- ii. Develop methodology proposals for the design of the Conservation Corridor.
- iii. Participate in and organise all meetings and workshops required to operate the TCA Network and the design of the Conservation Corridor within the timeframe established by the Condor Range Conservation and Peace Project – Phase II.
- iv. Coordinate dissemination processes for TCA Network and Conservation Corridor coordination as defined by the Condor Range Conservation and Peace Project – Phase II.
- v. Directly participate in the orientation of TCAN and Conservation Corridor related activities carried out by the geographer, the information technology expert, the sociologist and the ecologist.
- vi. Promote coordination processes between the institutions responsible for conservation areas and the Ministry for the Environment in relation to the development of the Network.
- vii. Facilitate coordination activities with local, public and private institutions related to the TCA Network and the Conservation Corridor.
- viii. Organise all workshops required to define the TCA network and the Conservation Corridor design.
- ix. Assist the Project Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports, progress reports and technical reports.

#### 3. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The Eco-Regional Planner will be based in Ecuador and will be available to travel regularly throughout the TCA Network and Corridor region as well as attending regular meetings with Peruvian stakeholders.

Duration of contract: 12 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget for 12 months: US\$12,000, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 12. National Consultants.

Monthly salary: US\$1,000, including payroll contributions (20%) and health insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Community Conservation Technician

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

#### 1. KEY ACTIVITIES

This community technician will be responsible for the implementation of the following activities:

- i. Promote the implementation of the Shuar Territory Management Plan, including the Administration (monitoring, control and surveillance, research), Natural Resource Management and Protection, and Community Use Programs.
- ii. Participate in the Technical Unit for Natural Resources of the 6 Shuar Associations in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- iii. Participate in binational integration processes with Awajun and Huampis communities and binational coordination of monitoring, control and surveillance, and special ecosystems protection activities.
- iv. Train the Shuar families of the Shuar Associations Mayaik, Sinip, Limón, Nunkui and Bomboiza, in the sound use of forest resources.
- v. Collect information on traditional systems for the use of flora and fauna by interviewing the best gatherers and experts of each Shuar centre.
- vi. Collect information on harvested flora and fauna resources.
- vii. Collect information on harvesting intensity, extent and sites.
- viii. Provide technical assistance for the development and implementation of management plans for hunting, fishing and gathering activities in accordance with internal Shuar Territory standards.
- ix. Develop a control system for the implementation of forest and forestland use standards in each Shuar centre.
- x. Train the officers responsible for monitoring the use and status of major resources in the Shuar Centres.
- xi. Promote compliance with utilisation areas regulations.
- xii. Visit all Shuar centres to collect information, provide training and technical assistance, and carry out monitoring activities.
- xiii. Compile monitoring worksheets and minutes of meetings at the centres.
- xiv. Support the organisation of meetings and assemblies of the Shuar government to discuss issues related to the management plan for the Shuar Territory.
- xv. Submit fortnightly work plans and monthly activity reports.
- xvi. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports, progress reports and technical reports.
- xvii. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under his/her responsibility.
- xviii. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 2. DURATION OF CONTRACT

The duration of this contract will be 18 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget: US\$7,249, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 10. Other labour.

Monthly salary: US\$402, including payroll contributions (20%) and insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Field Technician on Land Tenure

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

#### 1. KEY ACTIVITIES

This community technician will be responsible for the implementation of the following activities:

- i. Support and promote the implementation of the Protected Shuar Territory Management Plan in relation to the Administration Program and Territory Consolidation Subprogram.
- ii. Participate in the Technical Unit for Natural Resources of the local Shuar government in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- iii. Review the record of land tenure conflicts in the collective territory and develop an action plan to resolve priority issues.
- iv. Visit selected Shuar centres within the relevant Shuar Association and, in cooperation with their authorities, initiate the implementation of standards for conflict settlement.
- v. Visit selected Shuar centres within the relevant Shuar Association and, in cooperation with their authorities, start the demarcation of farms through the use of GPS systems in order to grant land titles in the Shuar collective territory.
- vi. Prepare reports on the work carried out at each centre and update the land registration database for the Shuar Territory.
- vii. Provide training to Shuar authorities in the use of Regulations for the Settlement of Land Tenure Conflicts within the Shuar Territory and assist them in the settlement of conflicts.
- viii. Submit fortnightly work plans and monthly activity reports.
- ix. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports, progress reports and technical reports.
- x. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under his/her responsibility.
- xi. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 2. DURATION OF CONTRACT

The duration of this contract will be 12 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget: US\$3.672, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 10. Other labour.

Monthly salary: US\$306, including payroll contributions (20%) and insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of Field Technician on Forest Management

Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"

#### 1. KEY ACTIVITIES

This community technician will be responsible for the implementation of the following activities:

- i. Support the Pirushkun timber company in the development of harvesting plans for Shuar centres and individual producer families.
- ii. Promote and provide technical assistance for the implementation of forest standards in the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription.
- iii. Participate in the Technical Unit for Natural Resources of the Shuar Arutam Territorial Circumscription in the Protected Shuar Territory.
- iv. Visit Shuar centres to support the development of management plans.
- v. Visit Shuar centres and producer families to monitor the implementation of management plans in conjunction with Shuar centre authorities.
- vi. Coordinate with the Ministry for the Environment and control agencies to monitor timber movements.
- vii. Prepare reports on the work carried out at each centre.
- viii. Provide training in forest harvesting and national and internal Shuar standards.
- ix. Submit fortnightly work plans and monthly activity reports to the Project Forest Engineer.
- x. Assist the General Coordinator in the preparation of six-monthly reports, progress reports and technical reports.
- xi. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under his/her responsibility.
- xii. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 2. DURATION OF CONTRACT

The duration of this contract will be 20 months.

#### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget: US\$6,566, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 10. Other labour.

Monthly salary: US\$328, including payroll contributions (20%) and insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recruitment of General Coordinator

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONTRACT

- i. Ensure the achievement of objectives of the Project on Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region – Phase II.
- ii. Ensure the implementation of all the components of the Conservation and Peace Project.
- iii. Strengthen the management of Conservation Areas through the implementation of management plans.
- iv. Enhance binational coordination between Ecuador and Peru for conservation and sustainable development.
- v. Integrate the Condor Range Region into the framework of a regional strategy and practice for conservation and sustainable development.

#### 2. DUTIES

The duties of the Coordinator will include the following:

- i. Develop operational plans for the project; coordinate and provide technical and administrative guidelines to the permanent staff and consultants for the implementation of scheduled activities.
- ii. Maintain an ongoing relationship with the Project Steering Committee and local institutions and organisations involved in the project.
- iii. Maintain an ongoing, close relationship with the Ministry for the Environment and its regional offices.
- iv. Maintain an ongoing relationship with the Binational Project Steering Committee.
- v. Monitor project progress, permanent staff and contracts.
- vi. Request the acquisition of goods and personnel and consultancy contracts.
- vii. Validate evaluations of consultancies and subcontracts.
- viii. Coordinate the implementation of operational plans and activities.
- ix. Coordinate the outputs/inputs ratio for each project component and between components in order to ensure consistency.
- x. Collect information and carry out progress evaluations of contracts and product quality.
- xi. Prepare six-monthly reports, progress reports and technical reports as requested by the Directorate of Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity of the Natura Foundation.
- xii. Maintain ongoing supervision and guidance for the implementation of all project activities in each area of action.
- xiii. Monitor project expenditure.
- xiv. Draft terms of reference and participate in the grading of technicians.
- xv. Establish and maintain relations with key stakeholders in the region and throughout the country in relation to the project for information and consultation purposes.
- xvi. Directly participate in binational coordination for the project.
- xvii. Revise and comment on internal and external documents as requested by the Directorate of Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity.
- xviii. Prepare at least two complementary project profiles for the Condor Range Region.
- xix. Other duties related to the region as required.



### 3. DURATION OF CONTRACT AND WORK BASE

The duration of this contract will be one year with possibility for renewal for an additional year.  
The Coordinator will be based in the region.

### 4. BUDGET

Contract budget for 2 year: US\$70.000, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 10. Project Personnel: 12. National Experts.

Monthly salary: US\$2,917, including payroll contributions (20%) and insurance.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"

#### 1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS SUBCONTRACT

- i. Improve the knowledge available on the health status of flora and fauna resources (related to the Monitoring Program).
- ii. Develop an understanding on species richness and endemism in different habitats and altitudinal strata.
- iii. Improve the knowledge on the use of species by the local communities by season and by region, in order to assess the degree of dependency, intensity and volume of hunting, fishing and flora resource gathering.

#### 2. OUTPUTS

- i. Document on the health status of flora and fauna resources in the Condor Range Region – A temporal comparative study.
- ii. Reports on Rapid Ecological Appraisals carried out.
- iii. Database of the Condor Range Information System updated and enhanced.
- iv. Document: Richness and Distinctiveness (endemism and threatened or endangered species) of mammals, herpetofauna, birds and flora species according to habitats and altitudinal strata.
- v. Document: Forest resources utilisation and status of most commonly used species by Shuar centres in the Condor Range Region.

#### 3. DUTIES AND ACTIVITIES

- i. Carry out a research status analysis for the region and prepare a summary document.
- ii. Outline research plans, including targets, sites and timeframe.
- iii. Coordinate with the parties responsible for biological monitoring.
- iv. Report to stakeholders and authorities on the research work to be carried out and request, with the support of project staff, the relevant legal authorisations.
- v. Implement research activities.
- vi. Feed the database.
- vii. Carry out analyses and prepare documents and outputs related to this subcontract.
- viii. Ensure the participation of Shuar technicians in research activities.
- ix. Prepare a document on recommendations for future action.
- x. Submit the results to the Project, relevant authorities and key stakeholders.
- xi. Submit progress reports on the achievement of outputs.
- xii. Prepare the minutes of meetings and workshops to be carried out under the responsibility of this subcontract.
- xiii. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.

#### 4. DURATION OF CONTRACT

15 months.

#### 5. BUDGET

Contract budget for 18 months: US\$25,000 for the Ecuadorian Component, allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 20. Subcontracts. Subcontract Code 24.

The subcontract will not include any contributions as required by law, which will have to be paid directly by the subcontracted professional.

The salary will be paid in four instalments, during the 18-month period and after the submission of progress or final outputs as agreed in the work plan. The first payment will be disbursed upon signing of contract and will be equivalent to 25% of the agreed total salary. The second payment will be disbursed in month 4 of the assignment; the third payment in month 10; and the last payment will be disbursed in month 18 of the assignment upon submission of final products.

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost	Peru	Ecuador	Total cost
Specialised Biologist (Subcontract – Biodiversity research)	3	output	1500		4500	4500
Specialised Biologist (Subcontract – Biodiversity research)	3	output	1500		4500	4500
Specialised Biologist (Subcontract – Biodiversity research)	3	output	1650		4950	4950
CI Researcher (Activity 1.3.1 – Integration of Ecuadorian and Peruvian research plans)	1	m/m	2400	2400		2400
National Consultant – Researcher, Peru (Activity 1.3.2: Methodologies for ecosystem restoration) Peru	1	m/m	3600	3600		3600
National Consultant – Experts (Activity 1.4.2: Collection of information on major flora and fauna species)	1	m/m	600	7200		7200
Travel included in Ecuadorian subcontract	5	trip	300		1500	1500
Field accommodation for researchers included in Ecuadorian subcontract	100	day	18		1800	1800
Peruvian DSA included in Peruvian activities		unit		6660		6660
Equipment included in Ecuadorian subcontract		unit		8100		8100
Transport costs included in Peruvian activities	4	field equipment	500		2000	2000
Data entry	1	output	750		750	750
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>27960</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>47960</b>

**Project: "Binational Conservation and Peace in the Condor Range Region,  
Ecuador-Peru (Ecuadorian Component) – Phase II"**

**ANNEX**

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 28TH EXPERT PANEL  
AND CORRESPONDING MODIFICATIONS MADE IN THE PROJECT PROPOSAL**

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

COOPERATING AGENCY: MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATING AGENCY: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

EXECUTING AGENCY: FUNDACIÓN NATURA  
Xavier Bustamante Barriga  
National Executive Director  
e-mail: [xbustamante@fnatura.org.ec](mailto:xbustamante@fnatura.org.ec)

Ruth Elena Ruiz  
Director  
Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity  
e-mail: [r Ruiz@fnatura.org.ec](mailto:r Ruiz@fnatura.org.ec)  
Phone: 593-2-250-3385/86/87  
Fax: Ext. 321

11 OCTOBER 2004

28TH EXPERT PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS	MODIFICATIONS MADE
<p>i. Provide a concrete description of the respective governments' ownership of the projects and detail the mechanisms or instruments needed to achieve sustainability of the activities upon project completion, with the aim of reducing dependency upon outside donor funding</p>	<p>See pages 62-64 of the project document. (See flow chart on page 66)</p> <p>The Ministry for the Environment is the national environmental authority.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. It has established standards, strategies, policies and regulations related to the National System for Natural Areas and protection forests.</li> <li>6. According to the Forestry and Natural Areas and Wildlife Conservation Law, the National System for Natural Areas is part of the national heritage and should be under the management of the Ministry for the Environment (Article 170), or a relevant agency attached to the Ministry, subject to the implementation of Management Plans approved by the Ministry for each natural area.</li> <li>7. In addition, the Ministry for the Environment may set up Conservation Areas Management Committees with the participation of various stakeholders so as to support the implementation of Management Plans. Several agreements have been concluded for the provision of this kind of support, including for the management of Protected Areas.</li> <li>8. The programmes proposed in the legislation include: protection, management of resources, environmental education and interpretation, research, monitoring, scientific cooperation, administration and maintenance.</li> </ol> <p>In this Project, the Ministry for the Environment will play a role as an <u>authority, executing agency and beneficiary.</u></p> <p><b><u>As an authority regarding Natural Conservation Areas:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decide on, authorise and regulate actions for the management of Conservation Areas.</li> <li>• Design on the basis of a participatory approach and approve a Management Plan for each of the three State-owned Natural Conservation Areas.</li> <li>• Approve the involvement of various stakeholders in the actions to be taken in relation to conservation areas and conclude management agreements with Shuar centres, small-scale miners, mining companies, municipalities, provincial councils, NGOs, research centres and international cooperation agencies.</li> <li>• Undertake or delegate research, monitoring, control and surveillance, and training and dissemination actions. Authorise tourism activities.</li> <li>• Designate responsible parties and personnel for the management of Natural Conservation Areas.</li> <li>• Assess budget expenditures.</li> <li>• Develop Yearly Operational Plans and Managerial Plans as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>In the areas of influence of the three target Natural Conservation areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish allowable standards for production activities including agricultural and mining activities.</li> <li>• Regulate, monitor and approve timber harvesting operations.</li> <li>• Support and coordinate environmental management plans to be implemented by local governments.</li> <li>• Support land use management plans to be implemented by local governments.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>As an executing agency:</u></b> Implement and co-execute the following components of the Management Plan Programmes within the Conservation and Peace Project – Phase II:</p>

	<p><b>Administration Programme</b></p> <p><b>Institutional development subprogram:</b>  Establish operational plans; ensure funding, human resources and materials for the management of Management Plans.  Implementation of the Management Committee (MC) for protected areas in the Condor Range Region.  Manage resources for the implementation of Management Plans.  Establish a trust fund in accordance with the policies of the Ministry for the Environment.  Conclude inter-institutional agreements.</p> <p><b>Environmental education and communication subprogram:</b>  Design an environmental education program. Train environmental trainers for the target area.  Implement outreach actions.  Improve knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of the population related to the Protected Area (PA).  Promote conservation areas at the national and international levels.</p> <p><b>Monitoring subprogram:</b>  Design a monitoring subprogram and a database for each PA; collect information; prepare and disseminate reports.</p> <p><b>Territory consolidation subprogram:</b>  Consolidate the boundaries of PAs and support the legalisation of sites in the target area by the Agricultural Development Institute.  Support the development of management plans at the farm level.</p> <p><b>Training subprogram:</b>  Train personnel at the local level.  Implement training programs for the local communities and municipalities in relation to natural resource management and conservation issues.</p> <p><b>Research subprogram:</b>  Generate information on the conservation status of biodiversity, conservation focal points, and rare and endangered key species.  Promote research in the area.  Design and implement environmental rehabilitation and restoration programs.</p> <p><b>Control and surveillance subprogram:</b>  Develop a participatory control and surveillance system.</p> <p><b>Community Development and Public Use Program</b></p> <p><b>Watershed management subprogram:</b>  Support target municipalities by providing technical assistance, standards and regulations related to watershed management.</p> <p><b>Tourism subprogram:</b>  Promote tourism activities in the region in coordination with the Ministry for Tourism. In addition, organise, regulate and authorise tourism activities within Natural Conservation Areas.</p> <p><b>Timber harvesting subprogram:</b>  Organise all timber producers in the region and ensure their compliance with the Forestry Law and Regulations. Organise a control and surveillance system, particularly for the areas of influence of the Wildlife Refuge and Protection Forest. Provide similar support in the Shuar Territory.</p> <p><b>Agricultural management and production subprogram:</b>  Provide standards and technical assistance to support good agricultural practices in the region, particularly in the areas of influence of the El Zarza Wildlife Refuge.</p>
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	<p><b><u>As a beneficiary:</u></b></p> <p>The Ministry for the Environment will benefit from the project as follows:</p> <p>It will receive support to organise the Management System for the Natural Conservation Areas Sub-System and for the follow-up and monitoring of conservation actions in the Shuar Territory (in particular, the Banderas Shuar Centre, covering 2,440 ha in the El Condor Park, a State-owned area under the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment).</p> <p>The Ministry for the Environment will also receive support to organise the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Regular and organised operation of the Management Committee;</li> <li>8. Implementation of the participatory control and surveillance system;</li> <li>9. Implementation of the monitoring system, including databases, baseline information and a Geographic Information System;</li> <li>10. Promotion of natural areas and the practices required for their conservation;</li> <li>11. Addressing land tenure conflicts;</li> <li>12. Protection of conservation targets under threat.</li> </ol> <p>The Ministry for the Environment's officers will receive support to promote dialogue, consensus-building, planning and monitoring processes with the participation of local stakeholders.</p> <p>They will also receive training and technical assistance and, if necessary, will develop the various components of the Management Plan with the support of the project executing team.</p>
<p>ii. Detail the mechanisms or instruments needed to achieve sustainability of the activities upon project completion, with the aim of reducing dependency upon outside donor funding</p>	<p>Sustainability issues are discussed on pages 73-75, including a description of binational and national structures and the definition of their future roles.</p> <p>The recommendations of the 27th Expert Panel were incorporated in the sustainability sections in relation to project outputs. The proposal has been improved from page 62 onwards following the 28th Expert Panel's recommendations.</p> <p><b>3. Future operation and maintenance</b></p> <p>The continuity of the processes initiated by the project will be under the responsibility of conservation managers at the local, national and binational levels.</p> <p>A description of relevant elements is given below.</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 1.1</b></p> <p>Institutional framework established in the Shuar Territory of the Condor Range Region with technical and administrative capacity to apply a surveillance and control system in threatened areas and a monitoring system as required for management conservation and integrated management in the Territory (<i>Administration Program</i>)</p> <p>The mechanisms that will ensure the sustainability of the Technical Unit for Natural Resources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of the Unit in the environmental field.</li> <li>• Design of specific projects for monitoring, research, and GIS, communication and database equipment.</li> <li>• The need to organise control and surveillance activities by the Centres is promoted by the Shuar Government.</li> <li>• Planning through workshops and meetings. The Shuar Government will submit operational project proposals to the national government and cooperation agencies.</li> <li>• Promulgation of the Indigenous Territories Law is envisaged within the next few years to allow the Shuar Government to secure its own budget within the General Budget of the State.</li> </ul> <p><b>OUTPUT 1.2</b></p> <p>Hunting, fishing and gathering management system and protection system for</p>

conservation areas (*Natural Resource Management and Protection Program*)

The management system based on Management Plans in the Shuar Territory will be sustainable if the benefits of the control and planning system are demonstrated in practice to ensure hunting, fishing and gathering activities on a sustainable basis. The Project will promote the implementation of this system, which can be improved over a period of two years so it will not require funding from external sources. Furthermore, a partnership will be established with the National Herbarium to secure funds for training and funding of Shuar promoters in the regular operation of management plans.

**OUTPUT 1.3**

60% of Shuar families are harvesting timber for sale purposes using appropriate techniques (*Community Development and Public Use Program*)

Fees paid by the families for logging and harvesting plans will be used for a fund to support the forest technicians of the Technical Unit for Natural Resources.

Support will be received from the Amazon Forest Service, which develops projects for a fee.

An agreement will be reached with the Ministry for the Environment to reduce the costs related to Forest Stewards' services and timber logging and transport plans and permits.

**OUTPUT 2.1**

Integrated inter-institutional management framework established in the Condor Ecological Reserve (CER) with capacity for research, monitoring, control, surveillance and dissemination management (*Administration Program*)

The Subsystem will attract the involvement of a number of stakeholders that may provide funding:

Large-scale mining companies – a Trust Fund will be established with part of the fees to be paid by these companies to compensate for their activities as provided by law. The companies will pay an annual fee to the Fund and the funds thus generated will be used for the management of the System.

In addition, these companies will allocate funds for the implementation of Yearly Operational Plans.

Similarly, the Municipalities will allocate funds to cover management-related costs such as community park rangers, investments, maintenance of posts, patrolling services, watershed management and pollution control. These costs have been gradually included in the yearly budget of each local government but their contribution is not enough.

The National Environmental Fund is an institution attached to the Ministry for the Environment (MAE). Its aim is to progressively finance the implementation of Management Plans, including in these newly established areas.

To this end, the MAE will receive support for the development of projects.

**OUTPUT 2.2**

Watersheds and priority ecosystems (*Tepuis*) in the Ecological Reserve are under adequate conservation systems (*Natural Resource Management and Protection Program*)

Funds will be derived from watershed services through a small fee to be applied in major urban centres.

Project proposals will be developed for the management of special areas, conservation targets and areas under special threat. The mining companies should make a substantial contribution as compensation for their activities.

**OUTPUT 2.3**

Increased technical assistance and support provided to the communities in the area of influence by local governments and grassroots organisations (*Community Development and Public Use Program*)

Yearly budgets will include allocations for training and technical assistance to be



	<p>provided in relation to good timber harvesting and agricultural practices. The Project will support the design of these plans and budgets.</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 3.1</b> Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established in the areas of control and surveillance, monitoring, research and dissemination of Ecuador-Peru Transboundary Natural Conservation Areas (<i>Administration Program</i>)</p> <p>Binational projects will be designed. The Binational Management Committee will promote the establishment of a <u>Special Fund for the Management of Transboundary Conservation Areas</u> based on the contributions of both governments. The Project will support the establishment of this Fund. The <u>Condor Range Information System</u> will secure special funding with the involvement of universities and research centres.</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 3.2</b> Specific protection actions identified and implemented in at least one priority ecosystem for Peru and Ecuador (<i>Natural Resource Management and Protection Program</i>)</p> <p>This will require the involvement of specialised institutions. The Project, in cooperation with the Ministry for the Environment, will include these activities in the proposals to be submitted to the National Environmental Fund.</p> <p><b>OUTPUT 3.3</b> A proposal for Binational Environmental Services in the Condor Range Region developed (<i>Community Development and Public Use Program</i>)</p> <p>This proposal will depend on the negotiation capacity of both countries and the demand from public and private institutions.</p> <p>The Ministry for the Environment will be responsible for monitoring and supporting local governments and communities in the sound management of natural resources, land use management and maintenance of protected areas, as well as the binational coordination process.</p>
<p>iii. Elaborate upon the Ministry of Environment's progress and plans for allocating a budget for supporting future capacity for research, monitoring, control, and surveillance in the project's area of influence, as noted in Output 2.1 under future operations and maintenance</p>	<p><b>See pages 75-76.</b></p> <p>The National System for Protected Areas (Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas – SNAP), which is administered by the Ecuadorian Government, does not have sufficient funds to support its 36 Conservation Areas. Furthermore, protection forests in Ecuador are not under a regular administrative system for protection.</p> <p>A large number of Protected Areas have insufficient human, technical and financial resources, with the deficit being estimated at over 50% of the required resources. Thus, the basic budget provided by the Ministry for the Environment has allowed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the operation of regional offices – one in the city of Loja, located at 6 hours from Yanzatza (the closest town to the conservation area) and another one in Cuenca, located at 9 hours from Gualaquiza (the municipality with jurisdiction over the Quimi Ecological Reserve);</li> <li>• the establishment of a local office in Yanzatza, staffed with a Head of Area but no park rangers;</li> <li>• no vehicles.</li> </ul> <p>On the other hand, the objective of the National Environmental Fund (FAN) is to sustain SNAP on a permanent basis with the support of various sectors (including a US\$6-million GEF-World Bank Project and other funds). The plan is to invest in 3 major areas, cover operational costs in at least 10 areas and gradually incorporate the entire System as a whole.</p> <p>To this end, the Ministry for the Environment has conducted a financial analysis of SNAP and based on management plan requirements, costs have been identified for</p>

	<p>personnel, professional services, operational costs, infrastructure, transport and basic equipment. The conservation areas in the Condor Range Region have been included in this budgetary review, which means they will be included in the investments to be made by FAN over the next few years.</p> <p>The Project will support the funding of research, monitoring, control and surveillance activities. However, as indicated in the section on "Sustainability", funding will be sought from several sources in addition to the Ministry for the Environment, including mining companies, international cooperation agencies, research NGOs and municipal governments. To this end, during the implementation of Phase II, project proposals will be developed on the aforementioned issues. These proposals will then be negotiated with the Management Committee and the Ministry for the Environment. The Conservation Areas Subsystem Management Committee will be the mechanism through which each and every stakeholder will gradually assume financial responsibilities; therefore, the Project will promote the active and regular operation of this Committee.</p>
<p>iv. Provide greater details on the joint binational research programme with a view to decreasing its costs at the national level. Consider entering into partnerships with universities, IUFRO, etc</p>	<p><b>See pages 13-15.</b></p> <p><b>Specific objectives of the Research Program from a binational perspective:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Acquire improved knowledge on the health status of flora and fauna resources (related to the Monitoring Program);</li> <li>5. Strengthen the knowledge available on species wealth and endemism in different habitats and altitudinal strata;</li> <li>6. Improve the knowledge on the use of species by local habitat, season and region, so as to assess dependence on, intensity and volume of hunting, fishing and flora collection activities.</li> </ol> <p><b>Outputs of the Binational Research Plan</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Document on the health status of flora and fauna resources in the Condor Range Region – A time comparison study;</li> <li>7. Reports on the Rapid Ecological Assessments undertaken;</li> <li>8. Enhanced and updated database within the Condor Range Information System;</li> <li>9. Document on: Wealth and Distinctiveness (endemism and threatened and endangered species) of mammals, herpetofauna, birds and flora resources in different habitats and altitudinal strata;</li> <li>10. Document on: The use of forest resources and status of the most commonly used species by Shuar Centres in the Condor Range Region.</li> </ol> <p><b>Binational Research Plan responsibilities and actions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Undertake an assessment of the research status in the region and prepare a synthesis report;</li> <li>15. Outline research plans, including objects, sites and timetables;</li> <li>16. Coordinate with the parties responsible for biological monitoring;</li> <li>17. Brief stakeholders and authorities on the research to be undertaken and request, with the support of the Project staff, legal authorisations as required;</li> <li>18. Implement research activities;</li> <li>19. Feed the databases;</li> <li>20. Carry out data analyses and prepare documents and outputs as required for this subcontract;</li> <li>21. Ensure the involvement of Shuar technicians in research activities;</li> <li>22. Prepare a document containing recommendations for future action;</li> <li>23. Submit project results to relevant authorities and key stakeholders;</li> <li>24. Submit progress reports on the achievement of outputs;</li> <li>25. Prepare the minutes/proceedings of all meetings/workshops in this area of responsibility;</li> <li>26. Participate in meetings as requested by the General Coordinator for project planning and project progress evaluation purposes.</li> </ol> <p><b>Binational research budget</b></p>

The budget for the Ecuadorian component of the 18-month contract is US\$25,000, which has been allocated to budget item I. Executing Agency Funds, 20 Subcontracts, Subcontract Code 24.

The subcontract will not include any contributions required by law, which will have to be paid directly by the subcontracted professional.

The payment of fees will be made in four instalments, over the 18-month period and after the submission of progress or final outputs as agreed in the work plan. The first payment will be disbursed upon signing of contract and will be equivalent to 25% of the agreed total fee. The second payment will be disbursed in month 4 of the assignment; the third payment in month 10; and the last payment will be disbursed in month 18 of the assignment upon submission of final products.

In order to reduce costs in the research program, agreements will be concluded with a number of relevant institutions as follows:

#### In Peru:

**Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science – CABS:** A specialised agency of Conservation International – CI to generate and disseminate baseline scientific information so as to contribute to the achievement of CI's wider objectives in biodiversity conservation. CABS has a professional staff with extensive research experience. CABS was the agency responsible for conducting the RAP in the Condor Range Region and, therefore, has information available on the project area, which will facilitate the development of a sound research program. Furthermore, CABS has established a cooperation network with universities, research centres, multilateral agencies and NGOs; this network will be made available to support the research program to be developed by the project.

**Peruvian Amazon Research Institute – IIAP:** A national institution with over 30 years experience in Peruvian Amazon research. It has an office close to the project area and has a wide range of research staff. The project will coordinate with this institution for the incorporation of project research issues in its action plan in order to improve research funding.

**University of Cajamarca:** This university has a Faculty of Forestry Science, which is located near the project's area of influence. This university will also be called upon to participate in the project so that its faculty and students may become involved in project research activities in order to reduce the cost of research-related professional fees.

#### In Ecuador:

Partnership agreements will be established with the Missouri Botanical Garden in cooperation with the National Herbarium for at least 3 years to conduct a RAP in the Condor Range Region in order to carry out flora research in the area. The National Herbarium already has a collection of over 3,000 plant species, some of which are in the identification stage. In particular, research will be conducted on endemic flora species above 1,700 m.a.s.l., thus streamlining research efforts in this field.

In addition, the Ecuadorian Ornithological Corporation has extensive information available and has planned new monitoring research activities in the Condor Range Region and on particular species (cracids and migratory species).

The University of Loja is conducting research on timber species in the Condor Range Region and the Loja Herbarium is also interested in the use of flora resources in the area. Another active institution in the same location is PREDESUR, a regional development institution for Southern Ecuador, which is responsible for watershed areas and the management of the El Zarza Wildlife Refuge.

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost	Peru	Ecuador	Total cost
Specialised Biologist (Subcontract – Biodiversity research)	3	output	2000		5500	5500
Specialised Biologist (Subcontract – Biodiversity research)	3	output	2000		5500	5500
Specialised Biologist (Subcontract – Biodiversity research)	3	output	2000		6000	6000
CI Researcher (Activity 1.3.1 – Integration of Ecuadorian and Peruvian research plans)	1	m/m	2400	2400		2400
National Consultant – Researcher, Peru (Activity 1.3.2: Methodologies for ecosystem restoration) Peru	1	m/m	3600	3600		3600
National Consultant – Experts (Activity 1.4.2: Collection of information on major flora and fauna species)	1	m/m	600	7200		7200
Travel included in Ecuadorian subcontract	5	trip	500		2500	2500
Field accommodation for researchers included in Ecuadorian subcontract	120	day	25		3000	3000
Peruvian DSA included in Peruvian activities		unit		6660		6660
Equipment included in Ecuadorian subcontract		unit		8100		8100
Transport costs included in Peruvian activities	4	field equipment	500		2000	2000
Data entry	1	output	500		500	500
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>27960</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>52960</b>
v. Attach as an annex a joint detailed budget by component and source combining the budgets of PD 237/03 Rev.1 (F) and PD 238/03 Rev.1 (F)	<b>See pages 55-58.</b>					

See pages 55-56:

Joint budget by component and source for projects PD 237/03 Rev.1 (F) and PD 238/03 Rev.1 (F)

Budget component		ITTO	CI	F. Natura	M. Environ-ment	INRENA	TOTAL
<b>10.</b>	<b>Project personnel</b>						
	11. National Experts	353300	58000	24000	37000	45600	517900
	12. National Consultants	93200	0	0	0	0	93200
	13. Other labour	127400	0	0	0	0	127400
	<b>19. Component Total</b>	<b>379200</b>	<b>58000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45600</b>	<b>482800</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Subcontracts – Peru</b>						
	21. Subcontract – PNCC Administration	72000	0	0	0	0	72000
	22. Subcontract – Building works	8610	0	0	0	0	8610
	23. Subcontract – Editing and publication	8000	0	0	0	0	8000
	24. Subcontract – Graphic design	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
	25. Subcontract – Radio program development	3000	0	0	0	0	3000
	26. Subcontract – Radio broadcasting	2700	0	0	0	0	2700
	27. Subcontract – Web page design & maintenance	4250	0	0	0	0	4250
	28. Subcontract – System upgrading	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
	<b>Subcontracts – Ecuador</b>						
	21. Legal assistance services	11000	0	0	0	0	11000
	22. IT and database services	19000	0	0	0	0	19000
	23 GIS and mapping services	19000	0	0	0	0	19000
	24 Biodiversity research	25000	0	0	0	0	25000
	25 Publications for outreach	12000	0	0	0	0	12000
	26 Monitoring systems	0	11000	0	0	0	11000
	27 Forest harvesting	0	5000	0	0	0	5000
	<b>29. Component Total</b>	<b>177560</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>193560</b>
<b>30.</b>	<b>Duty travel</b>						
	31. DSA	61550	0	0	0	0	61550
	32. International travel	21500	6000	0	0	0	27500
	33. Transport costs	41450	0	0	0	0	41450
	34. Meetings and workshops	61900	0	0	0	0	61900
	<b>39. Component Total</b>	<b>186400</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>192400</b>
<b>40.</b>	<b>Capital Items</b>						
	41. Vehicles	15000	0	0	0	0	15000
	42. Capital equipment	8000	0	0	0	0	8000
	43 Forest harvesting, marketing and investment fund	80000	0	0	0	0	80000
	44. Capital equipment	17000	0	0	0	0	17000
	<b>49. Component Total</b>	<b>120000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120000</b>
<b>50.</b>	<b>Consumable Items</b>						
	51. Raw materials	69700	0	0	0	0	69700
	52. Spares	17800	0	0	0	0	17800
	53. Fuel and utilities	18400	0	0	0	0	18400
	54. Office supplies	10600	0	0	0	0	10600
	54. Services	5000	0	0	0	0	5000
	55. Office supplies	2600	0	0	0	0	2600
	56. Local communication materials	6000	0	0	0	0	6000
	<b>59. Component Total</b>	<b>130100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130100</b>

Budget component		ITTO	CI	F. Natura	M. Environ-ment	INRENA	TOTAL
60	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
	61. Sundry	30700	0	0	0	0	30700
	62. Auditing	14000	0	0	0	0	14000
	63. Contingencies	1500	0	0	0	0	1500
	<b>69. Component Total</b>	<b>46200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46200</b>
70.	<b>Executing agency management costs</b>	0	99789	97678	0	0	197467
	<b>79. Component Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99789</b>	<b>97678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197467</b>
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1245160</b>	<b>179789</b>	<b>121678</b>	<b>37000</b>	<b>45600</b>	<b>1629227</b>
80.	<b>ITTO Administration and Monitoring</b>						
	81. Monitoring and review costs	10000	0	0	0	0	10000
	82. Evaluation costs	30000	0	0	0	0	30000
	83. Program support costs	99613	0	0	0	0	99613
	<b>89. Component Total</b>	<b>139613</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139613</b>
90.	<b>Refund of pre-project costs</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1384773</b>	<b>179789</b>	<b>121678</b>	<b>37000</b>	<b>45600</b>	<b>1768840</b>

**See pages 57-58:**

**PROJECT ON BINATIONAL CONSERVATION AND PEACE IN THE CONDOR RANGE REGION – ECUADOR-PERU – SECOND PHASE**

**BINATIONAL COORDINATION BUDGET**

PERUVIAN COMPONENT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	ECUADORIAN COMPONENT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	JOINT TOTAL
Activity 1.2.3: Publication of posters and other materials to promote PNCC values as an area for protection, research and tourism	18300	ACTIVITY 3.1.6 Design and implementation of binational dissemination plan at the binational and global levels	25800	44100
Activity 1.2.4: Development of PNCC web page	8850	Included in Activity 1.3.6 and subcontracts		8850
Output 1.3 Two research lines shared by Ecuador and Peru at the Condor Range ecosystem level under implementation		Included in Output 3.1 : Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established ( <i>Administration Program</i> )		
Activity 1.3.1: Integration of Ecuador's and Peru's research plans into a binational research plan for the management of shared ecosystems	14000	Activity 3.1.5 Implementation of binational research plan	34300	48300
Activity 1.3.2: Development of methodologies for the restoration of ecosystems damaged by the effects of the war and gold mining activities	17400	Activity 2.2.1. (See Ecuadorian budget)		17400
		ACTIVITY 3.2.1 Identification and implementation of actions for ecosystems or species requiring special protection	43550	43550
Activity 1.3.3: Study on richness, endemism and health status of flora and fauna resources in different habitats and altitudinal strata of the Condor Range Region		ACTIVITY 3.1.5 Research, including this study coordinated with monitoring activities		

PERUVIAN COMPONENT		ECUADORIAN COMPONENT		
OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	JOINT TOTAL
Output 1.4 Management and biological diversity of an area of 152,873 ha in the Condor Range National Park (PNCC) monitored		Included in OUTPUT 3.1 Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established ( <i>Administration Program</i> ) (as an activity)		
Activity 1.4.1: Implementation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) on the PNCC and a biological data bank	37600	Activity 3.1.4: Implementation of a Binational Monitoring System	16800	54400
Activity 1.4.2: Regular evaluations of major flora and fauna populations	35260	ACTIVITY 3.1.5 Implementation of binational research plan. Includes Peruvian research activities, which are to be linked with monitoring activities (see elsewhere in this table)		35260
Activity 1.4.3: Monitoring of landscape changes based on satellite images and field data	8400	Activity 3.1.4 Implementation of Binational Monitoring System. Includes landscape changes monitoring as a subactivity		8400
Activity 1.4.4: 2 workshops to monitor the implementation of activities and achievement of results	11000	Costs included in Output 3.1.1		
Output 1.5 Coordinated conservation management of the Condor Range Region between Ecuador and Peru established and under implementation		OUTPUT 3.1 Mechanisms and instruments for coordinated conservation management between Ecuador and Peru established		
Activity 1.5.1: Strengthening and enhancement of the Binational Technical Committee for coordinated management in the Condor Range Region. <b>Ecuador - Peru</b>	17300	ACTIVITY 3.1.3 Institutional framework in Ecuador and Peru to coordinate common activities in the Management (Ecuador) and Master (Peru) Plans for adjacent Transboundary Areas	19700	37000
Activity 1.5.2: Development of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor. <b>Ecuador - Peru</b>	8700	ACTIVITY 3.1.2 Design of strategy for the Ecuadorian-Peruvian Conservation Corridor and establishment of Regional Stakeholders' Network	42500	51200
Output 2.1 Shuar (Ecuador) and Awajun-Wampis (Peru) indigenous communities in the Condor Range Region have re-established their cultural links and have improved their natural resource management practices				
Activity 2.1.1: Holding of 2 binational events for the exchange and systematisation of natural resource management experiences. Ecuador - Peru	14900	Activity 1.2.1 ( as a subactivity – see below)		14900
Activity 2.1.2: Design and implementation of a management capacity building plan for the management of natural resources by indigenous organisations. <b>Ecuador - Peru</b>	12750	ACTIVITY 1.2.1 Implementation of Forest Resource Utilisation Standards and Management Plans by Shuar families	50500	63250
		ACTIVITY 3.1.3 Development of coordinated system of control and surveillance for adjacent Natural Protected Areas in Ecuador and Peru	26100	26100
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ACTIVITIES TO BE JOINTLY COORDINATED	204460		259250	463710

