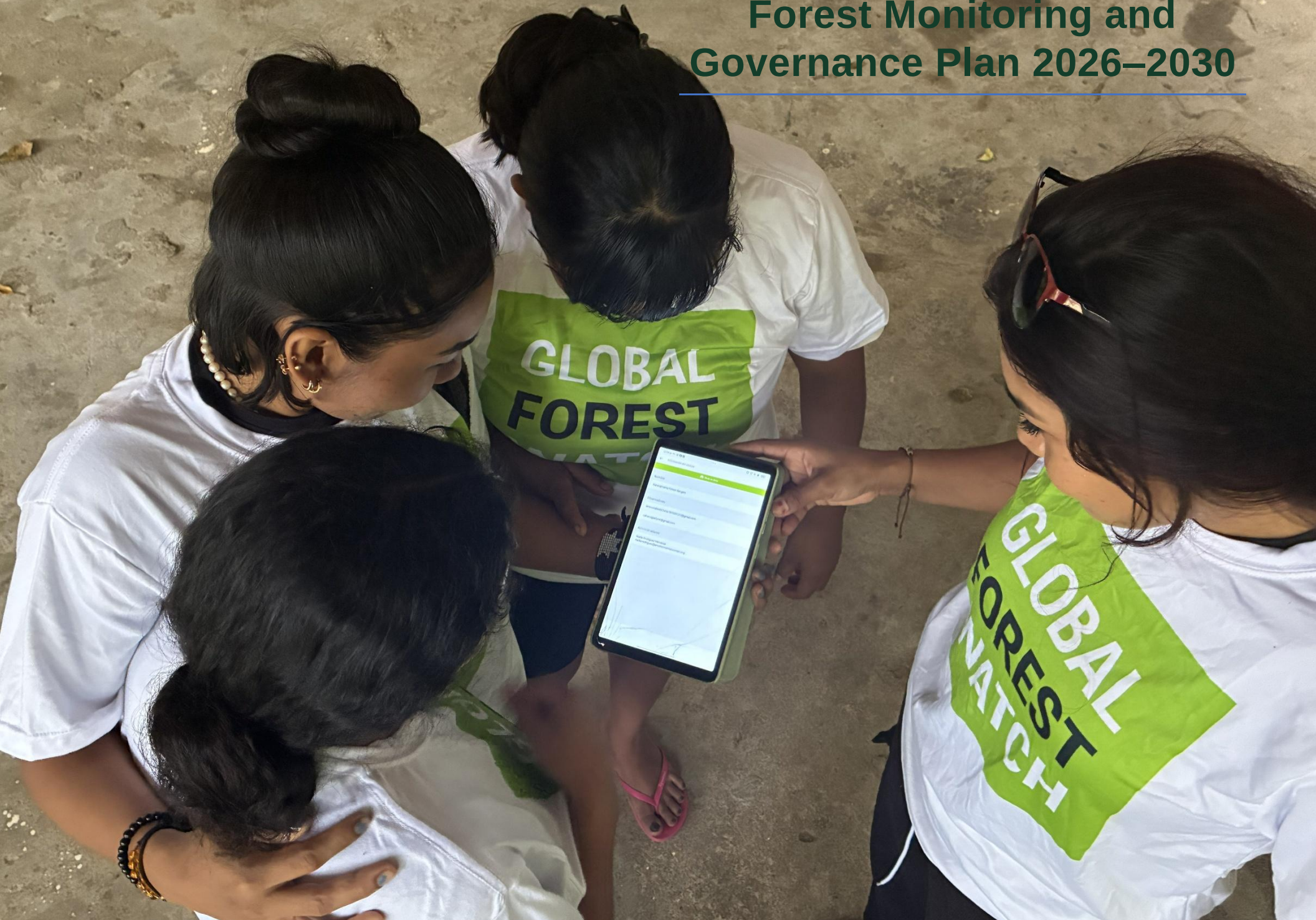


Narakajmanta Strategic Forest Monitoring and Governance Plan 2026–2030



STRATEGIC PLAN

Narakajmanta Strategic Forest Monitoring and Governance Plan 2026–2030

Post-grant continuity framework for the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat and the community-based Global Forest Watch monitoring system

Strategic purpose Maintain effective surveillance of 9,800 hectares of Narakajmanta ancestral forest after the WRI grant period, while transferring day-to-day monitoring, alert review, patrol coordination, evidence management, and fire-prevention decisions into a durable Indigenous governance structure.

Planning parameter	Adopted reference
Organization	Corporación Environmental Women of Colombia – ENVIRONMENTAL WOMEN ORG
Territorial authority	Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council
Operational governance body	Narakajmanta Indigenous Environmental Secretariat
Territory	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia
Strategic period	September 2026 – December 2030
Monitoring area	9,800 hectares of ancestral tropical forest
Priority risk area	980 hectares requiring intensified surveillance
Technology base	Global Forest Watch, GLAD Alerts, Forest Watcher, MapBuilder and VIIRS fire alerts
Project of origin	ETHNO-PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS

This Plan converts the capacities created during the 2025–2026 Global Forest Watch Small Grants Fund project into a four-year operating framework. We use the grant-end monitoring system as the starting platform, then define the governance rules, routine patrol cycle, MapBuilder administration, alert-review process, evidence standards, coordination mechanisms, and sustainability route required to keep the system active through 2030.

Document status: Strategic planning instrument prepared for post-grant continuity. Future-year targets are planning commitments proposed in this document and are not presented as results already achieved.

Document Architecture

Section	Decision question answered
1. Strategic starting point	What capacity exists at the end of the WRI-supported implementation period?
2. Territorial risk logic	Where do we monitor and why do 980 hectares receive intensified attention?
3. Governance architecture	Who decides, who operates, and how does the Secretariat relate to the Tribal Council?
4. 2030 results framework	What measurable condition do we intend to sustain or improve by 2030?
5. GFW system administration	How do we manage MapBuilder, alerts, layers and device access?

Section	Decision question answered
6. Patrol and verification model	How are alerts converted into field evidence within a controlled workflow?
7. Fire prevention and response	How do satellite fire signals trigger community action and use of field resources?
8. Data governance and reporting	How do we protect, validate, archive and report territorial evidence?
9. Capacity and inclusion	How do we keep women, girls, youth and LGTBI leadership technically active?
10. Institutional coordination	How do we coordinate with the Council, EWO and technical partners?
11. Financial sustainability	How do we keep the system functional after WRI grant financing ends?
12. Risk and safeguards	How do we manage terrain, connectivity, gender, safety and digital risks?
13. M&E and adaptive management	How do we know the system is functioning and when do we correct it?
14. 2026–2030 roadmap	What happens each year and what decisions are required?

1. Strategic Starting Point: From Grant Output to Permanent Indigenous Capacity

We begin this 2026–2030 Plan from a concrete operating position. The ETHNO-PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS was designed to strengthen the forest monitoring, fire-prevention, and land-stewardship capacities of 300 Narakajmanta women, girls, and LGTBI participants through Global Forest Watch tools. The approved implementation logic connected satellite information with field verification. It also connected field evidence with community governance. This Plan preserves that causal chain because the value of a satellite alert depends on whether a local structure can interpret it and act on it.



The strategic monitoring area is 9,800 hectares of Narakajmanta ancestral tropical forest in the Sierra

Nevada de Santa Marta. Within that landscape, 980 hectares were prioritized during implementation because field experience and satellite information indicated higher exposure to fire, forest-cover loss, or pressure on water sources. We therefore distinguish two operational scales. The full 9,800 hectares remain under territorial monitoring. The 980-hectare priority area receives intensified review when alerts, seasonal conditions, or community observations indicate elevated risk.

The 2025 baseline was structurally weak even though community knowledge of the forest was strong. Patrols relied mainly on direct observation, walking routes, and basic radio communication. There was no customized MapBuilder environment for Narakajmanta. There was also no organized procedure for receiving GLAD alerts, assigning field verification, or maintaining a georeferenced evidence chain. The project addressed that gap by combining MapBuilder, Forest Watcher, GLAD Alerts, and VIIRS fire information with community patrols and early-response protocols.

By the end of the grant period, the operating model had shifted from generalized patrols toward evidence-directed monitoring. Five brigades with 50 Indigenous monitors formed the core field-verification capacity. The project trained 300 Narakajmanta women, girls, and LGTBI participants in the use of GFW-related tools. Ten community early-response protocols and ten wildfire-response kits provided a practical response layer. The

2026 project-end management record also reports achievement of the target to reduce illegal-deforestation alerts and fire outbreaks by 95% in the high-risk intervention zones. We treat that result as a performance level that now requires maintenance, verification, and disciplined post-grant follow-up.

The strategic challenge for 2026–2030 is therefore institutional rather than technological. The tools are available. The trained people exist. The field workflow

has been tested. The next task is to make these components routine inside Narakajmanta governance so that monitoring does not decline when external project financing ends. The Indigenous Environmental Secretariat is the mechanism selected for that transition. Its role is to coordinate monthly monitoring, maintain the alert-review system, assign responsibilities, preserve records, and report to the Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council.

Planning principle We will judge sustainability by continuity of decisions, not by possession of equipment. A functioning system must receive alerts, decide priorities, verify events, archive evidence, and close the feedback loop with the Tribal Council every month.

1.1 Grant-end operating baseline adopted for this Plan

Capability	2025 baseline	31 Aug 2026 operating position	2030 strategic requirement
Territorial monitoring	Ground patrols without integrated GFW workflow	9,800 ha covered by the community monitoring system	Maintain 9,800 ha under routine digital and field surveillance
Priority risk management	No standardized satellite-priority layer	980 ha prioritized for higher-risk monitoring	Review priority layer at least annually and after major disturbance
GFW administration	No customized territorial platform	MapBuilder / alert workflow operational	Maintain current layers, access control and documented updates
Field verification	No organized GLAD verification system	5 brigades / 50 monitors; $\geq 90\%$ alert-verification target reached in project design	Keep $\geq 90\%$ verification of priority alerts and documented reasons for exceptions
Governance	No permanent local environmental monitoring entity	Indigenous Environmental Secretariat established	Secretariat functioning with monthly review cycle through 2030

2. Territorial Scope and Risk Logic

We manage the Narakajmanta monitoring system as a territorial decision system. The 9,800-hectare operating area is large enough that uniform patrol intensity would consume time and field resources without improving protection. We therefore use risk differentiation. Satellite alerts, fire signals, water-source relevance, recent land-use observations, and prior disturbance guide where the brigades concentrate effort. This allows the Secretariat to keep full territorial awareness while directing scarce field time toward places where verification can change an outcome.

The 980-hectare priority area is the first layer of this differentiation. It represents approximately 10% of the 9,800-hectare operational monitoring landscape. That proportion is useful because it makes intensified surveillance feasible without abandoning the rest of the

territory. We will not treat the 980 hectares as a permanently fixed polygon. The Secretariat will review the priority layer because forest risk changes with drought, agricultural pressure, fire occurrence, and new GFW information. Any change to the priority layer must be documented in MapBuilder and recorded in the monthly Secretariat minutes.

The project proposal identifies climate-driven fire as a central threat. It also identifies anthropogenic fire associated with slash-and-burn agricultural practices. This distinction matters operationally. Climate-related fire risk requires attention to heat and active-fire information, including VIIRS alerts, together with knowledge of dry vegetation and difficult access. Agricultural burning requires engagement with households and verification of land-use practices. The

2025–2026 project therefore linked the monitoring component with a household awareness process designed to promote sustainable land management among 300 Narakajmanta families.

We will maintain a territorial classification with three decision levels. Level 1 covers the whole 9,800 hectares and provides strategic awareness. Level 2 corresponds to the current 980 hectares requiring intensified review. Level 3 is dynamic and consists of alert-triggered sites that require field verification or immediate response. This structure prevents a common monitoring failure: treating every pixel or alert as if it required the same response. The Secretariat will instead ask whether the signal is new, whether the location is accessible, whether the potential

impact is high, and whether the event requires verification within the 48-hour response standard.

We also recognize a documentary inconsistency in the original project materials. Some application and contractual passages refer to a broader 14,400-hectare landscape, while the project goal, several implementation indicators, and the operating reports use 9,800 hectares as the intervention area. For this Plan we adopt 9,800 hectares as the operational monitoring area because it is the area used in the project goal and in the field-monitoring logic. We retain the 14,400-hectare figure only as a broader reference appearing in project documentation. This distinction protects the integrity of future monitoring reports and prevents area inflation.

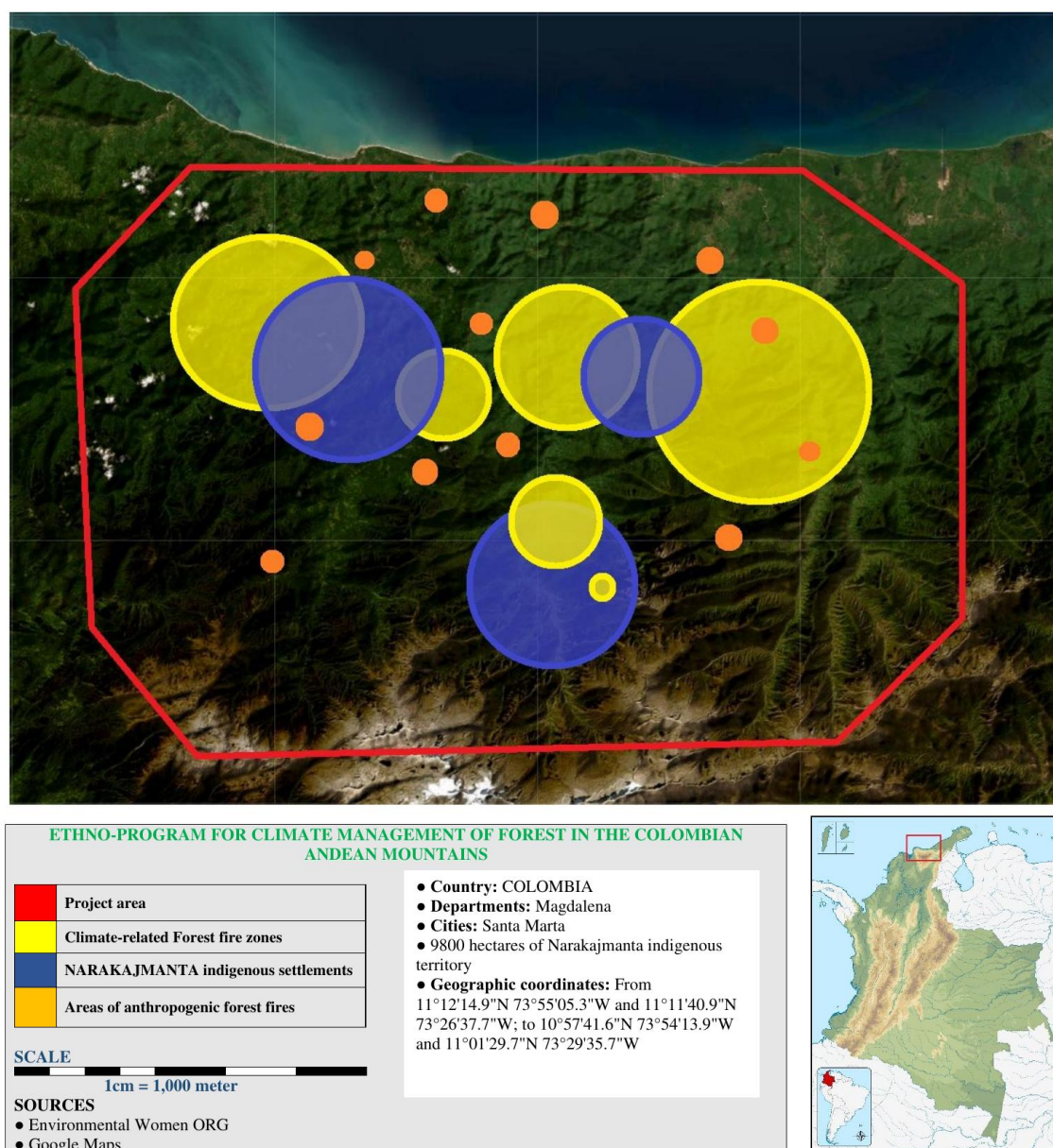


Figure 1. Territorial reference map included in the original project proposal. The 2026–2030 Plan uses 9,800 hectares as the operational monitoring area.

2.1 Territorial decision hierarchy

Monitoring hierarchy

LEVEL 1 9,800 ha Routine territorial awareness	LEVEL 2 980 ha Intensified high-risk surveillance	LEVEL 3 Alert sites Verification / response within protocol	CLOSURE Evidence + decision MapBuilder and Secretariat record
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3. Governance Architecture of the Narakajmanta Indigenous Environmental Secretariat

The Indigenous Environmental Secretariat is the institutional center of this Plan. The project design established it within the governance structure of the Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council, with a 10-member core team and a strong participation requirement for women and LGTBI leaders. The grant design set an 80% representation benchmark for women and LGTBI participants in the Secretariat core. We retain that benchmark because the project was created to transfer environmental technology and decision-making capacity toward groups that experience differentiated climate impacts and have historically had less control over technical monitoring systems.

The Tribal Council remains the territorial authority. The Secretariat does not replace Indigenous government. Its function is technical and operational: it prepares evidence, coordinates monitoring, organizes responses, and makes recommendations. Decisions that affect territorial rules, community obligations, external representation, or the authorization of sensitive information remain with the Council according to its own procedures. This separation of functions protects legitimacy. It also prevents the monitoring team from accumulating authority beyond the mandate created by the community.

We propose a 10-function structure rather than creating a complex bureaucracy. Each function can be assigned to one core member, and the Council may combine functions when personnel availability requires it. The structure includes a Secretariat Coordinator and a Council Liaison. It also includes a GFW and MapBuilder Administrator, a Field Brigade Coordinator, and an Evidence and Records Officer. Fire prevention, restoration and sustainable land stewardship require specific technical attention. Gender-responsive participation, youth learning, and community communication complete the operating structure. These

functions reflect tasks already embedded in the project activities, but the role titles are strategic planning instruments for 2026–2030 and may be formally adjusted by the Tribal Council.



The Secretariat will meet monthly. Each meeting will review active deforestation alerts, VIIRS fire signals, unresolved field incidents, and changes to priority areas. The meeting will also examine whether the brigades reached the $\geq 90\%$ verification standard for priority alerts. If a target is missed, the minutes must record the operational reason and the corrective action. This turns the monthly meeting into a management control point rather than a ceremonial meeting.

Accountability follows a short chain. The GFW administrator receives and organizes alerts. The Field Brigade Coordinator assigns verification. The Evidence Officer checks that photographs, coordinates, and incident forms are complete. The Secretariat Coordinator prepares a monthly dashboard. The Council Liaison presents key decisions to the Tribal Council. This sequence makes responsibility visible at each step and limits the risk that alerts remain unassigned or that field evidence is collected but never used.

3.1 Proposed functional structure

Function	Core responsibility	Minimum evidence of performance
Secretariat Coordinator	Chairs monthly review; approves monitoring agenda; tracks unresolved actions	Monthly minutes and action register
Council Liaison	Connects Secretariat recommendations with Tribal Council decisions	Council brief / decision record
GFW & MapBuilder Administrator	Maintains layers, alert subscriptions and user access	Update log and access register
Field Brigade Coordinator	Assigns routes and verifies patrol completion	Patrol plan and completion sheet
Evidence & Records Officer	Checks GPS, photos and incident files	Validated evidence archive
Fire Prevention Lead	Links VIIRS signals and fire-risk areas to response protocols	Fire-response log
Land Stewardship Lead	Connects monitoring findings with sustainable land practices	Household / plot follow-up notes
Women & Inclusion Lead	Protects participation standards and safe decision spaces	Participation and safeguarding record
Youth Training Lead	Maintains refresher and intergenerational training cycle	Training attendance and competency checks
Community Communications Lead	Translates monitoring decisions into understandable community messages	Community bulletin / meeting record

4. Strategic Objectives and 2030 Results Framework

Our 2030 objective is to keep a community-owned monitoring system operational across 9,800 hectares while preserving the response discipline developed through the WRI-supported project. We therefore define success as a condition that can be observed every month. MapBuilder must remain updated. Alert assignments must be traceable. Brigades must continue to verify priority events. The Secretariat must meet and report. The Tribal Council must receive evidence that can support territorial decisions. If one of these links breaks for several months, the system is operationally weaker even if the devices and accounts still exist.

Strategic Objective 1 is continuity of forest monitoring. We will maintain routine surveillance of the 9,800-hectare operating area and retain a minimum 90% verification standard for priority alerts that require field confirmation. The 980-hectare high-risk layer will be reviewed at least annually and after a major disturbance. The purpose is to keep patrol effort proportional to risk rather than repeating routes by habit.

Strategic Objective 2 is continuity of early response. The project established 10 community response protocols with a maximum response time of 48 hours after an alert is received. Between 2026 and 2030 we will maintain these protocols as the operational standard. The Secretariat will

review response times monthly. Any delay beyond 48 hours must be explained by safety, weather, access, or another documented constraint. The protocol should never require a monitor to enter unsafe terrain simply to meet a numerical target.



Strategic Objective 3 is Indigenous governance of environmental information. We will keep the Secretariat functioning as the permanent body that coordinates monitoring and restoration governance. It will manage routine GFW use and report to the Tribal Council. This objective includes responsible control of location-sensitive information. Open environmental data

principles remain important, but Indigenous governance requires care when georeferenced information could expose sensitive resources or vulnerable places.

Strategic Objective 4 is intergenerational capacity. The original project trained 300 Narakajmanta women, girls, and LGTBI participants and created a 50-monitor field structure. Those numbers are a capacity base, not a guarantee of continuity. People change roles and devices fail. We will therefore run annual refresher training and integrate new community monitors when turnover occurs. The objective is to preserve functional competence, especially the ability to interpret alerts, use Forest Watcher offline, verify coordinates, and document an

incident.

Strategic Objective 5 is financial and institutional durability. The Tribal Council contributes governance, local infrastructure, and logistical capacity. Environmental Women Org will continue to support technical documentation and resource mobilization where agreed. The project application also identified a potential cooperation route with the University of Magdalena for annual technical assistance and volunteer integration. External funding opportunities will be pursued as complementary resources. Core monitoring should remain designed for low recurring cost so that a temporary funding gap does not stop basic surveillance.

4.1 Results framework 2026–2030

Result area	2026 starting position	2030 planning target	Verification
Territorial surveillance	9,800 ha under monitoring	9,800 ha continuously covered by the monitoring governance cycle	MapBuilder layers, patrol logs, annual forest report
Priority alerts	≥90% verification target established	≥90% of priority alerts verified or documented as unsafe/inaccessible	Forest Watcher / incident register
Response time	10 protocols; <48-hour standard	<48-hour response standard maintained for actionable alerts	Alert-response register
Governance	1 Secretariat / 10-member core	Monthly Secretariat functionality sustained through 2030	Minutes, organizational chart, monthly reports
Inclusion	80% women/LGTBI benchmark in core design	Maintain ≥80% women/LGTBI representation unless the Council documents a justified community decision	Membership register
Capacity	300 people trained; 50-monitor field model	Annual refresher cycle and replacement training active	Competency checks and attendance records

5. Global Forest Watch System Administration and MapBuilder Governance

MapBuilder is the territorial information backbone of the post-grant system. We will use it to organize the layers required for decisions rather than as a static map repository. At minimum, the Secretariat will maintain the Narakajmanta monitoring boundary, the high-risk layer, deforestation-alert information, fire-risk information, critical water-source references, and field-verified incident points where sharing is appropriate. The platform administrator must record when a layer is added, updated, archived, or replaced. This creates an audit trail for later reports and prevents uncertainty about which version supported a decision.

The GFW and MapBuilder Administrator will conduct a structured review before each monthly Secretariat

meeting. The review will identify new alerts, unresolved alerts, changes in fire conditions, and any technical issue affecting access. The administrator will prepare a short alert register that uses a unique incident code. The code will follow the same event from satellite detection through field verification and closure. This reduces duplication, especially when connectivity problems delay synchronization between Forest Watcher and the online platform.

Offline use is essential in Narakajmanta because connectivity is unreliable in mountainous sectors. The April–June 2026 interim report documented cases in which field photographs and coordinates remained pending until monitors returned to a location with

connectivity. The same report also identified uncertainty about whether a Forest Watcher record had synchronized. Our operating rule for 2026–2030 is therefore simple: each patrol downloads the required alert package before departure and completes a synchronization check after returning. The Evidence Officer closes the record only when the digital file and the field evidence can be matched.

We will control user access because a community monitoring system becomes fragile when credentials are informal or shared without oversight. The Secretariat Coordinator and the GFW Administrator will maintain an access register. At least two trained people must be able to administer the system so that one absence does not interrupt operations. When a member leaves the role, access will be transferred according to a documented handover. We will avoid storing passwords in patrol forms or community reports.

Layer quality will be reviewed annually. A layer remains

Standard digital-to-field information chain

1. DETECT GLAD / VIIRS / community signal	2. TRIAGE MapBuilder context + risk level	3. ASSIGN Brigade + route + safety check	4. VERIFY Forest Watcher + GPS + photo	5. CLOSE Evidence review + Council action if needed
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6. Patrol Frequency, Alert Verification, and Field-Control Model

The patrol system combines routine coverage with alert-triggered verification. Routine patrols create territorial presence and allow monitors to observe changes that may not yet appear as a satellite alert. Alert-triggered patrols provide a faster response when GFW information identifies a specific location. The original project methodology established monthly patrols across the monitoring landscape and a goal of physically verifying at least 90% of active deforestation alerts. We retain that structure because it balances field cost with the need for reliable evidence.

Each of the five brigades will participate in at least one planned patrol cycle per month, subject to safe access and seasonal conditions. The Secretariat may organize routes so that brigades cover different sectors rather than requiring every team to cross the entire 9,800 hectares. When an alert appears within a priority zone, the Field Brigade Coordinator will assign the team with the shortest safe access route and appropriate local knowledge. This reduces response time and unnecessary travel.

The 48-hour standard begins when an actionable alert is

active when it supports a monitoring or land-stewardship decision. Outdated layers will be archived rather than left visible by default. If the 980-hectare priority area changes, the previous version will be preserved with the date of change and the reason. This version-control discipline is important because the Plan extends through 2030. Without it, a future reviewer could confuse a current risk map with the conditions observed during the original 2025–2026 grant.

The Secretariat will use GFW outputs as decision support. Satellite information will not automatically be treated as proof of an illegal act. An alert indicates that a location requires interpretation. Community knowledge, access conditions, photographs, coordinates, and direct observation determine the final incident status. This preserves technical rigor and reduces the reputational risk of making an accusation based only on a remote-sensing signal.

accepted for field follow-up, not when a satellite sensor first records a change. The GFW Administrator first checks whether the alert is duplicated, already resolved, outside the operational area, or technically unsuitable for immediate field action. Once accepted, the event receives an incident code and a responsible brigade. If access is unsafe, the Secretariat records the reason and uses the best available remote or community evidence until a safe verification can occur.

A complete field record must answer five questions: where did the event occur, what was observed, when was it verified, who verified it, and what follow-up was recommended. The project framework requires georeferenced incident reporting supported by GPS-tagged photographs and Forest Watcher records. By the end of the original project, the monitoring framework called for 300 georeferenced incident reports. We will use that archive as the reference structure for post-grant records and continue the same coding logic rather than starting a separate evidence system in 2027.

Safety has priority over numeric performance. The 2026

interim report identified steep slopes, narrow trails, mud during rainy periods, and long distances between monitoring areas. Our patrol planning will therefore include a go/no-go decision before departure. Routes may be divided into shorter days when rainfall increases risk. The 10 community wildfire-response kits will be located according to accessibility and seasonal need. Equipment placement can be adjusted, but every relocation must be recorded so that teams know which response point is active.

6.1 Minimum patrol-control standard

Control point	Frequency	Responsible function	Decision threshold
Routine brigade patrol cycle	Monthly	Field Brigade Coordinator	5 brigades scheduled; reschedule documented when unsafe
Priority-alert triage	As alerts arrive	GFW Administrator	Actionable alert assigned to incident register
Field response	Within protocol window	Assigned brigade	Target: response / verification within 48 hours when safe
Evidence quality check	After each patrol	Evidence Officer	GPS + photo + incident form complete
Verification-rate review	Monthly	Secretariat Coordinator	≥90% priority alerts verified or justified exception recorded

7. Fire Prevention, Early Response, and Land-Stewardship Governance

Forest-fire prevention remains a core reason for maintaining the monitoring system. The project problem analysis linked fire risk to prolonged drought and to human use of fire in agricultural preparation. Those drivers require different actions, but both benefit from faster detection. VIIRS fire alerts help the Secretariat identify active heat signals. Field brigades then interpret the location using terrain knowledge and recent land-use information. When a signal is actionable, the early-response protocol defines who communicates, who verifies, and what resources can be mobilized.

The project established 10 community-based early-response protocols. For 2026–2030, we will maintain them as a coordinated protocol network rather than allowing each protocol to evolve independently. The Secretariat will review the procedures annually before the highest-risk dry period. The review will check contact information, communication sequence, safe access routes, kit condition, and the location of firebreak areas. Any change will be approved through the Secretariat and communicated to the Tribal Council.

The Field Brigade Coordinator will compile a monthly patrol control sheet. It will record planned patrols, completed patrols, alerts assigned, alerts verified, alerts pending, and documented safety exceptions. The Secretariat will use this sheet to calculate the verification rate. We will avoid reporting a simple percentage without the denominator. A credible monitoring system must show how many alerts were eligible for verification, how many were completed, and why any event remained open.

The 10 wildfire-response kits are operational assets that require custody. The original implementation assigned community responsibilities for their safekeeping and availability. The post-grant plan introduces a simple quarterly inventory. The Fire Prevention Lead will confirm that each kit is present, usable, and located near an appropriate access point. Missing or damaged items will be reported immediately. This control is inexpensive, but it prevents the gradual loss of response capacity after external project supervision ends.

The project also established 10 strategically located firebreak areas intended to protect approximately 1,000 hectares of critical forest. The strategic plan treats those areas as preventive infrastructure that must be inspected before each dry season. Vegetation regrowth can reduce effectiveness over time. The Secretariat will therefore record whether maintenance is required and coordinate any action with the Tribal Council and community authorities. Firebreak maintenance will follow local environmental and safety rules. The Plan does not authorize uncontrolled clearing.

Prevention also depends on land use. The project worked with 300 Indigenous households and targeted a 60% adoption rate of sustainable land-management practices together with a 50% reduction in slash-and-burn activities. We will connect household follow-up with monitoring evidence. If recurring alerts appear near agricultural plots, the Land Stewardship Lead will first determine whether the signal reflects authorized activity, accidental spread, or another cause. The response can then combine technical guidance with territorial governance rather than treating every agricultural signal as an

7.1 Fire-response decision sequence

From VIIRS signal to community action

SIGNAL	CONTEXT	SAFETY	ACTION	FOLLOW-UP
VIIRS / GFW fire information	MapBuilder + local knowledge	Access and exposure check	Protocol + kit / brigade as required	Incident closure + prevention measure

8. Data Governance, Evidence Quality, and Reporting

The long-term value of the monitoring system depends on evidence quality. A satellite alert without a field record can support prioritization, but it cannot by itself explain what happened. A photograph without coordinates is difficult to compare with future conditions. A patrol log without a clear incident code can be lost in a larger archive. We therefore treat evidence management as an operational function of the Secretariat, not as an administrative task added at the end of reporting.



Every actionable event will receive a unique code before field deployment. The same code will appear in the alert register, patrol plan, photograph folder, coordinate file, and incident form. The Evidence Officer will check completeness after synchronization. If a record is

enforcement case. The 95% reduction in illegal-deforestation alerts and fire outbreaks reported for the high-risk intervention zones at project close becomes a maintenance benchmark. We will not assume that the reduction automatically continues through 2030. Each annual forest report will compare the current alert and incident pattern with the 2026 grant-end status. If fire or deforestation pressure rises, the Secretariat will increase patrol frequency in the affected sector, review the high-risk layer, and recommend additional preventive action to the Tribal Council.

incomplete, it remains open until the missing element is recovered or the Secretariat documents why recovery is impossible. This standard allows future evaluators to reconstruct the monitoring chain from detection to decision. We will maintain two reporting levels. The first is the monthly operational dashboard used by the Secretariat and Tribal Council. It contains the number of alerts reviewed, verification status, response times, patrol completion, unresolved incidents, and any equipment or connectivity problem. The second is the annual community forest report. This report summarizes patterns over the year and explains what monitoring evidence implies for fire prevention, restoration priorities, and land stewardship. The original sustainability approach proposed incorporating Forest Watcher data into annual community forest reports and policy briefings for environmental authorities. This Plan retains that route. Location-sensitive information requires governance. The project operates in Indigenous territory, and some georeferenced data may identify vulnerable natural resources or locations that the community does not want publicly disclosed. The Secretariat will therefore classify records as public, community-restricted, or sensitive. Public information can support external reporting and learning. Community-restricted information remains available to authorized Indigenous authorities and project

managers. Sensitive information will be shared externally only when the Tribal Council determines that disclosure is appropriate.

Data quality will be assessed through consistency rather than complexity. We will check whether the coordinates correspond to the mapped event, whether the date is plausible, whether the photograph supports the field note, and whether the status is clearly closed or pending. When multiple monitors record the same incident, the Evidence Officer will link the records rather than count them as separate events. This is particularly important for measuring trends because duplicate records can create an

artificial increase in incident numbers.

Environmental Women Org will support technical documentation when requested by the Tribal Council. The Secretariat remains the local owner of the operating process. The long-term objective is that community members can explain the evidence themselves. By 2030, the system should be able to produce an annual forest-monitoring summary without depending on an external consultant to reconstruct basic data. External technical assistance should improve analysis and learning, not substitute for local control of records.

8.1 Minimum evidence package

Record	Required content	Owner	Retention rule
Alert register	Incident code, date, source, location, priority, assignment, status	GFW Administrator	Continuous digital archive
Patrol record	Route, team, date, safety conditions, incidents checked	Field Brigade Coordinator	Monthly archive
Incident file	Coordinates, photographs, observation, status, follow-up	Evidence Officer	Permanent project / Secretariat archive
Monthly dashboard	Alerts, verification rate, response time, pending cases	Secretariat Coordinator	Monthly series through 2030
Annual forest report	Trend analysis, priority zones, lessons, management decisions	Secretariat + Tribal Council	One report per calendar year

9. Capacity Development, Gender-Responsive Leadership, and Intergenerational Continuity

The original project placed 300 Narakajmanta women, girls, and LGTBI participants at the center of forest monitoring and land stewardship. That design responds to a territorial reality in which women and girls experience differentiated impacts when fire and forest degradation reduce access to water. The project therefore used technical training as a mechanism for environmental participation. The strategic plan protects this design by keeping technical roles open and visible to the same priority groups after the grant closes.

Training must remain practical. A person is operationally competent when they can interpret an alert, locate the relevant area, use Forest Watcher in an offline context, record coordinates, capture useful evidence, and explain the result during a community review. Certificates alone do not preserve capacity. We will therefore use short annual refresher exercises linked to real patrol workflows. The Youth Training Lead will identify skills that have

weakened and organize practice before the dry season or whenever new monitors join.

The five-brigade model depends on 50 active monitors. Turnover is expected between 2026 and 2030 because community members may change residence, employment, family responsibilities, or leadership roles. The Plan therefore defines replacement training as a routine function. When a brigade loses an active member, the Secretariat will identify a replacement using community criteria and provide supervised field practice before the person is counted as fully operational. This protects the verification standard without forcing inactive names to remain on a roster.

The 10-member Secretariat core will retain the project benchmark of 80% women and LGTBI representation as a strategic inclusion standard. The Tribal Council retains authority to determine membership according to Indigenous governance. When representation changes,

the annual report will explain the reason and the corrective path if participation falls substantially below the benchmark. This approach treats inclusion as a monitored governance condition rather than an aspirational statement.

Girls and younger participants require age-appropriate roles and safeguarding. They can participate in training, mapping exercises, community awareness, and supervised learning. High-risk patrols, fire response, or travel through unsafe terrain should be assigned according to age, capability, community protocols, and applicable safeguarding requirements. This distinction allows the

project to maintain intergenerational learning without equating participation with exposure to avoidable risk. We also plan for leadership rotation. Technical systems become vulnerable when one person controls every password, map, or reporting process. The MapBuilder administrator will therefore train at least one alternate. Brigade coordination will also have a backup function. The annual refresher cycle will include a short handover exercise so that the system can continue when a leader is unavailable. By 2030, we want the monitoring model to be resilient to personnel changes in the same way that it is designed to be resilient to weak connectivity.

9.1 Annual learning cycle

Moment	Purpose	Primary participants	Evidence
January–February	Review previous-year monitoring gaps and role changes	Secretariat core + brigade leads	Training needs note
Before high fire-risk period	Refresh alert interpretation, safety, and fire-response roles	50 monitors + relevant trainees	Practical competency check
Mid-year	Correct problems found in patrol and evidence records	Secretariat + selected monitors	Corrective-action session
Year-end	Handover, replacement training and lessons for next work plan	Core team + new monitors	Updated roster and learning note

10. Coordination with the Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council and Technical Partners

The monitoring system must remain anchored in Indigenous authority. The Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council authorized the original intervention and provided community support for monitoring activities. In the 2026–2030 model, the Council receives the Secretariat’s evidence and determines how that evidence informs territorial decisions. The Secretariat provides technical analysis. The Council provides political and cultural authority. This division keeps the technology subordinate to community governance.

Coordination will occur through a monthly information route and a quarterly management review. Each month, the Council Liaison will communicate unresolved incidents, changes in risk, and operational needs that require authority-level attention. Every quarter, the Secretariat will provide a concise management summary showing patrol execution, alert verification, response performance, and resource status. The Council can then approve adjustments to patrol priorities or community prevention actions.

Environmental Women Org will retain a support role consistent with the partnership that created the project. We can provide technical assistance in reporting, resource mobilization, troubleshooting, and documentation when requested. The strategic objective is progressive local autonomy, so EWO support should focus on gaps that cannot efficiently be solved by the Secretariat itself. A monthly task such as alert assignment should remain local. A specialized task such as preparing a funding application or revising a complex monitoring methodology may justify external support.

The project application identified the University of Magdalena as a prospective source of ongoing technical assistance, annual training, and volunteer integration. Because the source material describes this as a sustainability intention, this Plan treats the relationship as a partnership route to formalize or renew rather than an unconditional commitment through 2030. The Secretariat and EWO will seek a written cooperation arrangement that specifies the type of technical support, frequency, and

contact points. Academic support is most useful when it strengthens local analysis without taking control of Indigenous data.

The sustainability design also proposed using monitoring evidence in annual community forest reports and policy briefings for public environmental institutions, including IDEAM and ANLA. We will use external reporting selectively. The Council will decide which records can be shared. External engagement should have a clear purpose, such as requesting technical support, documenting a threat, or demonstrating community monitoring performance. We will avoid sending large quantities of

raw data without an identified decision need.

Coordination with community households remains important because technology cannot reduce agricultural fire risk by itself. The original project reached 300 families through a door-to-door campaign and linked GFW information with land-management practices. The Secretariat will maintain a lighter follow-up mechanism. When monitoring identifies a recurring pattern near agricultural areas, community communication and land-stewardship guidance will be activated before risk escalates. This closes the loop between satellite monitoring and local prevention.

10.1 Coordination matrix

Actor	Primary role 2026–2030	Interface with Secretariat	Decision right
Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council	Territorial authority and governance oversight	Receives monthly / quarterly monitoring information	Territorial rules, external disclosure, strategic priorities
Indigenous Environmental Secretariat	Operational monitoring and evidence coordination	Central operating body	Routine alert, patrol and evidence management
ENVIRONMENTAL WOMEN ORG	Technical support and resource mobilization when agreed	Support on reporting, troubleshooting and fundraising	No substitution for Tribal Council authority
University of Magdalena – proposed cooperation route	Technical refreshers and academic support if formalized	Annual / task-specific assistance	Technical advice only
300 participating households	Prevention and sustainable land-use practice	Community follow-up when monitoring indicates risk	Household practice within community rules

11. Financial and Operational Sustainability after WRI Funding

The WRI subgrant provided USD 30,000 for the original 2025–2026 implementation period. This Plan begins after that grant period. We therefore separate essential monitoring functions from expansion activities. Essential functions include alert review, monthly coordination, basic patrol planning, evidence management, and maintenance of the existing devices and response resources. Expansion activities include new equipment, larger restoration actions, additional geographic coverage, or major communications products. The first group must remain viable even when new external funding has not yet been secured.

Our sustainability model uses three resource layers. The first is community and institutional contribution. The Narakajmanta Indigenous Tribal Council can contribute meeting space, local coordination, territorial knowledge, and governance support, as already anticipated in the project sustainability design. The second layer is technical

contribution from EWO and prospective academic partners. The third layer is external financing for replacement equipment, expansion, advanced analysis, or larger prevention investments. Separating these layers protects the core system from becoming dependent on a single donor.

The original application identified potential fundraising routes including UN-REDD, Euroclima+, and the Global Green Grants Fund. It also proposed a community-facing crowdfunding campaign, “Extinguish a fire in NARAKAJMANTA,” with small contribution levels. We preserve these as prospective financing channels identified by the project, but we will review their availability and eligibility before treating them as active sources. The Secretariat will not budget future operations on the assumption that a competitive grant will be awarded.

Cost control is part of sustainability. GFW tools reduce

the need for generalized patrols by helping direct field teams toward priority areas. The 980-hectare high-risk layer gives us a practical basis for concentrating effort. Offline Forest Watcher use limits dependence on continuous mobile data during fieldwork. Shared annual training reduces the cost of repeated individual instruction. Preventive maintenance of devices and kits is cheaper than emergency replacement. These measures preserve operational capacity without reducing evidence quality.

We will prepare an annual resource plan before each calendar year. The plan will identify essential costs, in-kind contributions already available, known funding gaps, and the activities that can be postponed without compromising basic surveillance. The Tribal Council and

Secretariat will approve priorities. Environmental Women Org can support fundraising for the gap. This sequence ensures that fundraising responds to a defined operating need rather than creating activities simply because a grant opportunity exists.

By 2030, financial sustainability will be demonstrated by continuity during at least one period in which core monitoring functions operate without direct WRI grant financing. The key evidence will be monthly Secretariat records, patrol logs, functioning alert administration, and annual reporting. A monitoring system that remains active at lower cost after the grant is stronger than a system that expands rapidly but stops when the next external award is delayed.

11.1 Sustainability financing architecture

Resource layer	Examples	Use priority	Control mechanism
Community / Council contribution	Meeting space, local coordination, territorial guidance, volunteer time where appropriate	Core governance and patrol coordination	Annual in-kind contribution record
EWO / technical partners	Technical troubleshooting, documentation, training support, proposal development	Capacity retention and quality assurance	Task agreement / annual support plan
Competitive grants	Future conservation, climate, Indigenous governance or technology grants	Equipment renewal, expansion, restoration	Only after award; no unfunded commitments
Community fundraising	Campaigns such as “Extinguish a fire in NARAKAJMANTA” if activated	Small equipment / field needs	Transparent receipt and expenditure record

12. Risk Management, Safety, and Safeguards

The post-grant period introduces a specific sustainability risk: procedures can weaken gradually even when no major failure occurs. A patrol can be postponed, then another. A password can remain with a former coordinator. A damaged kit can stay unreplaced. A MapBuilder layer can become outdated. Our risk-management approach therefore focuses on small operational failures before they accumulate. Monthly control and annual review are the main safeguards against institutional drift.

Terrain risk remains immediate. The Sierra Nevada monitoring area includes steep slopes, narrow trails, and routes that change during rain. The 2026 interim report showed that muddy sections and long distances affected field scheduling. The Secretariat will maintain a go/no-go safety check. Patrol completion never takes priority over the physical safety of monitors. When conditions are unsafe, the Field Brigade Coordinator records the

exception and reschedules the route or uses remote information until access improves.

Connectivity risk affects evidence quality and workflow. Forest Watcher was selected partly because it can support offline field operations, but synchronization can still be delayed. The post-grant control is a pre-departure download and post-return synchronization check. At least two devices should be capable of receiving essential alert information when possible. Critical records will be backed up after synchronization so that loss or damage to one phone does not erase the incident history.

Digital and reputational risk also require discipline. A deforestation alert is an indicator of potential forest change, not automatic proof of illegality. The Secretariat will use neutral incident language until field verification and community governance establish the context. Sensitive coordinates will not be shared publicly without authorization. This reduces the risk of exposing

community resources or making unsupported accusations against individuals.

Gender and participation risk must be actively monitored because the project deliberately increased the technical and leadership roles of women, girls, and LGTBI participants. Resistance can appear through exclusion from meetings, assignment of only support tasks, or informal transfer of technical control back to a small group. The Women and Inclusion Lead will review participation in Secretariat decisions and technical roles. Concerns will be raised through the Tribal Council's appropriate community mechanisms and EWO

12.1 Strategic risk matrix

Risk	Operational effect	Preventive control	Trigger for escalation
Unsafe terrain / heavy rain	Delayed verification and possible injury	Go/no-go check; shorter routes; rescheduling	Route judged unsafe by brigade lead
Weak connectivity	Pending synchronization / duplicate records	Offline download; post-return sync review	Record remains unsynchronized after return
Equipment failure	Reduced field documentation	Quarterly inventory and backup device planning	Device or kit unavailable for assigned task
Leadership turnover	Loss of passwords or procedural knowledge	Named alternates and annual handover exercise	Core role vacant >30 days
Participation erosion	Women/LGTBI leadership declines	Membership review and inclusion monitoring	Representation materially below 80% benchmark
Increase in fire / deforestation pressure	2026 gains erode	Risk-layer update and increased patrol intensity	Annual or monthly trend shows sustained increase

13. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Adaptive Management

We will evaluate this Plan through operating indicators that show whether the monitoring system remains alive. The primary unit of management is the month because the Secretariat meets monthly and because alerts require timely decisions. Annual evaluation then determines whether repeated monthly performance is producing territorial stability. This two-level structure avoids waiting until 2030 to discover that a process stopped functioning years earlier.

The first indicator is territorial monitoring continuity. The system must maintain the 9,800-hectare operational boundary and an updated risk layer. The second indicator is priority-alert verification. The target remains at least 90% for alerts accepted as requiring field verification, with documented exceptions for safety or accessibility. The third indicator is response timeliness. Actionable cases should move through the community protocol

safeguarding procedures when relevant.

Climate variability can also change the risk map. A severe dry period may increase fire exposure beyond the 980 hectares currently prioritized. Heavy rainfall may create access problems even when fire risk decreases. We therefore avoid treating the current risk layer as permanent. Annual and event-triggered MapBuilder updates allow the monitoring strategy to follow environmental conditions. The risk matrix is a management tool and will be reviewed at least twice each year, with additional review after a major event.

within 48 hours when conditions allow. These indicators measure the monitoring chain directly.

The fourth indicator is governance functionality. The Secretariat will produce monthly meeting minutes and a monitoring dashboard. The fifth indicator is evidence completeness. Incident files should contain the required coordinate, photo, observation, and status information. The sixth indicator is capacity continuity. Annual refresher sessions and replacement training should keep the five-brigade structure functional. The seventh indicator is inclusion. Secretariat membership and technical responsibilities will be reviewed against the 80% women/LGTBI benchmark established in the project design.

Environmental outcome interpretation requires caution. The project used a 95% reduction target for illegal-deforestation alerts and climate-induced fire outbreaks in

high-risk zones. In the post-grant period, we will track the same direction of change, but we will avoid claiming causality from a single metric. Alert numbers can change because actual pressure changes, because satellite detection changes, or because the risk area is redefined. Annual analysis will therefore compare GFW information with field-verified incidents and patrol observations before drawing a conclusion about deterioration or improvement.

Adaptive management is triggered when performance falls below the operational threshold for two consecutive monthly reviews or when one severe event reveals a structural weakness. The Secretariat will document the cause, corrective action, responsible person, and review date. Examples include reassigning patrol sectors,

replacing a device, refreshing training, or changing the high-risk layer. Corrective actions should be proportional to the cause. We will avoid redesigning the entire system when a targeted operational fix is sufficient.

The 2030 evaluation will assess four questions. Did the Secretariat continue to function after WRI financing ended? Did the GFW workflow remain technically usable? Did community brigades continue to convert alerts into evidence? Did Indigenous governance retain control of monitoring decisions and sensitive data? If the answer is positive across these dimensions, the project will have achieved its most important long-term result: a community forest-monitoring institution rather than a temporary grant activity.

13.1 Monitoring dashboard

Indicator	Baseline / starting point	2026–2030 standard	Frequency	Source
Area under monitoring	9,800 ha	9,800 ha maintained	Monthly / annual	MapBuilder / annual report
High-risk layer	980 ha prioritized	Reviewed annually and after major event	Annual + event	MapBuilder version log
Priority-alert verification	≥90% project target	≥90% or documented exception	Monthly	Forest Watcher / incident register
Response time	<48-hour protocol	<48 hours for actionable cases when safe	Monthly	Response log
Secretariat functionality	1 Secretariat / 10 core roles	Monthly meeting + dashboard	Monthly	Minutes
Women/LGTBI representation	80% core benchmark	Maintain benchmark or document corrective path	Quarterly	Membership register
Annual learning	Project training cycle completed	At least 1 refresher cycle per year	Annual	Training records

14. Implementation Roadmap 2026–2030

The roadmap is intentionally staged. The first post-grant period focuses on stabilization because newly transferred systems are vulnerable to loss of routine. The middle years focus on institutionalization and technical maturity. The final year focuses on evaluation, renewal, and transfer of lessons. This sequence allows us to protect the capacity already created before pursuing geographic or technological expansion.

14.1 September–December 2026: Stabilize the post-grant operating system

During the first four months after the WRI grant closes, we will formalize the Secretariat work calendar and confirm the 10 core functions. We will verify MapBuilder

administrator access, update the user register, check the five-brigade roster, and inventory the 10 wildfire-response kits. The 980-hectare priority layer will be reviewed against the final 2026 field information. We will also organize the project's georeferenced records into a durable archive so that 2027 monitoring begins from a known evidence base rather than from scattered project files.

14.2 2027: Consolidate routine and evidence quality

In 2027, the objective is consistency. The Secretariat will implement 12 monthly review cycles and maintain routine patrol planning. The first full annual community forest

report will document alerts, verified incidents, response performance, and any change to priority areas. The training cycle will focus on gaps found during the first post-grant year. We will also seek to formalize the proposed technical-assistance relationship with the University of Magdalena or an equivalent partner acceptable to the Tribal Council.

14.3 2028: Institutionalize learning and strengthen prevention

In 2028, we will use two years of post-grant records to refine the territorial risk model. The Secretariat will compare recurring alert locations with household land-use patterns and fire-response history. The objective is to move resources toward recurrent causes rather than only recurrent locations. Firebreak condition and kit placement will be reviewed before the dry season. Replacement training will become fully integrated into the annual work plan.

14.4 2029: Strengthen external coordination without losing data sovereignty

In 2029, we will improve the way validated monitoring

14.6 Five-year roadmap summary

Period	Management priority	Key deliverable	Primary success test
Sep–Dec 2026	Post-grant stabilization	Access register, archive, roster and 2027 work plan	No interruption after donor close-out
2027	Routine consolidation	First full annual community forest report	12 monthly governance cycles completed
2028	Risk-model refinement	Updated high-risk layer and prevention plan	Monitoring resources follow verified risk patterns
2029	External coordination	Council-approved reporting / partnership package	Data shared with purpose and Indigenous authorization
2030	Strategic evaluation	2026–2030 evaluation and next-cycle decision	System demonstrably functional four years after grant close

results are communicated to technical institutions and potential conservation partners. The Tribal Council will determine which data can support policy briefings or resource-mobilization proposals. The Secretariat will maintain the distinction between public summaries and sensitive georeferenced information. Any expansion beyond the 9,800-hectare operating area will require a separate technical and governance decision; it will not be assumed automatically.

14.5 2030: Evaluate durability and approve the next cycle

In 2030, we will conduct a strategic review of the entire post-grant period. The evaluation will compare the operating condition of the system with the August 2026 starting point. We will assess continuity of monthly governance, alert verification, response timeliness, evidence quality, inclusion, training, and resource sustainability. The Tribal Council will then decide whether to renew the Plan, modify the monitoring area, expand the Secretariat mandate, or integrate the system into a broader territorial environmental strategy.

15. Management Rules, First 90 Days, and Closing Commitment

The success of this Plan depends on a small number of rules being followed consistently. First, every alert that enters the operational workflow must have an owner and a status. Second, every field verification must leave evidence that another person can review. Third, every monthly Secretariat meeting must close with assigned actions and deadlines. Fourth, the Tribal Council must remain informed about issues that affect territorial governance or sensitive information. Fifth, inclusion and

safety standards remain part of technical quality, not separate social add-ons.

During the first 90 days of the post-grant period, we will prioritize continuity rather than new activities. We will confirm the 10-member Secretariat core and the functional alternates. We will verify access to GFW, MapBuilder, and Forest Watcher accounts or devices. We will inspect the 10 response kits and record their location. We will confirm the five brigade rosters. We will validate

the evidence archive and define the calendar for monthly review through 2027. These actions are inexpensive, but they determine whether the system enters the post-grant period with control or uncertainty.

We will also approve a one-page monthly dashboard. It will show the number of priority alerts, their verification status, response time, patrol completion, unresolved cases, and key resource problems. The dashboard will be designed for community governance rather than donor reporting. A Council member should be able to understand the current forest-monitoring situation without reading a long technical report. Detailed incident files will remain available when a decision requires them.

The annual planning cycle will start with the evidence from the preceding year. We will not set patrol priorities from habit or from equal distribution across the map. We will use current alert patterns, field observations, and community knowledge. If a sector improves, patrol intensity can be reduced. If another sector deteriorates, the priority layer can change. This adaptive approach protects the 9,800-hectare system while keeping field effort within realistic community capacity.

The Narakajmanta Indigenous Environmental Secretariat

15.1 First 90-day action checklist

Action	Deadline from Plan adoption	Evidence
Confirm 10-member Secretariat core and alternates	30 days	Approved roster / organizational chart
Verify GFW, MapBuilder and device access	30 days	Access register
Inventory 10 wildfire-response kits	45 days	Signed inventory and location record
Confirm five brigade rosters and safe routes	45 days	Patrol roster / route sheet
Consolidate 2025–2026 evidence archive	60 days	Indexed digital archive
Approve 2027 monthly meeting and patrol calendar	75 days	Annual calendar
Issue first post-grant monitoring dashboard	90 days	Monthly dashboard submitted to Tribal Council

Annex A. Operating Roles and Escalation Rules

This annex provides a concise escalation guide. It does not replace the 10 community early-response protocols created under the project. It helps the Secretariat determine when an issue remains a routine monitoring matter and when it requires Tribal Council attention. Routine technical issues include synchronization delays,

is the long-term mechanism that links technology with territorial stewardship. Global Forest Watch provides near-real-time information. Forest Watcher supports field verification when connectivity is weak. MapBuilder organizes the territorial picture. The five brigades provide direct observation. The Tribal Council gives decisions legitimacy. Our role through 2030 is to keep those functions connected so that a signal becomes a verified record and a verified record can become a preventive or governance action.

We therefore adopt this Plan as a post-grant continuity framework for the ETHNO-PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS. We will maintain surveillance of 9,800 hectares, preserve intensified attention to the 980 hectares of highest current risk, and sustain the leadership created among Narakajmanta women, girls, youth, and LGTBI participants. The practical test of the Plan will be visible in 2030: the monitoring system should still be used by the community, still produce reliable evidence, and still support decisions made through Narakajmanta governance.

incomplete incident files, or minor patrol rescheduling. Strategic issues include repeated high-risk incidents, sensitive data disclosure, changes to the monitoring area, conflict around land-use decisions, or a sustained decline in participation.

Situation	Secretariat action	Escalation
Single technical sync failure	Resolve with administrator; document fix	No escalation unless recurrent

Situation	Secretariat action	Escalation
Priority alert not verified within 48 hours due to safety	Record exception; reschedule / remote review	Report in monthly dashboard
Repeated alerts in same agricultural area	Verify cause; activate land-stewardship follow-up	Council review if territorial rule is implicated
Sensitive location requested by external actor	Do not disclose automatically	Tribal Council authorization required
Women/LGTBI representation drops materially below benchmark	Document cause and propose corrective path	Quarterly Council review
Major fire or rapid forest-loss cluster	Activate relevant response protocol and intensified monitoring	Immediate Council briefing

Annex B. Document Basis and Planning Assumptions

This Plan is grounded in the signed World Resources Institute subgrant agreement and its Attachment 1B Scope of Work, the Global Forest Watch Small Grants Fund application, the project proposal and logical framework, and the April–June 2026 interim narrative report. These documents establish the core project purpose, the 9,800-hectare monitoring objective, the 980-hectare high-risk operational focus reported during implementation, the five-brigade model, the 50-monitor target, the 300-participant capacity objective, the 10 response protocols, the 10 wildfire-response kits, the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat, and the monitoring and sustainability logic used in this Plan.

Future-year targets in this document are strategic planning commitments proposed for September 2026–December 2030. They should not be interpreted as contractual obligations of WRI or as achievements already completed. The WRI grant term ended on 31 August 2026. Any future external financing, including prospective opportunities named in the original sustainability section, remains subject to eligibility, application, selection, and separate agreement.

Where the original project documents contain inconsistent area figures, this Plan uses 9,800 hectares as the operational monitoring area because that figure appears in the project goal and implementation logic. The broader 14,400-hectare reference remains part of the documentary record but is not used to inflate post-grant monitoring coverage. The 980-hectare high-risk figure is used as the intensified operational focus reported in the April–June 2026 implementation period and should be

updated only through a documented risk review.

The 95% reduction in illegal-deforestation alerts and fire outbreaks is treated as the grant-end performance benchmark adopted by the project team for the high-risk intervention zones. The 2026–2030 Plan requires annual revalidation rather than assuming that the reduction will remain constant. Future reports should state the source, denominator, geographic area, and period used for any percentage so that the result can be independently interpreted.

Core source documents

- World Resources Institute / Global Forest Watch. Subgrant Agreement with Corporación Environmental Women of Colombia, signed September 2025, including Attachment 1B – Scope of Work.
- ENVIRONMENTAL WOMEN ORG. Global Forest Watch Small Grants Fund application: ETHNO-PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS.
- ENVIRONMENTAL WOMEN ORG. Project Proposal and Logical Framework Matrix for the ETHNO-PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS.
- ENVIRONMENTAL WOMEN ORG. Interim Narrative Report, 1 April–30 June 2026.

