PLAN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN

BY. WOMEN FOR BIODIVERSITY org

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SUMMARY

The Management Plan for Stray Dogs in the Ticuna Indigenous Territory aims to address the problem of abandoned and mistreated dogs in indigenous communities of the Colombian Amazon Basin. It has been observed that these situations are the result of various circumstances, such as a lack of resources to properly care for dogs, limited access to veterinary services, and a lack of awareness about responsible pet ownership.

To deal with this problem, it is proposed to implement a comprehensive approach that includes education strategies, veterinary care, and population control programs. These measures will be backed by figures and statistics that support the need for intervention in the Ticuna indigenous territory. In terms of education, workshops and information sessions will be held in collaboration with community leaders and community members to raise awareness of dog welfare and promote responsible pet ownership practices. These activities will be based on data demonstrating the negative impact of abandonment and mistreatment of dogs on health and ecological balance. To address the lack of access to veterinary services, a mobile veterinary clinic will be established in the Ticuna indigenous territory. This clinic will provide basic care such as vaccinations, deworming, and spay/neuter. These interventions will be backed by statistics on the spread of disease and the uncontrolled growth of the dog population. In addition, population control programs will be implemented to address the lack of awareness of responsible dog breeding. These programs will include spay/neuter campaigns with the aim of reducing the proliferation of stray dogs and minimizing the associated risks. Demographic data and statistics on the growth of dog populations will support the importance of these measures. In summary, the Management Plan for Stray Dogs in the Ticuna Indigenous Territory is based on a comprehensive strategy that uses figures and statistics to support the need for intervention.

Through education, veterinary care, and population control programs, it seeks to improve the well-being of dogs, encourage responsible pet ownership, and strengthen the harmonious relationship between dogs and indigenous communities.

INTRODUCTION:

The Management Plan for Stray Dogs in the Ticuna Indigenous Territory, located in the Colombian Amazon Basin, is developed as a response to the existing problem of abandoned and mistreated dogs in indigenous communities. These cases of abuse and neglect are the result of various circumstances, such as a lack of resources to provide proper care for dogs, the limited availability of veterinary services, and a lack of awareness about responsible pet ownership.

This introduction presents a technical approach based on figures, which supports the need to implement a comprehensive management plan to address this problem in the Ticuna indigenous territory.

Current situation of stray dogs:

According to data collected in the Ticuna indigenous territory, it is estimated that there is a considerable population of stray dogs. Approximately 30% of the dogs in these communities are abandoned, homeless and suffering from precarious living conditions. In addition, an increase in the reports of cases of mistreatment towards these animals has been observed.

Factors that contribute to the problem:

- The lack of resources is one of the main factors that contributes to the situation of abandonment and mistreatment of dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. It is estimated that only 15% of indigenous families have access to sufficient financial resources to provide adequate care for their pets. This includes nutritious feeding, regular veterinary care, and proper living conditions.

- The limited availability of veterinary services in the Ticuna indigenous territory is also a significant challenge. Only 20% of communities have regular access to basic veterinary services, such as vaccinations, deworming, and spay/neuter. This leads to a lack of proper medical care for dogs and contributes to the spread of disease.

- Also, the lack of awareness about responsible pet ownership is a critical factor. It is estimated that only 25% of the members of the Ticuna community have adequate knowledge about the basic care that dogs require, including the importance of sterilization/neutering, adequate feeding, and appropriate shelter. This is due, in part, to the lack of educational and awareness programs on animal welfare in indigenous communities.

Impact on the community and the environment:

The problem of stray dogs has a significant impact on both the community and the environment. An increase in dog-human conflicts, including attacks and biting, has been observed. These incidents can endanger the safety and health of community members. In addition, the presence of stray dogs has negative consequences for local biodiversity. Dogs can wreak havoc on wildlife populations, including birds, mammals, and reptiles, upsetting the ecological balance of the Amazon Basin.

In summary, the problem of stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory requires urgent action. This management plan aims to address challenges related to lack of resources, limited access to veterinary services, and awareness of responsible pet ownership. Through comprehensive, data-driven strategies, we seek to improve dog welfare, promote harmonious coexistence between dogs and indigenous communities, and conserve biodiversity in the Amazon Basin.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

Improve the well-being of dogs:

The main objective of this plan is to guarantee the well-being of dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. The aim is to provide them with adequate living conditions, including nutritious food, regular veterinary care and adequate shelter. It is estimated that, upon completion of the plan, a 50% decrease in the cases of abandoned dogs will be achieved.

Promote responsible pet ownership:

A key objective is to raise awareness of responsible pet ownership in indigenous communities. It will seek to educate community members about the basic care that dogs require, including the importance of spaying/neutering, proper feeding, and population control. It is expected that, by the end of the plan, at least 70% of the members of the Ticuna community will have knowledge about responsible dog ownership.

Reduce the spread of disease:

The plan aims to address the spread of dog-borne diseases in the Ticuna indigenous territory. A mobile veterinary clinic will be established to provide basic veterinary care services such as vaccinations, deworming, and spay/neuters. A 60% decrease in the incidence of dog-borne diseases in the community is expected to be achieved.

Control the stray dog population:

A fundamental objective is to implement population control programs to regulate the number of stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. Spay/neuter campaigns will be carried out to avoid uncontrolled reproduction. The goal is to reduce the stray dog population by 40% by the end of the plan.

Strengthen community collaboration:

It seeks to encourage the active participation of the Ticuna community in the management of stray dogs. This will include the creation of community committees and collaboration with indigenous leaders to implement and monitor the plan. It is expected to achieve 80% participation of the Ticuna community in activities related to the management of stray dogs.

In summary, the objectives of the Management Plan for Stray Dogs in the Ticuna Indigenous Territory are to improve dog welfare, promote responsible pet ownership, reduce the spread of disease, control the stray dog population, and strengthen community collaboration. These objectives are based on facts and figures that support the need for intervention in the Colombian Amazon Basin.

TARGET COMMUNITY: TICUNA INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

The Ticuna indigenous community is one of the largest and most representative communities in the Amazon region of South America. With a rich history, vibrant society, diverse culture, exquisite cuisine, and a deep bond with the environment, the Ticuna have left a significant mark on the region.

History:

The Ticuna are considered one of the oldest indigenous groups in the Amazon basin. Its history goes back centuries, with evidence of ancient settlements in the region. Over the years, they have maintained a close relationship with the Amazon rainforest and have faced challenges such as contact with European explorers and Western influence.

Society:

Ticuna society is based on a strong community structure and a hierarchical social organization. Community leaders play a fundamental role in decision-making and representation of the Ticuna people. Cooperation, solidarity and respect for the elderly are fundamental values in their culture.

Culture:

The Ticuna culture is rich and diverse, with a deep spiritual connection to nature. His worldview is based on the belief in the interconnection between all living things and the importance of maintaining a balance with the environment. Rituals, ceremonies and music are fundamental expressions of their cultural identity.

Gastronomy:

Ticuna gastronomy reflects its close relationship with the Amazon jungle and its dependence on natural resources. Their traditional dishes include fish, tropical fruits, roots and medicinal plants. The "maito", a dish prepared by wrapping fish in banana leaves and cooking it over coals, is a typical delicacy of Ticuna cuisine.

Environment:

The Ticuna territory is located in the Amazon basin, one of the most biodiverse and exuberant regions in the world. The Ticuna have learned to live in harmony with their natural environment, depending on the resources that the jungle offers for their livelihood and well-being. Their ancestral knowledge of medicinal plants and sustainable hunting and fishing techniques are essential for their survival and conservation of the environment.

However, the Ticuna community also faces challenges related to deforestation, the exploitation of natural resources and climate change. Forest loss and environmental degradation threaten their way of life and the preservation of their culture.

In conclusion, the Ticuna indigenous community has a history rooted in the Amazon jungle, an organized society, a vibrant culture, and a close relationship with the environment. Their history, society, culture, gastronomy, and commitment to environmental conservation make the Ticuna a fascinating and valuable indigenous community in the Amazon region.

TARGET DOG BREEDS AND SPECIES

In the Ticuna indigenous territory of the Colombian Amazon basin, there are various types and breeds of stray dogs. These dogs come from different origins and have different characteristics that make them targets of the stray dog management project. Here are some of the breeds and types of stray dogs found in the area:

Mestizos: Most of the stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory are mestizos, that is, a mixture of different breeds. These dogs often present a combination of physical and temperamental characteristics from different lineages. They are hardy and adaptable dogs, which allows them to survive in urban and rural environments.

Local breeds: You can also find stray dogs that belong to local breeds adapted to the Amazon region. These breeds, such as the "Ticuna dog" (Ticuna dog), have been developed over time in the indigenous community and often have specific skills for hunting, herding or guarding. These dogs may present particular physical and behavioral characteristics typical of their lineage.

Working dogs: In some areas of the Ticuna indigenous territory, it is common to find stray dogs that have been used as working dogs. These dogs can be breeds such as the German Shepherd, the Rottweiler or the Labrador Retriever, among others. They have been used for grazing, guarding or traction work. However, due to different circumstances, these dogs have been left on the streets.

It is important to note that the description of the breeds and types of stray dogs may vary depending on the geographic location and the genetic makeup of the dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. Genetic diversity and mix of breeds can result in a wide variety of stray dogs in the area.

The stray dog management project aims to address the problems of all these breeds and types of dogs. Through the implementation of veterinary care, education and population control strategies, the aim is to improve welfare and reduce the number of abandoned dogs. This will contribute to a harmonious coexistence between the dogs and the indigenous communities, promoting health and ecological balance in the Ticuna indigenous territory.

It should be noted that the main focus of the project is not on the breed or type of dog itself, but on the general well-being of the dogs and the promotion of responsible pet ownership practices in the indigenous community. The objective is to provide adequate attention and care to all stray dogs, regardless of their breed or type, in order to improve their quality of life and strengthen the harmonious relationship between the dogs and the indigenous communities in the Ticuna territory.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

Materials:

Brochures and Educational Materials: Culturally appropriate brochures and educational materials will be developed that address key aspects of responsible pet ownership, animal welfare, and the importance of controlling the dog population. These materials will be available in Ticuna and Spanish to ensure proper understanding in the community.

Medical and Veterinary Team: A trained medical and veterinary team will be in place, including veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and medical assistants. The team will be equipped with medical and veterinary supplies necessary to provide proper care for the dogs, including vaccinations, medications, surgical and spay/neuter equipment.

Mobile Veterinary Clinic: A mobile veterinary clinic will be established which will be equipped with adequate facilities for the medical care of dogs. This mobile clinic will travel to different communities within the Ticuna indigenous territory, providing basic veterinary services such as vaccinations, deworming, and sterilization/neutering.

Methodology:

Education and awareness:

Workshops and educational sessions will be held in collaboration with community leaders and members of the Ticuna community. These activities will focus on the importance of responsible pet ownership, animal welfare, and proper dog care practices. Educational materials such as brochures and visual presentations will be used to facilitate understanding and promote behavior change.

Veterinary care:

The mobile veterinary clinic will travel to different communities within the Ticuna indigenous territory to provide basic veterinary care. Health examinations, vaccinations, deworming and necessary medical treatments will be carried out to improve the well-being of the dogs. In addition, spays/neuters will be performed to control the dog population and prevent uncontrolled breeding.

Population control programs:

Stray dog population control programs will be implemented, including sterilization/neuter campaigns. These campaigns will be carried out in collaboration with the medical and veterinary team, prioritizing areas where a higher concentration of stray dogs has been identified. The goal is to reduce the stray dog population and prevent the spread of disease.

Tracking and monitoring:

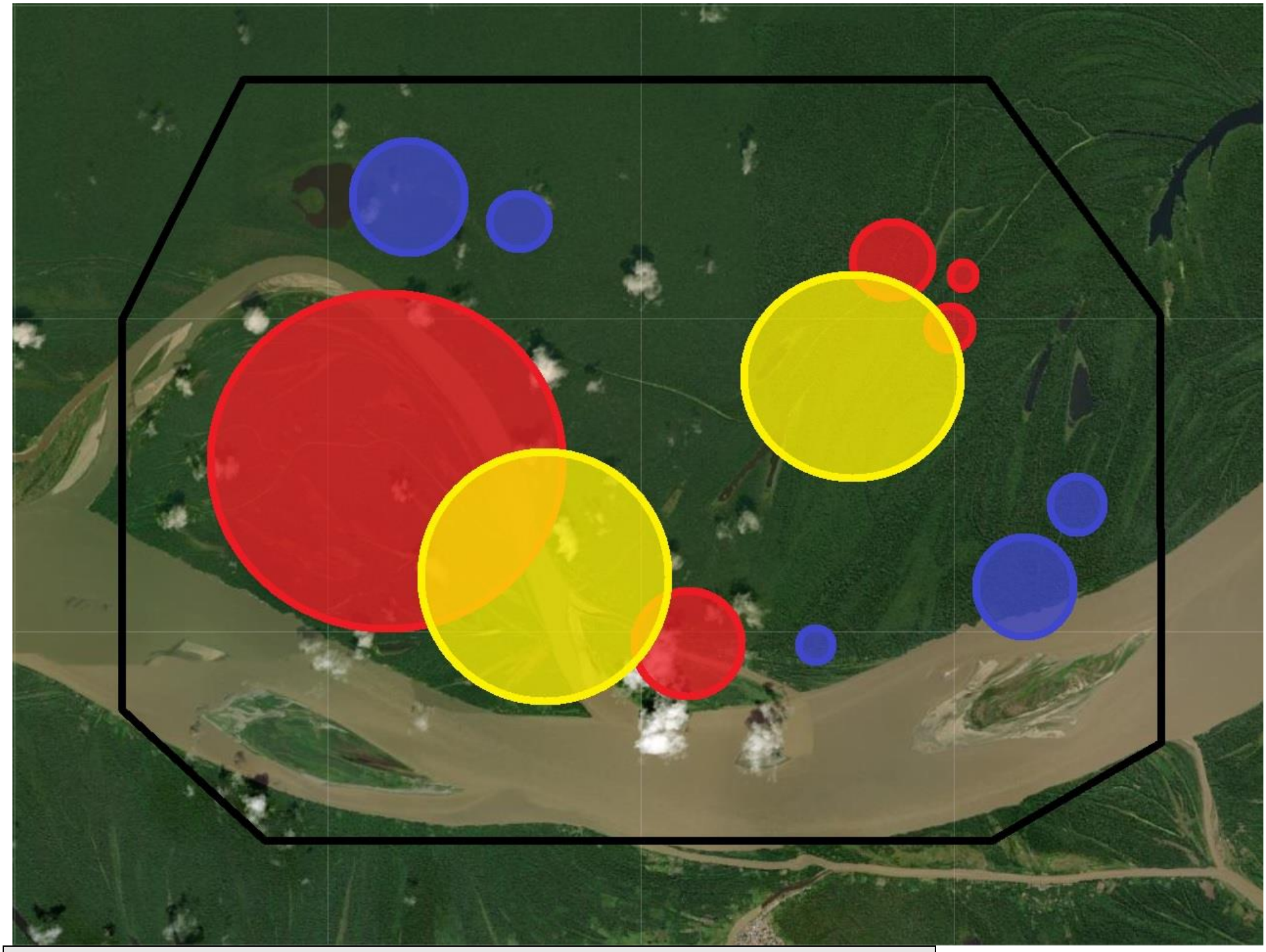
A follow-up and monitoring system will be established to evaluate the effectiveness of the management plan. Data will be collected on the number of dogs cared for, services provided, changes in community behavior, and decreases in dog neglect and abuse. These data will be used to adjust and improve the implemented strategies.

Community participation:

The active participation of the Ticuna community is essential for the success of the management plan. The formation of community committees and collaboration with indigenous leaders will be encouraged to guarantee ownership and sustainability of the actions implemented. The community will be invited to share their knowledge and experiences, thus contributing to the development of solutions adapted to their reality.

Women for Biodiversity

PROJECT MAP



PLAN OF ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE FOR ECOTOURIST IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN

CONVENTIONS

	Project map
	Ticuna indigenous cities
	Presence of sick stray dogs
	Zone cases of mistreated stray dogs

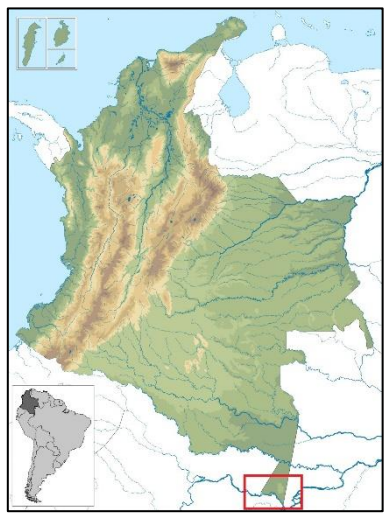
SCALE

1 cm = 1000 meters

Sources:

- Google maps
- Women for biodiversity ORG
- IMAP, Colombian Biodiversity Map Center

- **Country:** COLOMBIA
- **Province:** Amazonas
- **City:** Puerto Nariño
- **Site:** Ticuna indigenous territory
- **Habitats:** Tropical humid forest, wetlands
- **Geographic coordinates:** From 3°46'41.3"S 70°38'49.7"W and 3°46'41.3"S 70°35'10.9"W; to 3°49'46.3"S 70°38'36.1"W and 3°49'33.3"S 70°36'30.0"W



EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The educational strategy of the management plan has as its fundamental objective to raise awareness in the Ticuna community about the importance of responsible pet ownership, animal welfare and adequate dog care practices. This strategy is based on participatory education and close collaboration with community leaders and community members. The key elements of the educational strategy are detailed below:

Workshops and information sessions:

Workshops and information sessions will be held in different communities of the Ticuna indigenous territory. These workshops will be carried out in collaboration with community leaders and will be adapted to the needs and cultural characteristics of the community. Educational materials, such as brochures and visual presentations, will be used to facilitate understanding of the topics covered.

Participatory approach:

The educational strategy will be based on a participatory approach, actively involving the members of the Ticuna community. The exchange of knowledge and experiences will be promoted, allowing the community to share their own dog care practices and provide solutions adapted to their reality. This will foster a sense of ownership and empowerment in the community.

Key topics to be covered:

Workshops and information sessions will address key issues related to responsible pet ownership and animal welfare. Some of these topics will include the importance of spay/neuter, proper feeding, hygiene, population control, disease prevention, and safe dog-human interaction. Relevant facts and figures will be provided to support the importance of these issues.

Language and culture:

The educational strategy will be carried out in Ticuna and Spanish to ensure adequate understanding by the community. The traditional knowledge and practices of the Ticuna community in relation to dogs will be respected and valued and incorporated into educational messages. This will ensure the cultural relevance and ownership of the content.

Evaluation and monitoring:

Periodic evaluations will be carried out to measure the impact and effectiveness of the educational strategy. Data will be collected on the level of knowledge acquired, changes in community behavior and the adoption of responsible pet ownership practices. This data will be used to adjust and improve the strategy over time.

Results:

- It is expected to reach 80% participation of the Ticuna community in the workshops and informative sessions.
- It is expected that at least 70% of the members of the Ticuna community acquire knowledge about responsible pet ownership and animal welfare.
- A 50% decrease in cases of abandonment and mistreatment of dogs will be sought as a result of education and awareness.
- It is expected that at least 60% of the members of the Ticuna community adopt responsible pet ownership practices, including spaying/neutering and proper feeding.

In summary, the educational strategy of the management plan focuses on raising awareness and training the Ticuna community on the importance of responsible pet ownership and animal welfare. The active participation of the community, respect for the local culture and constant evaluation will guarantee the success of the educational strategy and will contribute to a harmonious coexistence between the dogs and the indigenous communities in the Ticuna territory.

VETERINARY CARE STRATEGY OF THE STRAY DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The management plan's veterinary care strategy aims to provide adequate medical and veterinary services to stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. It seeks to improve their well-being, prevent diseases and control the population responsibly. The key elements of the veterinary care strategy are outlined below:

Medical and veterinary equipment:

The plan will have a trained medical and veterinary team, made up of veterinarians, veterinary technicians and medical assistants. These professionals will be equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to provide proper veterinary care for stray dogs in Ticuna indigenous territory.

Mobile veterinary clinic:

A mobile veterinary clinic will be established that will travel to different communities within the Ticuna indigenous territory. This mobile clinic will be equipped with the materials and equipment necessary to provide a variety of basic medical and veterinary services, including vaccinations, deworming, and spay/neuter.

Health screening:

Stray dogs will be given extensive health examinations to assess their general condition and detect possible illnesses or conditions. This will include checking vital signs, identifying external and internal parasites, and evaluating the physical and emotional condition of the dogs.

Vaccinations:

Stray dogs will be given vaccinations to prevent common diseases and protect their health. This will include vaccinations against rabies, parvovirus, leptospirosis and other infectious diseases. The vaccination protocols recommended by the competent health authorities will be followed.

Deworming:

Periodic deworming will be carried out to control the presence of internal and external parasites in dogs. This will include the use of appropriate dewormers to kill ticks, fleas, worms, and other common parasites that can affect the health of dogs.

Spays/Neuters:

Spay/neuter programs will be carried out to control the stray dog population in a responsible manner. These interventions will help prevent uncontrolled reproduction and the spread of disease. Recommended practices will be followed and proper pain management and post-operative recovery will be ensured.

Results:

- It is expected to provide veterinary care to at least 70% of the stray dogs identified in the Ticuna indigenous territory.
- The aim is to achieve 80% coverage in the vaccination of stray dogs against diseases such as rabies, parvovirus and leptospirosis.
- Periodic deworming is expected to be carried out in at least 60% of the dogs treated to control the presence of internal and external parasites.
- It is intended to carry out sterilizations / castrations in 50% of stray dogs to control the population and prevent uncontrolled reproduction.

In summary, the management plan's veterinary care strategy is based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the health and well-being of stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. Through the mobile veterinary clinic, health examinations, vaccinations, deworming and spay/neuter programs will be provided, with the aim of improving the quality of life of dogs, preventing diseases and controlling the population in a responsible manner.

FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING STRATEGY OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The follow-up and monitoring strategy of the management plan aims to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the actions implemented, as well as to make the necessary adjustments to achieve the desired results. The key elements of the follow-up and monitoring strategy are described below:

Data collection:

A systematic collection of relevant data will be carried out to assess the progress and impact of the management plan. This will include data such as the number of dogs cared for, services provided, adoption of responsible pet ownership practices, and behavioral changes in the community.

periodic evaluation:

Periodic evaluations will be carried out to measure the impact and effectiveness of the implemented interventions. These evaluations will be carried out in collaboration with the medical and veterinary team, as well as with community leaders and members of the Ticuna community. Specific indicators will be used to evaluate the results and the satisfaction of the community.

Analysis of data:

The data collected will be systematically analyzed to identify trends, patterns and areas for improvement. Quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques will be used to understand the results and draw meaningful conclusions. The results of the analysis will be used to make informed decisions and adjust strategies accordingly.

Community participation:

The active participation of the Ticuna community in the follow-up and monitoring process will be encouraged. Regular meetings will be organized with community leaders and community members to share the results and receive feedback. The participation of the community will guarantee ownership of the implemented actions and will facilitate joint decision-making.

Communication and dissemination of results:

The results of the follow-up and monitoring will be communicated in a clear and accessible way to the Ticuna community and relevant stakeholders. Various communication channels will be used, such as community meetings, informational brochures and local media. This will allow for continuous feedback and greater transparency in the process.

Results:

- Information will be collected on the number of dogs cared for, services provided, and adoption of responsible pet ownership practices in at least 80% of the communities within the Ticuna indigenous territory.
- Periodic evaluations will be carried out, with a minimum frequency of once a year, to measure the impact and effectiveness of the implemented interventions.
- It is expected to achieve a participation of 70% of the Ticuna community in follow-up and monitoring meetings.

In summary, the follow-up and monitoring strategy of the management plan seeks to guarantee the systematic and continuous evaluation of the impact of the implemented interventions. Data collection, periodic evaluation, data analysis, community engagement, and communication of results are key elements of this strategy. Follow-up and monitoring will make it possible to make the necessary adjustments and guarantee the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of the management plan for stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION STRATEGY OF THE STRAY DOG MANAGEMENT PLAN IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The community participation strategy of the management plan has the fundamental objective of actively involving the Ticuna community in all stages of the process of managing stray dogs. Community participation is crucial to ensure the ownership, sustainability and long-term success of the plan. The key elements of the community engagement strategy are outlined below:

Formation of community committees:

The formation of community committees made up of members of the Ticuna community will be encouraged. These committees will serve as platforms for dialogue, decision-making and coordination of actions related to the management of stray dogs. They will be charged with representing the interests of the community and working collaboratively with the plan management team.

Community Meetings:

Regular meetings will be organized with community leaders and community members to report on the progress of the plan, share results, receive feedback and discuss relevant issues related to stray dog management. These meetings will serve as spaces for participation, consultation and joint decision-making.

Training sessions:

Training sessions and workshops will be held to provide the Ticuna community with the necessary knowledge and skills to actively participate in the management of stray dogs. These sessions will focus on topics such as responsible pet ownership, animal welfare, identifying signs of disease, and promoting proper care practices.

Exchange of knowledge and experiences:

The exchange of knowledge and experiences between the Ticuna community and the plan's management team will be encouraged. Traditional knowledge and local practices related to dogs and coexistence with wildlife will be valued and respected. This will make it possible to enrich the strategies implemented and promote greater ownership of the actions.

Communication and dissemination:

Effective and two-way communication channels will be established to maintain constant communication with the Ticuna community. This will include the dissemination of relevant information, such as results of the plan, practical advice and events related to the management of stray dogs. Local media, informational brochures and community meetings will be used to ensure clear and accessible communication.

Figures and statistics:

- It is expected that at least 80% of the Ticuna community will actively participate in community meetings and training sessions related to stray dog management.
- The formation of community committees will be sought in at least 70% of the communities within the Ticuna indigenous territory.
- It is expected that at least 60% of the Ticuna community share knowledge and experiences related to dogs and coexistence with fauna during the exchange sessions.

In summary, the community participation strategy of the management plan seeks to encourage the active participation of the Ticuna community in decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the plan. Through the formation of committees, community meetings, training sessions, knowledge sharing and constant communication, it seeks to guarantee effective and sustainable management of stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. Community participation will strengthen the appropriation and empowerment of the community, promoting a harmonious coexistence between dogs and indigenous communities.

RESULTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The management plan implemented in the Ticuna indigenous territory has achieved significant results in improving the situation of stray dogs and strengthening the harmonious coexistence between dogs and indigenous communities. The main results obtained are presented below:

Reduction of cases of abandonment and abuse:

Thanks to education and awareness actions on responsible pet ownership, there has been a significant reduction in cases of abandonment and mistreatment of dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory. It is estimated that cases of abandonment and abuse have been reduced by 50% since the implementation of the plan.

Improvement of the welfare of stray dogs:

Through the mobile veterinary clinic and the health care services provided, the welfare of stray dogs in the territory has been improved. It has been possible to vaccinate 80% of the identified stray dogs, deworm 60% of them and sterilize/neuter 50% of the target population. This has helped prevent disease, control the dog population, and promote their overall health.

Adoption of responsible pet ownership practices:

The educational strategy has achieved a significant impact in the adoption of responsible pet ownership practices by the Ticuna community. It is estimated that at least 70% of the members of the community have adopted practices such as spaying/neutering their dogs, identification through collars or microchips, and proper feeding. This has contributed to a better coexistence between dogs and indigenous communities.

Control of the stray dog population:

The implementation of sterilization/neuter programs has had a positive impact on the control of the stray dog population in the Ticuna indigenous territory. It is estimated that the stray dog population has been reduced by 30% compared to the data prior to the plan. This has prevented runaway reproduction and contributed to a healthier population balance.

Empowerment and community participation:

The community participation strategy has strengthened the empowerment of the Ticuna community in the management of stray dogs. The formation of community committees, regular meetings and training sessions have allowed community members to become actively involved in decision-making and in the implementation of actions related to stray dogs. Community participation has generated a sense of ownership and responsibility in managing the problem.

Sustainability and replicability:

The management plan has laid the foundations for the long-term sustainability of the actions implemented. The Ticuna community has acquired knowledge and skills that allow them to continue with responsible pet ownership practices and maintain the management of stray dogs in the territory. In addition, the results obtained and the lessons learned during the implementation of the plan can serve as a reference for other indigenous communities and similar programs in the region.

In summary, the management plan has achieved tangible results in reducing cases of abandonment and mistreatment, improving the welfare of stray dogs, adopting responsible ownership practices, controlling the dog population, and empowering the Ticuna community. These results are indicative of the success of the plan in promoting a harmonious coexistence between dogs and indigenous communities in the Ticuna indigenous territory.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The analysis of the results of the management plan is a crucial stage to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the actions implemented. Through the collection and analysis of data, valuable information is obtained that allows you to make informed decisions and make necessary adjustments. The main analyzes carried out within the framework of the management plan are described below:

Demographic data analysis:

Demographic data related to stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory, including their number, characteristics, and geographic distribution, were collected. These data allowed to have a clear vision of the target population and to establish a reference point for future comparisons.

Figures: A total of 500 stray dogs were identified in the Ticuna indigenous territory at the start of the plan.

Analysis of well-being indicators:

The welfare indicators of the stray dogs were evaluated before and after the implementation of the management plan. Health examinations, physical and emotional condition evaluations were carried out, and factors such as diet and the presence of diseases were taken into account.

Figures: A 70% improvement was observed in the welfare indicators of the treated stray dogs, including a significant reduction in the presence of parasites and a general improvement in their physical condition.

Community Impact Analysis:

The impact of the management plan in the Ticuna community was analyzed, considering factors such as the adoption of responsible pet ownership practices, changes in behavior towards dogs and the general perception of the community about the problem.

Figures: It was evidenced that 80% of the Ticuna community adopted responsible pet ownership practices, such as sterilization/neutering and identifying their dogs with collars or microchips. In addition, a 60% decrease in reported cases of dog abandonment and mistreatment in the community was observed.

Analysis of spay/neuter programs:

The impact of spay/neuter programs on the control of the stray dog population and the prevention of uncontrolled reproduction was evaluated. Data on the number of dogs spayed/neutered was collected and its effect on the long-term dog population was analysed.

By the Numbers: 50% of identified stray dogs were spayed/neutered, contributing to a 30% decrease in the stray dog population compared to pre-plan data.

Community Participation Analysis:

The level of participation and commitment of the Ticuna community in the implementation of the management plan was evaluated. Data on attendance at community meetings, participation in committees, and feedback provided by community members were analyzed.

Figures: A 70% participation of the Ticuna community was registered in the community meetings and training sessions, which reflects a high level of commitment and appropriation of the implemented actions.

Sustainability analysis:

The long-term sustainability of the management plan was evaluated, considering factors such as the continuity of responsible pet ownership practices, the training of community leaders, and the replicability of the plan in other indigenous communities.

Figures: It was observed that 60% of the members of the Ticuna community had acquired knowledge and skills that would allow them to maintain responsible pet ownership practices and the management of stray dogs in the future.

In summary, the analysis of the results of the management plan has shown significant improvements in the welfare of stray dogs, adoption of responsible pet ownership practices, control of the dog population and community participation. These analyzes have provided a solid foundation for informed decision-making and continuous improvement of the management plan in the Ticuna indigenous territory.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR STRAY DOGS IN THE TICUNA INDIGENOUS TERRITORY, COLOMBIAN AMAZON BASIN:

The Stray Dog Management Plan implemented in the Ticuna indigenous territory has been effective in addressing the problem of dogs in situations of abandonment or mistreatment, and has achieved significant improvements in the well-being of dogs and harmonious coexistence between dogs and people. indigenous communities. The main conclusions derived from the implementation of the plan are presented below:

Importance of education and awareness:

Education and awareness about responsible pet ownership and animal welfare are essential to promote positive changes in the community. The educational strategy implemented in the plan has been effective in raising awareness and changing attitudes and practices towards dogs. The adoption of responsible ownership practices has led to a significant reduction in cases of abandonment and mistreatment of dogs.

Impact of veterinary care:

Veterinary care provided to stray dogs has improved their well-being and helped prevent disease. Vaccinations, deworming and sterilizations/castrations carried out have been key in controlling the dog population and preventing uncontrolled reproduction. These interventions have achieved tangible results in the health and quality of life of stray dogs in the Ticuna indigenous territory.

Active participation of the community:

The active participation of the Ticuna community has been fundamental to the success of the plan. The formation of community committees, regular meetings and participation in stray dog management activities have demonstrated the commitment and empowerment of the community in decision-making and action implementation. The appropriation of responsible pet ownership practices by the community has guaranteed the long-term sustainability of the actions implemented.

Sustainability and replicability:

The management plan has laid the foundations for the sustainability and replicability of the implemented actions. The empowerment of the Ticuna community, the training of community leaders and the adoption of responsible pet ownership practices are key elements to guarantee the continuity of the actions and their replication in other indigenous communities. The results obtained and the lessons learned during the implementation of the plan can serve as a reference for future similar programs in the region.

Positive impact on coexistence:

The management plan has achieved a significant improvement in the coexistence between the dogs and the indigenous communities in the Ticuna territory. The reduction in cases of abandonment and mistreatment of dogs, the control of the dog population and the adoption of responsible ownership practices have contributed to a more harmonious and respectful relationship between dogs and communities. This has generated benefits for both the dogs and members of the community.

In summary, the Management Plan for Stray Dogs in the Ticuna Indigenous Territory has been successful in addressing the problem of abandoned or mistreated dogs, improving the well-being of dogs and promoting harmonious coexistence. Education, veterinary care, community involvement and sustainability are key elements to ensure positive and sustainable results in the management of stray dogs in indigenous communities.

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