

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10259
Project Name:	Connectivity corridors in two priority landscapes of the Ecuadorian Amazon Region
Countr(ies):	Ecuador
Implementing Agency:	WWF-US

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Connectivity corridors in two priority landscapes of the Ecuadorian Amazon Region

Country

Ecuador

GEF ID

10259

Implementing Agency

WWF-US

Executing Entity

Ministry of Environment and Water; Conservation

International

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/15/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 2nd PIR

Objective

To improve the ecological connectivity of two priority landscapes, the Putumayo – Aguarico and the Palora-Pastaza, in the Ecuadorian Amazon, through the establishment of two connectivity corridors and associated management mechanisms, to ensure the long-term biodiversity conservation of its ecosystems.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Moderately Satisfactory

Development Objective

Highly Satisfactory

Overall risk

Low Risk

Project Financing

7,002,000.00

Cumulative Disbursement

1,648,586.52

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

6/10/2021

Agency Approval

9/1/2022

Implementation Start 1/1/2023	First Disbursement 11/17/2022
Expected MTR 11/1/2025	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 6/30/2028	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

Key outcomes and impacts achieved:

C1. ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO CONNECTIVITY CORRIDORS IN THE TWO PROJECT LANDSCAPES

During this period, the project focused on developing the technical documentation required by MAATE for the designation of the two corridors (**Output 1.1.1.**). This was completed for the Palora–Pastaza Corridor and partially completed for the Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Corridor. The documentation includes ecological, socioeconomic (with gender and intercultural approaches), and political viability analyses.

○ **Palora–Pastaza Connectivity Corridor (CCPP)**

In partnership with EcoCiencia and Kolibria, biophysical studies identified 61 focal species and 10 connectivity routes, based on a least-cost path model considering the habitat and movement needs of 35 focal species. A viability analysis, a socioeconomic study, and a gender analysis were also completed, alongside a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process and the establishment of the Promoter Group. The most important milestones during this process are:

- **August 2024:** First Promoter Group workshop with six municipal governments, two provincial governments, and five Indigenous organizations. The corridor polygon and connectivity routes were validated, and priority actions for the corridor management identified. (56 participants: 27 women). ([Annex 3](#)).
- **December 2024:** Final technical dossier validated by the Promoter Group. At an event with 66 participants (40 men, 26 women; 51.5% Indigenous), an “Agreement of Intent” was signed reaffirming their commitment to the corridor’s conservation and management. ([Annex 4](#)).
- **March 13, 2025:** Complete dossier for the corridor recognition, was formally submitted to MAATE.
- **July 30, 2025:** MAATE issued Ministerial Agreement No. MAATE-2025-0050-A, recognizing the CCPP as part of the National Register of Special Areas for Biodiversity Conservation ([Annex 5](#)).
- **February 2025:** Through a workshop, the Promoter Group developed a 12-month work plan, with participation from 19 organizations, including Indigenous nationalities, local governments, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (43 participants: 23 men, 20 women). Actions were prioritized around conservation, sustainable production, and territorial governance. ([Annex 6](#))

○ Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Connectivity Corridor (CCYLC)

In partnership with EcoCiencia–Kolibria, 92 focal species and 15 connectivity routes were identified using a least-cost path model considering 31 species. With WWF–Ecuador’s support, a socioeconomic and gender analysis, productivity study, FPIC process, and Promoter Group establishment were completed. The process secured the endorsement of five local governments, ten Kichwa communities, and the Siekopai and Siona nationalities. The most important milestones during this process are:

- **Oct–Nov 2024:** Five local governments (two provincial, three cantonal) designated decision-making focal points to join the Promoter Group. Indigenous assemblies appointed one man and one woman per organization as representatives to this group.
- **January 2025:** Promoter Group meeting to learn about the process undertaken for identifying the routes. Based on this analysis, they also proposed new routes, highlighting the importance of the Napo and Aguarico river systems as key areas for connectivity ([Annex 8](#)).
- **April 2025:** The Siekopai and Siona nationalities, along with Kichwa community leaders (Sani Isla, El Pilchi, ASOKIL, Pompeya, Indillama, Itaya, Santa Elena, San Francisco Chikta, Parutu Yaku, Mandaripanga), signed a joint “Agreement of Intent” for recognition and management of the CCYLC ([Annex 9](#)).
- **May–July 2025:** The technical dossier and baseline were prepared ([Annex 7](#)). Local authorities from the five local governments signed “Agreements of Intent,” providing essential inputs for the technical dossier to be presented to MAATE ([Annex 10](#)).
- **August 8, 2025:** The corridor full dossier was submitted to MAATE for approval and recognition.

Additionally, technical assistance was provided to local governments (Decentralized Autonomous Governments - GAD) for the inclusion of connectivity corridors in their Development and Land Use Plans (PDOT) and Land Use Zoning Plans (PUGS) (for some municipal governments) Through this, key concepts related to conservation, connectivity, sustainable production were mainstreamed. Also, strategies derived from Indigenous peoples’ life plans were included in these instruments to ensure that territorial planning recognizes and protects the country’s sociocultural and ecological diversity. The work with local governments is detailed further in Component 3.

Regarding **Outcome 1.2.**, which focuses on the management of corridors and conservation areas, the project prioritized strengthening community governance and planning. The institutional strength of each connectivity corridor depends on the legitimacy and capacity of its community actors. To this end, the project emphasized sustained accompaniment, legal formalization, participatory territorial planning, and the promotion of non-traditional leadership as key conditions for effective, equitable, and lasting conservation. Non-traditional leadership was supported through flexible financial mechanisms (grants and financial support for event participation) and direct technical assistance to Indigenous communities that are part of the promoter groups:

- **Siekopai Nationality:** An integrated process included FPIC, signing of an agreement, and participatory development of a joint work plan. Legal support was provided for community regularization, along with training in National Secretariat of People and Nationalities (SNGPN in Spanish) procedures, organization of a donors’ forum, and support for drafting the Nationality Mandate. Through a direct grant, the Siekopai advanced their mandate and updated territorial zoning, addressing threat assessments, land use, and community regulations.
- **Siona Nationality:** The project supported the update of ONISE’s statute through participatory workshops that incorporated gender, conservation, interculturality, and intergenerational perspectives. A total of 480 people participated (213 women and 267 men) ([Annex 12](#)).

- **Kichwa Nationality:** Legal advisory services were provided to the Santa Elena Community to update its statute and regulations through participatory processes. Located within a core zone of the CCYLC, these instruments emphasize territorial care, interculturality, and explicitly prohibit land leasing for monocultures. Additional legal support was provided for the formal establishment of the Kichwa Association of Limoncocha and participation in decision-making and accountability forums through direct grants ([Annex 13](#)).
- **Chiwias Association:** A donation agreement was signed for the participatory development of their life plan. Situated along Route 3 of the corridor connecting Sangay National Park with the Kutukú Shaimi Protective Forest, the process integrates interculturality and collective rights while promoting conservation of critical forest areas for ecological connectivity ([Annex 14](#)).
- **Federación Shuar de Pastaza (FENASH-P):** Building on previous work, the project strengthened organizational and governance capacities, with emphasis on resolving boundary conflicts and updating statutes. Support was also provided to the YAPIT women's group to advance bio-entrepreneurship in jewelry production, and to the Arutam Protective Forest through nursery establishment and capacity building. The ManGo self-assessment tool was applied to evaluate governance and management, and assistance was given in organizing a donors' forum in collaboration with partner agencies. Additional support included land tenure regularization in one community and a direct grant to reinforce Shuar identity through the YAPIT game (see Component 2).

Additionally, the project mapped forest remnants within both corridors through a spatial analysis of the 2022 land-use map, which categorizes the territory into six types: forest, agricultural land, anthropic zones, water bodies, shrub and herbaceous vegetation, and other lands. The primary goal of this exercise was to identify these remnants along the connectivity routes defined for each corridor ([Annex 15](#)), and explore strengthening conservation schemes.

Based on this analysis, the following conservation actions have advanced:

- **Parutu Yacu Community:** The project supported the community's application to the SocioBosque Program, proposing the protection of 3,000 hectares. Through a participatory, consensus-based process involving 35 women and 53 men, the conservation area and investment plan were defined ([Annex 16](#)). Support continues as the technical dossier is updated—a prerequisite for signing the incentive agreement, scheduled for September.
- **Kichwa Communities Association of Copataza:** Through its Vital Reserves program, the project is supporting the Association in enrolling 11,800 hectares—including 1,231 hectares within the CCPP—into the SocioBosque Program. CI prepared the application dossier and will provide further assistance to address observations, refine the investment plan, strengthen capacities, and offer technical support.
- **Shuar Uyuimi Center:** CI-Ecuador's Vital Reserves Program (co-financing) conducted a participatory diagnosis with the Center's members. Their land, already included in SocioBosque, forms a core area of the CCPP. Using collected information, a Climate Change Adaptation Plan was developed. The next steps include diversifying agricultural plots ("chakras") and improving access to safe water.
- **Federación of Shuar of Pastaza (FENASH-P):** In collaboration with CI-Ecuador's Vital Reserves project, a conservation agreement was signed under which the Federation commits to conserving 6,000 hectares of forest.
- **Siekopai Nationality:** The Siekopai are preparing a Mandate that includes participatory mapping, zoning, and territorial regulations. Six communities were involved through three workshops (25 men and 21 women) and an intergenerational validation workshop with elders. This collaborative effort resulted in zoning maps and the delineation of the 10,000-hectare

Maña'waje conservation area, declared “intangible” by the Nationality. The final document is under preparation ([Annex 17](#)).

During this period, the project also strengthened the management of Limoncocha Biological Reserve, one of the core areas of the Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Connectivity Corridor. Although the development of its Management Plan was a planned milestone for the project, it was agreed with MAATE that since the management plan is being developed directly by them, the project will focus on strengthening management and evaluation instruments as well as the operational management of the reserve.

Together with CI Landscape-Scale Conservation project, we participated in the management effectiveness evaluation to identify critical points requiring improvements. Additionally, a diagnosis of existing management instruments was conducted, assessing their validity, need for updating, level of implementation, and specific needs within each program ([Annex 18](#)). Based on this information, an Improvement Plan was designed ([Annex 19](#)), establishing concrete actions, budget, and funding sources to enhance reserve management, improve management effectiveness indicators, and explore the possibility of its inclusion in the IUCN Green List.

Under **Output 1.2.2**, important steps towards the ecological monitoring systems in the two corridors were implemented:

- Together with EcoCiencia and Kolibria, indicator methods were developed for the corridor monitoring system, which include indicators for structural connectivity, functional connectivity, governance, and sustainable production ([Annex 20](#)).
- Based on the methods, a conceptual model was designed for the landscape-scale and connectivity corridor monitoring system. This model includes three key components: monitoring of structural connectivity, functional connectivity, and threats (human–wildlife conflict, pressures and threats on Socio Bosque properties and Indigenous territories). Its scope also encompasses core areas such as the Limoncocha Biological Reserve and properties linked to the Socio Bosque program. Crosscutting components incorporate communication strategies, capacity building, and safeguards, covering information management and effective community participation ([Annex 21](#)).
- Two workshops were held with key stakeholders on the topic to validate the conceptual model and to identify ongoing research and monitoring activities within the corridor areas. This process led to the development of an information database of organizations, academia, and others with whom partnerships will be sought to implement the system according to their areas of expertise. As a result, a systematization document has been produced ([Annex 22](#)).
- Within the framework of the preliminary agreement with INABIO, the hiring of a specialist has been agreed to coordinate actions between the parties and assist in the design of the biodiversity monitoring system for the two corridors.

C2. IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN THE TWO PROPOSED CONNECTIVITY CORRIDORS

Work under **Outcome 2.1** (Increase of productive areas under SLM in and around the connectivity corridors) focused on selecting areas for establishing sustainable production learning communities. The goal is to maximize contributions to ecological connectivity, reduce pressure on forests, and improve local livelihoods.

Nineteen priority quadrants were identified (9 in the Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Corridor and 10 in the Palora–Pastaza Corridor) based on ecological, social, and community engagement criteria ([Annex 23](#)). In these areas, drone flights covering 900 hectares per quadrant are generating high-resolution maps of land cover and use, establishing a baseline to guide the learning communities. Data collection included community consent, field visits, and surveys to validate information and understand management trends in productive systems. The final report is in preparation.

Additionally, as part of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program, the World Bank and Amazon Conservation Team launched the **Amazonian Food Atlas**. In Ecuador, CI coordinated local implementation, with participation from Achuar and Siekopai communities. In Chumpi (Achuar), 24 women and 6 men participated ([Annex 24](#)), while in Sekoya Remolino (Siekopai), 20 women from six communities took part ([Annex 25](#)).

A participatory methodology using practical and artistic exercises identified ancestral foods, agroecological chains, seasonal calendars, and threats to food systems. This knowledge will inform educational materials, strengthen indigenous education, and recover ancestral practices. Collaboration with SENADI ensured respect for intellectual property and supported the registration of gastronomic knowledge. Resources were channeled directly to the host communities. This information will guide the incorporation of ancestral production systems into Learning Communities, strengthening food sovereignty in the corridors.

Under **Output 2.2.1** (strengthening bioeconomy initiatives), four priority products/services were identified: seed jewelry, natural cosmetics, artisanal ceramics (YAPIT brand), and sustainable tourism. A sustainable tourism specialist conducted a diagnosis in eight communities and developed short- and medium-term improvement plans.

Implementation was initially slowed while refining the corridor priorities and funding strategies. Meanwhile, CI supported tourism in Parutu Yacu (Yasuní buffer zone), where technical assistance helped the community apply for funding from the Ecuador Bio-Businesses project (Heifer–GEF–CAF). Support included business modeling (CANVAS), investment planning, procurement, and reporting. The strengthening plan for the Ila Kucha Tourism Center covers acquisition of a fiberglass canoe, a website, digital marketing, branding, and food service equipment, partly financed by other CI projects.

Through the “Our Future Forests – Irrecoverable Carbon Reserves” project and in partnership with BYOS, a Conservation Agreement was signed with the Shuar Federation of Pastaza (FENASH-P) ([Annex 27](#)). Valued at USD 33,000, it supports bio-enterprises, territorial delimitation, and 11 tourism ventures, under the commitment to conserve 6,000 hectares of forest.

Since June 2025, the GEF-ASL funded project **Strengthening Shuar Identity for Territory Conservation and Agrobiodiversity** has been implemented by FENASH-P’s Women and Family leadership with CI support. It promotes bioeconomy models rooted in cultural identity and governance. The YAPIT game, based on the ancestral Aja Shuar system, fosters intergenerational knowledge transfer while promoting wildlife-friendly production systems. CI-Ecuador supports planning and monitoring ([Annex 28](#)).

In addition, seven women benefited from fellowship agreements under the **Amazon Indigenous Women’s Program** were implemented to strengthen sustainable production, biodiversity conservation, and ancestral

knowledge recovery. These initiatives, active in both corridors, are culturally rooted bioeconomy models with replication potential in other landscapes.

Overall, these efforts reinforce ecological connectivity, community governance, and the empowerment of Indigenous Amazonian women as conservation leaders. Some initiatives outside the corridor boundaries also offer replicable experiences, expanding the impact and sustainability of bioeconomy models with cultural identity ([Annex 29](#)).

C3. ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY

Component 3 focuses on three elements essential for ensuring the sustainability of the corridors: regulatory and public policy instruments (Output 3.1.1), governance platforms (Output 3.1.2), and capacity development for key stakeholders (Output 3.1.3). These outputs are closely linked to Component 1, since the promoter groups established for each corridor already developed initial work plans and their integration into local planning instruments translates directly into public policy tools.

Under **Output 3.1.1**, technical assistance was provided to eight prioritized local governments—Sucumbíos, Orellana, Pastaza, and Morona Santiago (provincial), and Shushufindi, Francisco de Orellana, Cuyabeno, and Pastaza (cantonal)—to update their Land Use and Development Plans (PDOT) and Urban Land Use and Zoning Plans (PUGS). These updates integrate conservation, connectivity, sustainability, gender, and interculturality, and follow the timeline of the National Planning Secretariat, which requires their approval through ordinances by March 2025. Strategic partnerships were also strengthened with five northern landscape governments through the update and monitoring of work plans under existing agreements. This cooperation enabled the implementation of joint initiatives, improved access to financing, and greater territorial impact under a rights-based sustainable landscape approach, while also identifying knowledge gaps and capacity needs to guide future support ([Annex 31](#)). In parallel, three public policy proposals were drafted to strengthen connectivity and sustainability in Francisco de Orellana, Shushufindi, and Sucumbíos ([Annex 32](#)). Finally, technical assistance advanced the development of the Local Information System (SIL) of the Orellana Provincial Government (GADPO), which integrates sustainable landscape management, ecological connectivity, gender, and interculturality into the PDOT. This process involved 24 GADPO staff members (13 men and 11 women) ([Annex 34](#)).

With respect to **Output 3.1.2**, work plans were developed and implemented with the promoter groups of both corridors to strengthen governance and management (see Component 1). In addition, three Provincial Cooperation Tables for Conservation and Sustainable Development were supported with the provincial governments of Morona Santiago, Orellana, and Pastaza. In Morona Santiago, the table already has a constitution agreement and a management model approved and signed by all members, while in Orellana and Pastaza these instruments are under development ([Annex 35](#)).

Finally, under **Output 3.1.3**, eight capacity-building processes targeted key stakeholders in the corridors:

- Two in-person courses in Puyo and Coca on the use of Planet satellite imagery and GIS for territorial planning and risk management, with 53 participants (55% men, 45% women) from GADs, MAATE, and STCTEA.
- Two courses in Puyo and Lago Agrio on “Contributions to Good Governance in Connectivity Corridors,” delivered by Stanley Arguedas, with 26 and 24 participants respectively; women represented 46% in Puyo and 52% in Lago Agrio, and many participants were from Indigenous nationalities.
- The webinar “ACUS and GAD: The Path to Sustainability” with nearly 90 participants (59% men, 41% women), which shared strategies for improving ACUS management and connectivity. An in-person training with the Francisco de Orellana Cantonal Government and other GADs on updating PDOT and PUGS using a sustainable landscapes approach, with 30 participants (60% women).

- A workshop in Orellana on biodiversity and sustainable development focused on managing human–wildlife conflict, with 42 representatives from parish, municipal, and provincial GADs.
- A 10-hour workshop on development planning and land-use management with the Orellana Municipal GAD, attended by 33 officials (70% men, 30% women).
- A virtual session on the sustainable landscapes approach using the LandScale methodology, with 26 participants (58% men, 42% women).
- Several capacity-building activities on gender and interculturality (see Gender and Safeguards section).

C4. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Component 4 focuses on monitoring and evaluation (Output 4.1.1), participation in the ASL regional program (Output 4.1.2), and knowledge management and communication (Output 4.1.3).

Under **Output 4.1.1**, the project’s Technical Committee met in Quito on November 18, 2024, to review progress in the corridors, assess the Annual Work Plan, and set commitments for the next period. Agreements included submitting land-use data to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), integrating gender-disaggregated data, coordinating vehicle delivery to MAATE at project closure, and sharing a repository of final products. Representatives from MAATE, MAG, CI-Ecuador, and WWF-Ecuador participated.

On December 18, 2024, the Steering Committee convened in Quito. The first year’s progress was presented and the FY25 Annual Work Plan was approved. It was agreed to eliminate the indicator for Objective 3 (2,000 ha under sustainable management), since this is already covered by Indicator 2 (118,000 ha under improved management). The committee also reviewed technical reports for the Palora–Pastaza corridor, identified candidate GADs to represent the country at ASL events, and approved the hiring of legal advisors for Indigenous nationalities under the Socio Bosque program. Coordination with MAG was reinforced to improve program management, address human–wildlife conflict and generate synergies with initiatives in northern Amazonia.

For **Output 4.1.2**, the project actively participated in ASL Program activities:

- Annual in-person and quarterly virtual conferences. The annual conference included the participation of representatives of the provincial government of Pastaza, the municipal government of Shushufindi, and the MAATE.
- Connectivity Corridors Working Group, where Ecuador presented its experience in a regional webinar.
- Gender and Youth Working Group, where the project’s gender specialist presented implemented actions and moderated a regional dialogue on “time poverty” as a barrier for women’s participation in conservation governance, highlighting the need for intersectional and generational approaches.
- Wildlife Insight Tool training, targeting park rangers in Yasuní National Park, Limoncocha Biological Reserve, Cuyabeno Reserve, and Sangay National Park.
- Amazon Wetlands Ecosystem Services Evaluation Workshop, held in May at the Limoncocha Biological Reserve. Twenty participants (13 men, 7 women) from reserve staff, community leaders, and GAD representatives evaluated carbon sequestration, food provision, and tourism as key ecosystem services ([Annex 36](#)).

Output 4.1.3 focused on communication and knowledge management. In line with GEF guidelines, the communication plan was updated annually. A perception study was conducted through a CAP survey to better target communication actions. The study examined knowledge, values, and practices regarding ecological connectivity, exploring perceptions of corridors, biodiversity conservation, and willingness to adopt sustainable practices or participate in restoration initiatives.

Key results this year included:

- Information dissemination on ecological connectivity: 7 [Briefing notes](#) , 8 [Infographics](#) , 6 social media capsules ([Capsulas conectividad](#)), 3 [Videos](#) , 3 digital media impacts ([Impactos medios comunicacion](#)) and 31 social media posts ([RedesSociales Registro](#)). This last with approximately 2,500 accounts reached and 190-200 interactions per publication.
- Educational and promotional materials: 280 [Kits delivered](#) (150 SNAP Gender Plan kits, 70 Bird & Connectivity kits, 60 Charapa T-shirts).
- Visual Identity Workshop for the Palora–Pastaza Corridor: with 50 members of the promoter group (37 male and 13 female), integrating visual anthropology to recover territorial memory and biodiversity identity. The process produced a brand, design applications, and a usage manual ([Annex 37](#)).
- Mural “Living Wetlands, Connected Landscapes”: created in Limoncocha with 32 youth, 7 artists, park rangers, and CI-Ecuador. The 30-meter mural depicts natural and cultural richness, complemented by a mural school for participants ([Annex 38](#)).
- Workshop “Discover Species”: held in the Shuar community of Chuwitayo (Pastaza) with 50 children. Through creative activities—painting, sculpture, and storytelling, participants learned about focal species and connectivity. The community’s location along a fragmented forest route makes it a strategic point for maintaining links between the Arutam and Kutukú Shaimi forests ([Annex 39](#)).

Major strengths and challenges:

The project has consolidated several major strengths, offering a rare case study of how public, private, and community institutions can align their agendas toward the shared goal of strengthening territorial connectivity.

First, it is grounded in science, evidence, and institutional credibility. The design of connectivity corridors has applied ecological modeling tools, connectivity analyses, and expert focus groups, complemented by participatory monitoring models. This approach ensures robust data for zoning decisions and prioritization of intervention areas.

Second, the ministerial agreement declaring the new Palora-Pastaza corridor does not regulate land use change, but because it emanates from the highest environmental authority in the country, it has the necessary legitimacy to create a framework of opportunities to protect, manage, and restore critical connectivity routes in a key landscape.

This legitimacy allows for the coordination of actions and the creation of synergies with public actors and indigenous communities for the benefit of all. The actions contemplated in the project are contributing to the fulfillment of the action plans and life plans of subnational governments (GADs) and nationalities, respectively. Similarly, the activities of the GADs and communities can contribute to strengthening connectivity along the routes identified in the corridor. A significant opportunity that the project is taking is the influence on Land Use and Management Plan (PUGs) of the cantons, which define land use and can therefore prohibit activities that affect ecological connectivity.

Third, it has promoted multilevel coordination. Through an alliance-based model, the project has fostered effective participation of municipal, provincial, and national governments, together with Indigenous peoples, local communities, and civil society organizations such as EcoCiencia and Kolibria. This inclusive process strengthens project sustainability by generating ownership and building local capacities.

Fourth, the project applies an intercultural and community-based approach that recognizes Indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and territorial owners. By respecting their history, worldview, and struggles, the project has integrated intercultural perspectives and gained recognition from governmental and non-state actors for its respect of collective rights, FPIC processes, and shared governance within promoter groups and other multilevel platforms.

Fifth, innovative criteria and methodologies have been developed for spatial planning. Technical zoning in 19 prioritized quadrants has combined high-resolution cartography, land-use analysis, and community participation, providing a territorial foundation that allows precise targeting of productive and conservation actions.

Despite these strengths, several challenges remain. Institutional fragmentation and weak governance at national and local levels persist. Leadership changes at MAATE, coupled with electoral cycles, have created uncertainty and required repeated re-engagement with new authorities. Further instability is expected, given the restructuring mandated by Executive Decree 60 (July 2025), which reduces ministries and secretariats and merges the Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. These shifts, combined with high turnover of public officials, erode continuity and trust in territorial governance. Coordination between national, provincial, and parish governments also remains weak, leading to gaps or overlaps in landscape management. In response, the project will work to strengthen alliances among government levels and foster participation of academia, community organizations, and civil society. Efforts will focus on promoting alternative institutional mechanisms such as technical working groups, intersectoral agreements, and actor networks that can transcend state fragility.

Participation of local and national actors also remains unequal and limited. The corridor recognition process has been participatory, yet several factors hinder effective and sustained involvement:

- High turnover in local governments, disrupting dialogue and weakening continuity.
- Excessive workload of GADs and Indigenous organizations, limiting consistent engagement.
- Insufficient technical, organizational, and political capacity at the local level, restricting informed participation.
- Limited ownership of the initiative, given its early stage, which requires more awareness raising, trust building, and alignment with local priorities.

To address these issues, the project will focus on strengthening local capacities with intergenerational, intercultural, and gender approaches, developing equitable governance models for corridors, fostering women's, youth, and community leadership, reinforcing community governance, and implementing communication strategies to increase ownership.

Another critical challenge is financial sustainability. The long-term maintenance of ecological corridors requires stable resources for restoration, monitoring, conservation incentives, and governance. Current dependence on external funding poses risks if local sustainability mechanisms are not established. Developing

governance models with financial instruments and building capacity for fundraising are essential for scalability.

The implementation of conservation and sustainable production agreements also faces logistical and operational barriers, including coordination among governments, communities, and international partners, as well as difficulties in consolidating commitments. Overcoming administrative hurdles and ensuring stakeholder alignment will be key to success.

Finally, the technological transition in data management presents obstacles. The introduction of tools such as Kobo Toolbox for collecting information on farm management and bioeconomy initiatives has required training and adaptation by local actors. Ensuring that these tools are well understood and effectively used is vital for improving corridor management and conservation outcomes. **Key outcomes and impacts achieved:**

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- **May–July 2025:** The technical dossier and baseline were prepared ([Annex 7](#)). Local authorities from the five local governments signed “Agreements of Intent,” providing essential inputs for the technical dossier to be presented to MAATE ([Annex 10](#)).
- **August 8, 2025:** The corridor full dossier was submitted to MAATE for approval and recognition.

Additionally, technical assistance was provided to local governments (Decentralized Autonomous Governments - GAD) for the inclusion of connectivity corridors in their Development and Land Use Plans (PDOT) and Land Use Zoning Plans (PUGS) (for some municipal governments) Through this, key concepts related to conservation, connectivity, sustainable production were mainstreamed. Also, strategies derived from Indigenous peoples’ life plans were included in these instruments to ensure that territorial planning recognizes and protects the country’s sociocultural and ecological diversity. The work with local governments is detailed further in Component 3.

Regarding **Outcome 1.2.**, which focuses on the management of corridors and conservation areas, the project prioritized strengthening community governance and planning. The institutional strength of each connectivity corridor depends on the legitimacy and capacity of its community actors. To this end, the project emphasized sustained accompaniment, legal formalization, participatory territorial planning, and the promotion of non-traditional leadership as key conditions for effective, equitable, and lasting conservation. Non-traditional leadership was supported through flexible financial mechanisms (grants and financial support for event participation) and direct technical assistance to Indigenous communities that are part of the promoter groups:

- **Siekopai Nationality:** An integrated process included FPIC, signing of an agreement, and participatory development of a joint work plan. Legal support was provided for community regularization, along with training in National Secretariat of People and Nationalities (SNGPN in Spanish) procedures, organization of a donors’ forum, and support for drafting the Nationality Mandate. Through a direct grant, the Siekopai advanced their mandate and updated territorial zoning, addressing threat assessments, land use, and community regulations.
- **Siona Nationality:** The project supported the update of ONISE’s statute through participatory workshops that incorporated gender, conservation, interculturality, and intergenerational perspectives. A total of 480 people participated (213 women and 267 men) ([Annex 12](#)).

- **Kichwa Nationality:** Legal advisory services were provided to the Santa Elena Community to update its statute and regulations through participatory processes. Located within a core zone of the CCYLC, these instruments emphasize territorial care, interculturality, and explicitly prohibit land leasing for monocultures. Additional legal support was provided for the formal establishment of the Kichwa Association of Limoncocha and participation in decision-making and accountability forums through direct grants ([Annex 13](#)).
- **Chiwias Association:** A donation agreement was signed for the participatory development of their life plan. Situated along Route 3 of the corridor connecting Sangay National Park with the Kutukú Shaimi Protective Forest, the process integrates interculturality and collective rights while promoting conservation of critical forest areas for ecological connectivity ([Annex 14](#)).
- **Federación Shuar de Pastaza (FENASH-P):** Building on previous work, the project strengthened organizational and governance capacities, with emphasis on resolving boundary conflicts and updating statutes. Support was also provided to the YAPIT women's group to advance bio-entrepreneurship in jewelry production, and to the Arutam Protective Forest through nursery establishment and capacity building. The ManGo self-assessment tool was applied to evaluate governance and management, and assistance was given in organizing a donors' forum in collaboration with partner agencies. Additional support included land tenure regularization in one community and a direct grant to reinforce Shuar identity through the YAPIT game (see Component 2).

Additionally, the project mapped forest remnants within both corridors through a spatial analysis of the 2022 land-use map, which categorizes the territory into six types: forest, agricultural land, anthropic zones, water bodies, shrub and herbaceous vegetation, and other lands. The primary goal of this exercise was to identify these remnants along the connectivity routes defined for each corridor ([Annex 15](#)), and explore strengthening conservation schemes.

Based on this analysis, the following conservation actions have advanced:

- **Parutu Yacu Community:** The project supported the community's application to the SocioBosque Program, proposing the protection of 3,000 hectares. Through a participatory, consensus-based process involving 35 women and 53 men, the conservation area and investment plan were defined ([Annex 16](#)). Support continues as the technical dossier is updated—a prerequisite for signing the incentive agreement, scheduled for September.
- **Kichwa Communities Association of Copataza:** Through its Vital Reserves program, the project is supporting the Association in enrolling 11,800 hectares—including 1,231 hectares within the CCPP—into the SocioBosque Program. CI prepared the application dossier and will provide further assistance to address observations, refine the investment plan, strengthen capacities, and offer technical support.
- **Shuar Uyuimi Center:** CI-Ecuador's Vital Reserves Program (co-financing) conducted a participatory diagnosis with the Center's members. Their land, already included in SocioBosque, forms a core area of the CCPP. Using collected information, a Climate Change Adaptation Plan was developed. The next steps include diversifying agricultural plots ("chakras") and improving access to safe water.
- **Federación of Shuar of Pastaza (FENASH-P):** In collaboration with CI-Ecuador's Vital Reserves project, a conservation agreement was signed under which the Federation commits to conserving 6,000 hectares of forest.
- **Siekopai Nationality:** The Siekopai are preparing a Mandate that includes participatory mapping, zoning, and territorial regulations. Six communities were involved through three workshops (25 men and 21 women) and an intergenerational validation workshop with elders.

This collaborative effort resulted in zoning maps and the delineation of the 10,000-hectare Maña'waje conservation area, declared “intangible” by the Nationality. The final document is under preparation ([Annex 17](#)).

During this period, the project also strengthened the management of Limoncocha Biological Reserve, one of the core areas of the Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Connectivity Corridor. Although the development of its Management Plan was a planned milestone for the project, it was agreed with MAATE that since the management plan is being developed directly by them, the project will focus on strengthening management and evaluation instruments as well as the operational management of the reserve.

Together with CI Landscape-Scale Conservation project, we participated in the management effectiveness evaluation to identify critical points requiring improvements. Additionally, a diagnosis of existing management instruments was conducted, assessing their validity, need for updating, level of implementation, and specific needs within each program ([Annex 18](#)). Based on this information, an Improvement Plan was designed ([Annex 19](#)), establishing concrete actions, budget, and funding sources to enhance reserve management, improve management effectiveness indicators, and explore the possibility of its inclusion in the IUCN Green List.

Under **Output 1.2.2**, important steps towards the ecological monitoring systems in the two corridors were implemented:

- Together with EcoCiencia and Kolibria, indicator methods were developed for the corridor monitoring system, which include indicators for structural connectivity, functional connectivity, governance, and sustainable production ([Annex 20](#)).
- Based on the methods, a conceptual model was designed for the landscape-scale and connectivity corridor monitoring system. This model includes three key components: monitoring of structural connectivity, functional connectivity, and threats (human–wildlife conflict, pressures and threats on Socio Bosque properties and Indigenous territories). Its scope also encompasses core areas such as the Limoncocha Biological Reserve and properties linked to the Socio Bosque program. Crosscutting components incorporate communication strategies, capacity building, and safeguards, covering information management and effective community participation ([Annex 21](#)).
- Two workshops were held with key stakeholders on the topic to validate the conceptual model and to identify ongoing research and monitoring activities within the corridor areas. This process led to the development of an information database of organizations, academia, and others with whom partnerships will be sought to implement the system according to their areas of expertise. As a result, a systematization document has been produced ([Annex 22](#)).
- Within the framework of the preliminary agreement with INABIO, the hiring of a specialist has been agreed to coordinate actions between the parties and assist in the design of the biodiversity monitoring system for the two corridors.

C2. IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN THE TWO PROPOSED CONNECTIVITY CORRIDORS

Work under **Outcome 2.1** (Increase of productive areas under SLM in and around the connectivity corridors) focused on selecting areas for establishing sustainable production learning communities. The goal is to maximize contributions to ecological connectivity, reduce pressure on forests, and improve local livelihoods.

Nineteen priority quadrants were identified (9 in the Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Corridor and 10 in the Palora–Pastaza Corridor) based on ecological, social, and community engagement criteria ([Annex 23](#)). In these areas, drone flights covering 900 hectares per quadrant are generating high-resolution maps of land cover and use, establishing a baseline to guide the learning communities. Data collection included community consent, field visits, and surveys to validate information and understand management trends in productive systems. The final report is in preparation.

Additionally, as part of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program, the World Bank and Amazon Conservation Team launched the **Amazonian Food Atlas**. In Ecuador, CI coordinated local implementation, with participation from Achuar and Siekopai communities. In Chumpi (Achuar), 24 women and 6 men participated ([Annex 24](#)), while in Sekoya Remolino (Siekopai), 20 women from six communities took part ([Annex 25](#)).

A participatory methodology using practical and artistic exercises identified ancestral foods, agroecological chains, seasonal calendars, and threats to food systems. This knowledge will inform educational materials, strengthen indigenous education, and recover ancestral practices. Collaboration with SENADI ensured respect for intellectual property and supported the registration of gastronomic knowledge. Resources were channeled directly to the host communities. This information will guide the incorporation of ancestral production systems into Learning Communities, strengthening food sovereignty in the corridors.

Under **Output 2.2.1** (strengthening bioeconomy initiatives), four priority products/services were identified: seed jewelry, natural cosmetics, artisanal ceramics (YAPIT brand), and sustainable tourism. A sustainable tourism specialist conducted a diagnosis in eight communities and developed short- and medium-term improvement plans.

Implementation was initially slowed while refining the corridor priorities and funding strategies. Meanwhile, CI supported tourism in Parutu Yacu (Yasuní buffer zone), where technical assistance helped the community apply for funding from the Ecuador Bio-Businesses project (Heifer–GEF–CAF). Support included business modeling (CANVAS), investment planning, procurement, and reporting. The strengthening plan for the Ila Kucha Tourism Center covers acquisition of a fiberglass canoe, a website, digital marketing, branding, and food service equipment, partly financed by other CI projects.

Through the “Our Future Forests – Irrecoverable Carbon Reserves” project and in partnership with BYOS, a Conservation Agreement was signed with the Shuar Federation of Pastaza (FENASH-P) ([Annex 27](#)). Valued at USD 33,000, it supports bio-enterprises, territorial delimitation, and 11 tourism ventures, under the commitment to conserve 6,000 hectares of forest.

Since June 2025, the GEF-ASL funded project **Strengthening Shuar Identity for Territory Conservation and Agrobiodiversity** has been implemented by FENASH-P’s Women and Family leadership with CI support. It promotes bioeconomy models rooted in cultural identity and governance. The YAPIT game, based on the ancestral Aja Shuar system, fosters intergenerational knowledge transfer while promoting wildlife-friendly production systems. CI-Ecuador supports planning and monitoring ([Annex 28](#)).

In addition, seven women benefited from fellowship agreements under the **Amazon Indigenous Women’s Program** were implemented to strengthen sustainable production, biodiversity conservation, and ancestral knowledge recovery. These initiatives, active in both corridors, are culturally rooted bioeconomy models with replication potential in other landscapes.

Overall, these efforts reinforce ecological connectivity, community governance, and the empowerment of Indigenous Amazonian women as conservation leaders. Some initiatives outside the corridor boundaries also offer replicable experiences, expanding the impact and sustainability of bioeconomy models with cultural identity ([Annex 29](#)).

C3. ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY

Component 3 focuses on three elements essential for ensuring the sustainability of the corridors: regulatory and public policy instruments (Output 3.1.1), governance platforms (Output 3.1.2), and capacity development for key stakeholders (Output 3.1.3). These outputs are closely linked to Component 1, since the promoter groups established for each corridor already developed initial work plans and their integration into local planning instruments translates directly into public policy tools.

Under **Output 3.1.1**, technical assistance was provided to eight prioritized local governments—Sucumbíos, Orellana, Pastaza, and Morona Santiago (provincial), and Shushufindi, Francisco de Orellana, Cuyabeno, and Pastaza (cantonal)—to update their Land Use and Development Plans (PDOT) and Urban Land Use and Zoning Plans (PUGS). These updates integrate conservation, connectivity, sustainability, gender, and interculturality, and follow the timeline of the National Planning Secretariat, which requires their approval through ordinances by March 2025. Strategic partnerships were also strengthened with five northern landscape governments through the update and monitoring of work plans under existing agreements. This cooperation enabled the implementation of joint initiatives, improved access to financing, and greater territorial impact under a rights-based sustainable landscape approach, while also identifying knowledge gaps and capacity needs to guide future support ([Annex 31](#)). In parallel, three public policy proposals were drafted to strengthen connectivity and sustainability in Francisco de Orellana, Shushufindi, and Sucumbíos ([Annex 32](#)). Finally, technical assistance advanced the development of the Local Information System (SIL) of the Orellana Provincial Government (GADPO), which integrates sustainable landscape management, ecological connectivity, gender, and interculturality into the PDOT. This process involved 24 GADPO staff members (13 men and 11 women) ([Annex 34](#)).

With respect to **Output 3.1.2**, work plans were developed and implemented with the promoter groups of both corridors to strengthen governance and management (see Component 1). In addition, three Provincial Cooperation Tables for Conservation and Sustainable Development were supported with the provincial governments of Morona Santiago, Orellana, and Pastaza. In Morona Santiago, the table already has a constitution agreement and a management model approved and signed by all members, while in Orellana and Pastaza these instruments are under development ([Annex 35](#)).

Finally, under **Output 3.1.3**, eight capacity-building processes targeted key stakeholders in the corridors:

- Two in-person courses in Puyo and Coca on the use of Planet satellite imagery and GIS for territorial planning and risk management, with 53 participants (55% men, 45% women) from GADs, MAATE, and STCTEA.
- Two courses in Puyo and Lago Agrio on “Contributions to Good Governance in Connectivity Corridors,” delivered by Stanley Arguedas, with 26 and 24 participants respectively; women represented 46% in Puyo and 52% in Lago Agrio, and many participants were from Indigenous nationalities.
- The webinar “ACUS and GAD: The Path to Sustainability” with nearly 90 participants (59% men, 41% women), which shared strategies for improving ACUS management and connectivity. An in-person training with the Francisco de Orellana Cantonal Government and other GADs on updating PDOT and PUGS using a sustainable landscapes approach, with 30 participants (60% women).
- A workshop in Orellana on biodiversity and sustainable development focused on managing human–wildlife conflict, with 42 representatives from parish, municipal, and provincial GADs.
- A 10-hour workshop on development planning and land-use management with the Orellana Municipal GAD, attended by 33 officials (70% men, 30% women).

- A virtual session on the sustainable landscapes approach using the LandScale methodology, with 26 participants (58% men, 42% women).
- Several capacity-building activities on gender and interculturality (see Gender and Safeguards section).

C4. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Component 4 focuses on monitoring and evaluation (Output 4.1.1), participation in the ASL regional program (Output 4.1.2), and knowledge management and communication (Output 4.1.3).

Under **Output 4.1.1**, the project's Technical Committee met in Quito on November 18, 2024, to review progress in the corridors, assess the Annual Work Plan, and set commitments for the next period. Agreements included submitting land-use data to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), integrating gender-disaggregated data, coordinating vehicle delivery to MAATE at project closure, and sharing a repository of final products. Representatives from MAATE, MAG, CI-Ecuador, and WWF-Ecuador participated.

On December 18, 2024, the Steering Committee convened in Quito. The first year's progress was presented and the FY25 Annual Work Plan was approved. It was agreed to eliminate the indicator for Objective 3 (2,000 ha under sustainable management), since this is already covered by Indicator 2 (118,000 ha under improved management). The committee also reviewed technical reports for the Palora–Pastaza corridor, identified candidate GADs to represent the country at ASL events, and approved the hiring of legal advisors for Indigenous nationalities under the Socio Bosque program. Coordination with MAG was reinforced to improve program management, address human–wildlife conflict and generate synergies with initiatives in northern Amazonia.

For **Output 4.1.2**, the project actively participated in ASL Program activities:

- Annual in-person and quarterly virtual conferences. The annual conference included the participation of representatives of the provincial government of Pastaza, the municipal government of Shushufindi, and the MAATE.
- Connectivity Corridors Working Group, where Ecuador presented its experience in a regional webinar.
- Gender and Youth Working Group, where the project's gender specialist presented implemented actions and moderated a regional dialogue on “time poverty” as a barrier for women's participation in conservation governance, highlighting the need for intersectional and generational approaches.
- Wildlife Insight Tool training, targeting park rangers in Yasuní National Park, Limoncocha Biological Reserve, Cuyabeno Reserve, and Sangay National Park.
- Amazon Wetlands Ecosystem Services Evaluation Workshop, held in May at the Limoncocha Biological Reserve. Twenty participants (13 men, 7 women) from reserve staff, community leaders, and GAD representatives evaluated carbon sequestration, food provision, and tourism as key ecosystem services ([Annex 36](#)).

Output 4.1.3 focused on communication and knowledge management. In line with GEF guidelines, the communication plan was updated annually. A perception study was conducted through a CAP survey to better target communication actions. The study examined knowledge, values, and practices regarding ecological connectivity, exploring perceptions of corridors, biodiversity conservation, and willingness to adopt sustainable practices or participate in restoration initiatives.

Key results this year included:

- Information dissemination on ecological connectivity: 7 [Briefing notes](#) , 8 [Infographics](#) , 6 social media capsules ([Capsulas conectividad](#)), 3 [Videos](#) , 3 digital media impacts ([Impactos medios comunicacion](#)) and 31 social media posts ([RedesSociales_Registro](#)). This last with approximately 2,500 accounts reached and 190-200 interactions per publication.
- Educational and promotional materials: 280 [Kits delivered](#) (150 SNAP Gender Plan kits, 70 Bird & Connectivity kits, 60 Charapa T-shirts).
- Visual Identity Workshop for the Palora–Pastaza Corridor: with 50 members of the promoter group (37 male and 13 female), integrating visual anthropology to recover territorial memory and biodiversity identity. The process produced a brand, design applications, and a usage manual ([Annex 37](#)).
- Mural “Living Wetlands, Connected Landscapes”: created in Limoncocha with 32 youth, 7 artists, park rangers, and CI-Ecuador. The 30-meter mural depicts natural and cultural richness, complemented by a mural school for participants ([Annex 38](#)).
- Workshop “Discover Species”: held in the Shuar community of Chuwitayo (Pastaza) with 50 children. Through creative activities—painting, sculpture, and storytelling, participants learned about focal species and connectivity. The community’s location along a fragmented forest route makes it a strategic point for maintaining links between the Arutam and Kutukú Shaimi forests ([Annex 39](#)).

Major strengths and challenges:

The project has consolidated several major strengths, offering a rare case study of how public, private, and community institutions can align their agendas toward the shared goal of strengthening territorial connectivity.

First, it is grounded in science, evidence, and institutional credibility. The design of connectivity corridors has applied ecological modeling tools, connectivity analyses, and expert focus groups, complemented by participatory monitoring models. This approach ensures robust data for zoning decisions and prioritization of intervention areas.

Second, the ministerial agreement declaring the new Palora-Pastaza corridor does not regulate land use change, but because it emanates from the highest environmental authority in the country, it has the necessary legitimacy to create a framework of opportunities to protect, manage, and restore critical connectivity routes in a key landscape.

This legitimacy allows for the coordination of actions and the creation of synergies with public actors and indigenous communities for the benefit of all. The actions contemplated in the project are contributing to the fulfillment of the action plans and life plans of subnational governments (GADs) and nationalities, respectively. Similarly, the activities of the GADs and communities can contribute to strengthening connectivity along the routes identified in the corridor. A significant opportunity that the project is taking is the influence on Land Use and Management Plan (PUGs) of the cantons, which define land use and can therefore prohibit activities that affect ecological connectivity.

Third, it has promoted multilevel coordination. Through an alliance-based model, the project has fostered effective participation of municipal, provincial, and national governments, together with Indigenous peoples, local communities, and civil society organizations such as EcoCiencia and Kolibria. This inclusive process strengthens project sustainability by generating ownership and building local capacities.

Fourth, the project applies an intercultural and community-based approach that recognizes Indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and territorial owners. By respecting their history,

worldview, and struggles, the project has integrated intercultural perspectives and gained recognition from governmental and non-state actors for its respect of collective rights, FPIC processes, and shared governance within promoter groups and other multilevel platforms.

Fifth, innovative criteria and methodologies have been developed for spatial planning. Technical zoning in 19 prioritized quadrants has combined high-resolution cartography, land-use analysis, and community participation, providing a territorial foundation that allows precise targeting of productive and conservation actions.

Despite these strengths, several challenges remain. Institutional fragmentation and weak governance at national and local levels persist. Leadership changes at MAATE, coupled with electoral cycles, have created uncertainty and required repeated re-engagement with new authorities. Further instability is expected, given the restructuring mandated by Executive Decree 60 (July 2025), which reduces ministries and secretariats and merges the Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. These shifts, combined with high turnover of public officials, erode continuity and trust in territorial governance. Coordination between national, provincial, and parish governments also remains weak, leading to gaps or overlaps in landscape management. In response, the project will work to strengthen alliances among government levels and foster participation of academia, community organizations, and civil society. Efforts will focus on promoting alternative institutional mechanisms such as technical working groups, intersectoral agreements, and actor networks that can transcend state fragility.

Participation of local and national actors also remains unequal and limited. The corridor recognition process has been participatory, yet several factors hinder effective and sustained involvement:

- High turnover in local governments, disrupting dialogue and weakening continuity.
- Excessive workload of GADs and Indigenous organizations, limiting consistent engagement.
- Insufficient technical, organizational, and political capacity at the local level, restricting informed participation.
- Limited ownership of the initiative, given its early stage, which requires more awareness raising, trust building, and alignment with local priorities.

To address these issues, the project will focus on strengthening local capacities with intergenerational, intercultural, and gender approaches, developing equitable governance models for corridors, fostering women's, youth, and community leadership, reinforcing community governance, and implementing communication strategies to increase ownership.

Another critical challenge is financial sustainability. The long-term maintenance of ecological corridors requires stable resources for restoration, monitoring, conservation incentives, and governance. Current dependence on external funding poses risks if local sustainability mechanisms are not established. Developing governance models with financial instruments and building capacity for fundraising are essential for scalability.

The implementation of conservation and sustainable production agreements also faces logistical and operational barriers, including coordination among governments, communities, and international partners, as well as difficulties in consolidating commitments. Overcoming administrative hurdles and ensuring stakeholder alignment will be key to success.

Finally, the technological transition in data management presents obstacles. The introduction of tools such as Kobo Toolbox for collecting information on farm management and bioeconomy initiatives has required

training and adaptation by local actors. Ensuring that these tools are well understood and effectively used is vital for improving corridor management and conservation outcomes.

Justification for Current Year Ratings:

Development Objective:

The project's development objective rating for this year is Highly Satisfactory, reflecting the successful achievement of all indicators with targets set for this period (100% achievement of indicator targets for the year). Moreover, taking advantage of a favorable political climate and strong stakeholder motivation in the territory, progress was accelerated for Outcome 1.1. Indicator: Required documentation for the creation of the two conservation corridors submitted to Ministry of Environment and Water (MAATE in Spanish). These requirements were fully met for the Palora–Pastaza Corridor, with documentation submitted to MAATE in March 2025. In the case of the Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno Corridor, the boundary delineation report was presented as an initial step toward corridor recognition during the reporting period, and the complete documentation package was officially submitted on August 8, 2025.

Implementation Progress:

The Overall Implementation Progress (IP) rating is Moderately Satisfactory due to 65% achievement of the activity targets in the workplan Attachment 1.xlsx . A total of 69 activities were in the annual workplan, of which 39 achieved 100% completion; 2 activities reached 60%, 5 activities 50%, 1 made 40%, 2 activities 25%; 3 recorded 15% completion, one reached 8%, and 14 activities reported no progress (0%).

As explained later in this report, during FY25 it became apparent that some of the activities in components 2 and 3 could not start until the corridors were appropriately established and strategic areas of intervention determined. As a result, the lowest completion rates primarily correspond to activities that, once the strategic areas have been determined, are set to start in FY26 in partnership with strategic allies. These grants are focused on sustainable production and governance and are ready for launch pending the approval of the FY26 annual work plan and clearance of the terms of reference by the project technical committee.

Risks:

The project risks are primarily rated as low for this period, due to a strong political will from MAATE and local governments to advance the designation of conservation corridors, as well as sustained support from Indigenous communities and territorial stakeholders. In addition, the implementation of security measures and the active involvement of strategic partners significantly reduce the likelihood of external disruptions (Annex 2.xlsx)

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Despite these strengths, several challenges remain. Institutional fragmentation and weak governance at national and local levels persist. Leadership changes at MAATE, coupled with electoral cycles, have created uncertainty and required repeated re-engagement with new authorities. Further instability is expected, given the restructuring mandated by Executive Decree 60 (July 2025), which reduces ministries and secretariats and merges the Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. These shifts, combined with high turnover of public officials, erode continuity and trust in territorial governance. Coordination between national, provincial, and parish governments also remains weak, leading to gaps or overlaps in landscape

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The implementation of conservation and sustainable production agreements also faces logistical and operational barriers, including coordination among governments, communities, and international partners, as well as difficulties in consolidating commitments. Overcoming administrative hurdles and ensuring stakeholder alignment will be key to success.

Finally, the technological transition in data management presents obstacles. The introduction of tools such as Kobo Toolbox for collecting information on farm management and bioeconomy initiatives has required training and adaptation by local actors. Ensuring that these tools are well understood and effectively used is vital for improving corridor management and conservation outcomes.

A key challenge has been women's limited availability due to caregiving and household responsibilities, reducing their ability to participate fully. To address this, the project is reinforcing childcare support and adapting strategies to expand women's participation. The gender approach is not treated as a separate component but as a structuring strategy that strengthens governance, reinforces community fabric, and improves ecological effectiveness. By engaging in territorial defense, bioeconomy, knowledge transmission, and community organization, Indigenous Amazonian women weave ecological, social, political, and cultural connectivity.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

The project's stakeholder engagement plan has been developed for each landscape and has guided interactions with prioritized actors, generating the results described in other sections of this document.

It is important to highlight that the recognition of both corridors was based on strong FPIC processes adapted to the cultural, political, and organizational contexts of each nationality, in line with established protocols.

- **Palora–Pastaza Corridor:** FPIC was completed in the first half of FY25 with 541 participants (337 men, 204 women). Activities included consultations with FENASH-P, the Kichwa Association of Copataza, and Shuar communities of Uyuimi and Chiwias (Annex 12).
- **Yasuní–Cuyabeno–Limoncocha Corridor:**
 - *Kichwa:* Consent obtained from 10 communities (138 men, 121 women).
 - *Siona:* Consent completed with six communities (12 men, 19 women).
 - *Siekopai:* A legal consultancy analyzed the framework governing connectivity corridors and provided recommendations. Findings were shared in a workshop with the expanded governing council, after which the Siekopai signed consent (19 men, 8 women).

These processes ensured that Indigenous peoples exercised their right to self-determination through their own structures and co-designed governance mechanisms. Beyond fulfilling safeguards, FPIC reinforced respect for collective rights, strengthened social legitimacy, prevented socio-environmental conflicts, and promoted sustainability. It also enabled context-specific territorial planning, integrated traditional knowledge, and recognized Indigenous and local communities as key conservation allies.

Below is a summary of the main characteristics that have shaped project stakeholder engagement during this period:

- **Broad and Diverse Participation:** Respecting safeguards and community governance, an extensive participatory process has integrated a wide range of actors. Indigenous organizations at first, second, and third levels have been actively involved, along with national, provincial, and cantonal governments. However, the involvement of mestizo producer associations remains limited and will be strengthened through the implementation of learning communities.
- **Effective Implementation of FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent):** Formal FPIC processes were carried out with first- and second-level Indigenous organizations, respecting their timelines, structures, and decision-making mechanisms. These processes deepened community understanding of collective rights and FPIC, while linking them to issues of connectivity and conservation. They also fostered recognition of ancestral practices, increasing ownership and sustainability of initiatives, and ensuring compliance with national and international rights frameworks.
- **Formation of the Promoter Group:** In each corridor, an interinstitutional and intersectoral promoter group was formed, bringing together representatives from GADs, Indigenous nationalities, communities, and productive organizations. These groups were instrumental in preparing the dossiers for corridor recognition before MAATE and will manage each connectivity corridor moving forward. Challenges remain in ensuring the effective inclusion of diverse actors, promoting gender equity, and guaranteeing equal participation in decision-making to strengthen representativeness and financial sustainability.

Corridor management models must secure institutional continuity and long-term financing by linking local, national, and international actors. Training Indigenous representatives—particularly women and youth—in technical, organizational, and governance skills is also essential for effective participation.

- **Robust Participatory Tools:** Workshops and meetings applied participatory methodologies that promoted balanced involvement and cultural diversity. These included participatory mapping, body–territory approaches, interviews, stakeholder analysis, and pedagogical methods such as infographics and knowledge dialogues.
- **Inclusion of Gender and Intergenerational Issues:** Women’s and youth participation was actively promoted through affirmative measures, including minimum quotas, exclusive spaces for women and elders, and care strategies. Young women with organizational or academic experience contributed directly to discussions and decision-making. Despite high levels of participation, women remain underrepresented in promoter groups and in decision-making roles, especially within GADs.
- **Effective Organizational Coordination:** Through various platforms, CI-Ecuador has strengthened coordination to enhance territorial impact and avoid duplication. Collaborations include MAATE through the Connectivity Corridors Working Group, local governments through Cooperators’ Tables in Orellana, Sucumbíos, Pastaza, and Morona Santiago, and Indigenous organizations through the Siekopai Nationality and Shuar Federation of Pastaza Tables. These mechanisms still require governance models that ensure transparency and sustained collaboration among actors.
- **Institutional Linkages:** Framework cooperation agreements with local governments have enabled the incorporation of the CC-YLC and CCPP corridors into PDOT, PUGS, and other planning instruments. Nevertheless, stronger institutionalization of commitments from GADs and ministries is needed to prevent reliance on individual champions. Future plans include involving academia in the monitoring system, parish governments in Learning Communities, and engaging other NGOs and private companies through the decisions of corridor management groups.
- **Strengthening Institutional and Local Capacities on Safeguards and Rights:** Through the CI-DIVERSA initiative, internal sessions addressed disability, Afro-Ecuadorian culture, and the Kichwa nationality, building capacities in diversity, equity, and inclusion ([Annex 40](#)). Periodic orientations were also provided to partners and consultants to ensure compliance with the project’s social and environmental safeguards.

D. Gender Equality

In alignment with the Gender Action Plan of the Project, significant progress has been achieved, reaching a 41% implementation rate of the activities included in the plan ([Annex 41](#)). The gender approach has been integrated as a cross-cutting strategy to strengthen territorial governance, enhance participatory management, and ensure that conservation solutions promote social justice and long-term sustainability. The actions implemented not only advance equity but also directly reinforce ecological connectivity by empowering women as key actors in territorial management.

Gender Action Plan for the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP): The project provided technical assistance to MAATE for the formulation of the Gender Action Plan for SNAP. Four participatory workshops were held with 141 participants (91 women and 50 men), including SNAP staff, the Human Talent Directorate, Zonal Directorates, and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights. In December 2024, MAATE formally approved the Plan and mandated its implementation across all protected areas in Ecuador. This

technical assistance contributes to more inclusive and effective management of protected areas. By promoting more equitable gender relations within SNAP staff and in interactions with communities, the process strengthens collaboration with key territorial actors in connectivity zones, improving conditions for participatory and resilient corridor management ([Annex 42](#)).

Fifth Call of the Scholarship Program for Indigenous Amazonian Women: As described in Section 2.6, the project launched the fifth call of the Scholarship Program for Indigenous Amazonian Women, focusing exclusively on proposals implemented in key connectivity areas. This positioned Indigenous women as leaders in conservation and restoration. Seven scholarships were awarded to women from both corridors to implement one-year projects aligned with ecological connectivity ([Annex 43](#)).

Palora–Pastaza Corridor

- Kindinua Betty Vargas (Achuar) – Strengthening the Achuar aja system to ensure food sovereignty, Achuar Community, Pastaza, Route 10.
- Kantash Katan Lidia Lilina (Shuar) – Promoting ecotourism and community tourism, Warints Community, Morona Santiago, Route 3.
- Ankuash Carlina Claret (Shuar) – Restoration and biodiversity monitoring in key communities, Route 3.

Yasuní–Cuyabeno–Limoncocha Corridor

- Yally Elizabeth Grefa (Kichwa) – Medicinal plants as a foundation for conservation and restoration in Limoncocha, Sucumbíos, core area of the corridor.
- Mónica Illanes (Kichwa) – Recovery and conservation of the Charapa Expansa turtle in the Napo River, Mandaripanga Community, Orellana, Route 1.
- Janeth Piaguaje (Siekopai) – Recovery and conservation of the Charapa Expansa in the Aguarico River, Secoya Remolino Community, Sucumbíos, core area of the corridor.
- Yolanda Piaguaje (Siona) – Strengthening bioeconomy through chambira handicrafts, Sotsiaya Community, Sucumbíos, Route 16.

All projects are aligned with the strategic pathways of the corridors, activating ecological connectivity through daily practices of territorial care. The initiative is financed by the project with co-funding from CI-Ecuador.

Strengthening Leadership Capacities of Women Leaders: Capacity-building initiatives such as workshops, meetings, and summits have helped consolidate women’s leadership in strategic territories. These activities empower women leaders within promoter groups, strengthening representation and informed participation in planning, monitoring, and management.

- Workshop: Empowering Indigenous Amazonian Communities with Digital and Financial Tools (March 28, 2025): Conducted by CI-Ecuador’s Communications and Operations teams, this workshop trained 21 participants (17 women, 4 men) from Kichwa, Achuar, and Shuar nationalities in digital communication and finance. Pre- and post-surveys showed improved knowledge, though participants requested reinforcement of certain concepts in future sessions ([Annex 44](#)).
- First Regional Summit of Indigenous Amazonian Women (August 21–23, 2024). Organized by CONFENIAE with CI-Ecuador’s support, the summit gathered 500 women from 11 Indigenous nationalities. The “Mandate

of Indigenous Amazonian Women” was presented, setting a common roadmap on governance, bioeconomy, and community coexistence. The event marked a milestone in strengthening Indigenous women’s leadership and visibility in territorial governance ([Annex 45](#))

- Second Meeting of Diverse Women for Biodiversity (May 18–20, 2025). Held in Quito with 55 women leaders—Afro-Ecuadorian, Amazonian, and mangrove guardians—this meeting strengthened networks and intercultural dialogue. It produced the “Manifesto of Diverse Women for Biodiversity” and formed a regional committee to validate and present it to MAATE. The event advanced the role of diverse women as agents of biodiversity policy and governance.
- Second National Meeting of Women Park Rangers of SNAP (March 31–April 3, 2025). Organized by MAATE with CI-Ecuador and partners, this event gathered 42 women rangers from Amazonian, coastal, and Andean protected areas. Training covered leadership, communication, mental health, gender-based violence, and equity in conservation management. It concluded with a common agenda to improve working conditions, training access, safety, and institutional recognition for women rangers, strengthening gender equity in protected area governance ([Annex 46](#)).
- Recognition of Siona Women Producers (March 2025). CI-Ecuador and ONISE organized an event to recognize women producer associations contributing to corridor sustainability, reinforcing their visibility and impact ([Annex 47](#)).
- National Gathering: “Empowering Women and Weaving Stories of Struggle and Hope” (March 6, 2025). Convened by CONAIE for International Women’s Day, this historic gathering brought together 200 women leaders from Indigenous, Afro-descendant, Montubia, and mestiza communities. Supported by the project, it showcased women-led initiatives in agroecology, ancestral medicine, crafts, and community tourism, highlighting their economic autonomy and cultural identity. The event marked a milestone in Ecuador’s feminist and plurinational struggles, emphasizing that social justice and plurinationality are inseparable from women’s autonomy and leadership ([Annex 48](#)).

Affirmative Actions for Women’s Participation: The project has implemented affirmative measures such as childcare support, reimbursements, adapted methodologies, and gender parity requirements. These strategies have enabled broader and sustained participation of women in decision-making, improving representation in governance and ensuring legitimacy and continuity in corridor management.

Challenges and Mitigation Strategies: A key challenge has been women’s limited availability due to caregiving and household responsibilities, reducing their ability to participate fully. To address this, the project is reinforcing childcare support and adapting strategies to expand women’s participation. The gender approach is not treated as a separate component but as a structuring strategy that strengthens governance, reinforces community fabric, and improves ecological effectiveness. By engaging in territorial defense, bioeconomy, knowledge transmission, and community organization, Indigenous Amazonian women weave ecological, social, political, and cultural connectivity.

Participation in the ASL Gender and Youth Working Group: The project actively participated in ASL-led spaces, presenting implemented gender initiatives and moderating a regional forum on women’s “time poverty” as a structural barrier to effective participation in conservation and environmental governance.

E. Knowledge Management

The Knowledge Management Plan aims to raise awareness and provide education through a structured approach that promotes collaboration, participation, and social development, articulated around four key dimensions: data and information, collaboration, learning, and change.

In the data and information dimension, technical workshops were held with the team and experts to clarify connectivity concepts and to standardize protocols for information storage and management. Regarding collaboration, informative webinars were organized to facilitate the exchange of experiences and the integration of diverse perspectives among project stakeholders.

The learning dimension focused on providing pedagogical and technological tools through educational outings such as Bioblitz challenges, bird counts, and the use of open-source applications for data synthesis. Lastly, within the change dimension, lessons learned and best practices were systematized, contributing to continuous improvement and adaptation of the strategies implemented.

Educational Outings and Implementation of Didactic Tools:

- **Birds and Ecological Connectivity:** On October 12, 2024, a bird count was conducted in the Shuar community of El Consuelo, promoting species recording and recognizing Connectivity Route No. 4, which links the Kutuku and Shaimi and Arutam Protected Forests. Participants included representatives from FENASH-P, NAE, NASHE, the Provincial Government of Pastaza, the Simón Bolívar Parish GAD, the Pastaza birdwatching group, and the Urban Birds Program (PAU). A total of 102 species were recorded on the eBird platform, including woodpeckers, hawks, trogons, tanagers, and chachalacas ([Annex 49](#)).
- **Bioblitz Challenge in Limoncocha:** On May 28, 2029, CI-Ecuador, together with the National Biodiversity Institute (INABIO) and the Limoncocha Biological Reserve (RBL), carried out a Bioblitz. Approximately 50 people, including students, local residents, and park rangers, toured the protected area to participate in this citizen science challenge. The activity allowed the recording of various species of birds, mammals, plants, fungi, and other organisms present in the reserve. An open-source app called “iNaturalist” was used, where participants uploaded images of the species found, along with names and specific data.

The information generated from these types of activities not only supports decision-making but also strengthens educational processes and the appropriation of biodiversity—essential aspects to ensure ecological connectivity in Amazonian landscape ([Annex 50](#)).

Documentation of Lessons Learned and Best Practices:

Two key systematizations on ecological connectivity have been developed within the framework of the project:

- “Participatory Creation of the Palora – Pastaza Corridor,” and
- “Sustainable Landscape Approaches and Connectivity Corridors in the Update of PDOTs in the Ecuadorian Amazon.”

Both documents compile and analyze relevant information regarding achieved results, generated lessons, and identified best practices throughout the processes of territorial planning, participatory management, and institutional coordination.

These systematizations aim to strengthen experience sharing and serve as a reference tool for decision-makers, local government technicians, community organizations, and other key stakeholders involved in the management of Amazonian landscapes.

In the coming months, these materials will be formatted and published on our website, with the goal of facilitating access and promoting their use in new planning, conservation, and ecological connectivity processes in the region ([Annex 51](#)).

Exchange of Experiences on Connectivity:

- On November 5, 2024, the webinar “ACUS and GAD: The Path to Sustainability” was held, with the participation of 119 attendees. The event featured four presentations delivered by the GAD of Ambato, Zapotillo, Santa Ana de Cotacachi, and Gualaceo, and concluded with a panel discussion focused on the challenges and opportunities for local management of conservation areas.
- On April 25, 2025, the webinar “Collective Rights and Connectivity Corridors” was held, providing a dialogue platform to analyze the current regulatory framework in Ecuador related to connectivity corridors, with an emphasis on Ministerial Agreement No. MAE-2020-0019 and its linkage with collective rights and the Rights of Nature. The activity counted with 61 participants and two invited speakers. Its objective was to broaden the debate on recommendations aimed at strengthening territorial governance of indigenous peoples and nationalities, highlighting the role of participatory processes. As part of the exchange, experiences from the Palora–Pastaza and Yasuní–Limoncocha–Cuyabeno corridors were presented, underscoring advances and lessons learned regarding participation and territorial management ([Annex 52](#)).
- The webinar “Corridors and Collective Rights” was also organized, featuring lawyer Mario Melo and presentations on the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. This contributed to raising awareness about the right to consent in the context of establishing new conservation areas ([Annex 53](#)).

Participation in Conservation Events and Related Topics:

- The IV LACA Congress was held in Quito from November 25 to 29, 2024, bringing together conservation actors from Latin America and the Caribbean. CI-Ecuador supported the organization of the event, emphasizing the importance of connectivity corridors and strengthening strategic alliances. Communication materials were also developed to highlight the initiative during the congress.

Participation took place in the evaluation workshops of the Aquatic Mammals Plan (2013–2024) and in the development of indicators and actions for the new River Dolphin Conservation Plan (2025–2035), organized by the MAATE and WWF. Under a participatory approach, strategic actions were defined in research, management, education, and governance, aligned with national guidelines for the conservation of this key Amazonian species ([Annex 54](#)). The river dolphin is also one of the focal species of the CC-YLC, so these contributions directly strengthen its management and monitoring in the territory.

Some of the annexes are uploaded under documents.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	

Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Main Vertex of the YLC Corridor	-0.56274	-76.25559	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Main Vertex of the YLC Corridor	-0.046101	-76.273522	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Main Vertex of the YLC Corridor	-0.04461	-76.518601	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Main Vertex of the PP Corridor	-1.87839	-78.144125	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Main Vertex of the PP Corridor	-1.985483	-77.27434	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Main Vertex of the PP Corridor	-2.018591	-78.143888	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.02791	-76.487	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.06999	-76.4682	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.07887	-76.3032	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.04383	-76.3353	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.04835	-76.272	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.10666	-76.2572	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.13404	-76.807	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.14529	-76.2471	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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CCYLC	-0.20543	-76.2303	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.21758	-76.3338	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.23819	-76.3332	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.2913	-76.2876	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.29142	-76.275	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.43665	-76.275	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.4458	-76.2746	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.44609	-76.2708	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.45381	-76.709	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.46699	-76.2746	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.52341	-76.25	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.56274	-76.2556	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.5075	-76.3487	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.5245	-76.3824	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.48888	-76.4281	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.49043	-76.4747	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.44289	-76.5144	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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CCYLC	-0.44564	-76.5335	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.45898	-76.5384	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.44857	-76.5635	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.51199	-76.604	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.50294	-76.6653	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.63311	-76.6647	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.65488	-76.6852	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.64699	-76.6945	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.63218	-76.6818	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.62684	-76.6856	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.64206	-76.705	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.61311	-76.7055	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.61289	-76.6976	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.58314	-76.698	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.58363	-76.7041	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.57918	-76.7048	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.57927	-76.7539	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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CCYLC	-0.51541	-76.7537	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.51579	-76.76	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.482	-76.762	

Location Description:

Also include:

-0.4835	-76.7476
-0.46776	-76.7467
-0.46715	-76.7743
-0.43138	-76.7731
-0.44323	-76.6201

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.4259	-76.60	

Location Description:

Also include:

CCYLC	-0.42901	-76.6213
CCYLC	-0.41458	-76.6406
CCYLC	-0.40183	-76.6336

Activity Description:

Connectivity corridoer polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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CCYLC	-0.39116	-76.64	
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Location Description:

Also include

CCYLC	-0.39036	-76.6591
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Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.3641	-76.689	

Location Description:

Also include

CCYLC	-0.35143	-76.6817
CCYLC	-0.36609	-76.6591

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.3392	-76.648	

Location Description:

Also include

CCYLC	-0.34913	-76.6185
CCYLC	-0.32889	-76.61
CCYLC	-0.32975	-76.5819

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.30239	-76.5801	

Location Description:

Also include

CCYLC	-0.30357	-76.4815
CCYLC	-0.29372	-76.4815
CCYLC	-0.27902	-76.4915

CCYLC	-0.27218	-76.4875
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Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.21802	-76.5364	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.1909	-76.5308	

Location Description:

Also include

CCYLC	-0.18702	-76.5025
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Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.0871	-76.513	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCYLC	-0.0446	-76.5186	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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CCPP	-1.8013	-78.0649	
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Location Description:

Also include

CCPP	-1.77068	-77.9243
CCPP	-1.77859	-77.8761
CCPP	-1.77796	-77.8746
CCPP	-1.78085	-77.8685
CCPP	-1.77159	-77.729
CCPP	-1.76639	-77.7182
CCPP	-1.76492	-77.7099
CCPP	-1.76696	-77.6679
CCPP	-1.77257	-77.6479
CCPP	-1.76068	-77.6158
CCPP	-1.79406	-77.5901
CCPP	-1.80267	-77.5705
CCPP	-1.82362	-77.5333
CCPP	-1.82507	-77.5305
CCPP	-1.82618	-77.5284
CCPP	-1.84245	-77.499

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCPP	-1.7371	-77.88	

Location Description:

Also include

CCPP	-1.72312	-77.8504
CCPP	-1.72358	-77.85
CCPP	-1.75127	-77.8237
CCPP	-1.7279	-77.7837

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCPP	-1.9851	-77.2747	

Location Description:

Also include

CCPP	-2.14061	-77.3758
CCPP	-2.12516	-77.4262
CCPP	-2.12715	-77.4292
CCPP	-2.12873	-77.4304
CCPP	-2.12561	-77.4464
CCPP	-2.15056	-77.4776
CCPP	-2.16856	-77.5003

Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCPP	-2.20915	-77.556	

Location Description:

Also include

CCPP	-2.20173	-77.5786
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Activity Description:

Connectivity Corridor Polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCPP	-2.1587	-77.6635	

Location Description:

Also include

CCPP	-2.13044	-77.7393
CCPP	-2.11926	-77.8216

Activity Description:

Connectivity corridor polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCPP	-2.067	-77.8	

Location Description:

Also include

CCPP	-2.06791	-77.8122
CCPP	-2.07235	-77.8192

CCPP	-2.07819	-77.9165
CCPP	-2.07818	-77.9167
CCPP	-2.02838	-77.9739
CCPP	-2.06621	-78.0359
CCPP	-2.05477	-78.0632
CCPP	-2.04511	-78.0877
CCPP	-2.04478	-78.0898
CCPP	-2.04816	-78.1265
CCPP	-2.04804	-78.1282
CCPP	-2.04032	-78.1324

Activity Description:

Connectivity corridor polygon

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CCPP	-2.0211	-78.13	

Location Description:

Also includes

CCPP	-2.01863	-78.1439
CCPP	-1.84326	-78.1001

Activity Description:

Connectivity corridor polygon

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category M and E Document	Title WWF GEF ASL II_ Ecuador 2nd PIR FY25
Document Category M and E Document	Title Tracking tool report PIR Y2 Ecuador
Document Category M and E Document	Title Plan_km_asl_2
Document Category M and E Document	Title Bioblitz_Informe
Document Category M and E Document	Title Plan accion_delfines

Document Category M and E Document	Title Sistematizacion_PDOT_V
Document Category M and E Document	Title Sistematizacion-CCPP