PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10855
Project Name:	Conservation and sustainable use of crop wild relatives (CWR) and edible wild species (EWS), under an institutional framework and the development of rural community initiatives in Ecuador
Countr(ies):	Ecuador
Implementing Agency:	FAO

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name
Conservation and sustainable use of crop wild relatives (CWR) and edible wild species (EWS), under an institutional framework and the development of rural community initiatives in Ecuador

Country
Ecuador

GEF ID	Implementing Agency
10855	FAO

Executing Entity
Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE); National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIAP)

Trust Fund	Project Type
GET	MSP

PIR Submission	Fiscal Year , PIR Number
9/2/2026	FY 2026 , 2nd PIR

Objective
To strengthen institutional systems for the implementation and enforcement of measures for the registration, in situ conservation and sustainable use of CWR and EWS in Ecuador, as a complementary scope for the incorporation of CWR and EWS in local, national and global strategies for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and its contribution to the improvement of the quality of life of the rural population.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress	Development Objective
Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Overall risk
Moderate Risk

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
945,250.00	622,686.28

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval 1/7/2023	Agency Approval 12/8/2022
Implementation Start 5/14/2024	First Disbursement 7/31/2024
Expected MTR	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 7/14/2027	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

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

During its second year of implementation, the project successfully consolidated the technical and operational groundwork established during the inception phase and achieved substantive progress across all components. Key accomplishments included the completion of field collection and characterization activities for the three prioritized species, executed by INIAP with technical support from the Technical University of the North (UTN) and the project team, the project completed the identification of priority conservation areas through ecogeographic and genetic diversity analyses, which are currently being validated with local communities, decentralized autonomous governments, and MAE park rangers. It also advanced the development of a National Participatory Monitoring Protocol and the National Information System for CRW and EWS, both developed in coordination with INABIO and currently undergoing validation. In addition, a study on the role of women in the conservation of these species was prepared and disseminated through a participatory process involving beneficiary communities and reviewed by the MAE, INIAP, and FAO to support decision-making and strengthen public policies.

The project also made significant progress in the participatory development of the National Strategic Plan for the Conservation of CWR and EWS, with the active participation of the MAE, INABIO, INIAP, FAO, academia, decentralized autonomous governments, civil society organizations, and beneficiary communities. In parallel, under the sustainable use and management plans, market assessments, value chain analyses, product innovation processes, and business plans were developed with the project's beneficiary associative enterprises. A roadmap was also established for the implementation of territorial incentive mechanisms, including the Andean Chakra Label in partnership with UNORCAC and the Amazonian Chakra Label in partnership with the Corporación Chakra. Furthermore, the project strengthened knowledge management, communication, and capacity development through the preparation and dissemination of two technical publications, eight educational materials, and a hybrid training programme developed with specialists from the MAE, INIAP, INABIO, FAO, SENADI, IICA, Universidad de las Américas (UDLA), and Heifer International, enrolling 101 participants (61% men and 39% women).

Collectively, these achievements have consolidated the technical, institutional, and territorial foundations required for the effective implementation of the project's planned interventions.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

During the second year of implementation, the principal challenge remained the time required for coordination, validation, and decision-making within the project's multi-stakeholder governance framework. Although this approach has strengthened the technical quality of project outputs, it has also required adjustments to implementation timelines due to the review and validation processes carried out by the Ministry of Environment (MAE), INIAP, and FAO. To mitigate these effects, the project adopted an adaptive management approach, using preliminary results to advance compatible activities in parallel, including the delineation of conservation areas, the National Participatory Monitoring Protocol, the National Information System for CWR and EWS, as well as the sustainable use and management plans and associated incentive mechanisms.

Another key challenge has been ensuring the sustainability of project results. To address this, the project has promoted institutional ownership of its main outputs. The National Information System is being developed in partnership with INABIO; the participatory monitoring system is being integrated into the management plans and incentive mechanisms, whose governance models include the MAE, decentralized autonomous governments, and community organizations; the collections and inventories will remain under the responsibility of INIAP; and the training programme will be incorporated into the MAE Educa platform. Likewise, the National Strategic Plan is being developed jointly with the MAE, particularly with the team responsible for the National Biodiversity Strategy, while organizations such as UNORCAC, Kallari, Wiñak, INTI, and Tsatsayaku are being strengthened through partnerships with anchor companies to enhance value addition within their enterprises.

An additional challenge arose in relation to the regulatory component. During the review process, the MAE determined that it was not appropriate to proceed with the regulatory instrument originally envisaged for the sustainable use and management of CWR and EWS. Consequently, the scope of this output was limited to the conservation dimension, and the resulting technical inputs will strengthen the National Strategic Plan and support future policy processes led by the environmental authority.

Although these measures have enabled the project to maintain steady progress, the sequential nature of the technical processes and the biological cycles of the prioritized species have reduced the time available to implement, monitor, and document field interventions. In this context, the project, in coordination with FAO, INIAP, and the MAE, is assessing the possibility of extending the implementation period in order to consolidate field interventions and strengthen the monitoring and documentation of project results.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Profile	Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress, results & Challenges on Stakeholder's Engagement
Government Institutions	Ministry of Energy and Environment (MAE)	Member of Steering Committee - Executing Partner	It has continued to participate in the Technical, Steering, and Procurement Committees, contributing to the validation of operational plans, budgets, and key processes. At the territorial level, coordination has been maintained with the teams working in the protected intervention areas. However, the institutional merger, administrative changes, and the heavy workload of the technical teams have caused delays in some implementation processes. The definition of the regulatory instrument for PSC and ESC has required a more extensive process of analysis and coordination than initially anticipated, due to its dependence on decisions led by the Environmental Authority.

Government Institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	Strategic partner	Dialogue was resumed with MAG technical units linked to plant genetic resources and sustainable production systems. Although their participation remains limited compared to that of other institutional partners, there is interest in strengthening coordination during the implementation phase of actions related to sustainable use and value chain development.
Government Institutions	National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIAP)	Member of Steering Committee - Executing Partner	It has maintained active technical participation both in the project's governance spaces and in the implementation of key technical outputs, including inventories, conservation protocols, capacity building, and the planning of in situ conservation actions. During this period, it also assumed technical responsibilities that had previously been assigned to other partners, thereby strengthening its role within the project. Its involvement has been consistent and strategic for the achievement of the project's results.
Government Institutions	National Institute of Biodiversity (INABIO)	Implementing partner	It consolidated its participation as a key partner in project implementation by leading the development of the national information platform, supporting monitoring protocols, and participating in training processes. The incorporation of a technical liaison officer strengthened inter-institutional coordination and accelerated the implementation of activities. INABIO also committed to administering and maintaining the platform developed by the project as part of its sustainability strategy.
Government Institutions	National Intellectual Property Service (SENADI)	Implementing partner	It consolidated its role as an implementing partner by providing technical support on traditional knowledge and intellectual property. It has supported the development of a guide for the protection of traditional knowledge, as well as training processes for communities and technical teams. In addition, the development of a pilot protocol is being coordinated with a participating community as a demonstration experience.
Others	Napo's Local Government	Strategic partner	It has maintained consistent participation in the project. Its contribution has focused mainly on strengthening the prioritized value chains by promoting coordination, visibility, and commercial linkage opportunities for the participating enterprises. In addition, the institution actively participates in the capacity-building processes promoted by the project.
Others	Imbabura's Local Government	Strategic partner	Although a focal point remains designated for coordination with the project, the institution's effective participation has been limited. Efforts continue to promote its involvement through coordination spaces and capacity-building activities.

Others	Cotacachi's Local Government	Strategic partner	It has strengthened its participation in the project through continuous coordination with its technical teams. Its support has been relevant in the training processes, including logistical and outreach aspects, as well as in the definition and strengthening of governance mechanisms for the conservation areas promoted by the project.
Others	Tena, Archidona and Arosemena Tola's Local Governments	Strategic partner	Coordination with the GADs of Tena, Archidona, and Arosemena Tola is still at an initial stage. Institutional engagement efforts have been carried out to promote their participation in project activities, and their involvement is expected to be progressively strengthened, particularly in the governance mechanisms of the conservation areas promoted in the territory.
Others	Northern Technical University (UTN)	Co-financing partner	It has continued to support conservation inventories and assessments in Imbabura, involving faculty members and students in the technical processes carried out by the project. Despite the institution's time constraints and academic workload, adequate coordination has been maintained with the project team, facilitating alignment between the university's academic and research objectives and the technical needs of the intervention.
Others	Amazonian Regional University (IKIAM)	Co-financing partner	The level of institutional participation was lower than expected during the implementation period, which created difficulties in carrying out the activities under its responsibility. By mutual agreement, the collaboration agreement was terminated, and the institution withdrew its participation from the project. The activities initially assigned to the institution were transferred to other technical partners to ensure the continuity of the expected results.
Others	Catholic University of Ecuador, Ibarra Campus (PUCESI)	Co-financing partner	Coordination spaces were maintained to identify opportunities for collaboration within the framework of the management plans for the conservation sites promoted by the project. During the reporting period, agreements were reached for the participation of faculty members and students in technical support and research activities, which are expected to be implemented during the third year of execution.
NGOs	Heifer Foundation	Strategic partner	Information exchange and coordination of complementary activities related to sustainable production and the strengthening of local livelihoods were enhanced.
NGOs	German Technical Cooperation (GIZ)	Co-financing partner	Coordination with the BioValor II programme was strengthened, with synergies identified to support the development of the prioritized value chains, the preparation of business and investment plans, processes related to regulatory instruments, and the use or scalability of the national information platform promoted by the project.

Others	Chakra Amazónica productive associations of Napo	Co-financing partner	It has played a strategic role in coordinating with community organizations in Napo and supporting territorial training processes. In addition, joint coordination has been consolidated for the development of differentiation mechanisms linked to the Chakra Amazónica label.
Others	Union of Local and Indigenous Organizations of Cotacachi (UNORCAC)	Strategic partner	It has strengthened its participation by supporting training processes with the participating communities. It has also actively contributed to the development of differentiation mechanisms linked to the Chakra Andina label and will lead the development of a business model for the prioritized species, aimed at strengthening value addition and commercialization opportunities in the territory.
NGOs	FAO	Executing Agency	It has continued to participate in the Technical, Steering, and Procurement Committees, validating operational plans, budgets, and key processes. It has also provided continuous technical and administrative support through follow-up meetings, specialized assistance based on international methodologies, and support for the implementation of project activities. Coordination with the executing unit has remained close and ongoing. However, the review times for technical and administrative processes have continued to generate some delays, associated with quality assurance procedures and the institutional dynamics of the implementing agency.
Others	Women's Committee of UNORCAC	Strategic partner	It continued to participate in gender-related activities and in training spaces promoted by the project. However, its level of involvement in project activities was lower than expected during the reporting period. As a result, some actions initially considered under its leadership were assumed by other territorial actors.
Others	Smallholder farming communities and producer households from the provinces of Imbabura (San Nicolás, Morochos, Cercado, Morlán, Piñán, and Guananí) and Napo (San José, San Luis, San Pablo, Inchillaqui, Manduruyaku, San Juan, Serena, Shandia, Flor de Bosque, San Francisco, Puní Cotona, and Pambayacu).	Direct beneficiary	The six communities in Imbabura and the four associations in Napo continue to participate actively in project implementation. During the reporting period, they took part in the inventories of PSC and ESC, as well as in training workshops related to conservation, collective rights, and the protection of traditional knowledge. Although participation levels vary among communities and activities, satisfactory levels of involvement have been maintained, with strong representation of women. The communities and associations have also shown a positive attitude toward the conservation processes and agreements currently under development.

D. Gender Equality

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
a. Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	The Sacha Ñawi Project implemented a Gender Action Plan that mainstreams gender equality considerations across all of its components. Mechanisms were established to promote the effective participation of women in the project's monitoring and evaluation processes, as well as measures to facilitate their attendance at workshops and participatory spaces, including the provision of safe spaces for children. As part of the progress achieved in 2025, a technical document was prepared on the role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of edible wild species. This document will be published and disseminated during the next reporting period These actions contribute to reducing gender gaps in access to, use of, and management of natural resources, while strengthening the inclusiveness and sustainability of the project's interventions. During all the projects events we've had the participation of 462 women belonging to communities and institutions, which represents 60% of trained individuals. The project works closely with the Women's Committee of UNORCAC in Cotacachi, a local organizations that empowers indigenous women for sustainable agriculture and trade.
b. Improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	During the reporting period, the Project strengthened the integration of environmental and social safeguards through the implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan, the incorporation of inclusion criteria into conservation and monitoring tools, and the strengthening of community participation mechanisms. In addition, training for the technical team on gender, prevention of violence, harassment, abuse, and sexual exploitation is planned for the next quarter. Follow-up and monitoring were also carried out on the application of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) agreements signed during 2025, with emphasis on the participation of women and youth in local communities. These actions contribute to the preventive management of environmental and social risks and to compliance with the project's safeguards.
c. generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The project promotes the active participation of women in activities related to the conservation, management, and sustainable use of edible wild species, strengthening their capacities and involvement in biodiversity-based value chains. A gender perspective has been incorporated into methodological tools, training processes, and community

		participation mechanisms, helping to improve opportunities for access to knowledge, resources, and benefits derived from the project. Mechanisms to strengthen value chains have been established, in Cotacachi, the project has developed a mortiño bevarage which will be sold by UNORCAC and its Women's Committee, this beverage will have a distinctive trademark called Chakra Andina (previously developed by FAO) in its application conditions we will include sustainable use as one of them, that will allow to receive a higher economic benefit to the families that collect wild mortiño. On the other hand in Napo, vanilla and patasmuyo value chains have been strengthened by the development of 3 new products which will also have a distinctive trademark called Sello Chakra, which already promotes sustainable use, but we would like to register a purple variant so it also represents the women that collect this edible wild species. These mechanisms serve as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of community resources and are expected to contribute to improving local livelihoods and income generation within the communities.	
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	A technical document was prepared on the role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of EWS and CRW. Its dissemination will help make their economic, social, and environmental contributions more visible, while strengthening their participation in bioeconomy initiatives and the sustainable management of natural resources. For two of the communities in Cotacachi, that have a different social economic conditions, access to scholarships will be provided for training in areas such as tourism, jam production, cheese making, and customer service. Beneficiaries are expected to include at least 40% women and 20% youth. These actions contribute to reducing participation gaps, strengthening the leadership of women and youth, and ensuring that the benefits generated by the project are more inclusive and equitable.	

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge management and Learning (KML): Does the project have a	Yes

KML strategy?	
If YES, what is the implementation progress? In your answer, please describe how the project is fostering knowledge sharing and learning among stakeholders at national and sub-national level.	During the reporting period, the Knowledge Management Strategy advanced mainly in the generation and dissemination of knowledge. Two technical studies were completed: the methodological guide for defining species and in situ conservation areas and the role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of CRW and EWS, the project also developed a Guide for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge for community use. These studies and documents, have been shared with public institutions like MAE, MAG, INIAP and SENADI; local stakeholders (communities leaders, local governments) and also with technical teams from other international cooperations working in similar projects. In terms of knowledge transfer and learning, a community workshop was held on mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge, and the implementation of the national training programme began (focused for technical teams from INIAP, MAE, MAG and local governments). This programme includes workshops, webinars, and other learning spaces aimed at national and territorial actors. Regarding dissemination and continuous learning, the project's first communication campaign was implemented targeting general public and institutions through social media and local communities through local radios, and the first report on lessons learned and good practices was prepared. The main challenges continue to include sustaining the participation of territorial actors and adapting learning processes to local contexts. By the end of the reporting period, the strategy had reached approximately 32% progress. The remaining activities are focused on documenting and systematizing ancestral knowledge through community spaces and the recording of testimonies, as well as on systematizing the project's lessons learned and good practices.
If NO, how does the project identify, collect and document good practices?	N/A
Please list good practices, including key-technical and/or institutional innovations, from the	Among the main good practices identified during the reporting period are: (i) the incorporation of a cultural landscape approach into the planning of conservation actions; (ii) the participatory design of the monitoring protocol for CRW and EWS, involving communities, local governments, and protected area staff; (iii) the implementation of follow-up mechanisms for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), strengthening transparency, participation, and the protection of collective rights; and (iv) the promotion of shared governance schemes for conservation areas, involving communities, local governments, and national institutions in the management of the prioritized territories. The project has also promoted institutional innovations aimed at ensuring the sustainability of its results. These include the development of the National Information System for CRW and EWS in coordination with INABIO, to ensure the long-term management and availability of the information generated by the project; and the linkage between conservation and the

project thus far.	bioeconomy through the design of incentive mechanisms connected to value chains and local enterprises associated with the prioritized species. This approach promotes conservation as a means of generating direct economic benefits for communities.
Communication strategy: Does the project have a communication strategy?	Yes
Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this fiscal year.	The implementation of the Communication Strategy advanced significantly during the reporting period, reaching approximately 54% execution. Internally, regular coordination mechanisms were maintained among IICA, FAO, MAE, and INIAP through technical meetings, follow-up spaces, and communication tools that facilitated project management and decision-making. In terms of external communication, the project's first communication campaign was implemented, complemented by radio interviews, informational capsules, social media posts, graphic materials, and audiovisual products. These actions helped increase the visibility of the project and of issues related to CRW and EWS, reaching more than 500,000 people through digital media. Technical and educational materials were also disseminated, including the guide for the protection of traditional knowledge and the toolkit for the prioritization of conservation areas. The main challenges include communicating specialized technical concepts to diverse audiences and coordinating content among multiple institutions and territorial actors. During the next reporting period, outreach actions will be strengthened through the implementation of a second communication campaign, as well as through webinars and technical events planned under the strategy.
Human-interest story: Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while	The project does not yet have sufficient evidence to document concrete livelihood improvements attributable to its interventions, as the incentive mechanisms, management plans, and value chain strengthening actions are still in the early stages of implementation. However, the capacities and participation of communities, local governments, and institutional actors in the conservation and sustainable use of CRW and EWS have been strengthened, laying the foundation for the generation of environmental and socioeconomic benefits during the next phase of the project.

contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.		
Please provide links to related website, social media account	Web sites and social media related to the project:	
	• Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/iicaecuador	
	• Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/iicaecuadoroficial/?hl=es-la	
	• X (antes Twitter): https://twitter.com/iicaecuador	
	Microsite: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c9ef685adb1e4ce3852810727d6a2f56	

Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web, if any.	To date, the project has generated communication content through digital posts on IICA Ecuador's social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, and X), where news about key milestones and project events has been shared. Below is a list of published posts: Mayo, 2025 • Encuentro de Intercambio de Experiencias sobre Conservación y Agrobiodiversidad en el Cantón Cotacachi y sus Páramos Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid02RcTzB5m1XaHMv3rTzxdy37aF4podh4JUGAiMKW2sP25CkftEMpT3HvznEXTKEZQyl • Encuentro de Intercambio de Experiencias sobre Conservación y Agrobiodiversidad en la provincia de Napo Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid0kpJQsKCbQDvfv3F9h9wj6h4YDKtRc74uDWqebUGVgG8pc8N8AKA55tx2QXhiW2Prl Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ8Q_xCs-0z/?igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA%3D%3D Junio, 2025 • Hoy se desarrolló con éxito el curso-taller "Patas muyo (Theobroma bicolor) y especies de vainilla (Vanilla) en Napo" Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid0q2wSQbritniTj2a2vYFXvrEHJ7RzEgRLdU3m1qYUGSxfDQRjfpZvvuqZZnyfzPfl Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/DKdh5TxRvEg/?igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA%3D%3D • Consentimiento Previo, Libre e Informado en Piñán y Guananí Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid025QCq9eSAQknxkZnHQZrN97dTW7vybxWfp3Cb7ivsSxjaDZARG7iNWbQ6zvQz2erYl Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/DLSn-x2JL9E/?igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA%3D%3D Agosto, 2025 • ¡El Proyecto Sacha Ñawi presente en la ExpoAmazonía Emprende 2025! Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid02FSBi7fR9gzWgRnwdZELExWDxCRgJGj1E1p71HnQMHyifEcTk35VfBqL9xR9xzY4ul Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/DNJ4YV_M1gw/?img_index=2 • ¡Celebramos la agrobiodiversidad en la Feria de Semillas de Cotacachi – Muyu Raymi 2025! Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid0LETFY3jxmc2PbDyrgvgcnQMaGQZDyvZkzyDeAL5mDbZ1xS13mF6tFPtMe9WE5RMVl Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/DNMB4KJN8XI/?img_index=5 • Lanzamiento: "Guía metodológica y caja de herramientas para la definición de especies y áreas de conservación in situ de parientes silvestres de cultivos (PSC) y especies silvestres comestibles (ESC) en el Ecuador". Facebook https://www.facebook.com/IicaEcuador/posts/pfbid0MUXqd3WKL6iK17uSzkMUnCcCgtqsywz2XAREVwEtVnHSGdyxvRJD4tYtC7zsvDEYl Enero, 2026

• Caracterización morfológica y ecogeográfica de especies clave como mortiño, vainilla y patasmuyo.
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1BH6tMCGUx/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/reel/DTxkTQqDiN1/?utm_source=ig_web_button_share_sheet&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
Marzo, 2026
• Presentación de la Guía Comunitaria para la Protección de los Conocimientos Tradicionales.
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18PDgCRCmk/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/p/DWZqpXHEccY/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
Abril, 2026
• Talleres enfocados en derechos colectivos y protección de los conocimientos tradicionales. Espacio 1 Cotacachi
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1JMhFjwPiY/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/p/DWonUSjEiSs/?utm_source=ig_web_button_share_sheet&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
• Espacio participativo para la construcción del Plan Estratégico de Conservación de Parientes Silvestres de Cultivos (PSC) y Especies Silvestres Comestibles (ESC) en Ecuador.
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1MqAgfGcBF/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/p/DWzmSxgjRFg/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
• Talleres en la provincia de Napo, enfocados en derechos colectivos y protección de los conocimientos tradicionales.
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18ExN5wGtm/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/p/DXXUZ-UEmVr/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
Nota técnica: ESC y PSC, esenciales para la seguridad alimentaria, por el día internacional de la Madre Tierra.
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1E9zvbZo8n/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/p/DXb8PKjjBK0/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
• Jornadas técnicas en campo orientadas al levantamiento de información para identificar zonas de presencia de mortiño y áreas prioritarias para su conservación.
Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17PcSFfKro/
Instagram
https://www.instagram.com/p/DXj_fFyEpiL/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==

	• Talleres comunitarios para la validación participativa del inventario de mortiño y la identificación de sitios prioritarios para su conservación in situ. Facebook https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1CxmV2TaE1/ Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/DXrZrywAXvz/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact detais.	Comunication: Maria Posso Ibagon Maria.PossoIbagon@fao.org Kevin Cruz kevin.cruz.consultor@iica.int Knowledge management: Julio Escobar julio.escobar@iica.int

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	Minor adjustments were made to the project results framework to improve the coherence between targets, indicators, and the actual implementation conditions identified during the first two years of execution. The changes include adjustments to targets, indicators, means of verification, and outputs related to conservation areas, regulatory instruments, information systems, institutional training, management plans, incentive mechanisms, monitoring, and strategic planning. These adjustments do not modify the project's objectives, expected results, or scope. Rather, they strengthen the framework's verifiability, operational feasibility, and alignment with current institutional and territorial conditions. Details of the approved changes are presented in Annex I.
Components and Cost	A third budget review was conducted, which does not modify the total budget or the financial allocation by component. The review redistributes available funds toward priority activities and adjusts spending categories to strengthen the implementation of incentive mechanisms, territorial differentiation, and value chains.
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	The implementation arrangements for product 1.1.2 were adjusted. The activities initially planned through an agreement with the Ikiam Amazonian Regional University for vanilla and patasmuyo were assumed by INIAP and the project's technical team to ensure compliance with the planned results.
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	Product 1.1.2. Inventory and conservation status of CWR and EWS: its implementation was extended until the first half of the third year due to accumulated delays associated with the seasonality of the species, adjustments in the implementation arrangements and field collection processes. Product 1.1.3. In situ conservation areas and sustainable use: its implementation was extended until the first half of the third year due to the dependence on the results of product 1.1.2 and the validation and territorial agreement processes required for the formalization of conservation sites. Product 1.2.1. Regulatory instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of CRW and EWS: the execution period was extended until the closure of the project because its development depends on regulatory processes led by the environmental authority. Product 1.2.3. Geographic and statistical information system: the delay in the start of implementation reduced the planned operating period of the system, adjusting the generation of reports to a consolidated report at the close of the project. Product 2.1.1. Management plans for in situ conservation: their implementation starts late due to dependence on the definition of conservation areas, reducing the period available for the execution and monitoring of the planned actions. Product 2.2.1. Incentive and Differentiation Mechanisms: Implementation was delayed due to the

	time required for validating the land use and management plans and for the participatory definition of the mechanisms on the ground. As a result, the period available for monitoring results and impacts is reduced, which may require adjustments to the implementation timeline to obtain sufficient evidence of its effectiveness.
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	Following the withdrawal of the Ikiam Amazonian Regional University from the project, the committed co-financing was adjusted. As a mitigation measure, the previously reported contributions from INABIO and the valuation of in-kind contributions from the Implementing Unit were considered, although a reduction remains compared to the originally planned amount.
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
SIPAM Chakra Andina - Cotacachi, Imbabura	0.2996	-78.2648	

Location Description:

Communities within the SIPAM area in Cotacachi;

Activity Description:

conservation and sustainable use activities, capacity building, and value chain strengthening

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
serva Ecológica Cotacachi Cayapas, Imbabura	0.3000	-78.3000	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

In situ conservation activities, wild species inventories, and monitoring

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
SIPAM Chakra Amazonica - Archidona, Napo	-0.9113	-77.8147	

Location Description:

Communities within the SIPAM area in Napo;

Activity Description:

conservation and sustainable use activities, capacity building, and value chain strengthening

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
SIPAM Chakra Amazonica - Tena, Napo	-0.9939	-77.8122	

Location Description:

Communities within the SIPAM area in Napo

Activity Description:

; conservation and sustainable use activities, capacity building, and value chain strengthening

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
SIPAM Chakra Amazonica -Carlos Julio Arosemena Tola, Napo	-1.0583	-77.6331	

Location Description:

Communities within the SIPAM area in Napo;

Activity Description:

conservation and sustainable use activities, capacity building, and value chain strengthening

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Parque Nacional Sumaco - Napo Galeras, Napo	-1.500	-77.6500	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

In situ conservation activities, wild species inventories, and monitoring

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Reserva Biológica Colonso Chalupas, Napo	-1.0250	-77.7100	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

In situ conservation activities, wild species inventories, and monitoring

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Parque Nacional Llanganates, Napo	-1.0985	-78.2176	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

In situ conservation activities, wild species inventories, and monitoring

V. ANNEX

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Document Category	Title
M and E Document	GEFID10855_2026PIR_FAO_Ecuador