GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED CHILD PROJECT
PROGRAM: IP SFM-AMAZON

Child Project Title:	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of two priority landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon region.
Country:	Ecuador
Lead Agency	WB
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International (CI) & World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF-US)

INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
BD 1-1 Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GEFTF	3,469,724	31,234,349
LD 2-4 Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape	GEFTF	917,432	7,808,587
SFM IP Promoting effective coordination for sustainable forest management	GEFTF	2,036,697	17,335,064
Total Project Cost	**GEFTF**	**6,423,853**	**56,378,000**

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: Improve ecological connectivity, biodiversity conservation and forest friendly productive activities, with an integrated landscape management approach, in the priority landscapes of Putumayo – Aguarico (North) and Palora - Pastaza (South) of the Ecuador Amazon.						
Project Components	**Component Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Integrated management of protected and conservation areas	Technical Assistance / Investment	1.1. Increased area of globally significant forest ecosystems proposed for legal protection in the two project landscapes.	1.1.1 Geospatial, socioeconomic and biodiversity analysis identifying connectivity corridors in the two project landscapes (Putumayo – Aguarico & Palora - Pastaza). 1.1.2 Documentation of stakeholder engagement to create the	GEFTF	2,294,234	20,135,001

			connectivity corridors including indigenous people support.			
			1.1.3 Technical documentation submitted for approval by MAE to designate the connectivity corridor.			
			1.1.4 Local stakeholder platforms, including indigenous people and gender considerations created to strengthen the governance of the connectivity corridors.			
			1.1.5 Participatory management plans of the connectivity corridor developed.			
			1.2.1. Key investments for implementation of priority actions of the approved management plans.			
		1.2. Strengthened management of targeted conservation areas within the connectivity corridors.				

| Component 2: Forest-friendly actions for productive landscapes management | Technical Assistance / Investment | 2.1 Increased area of sustainable productive practices that are forest-friendly. | 2.1.1. Feasibility studies for forest-friendly value chains in the two project landscapes.

2.1.2. Trainings with local and community organizations to strengthen capacities for forest-friendly value chains implementation.

2.1.3. Business plans designed in selected communities for forest-friendly value chains.

2.1.4 Business plans implemented in selected communities for forest-friendly value chains.

2.1.5 Technical assistance to strengthen existing financial and market incentives for forest-friendly value chains. | GEFTF | 2,294,234 | 20,135,001 |

Component 3: Enabling conditions for integrated landscapes management		3.1 Strengthened legal & institutional framework for Amazonian integrated landscape planning and management.	3.1.1 Connectivity corridors technical standards developed. 3.1.2. Technical assistance and training to the MAE and local governments (GADs) on technical standards developed. 3.1.3. Technical assistance and training to the CTEA on sustainable integrated landscape management.	GEFTF	917,694	8,054,004
Component 4: Knowledge, management and coordination	Technical Assistance	4.1 Project M&E data contributes to efficient decision making and adaptive project management. 4.2 Strengthened national and regional coordination platforms and knowledge management.	4.1.1. Project M&E Plan informs adaptive project management. 4.2.1 Working groups on sustainable integrated landscape management strengthened. 4.2.2. Local and national knowledge management and communications. 4.2.3 Coordination with the Regional ASL Program.	GEFTF	611,793	5,369,327
			Subtotal	GEFTF	6,117,955	53,693,333
			Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	305,898	2,684,667
			Total Project Cost	GEFTF	**6,423,853**	**56,378,000**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (   )

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient country government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	30,000,000
Recipient country government	Technical Secretariat of the Special Amazonian Territorial Circumscription (CTEA)	Public Investment	Recurrent Expenditure	10,000,000
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	378,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	1,000,000
Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund, Ecuador	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	2,000,000
Other	ProAmazonía	Grant	Recurrent Expenditure	3,000,000
Other	REDD Early Movers (REM)	Grant	Recurrent Expenditure	10,000,000
Total Co-financing				**56,378,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
CI	GEFTF	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,734,862	156,138	1,891,000
CI	GEFTF	Ecuador	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	458,716	41,284	500,000
CI	GEF TF	Ecuador	Multifocal Area	IP SFM Amazon	1,018,349	91,651	1,110,000
WWF-US	GEFTF	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,734,863	156,137	1,891,000
WWF-US	GEFTF	Ecuador	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	458,715	41,285	500,000
WWF-US	GEF TF	Ecuador	Multifocal Area	IP SFM Amazon	1,018,348	91,652	1,110,000
Total GEF Resources					**6,423,853**	**578,147**	**7,002,000**

PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes **X** If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐ If no, skip this item.

PPG Amount requested by agency(ies), Trust Fund, country(ies) and the Programming of funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
WWF-US	GEFTF	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000	18,000	218,000
Total PPG Amount					**200,000**	**18,000**	**218,000**

Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

	Project Core Indicators	Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	50,000
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	20,000
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	212,644
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	3,653

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; *Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness*. The project will support the creation of two connectivity corridors in the two project landscapes (one corridor in the Putumayo – Aguarico with an estimated area of 15,000 ha, and a second corridor in the Palora-Pastaza landscape, with an estimated area of 35,000 ha). Through Component 1, the project will undertake the processes needed to declare these 50,000 ha under protected status, based on the newly established Environmental Code.

Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas); Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. In the two target landscapes, the project will implement actions related to sustainable production practices in a total of 20,000 ha. The estimated areas have been calculated based on an analysis of the existing PSB areas. The areas were prioritized based on the criteria of complementing planned PROAmazonía interventions.

Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated; Indicator 6.1: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector. The calculation of GHG emissions according to the official Ecuadorian methodology for the 4 years of project duration is 212,644 $tonCO_2$. This amount considers the two landscapes of intervention and the deforestation rate for the country between 2014-2016.

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.
The beneficiaries include the men and women residing in the two corridors that will directly benefit from the ecosystem services and biodiversity as a result of the conservation and sustainable production in these areas. The total direct beneficiaries in the corridors will be 3,653: 646 men and 503 women in the Putumayo-Aguarico Corridor, and 1,268 men and 1,236 women in the Palora-Pastaza Corridor. This calculation is based on the latest census implemented by the National Institute for Statistics and Census (2010).

The project will provide trainings to 4 indigenous groups in the Putumayo-Aguarico Landscape and 3 indigenous groups in the Palora-Pastaza Landscape, specifically to Presidents and other territory leaders, with an estimate of at least 28 direct beneficiaries (21 men and 7 women, with an emphasis on increasing women participation).

With regards to direct beneficiaries from sustainable production activities, the project will work with producers affiliated with the Socio Bosque Program. The number of direct beneficiaries is based on the number of conservation agreements in the project geographies (37 conservation agreements, with an average of 5 community members per conservation agreement totals 185 beneficiaries: 111 men and 74 women). The work with 35 local governments at a provincial, municipal and parish level will involve the participation of representatives from the areas of environment, production, and planning (105 people total: 63 men and 42 women).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.   **Country Context** (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Ecuador is one of the 17 megadiverse countries in the world and holds an extraordinary biological wealth, harboring 8% of mammal species, 10% of amphibians, 18% of birds and 18% of orchids at a global level. The Ecuadorian Amazon (*Circunscripción Territorial Amazónica de Ecuador*, CTEA) contains 74% of the country's total forest cover, corresponding to 9. million ha and 41% of the country's total area. Indigenous people live in 64.8% of the land and rely on the land's natural resources for their social and economic growth.

The Ecuadorian amazon is at high risk of deforestation and degradation. The region has an annual net deforestation rate of 61,111.76 ha per year (2014-2016), with important repercussions on biodiversity loss. The pressure on forest ecosystems is increasing as competing land uses from extractive and agricultural activities continue to rise, due in part to lack of sustainable economic alternatives for local population. The main deforestation drivers have been attributed to unplanned land use expansion, unsustainable land-water use practices (Agriculture, Livestock, Extractive activities), poorly planned infrastructure development, and unplanned demographic expansion over forested areas.

Recognizing the described drivers, the Government of Ecuador is promoting a new legal and institutional framework that seeks to promote a new development model for the CTEA, prioritizing biodiversity conservation and natural resource management as strategic sectors and establishing collective rights so that local populations, especially indigenous peoples, can benefit from the environment.

The Organic Law for Integrated Planning of the Special Amazonian Territorial Circumscription (CTEA, 2018) establishes an integrated approach to planning, economy, education, culture and environment in the CTEA territory. The policies and programmatic interventions of the MoE and Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) are being aligned to this CTEA integrated approach. One of those interventions is the Socio Bosque Program (PSB), that offers economic incentives to owners of land with native forests in priority areas to guarantee its protection over the medium to long-term. Another important policy related to biodiversity conservation is the Environmental Organic Code (COA), that includes provisions to create biological corridors under legal protection.

Despite the important efforts of the Government of Ecuador, a set of institutional, policy, legal, administrative and financial barriers continue to aggravate the identified drivers. Those barriers are directly linked to shortcomings in the protected area institutional framework, capacities and opportunities for implementing forest friendly and sustainable value chains; and weaknesses in stakeholder coordination at local, national and regional levels.

Based on the drivers, baseline and barriers, the project proposes to work at both regional and local level. At regional level the project will strengthen institutional framework for the integrated management of the CTEA. At local level, the project will work in two priority landscapes (1. Putumayo-Aguarico and 2. Palora-Pastaza) by promoting integrated landscape management to improve biodiversity connectivity and conservation and sustainable productive alternatives for local populations. Through these strategies, the project will contribute to the ASL program's vision of long-term conservation of globally important biodiversity and connectivity of key Amazon landscapes.

2. Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

a)   Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed.

The project area includes the following two landscapes, which provide important potential as biological corridors for wildlife movement, as buffers for existing protected areas, and to provide additional protection to forested areas:

The Putumayo-Aguarico landscape (144,915 ha.) includes the provinces of Sucumbios and Orellana. It has 78,956 ha of indigenous land (Kichwa, Cofánes, Secoyas, Sionas and Shuar). 28% of the landscape correspond to agricultural land and 69% of the landscape corresponds to natural vegetation. The landscape is adjacent to the Limoncocha, Cuyabeno and Yasuní Protected Areas, has two forest and vegetation protection areas and 52 PSB agreements.

The Palora - Pastaza landscape (230,982.27 ha) includes the provinces of Pastaza and Morona Santiago. It includes 173,491 ha of indigenous territory (Achuar, Shuar and Kichwa). 24.6% of the landscape corresponds to agricultural land and 72.6% to natural vegetation. The landscape includes the Sangay National Protected Area, three forest and vegetation protection areas, and 36 PSB agreements.

Ecuador has defined 13 areas with homogenous deforestation processes (*Zonas de Procesos Homogeneos de Deforestación* ZPHD). The Putumayo-Aguarico landscape is in ZPHD 1 (Northern Amazon), with the second largest percentage of forest cover in country and with historically high deforestation rates. The agricultural sector is currently the main driver of deforestation, through cultivation of pastures for livestock. The Palora - Pastaza landscape is in ZPHD 2 (Central Amazon), with the largest percentage of forest cover in the country. In this landscape, deforestation almost doubled between 2000-2008, with 2.846 ha deforested in 2014-2016.

Some of the identified barriers are:

- Weakness in PA management to ensure biological connectivity and biodiversity conservation.
- Lack of economic alternatives for people living in or around protected areas.
- Low technical and financial capacities, lack of markets or financial incentive access, that perpetuate unsustainable models of productive development and forest exploitation.
- Shortcomings in legal, institutional and policy frameworks for integrated territorial management of CTEA, and lack of regulations for the implementation of biological corridors This is exacerbated by weak multi-sectoral coordination at national and local levels (MoE, MAGAP and GADs).
- Insufficient regional coordination to address common problems in the Amazon region. Insufficient mechanisms to share knowledge at local, national and regional level.

b)   Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration.

The Technical Secretariat of the **CTEA**´s objectives include the promotion of comprehensive participatory planning, through community integration processes, consolidating a culture of peace and sustainable development of the Amazon territory, with a special focus on biotrade to diversify the productive matrix. The project will work with the CTEA to strengthen its institutional framework and capacity in sustainable integrated landscape management.

- The project landscapes include 4 provincial governments and 9 municipal governments, and 21 parishes. Each level has **GADs (Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados)**, local government agencies responsible for development projects. GADs have important competences on development and land use planning, and environmental management, including designation and management of provincial conservation areas. The project will work closely with GADs at different levels to strengthen multi-stakeholder dialogue and ILM institutional capacities on the two prioritized landscapes.
- In the proposed landscapes, there are 88 **Socio Bosque Program (PSB)** agreements. The project will work closely with PSB partners to strengthen the environmental conservation approach of current agreements and provide forest friendly sustainable production activities to support the long-term sustainability of the conservation areas.
- Seven **indigenous peoples´ groups** are located in the project landscapes. The Project will work with these groups to strengthen their indigenous conservation efforts and support development of forest friendly productive activities, fostering and strengthening indigenous peoples' participation in ILM stakeholder platforms.
- The project will build off national **REDD+ Action Plan** investment portfolio implementation, with territorial planning, indigenous peoples, environmental conservation and forest friendly value chains. **PROAmazonía** is a $53.6 Million dollars investment aligned to REDD+ action plan in the CTEA. The ASL project will collaborate with ProAmazonia, complementing and scaling up successful conservation and production strategies.
- **WWF** works in the Napo-Aguarico-Putumayo area since 2011 and **CI** is currently working in the Central and Southern Amazon territory. Both organizations work on projects related to territorial planning and governance strengthening, environmental conservation and natural resource management, effectiveness of protected area management and, with indigenous and rural communities, supporting the development of production systems, community tourism ventures, ecological monitoring and citizen science.

Stakeholder engagement and gender integration

Ecuador has a constitutional framework on gender equity, human rights, and stakeholder participation, and has ratified international binding instruments.

The National Agenda for Gender and LGBTI 2018-2021 is the main tool for integration of gender and stakeholder participation aspects in the national and local governments' land use and economic planning processes. It identifies a set of policies, plans, programs and processes to close the gender gap. During the PPG phase the project will develop a gender action plan to mainstream gender equality throughout activities of the project.

The Project Team has developed a preliminary stakeholder analysis. During PPG, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed, based on the stakeholder analysis, and implemented during project execution. As the project will involve indigenous peoples' rights and interests, additional measures will be implemented to ensure their full and effective participation through the FPIC process.

c)   Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits

The project intends to improve ecological connectivity, biodiversity conservation and forest friendly productive value chains through an integrated landscape management (ILM) approach that aims to deliver sustainable land management and improved local livelihoods, and conservation of globally significant biodiversity. It recognizes the need to bring together multiple stakeholders, who collaborate on integrating policy and practice for different land use objectives, ensuring sustainable land use with benefits for local populations, and biological corridors between protected areas. The project landscapes have been selected based on their ecological functions as biological corridors and on their proximity to existing deforestation fronts.

The project ToC is aligned to the overall strategy of the ASL Program. Biodiversity conservation in the Amazon will improve if a set of appropriate tools are implemented at a landscape level: (1) key areas of the Amazon Biome are legally protected and better managed; in Ecuador's case as Connectivity Corridors strategically located; (2) within those same landscapes work with local communities to apply sustainable forest friendly value chains as sustainable economic alternatives opportunities to local communities and; (3) national and local governance platforms, legal instruments, and land use planning are strengthened. With this, the project aims to improve biodiversity conservation in the amazon region while delivering global environmental benefits (GEBs).

d)   Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

Component 1: Integrated management of protected and conservation areas - The project will expand conservation areas by creating connectivity corridors. In close coordination with CTEA, GADs, MAE and indigenous organizations, the project will establish local stakeholder platforms, to strengthen the governance of the conservation areas, develop and implement participatory management plans, building off the work that PROAmazonia is doing with GAD land use plans and indigenous development plans.

Component 2: Forest-friendly actions for productive landscapes management - The project will implement actions to increase areas with sustainable production practices, providing support to local producers towards sustainable forest-friendly value chains and identifying financial and market´s incentives opportunities. The project will work with groups linked to the PSB, close to conservation areas, and complementing PROAmazonia intervention areas.

Component 3: Enabling conditions for integrated landscapes management - The child project will strengthen the institutional and legal framework for integrated productive and protected landscape management and connectivity corridors. The project will provide technical support to the Technical Secretary of CTEA, and local GADs.

Component 4: Knowledge management and coordination- The project will ensure effective monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management activities and training on key topic areas and will strengthen national and regional coordination with ASL partners.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

Component 4 of the Ecuador ASL Child Project includes the project strategy for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Knowledge Management and National and Regional Coordination. The outcomes proposed align and complement the strategies proposed by the ASL Program Coordination Child Project.

As part of the <u>Monitoring and Evaluation efforts of </u>the Ecuador Child Project, an M&E system will be designed and implemented during the length of the project. In preparation for the Annual Project Progress Reports, GEF funding in Ecuador will support the organization of annual stakeholder workshops, where both direct and indirect project stakeholders (at local, regional and national levels) will share and reflect on project strategies, risks and assumptions, and adjustments to achieve expected results and lessons learnt. The project M&E tools and reports, along with the outcomes from the reflection stakeholder workshops, will be integrated into the ASL Program M&E system, measuring program level outcomes and lessons learned. This platform will inform the adaptive management of the Ecuador child project. In addition, a M&E staff will be part of the PMU to support the coordination and integration of the M&E system for the project landscapes.

<u>Knowledge Management and learning exchanges</u> are core elements of the ASL Program and Ecuador Child Project. In both component 1 and 2 the project will be developing new and innovative approaches for protected and productive landscape management (i.e. biological corridors, forest-friendly value chain). The project will place an emphasis on (i) identifying valuable and applicable knowledge from the local level (such as indigenous communities traditional knowledge) to the national and regional levels; (ii) capturing and capitalizing on that knowledge (through documentation of lessons learned, project reports and specific knowledge management tools); and (iii) sharing knowledge with key audiences, including stakeholders not necessarily involved in project implementation in order to scale up lessons learned and knowledge management throughout the country and at a regional level.

The Knowledge Management activities at the local and national level will be integrated within the Program's regional activities through the ASL regional knowledge platform. The Ecuador Child Project will utilize the platform and relationship with other ASL partners to share information on key topics, such as productive landscape management, and to broaden and strengthen the current capacity of the program. Through collaboration with other ASL partners, Ecuador will share experiences and benefit from lessons learned on biological corridor management and forest-friendly value chains, (for example, local communities developing bioeconomy entrepreneurships in the two target landscapes) as part of the sustainable production activities enhanced by this project.

<u>Coordination</u> of the Ecuador Child Project will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee and the Technical Committee. Additionally, the project will promote the establishment of other local working groups focused on sustainable integrated landscape management. Coordination at the Program level, through the Program Steering Committee (PSC), will ensure collaboration between national project activities and will facilitate coordination with other key partners at regional level, such as donors and private sector platforms.

Annex A

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						*(Hectares)*
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				50,000			
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		VI. PA with sustainable use of natural resources		*50,000*			
		(select)					
		Sum		*50,000*			
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)						*(Hectares)*
				Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
				Expected		Expected	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				20,000			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations						
Third party certification(s):				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

			Hectares			
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			20,000			
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Tons)***
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	212,644			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	212,644			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated Year				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated Year				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
					Number Achieved	
					MTR	TE
			1739	Female		

			1,914	Male		
			3,653	*Total*		

Annex B Maps
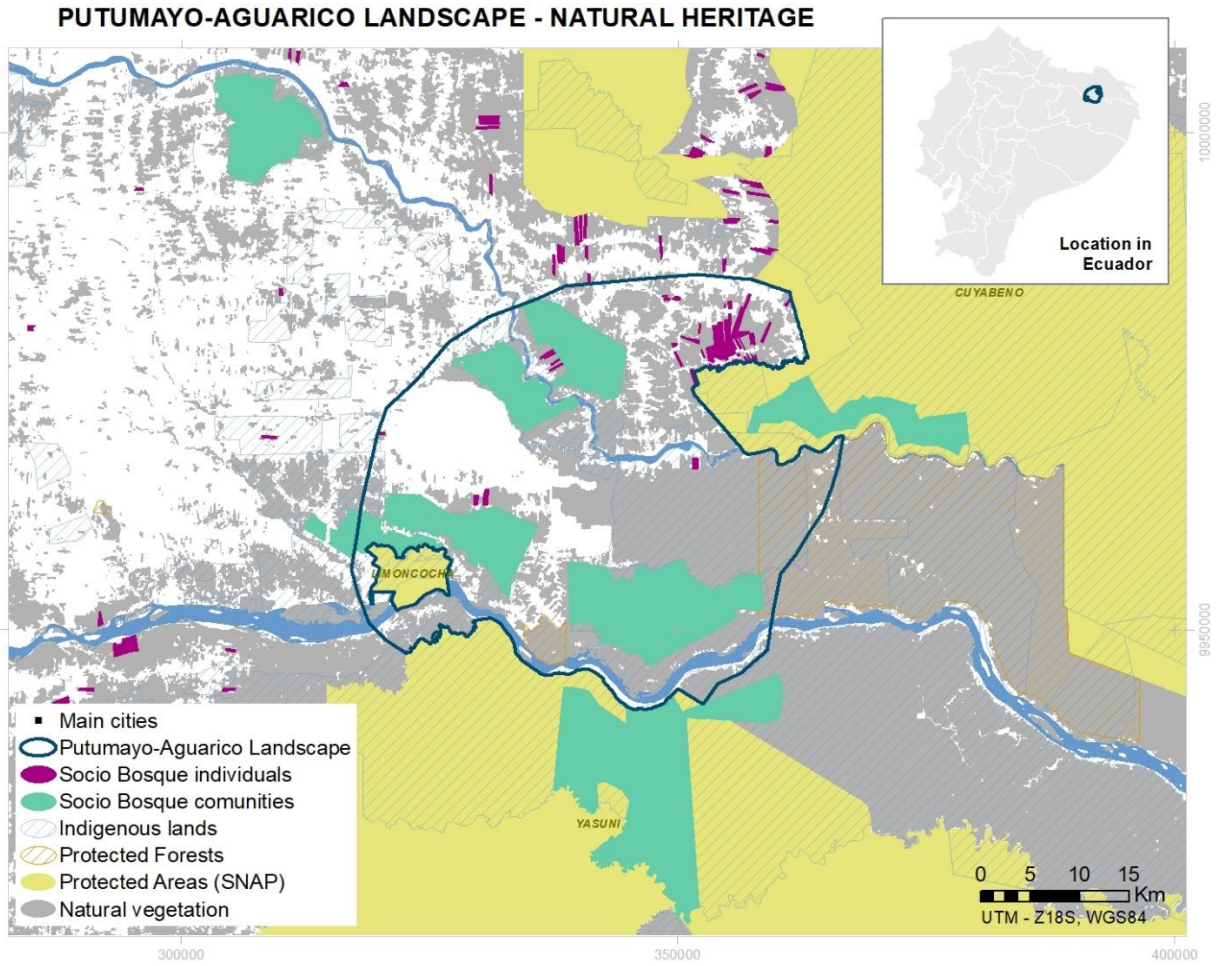
Figure 1: Putumayo Aguarico Landscape

PUTUMAYO-AGUARICO LANDSCAPE - NATURAL HERITAGE

Figure 2: Palora Pastaza Landscape

PALORA-PASTAZA LANDSCAPE - NATURAL HERITAGE

Legend:
- Main cities
- Palora-Pastaza Landscape
- Socio Bosque individuals
- Socio Bosque comunities
- Indigenous lands
- Protected Forests
- Protected Areas (SNAP)
- Natural vegetation

Location in Ecuador

UTM - Z18S, WG384