

FUNDACIÓN ECOMINGA RED DE PROTECCIÓN DE BOSQUES

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Marco F. Monteros
Executive Director

MISSION

- To be a leading organization in the conservation of the most important "hotspots" of endemism in the Andean Montane forests, serving as a benchmark at both national and international levels.

VISION

- We develop activities aimed at the conservation of the tropical Andes of Ecuador, through the establishment, management, and expansion of private protected areas, in hotspots of endemism and threatened species.
- Our actions are based on scientific research, the committed work of our human team, interrelation with conservation actors, and a permanent bond with the community.





Lepanthes anteanata

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Fundación EcoMinga expresses its deepest gratitude to all the human team that made possible the achievements reached during 2025 in our reserves and conservation projects. Their commitment, effort, and dedication in the territory reflect a valuable vocation for the protection of biodiversity and the strengthening of local communities.

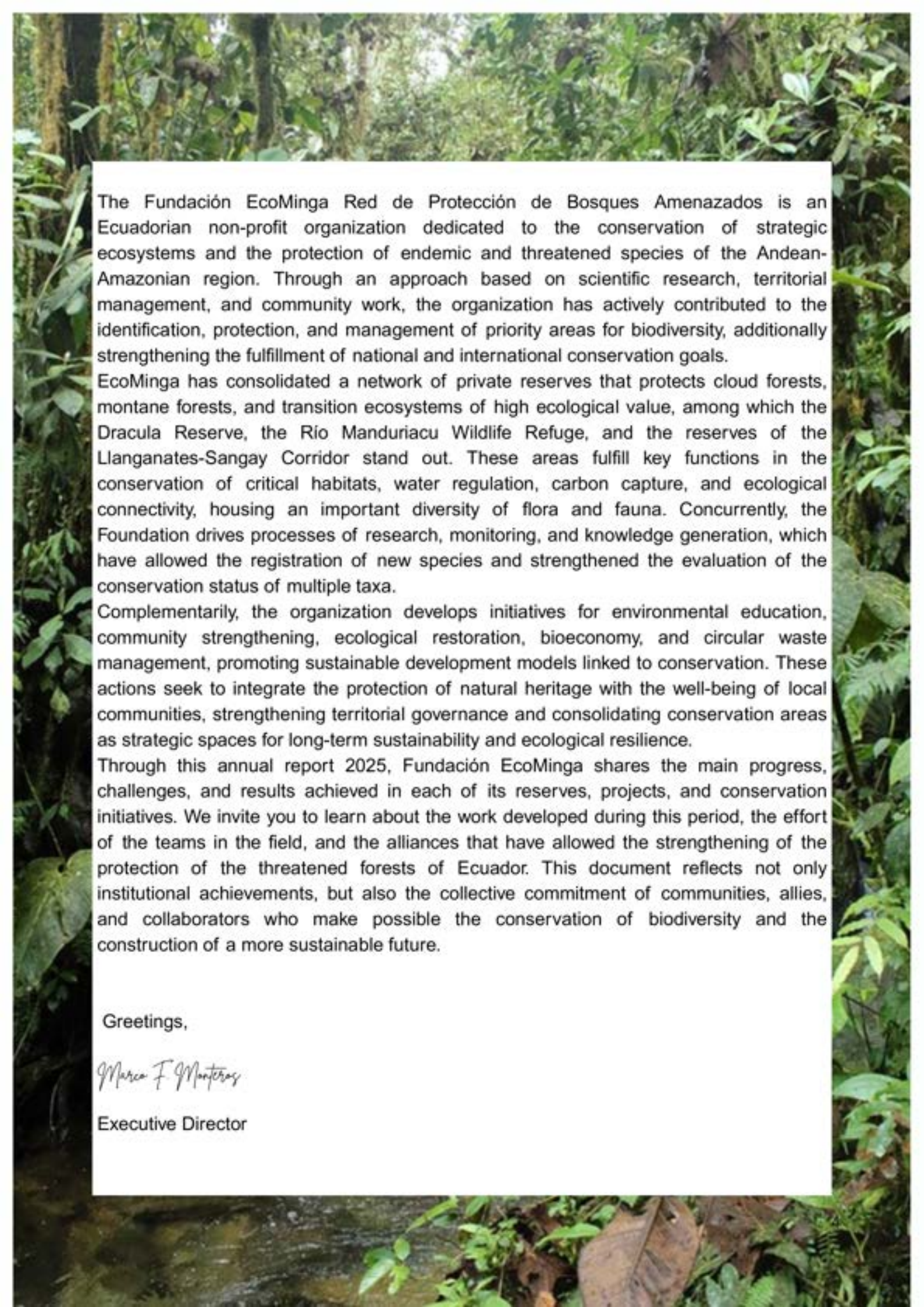
Dracula Reserve Team: We especially recognize the work of Sara Chingal, Gabriel Micanquer, Luis Micanquer, Gabriel Taimal, Milton Cantincuz, David Yela, Patricio Chugá, and Viviana Casanova.

Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge Team: We acknowledge David Monteros, Darío Armas, Jimmy Álvarez, Ronald Mora, Wilton Salazar, Jessica Álvarez, Gilson Armas, Janice Flores, Alicia Álvarez, and Juleide Pantoja.

Tungurahua Reserves / Llanganates-Sangay Corridor Team: We thank Samantha Barrera, Fausto Recalde, Luis Recalde, Luis Rodríguez, Jorge Peña, Anahi Recalde, and Camila Coca, for their labor in territorial management, ecological monitoring, protection, and community articulation.

We also thank Daniel Chávez, Marianela Antuash, and Santiago Recalde, of the Río Anzu Reserve; Erick Troncoso, of the El Encanto and El Pindo reserves; and Juan Pablo Reyes-Puig, Research Leader in the CELS sector and Coordinator of the Eastern Andes Reserves of Fundación EcoMinga, for their contribution to the scientific and technical strengthening of the Foundation.

In a special way, we extend our recognition to the financial and administrative team of Fundación EcoMinga, whose constant and committed work has allowed the strengthening of the institutional, administrative, and operational management of each of the projects and reserves. Likewise, we thank researchers, volunteers, park rangers, collaborators, strategic allies, local communities, donors, and friends of EcoMinga, whose support and trust strengthen every action undertaken in favor of the conservation of ecosystems and threatened species of Ecuador.



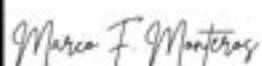
The Fundación EcoMinga Red de Protección de Bosques Amenazados is an Ecuadorian non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of strategic ecosystems and the protection of endemic and threatened species of the Andean-Amazonian region. Through an approach based on scientific research, territorial management, and community work, the organization has actively contributed to the identification, protection, and management of priority areas for biodiversity, additionally strengthening the fulfillment of national and international conservation goals.

EcoMinga has consolidated a network of private reserves that protects cloud forests, montane forests, and transition ecosystems of high ecological value, among which the Dracula Reserve, the Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge, and the reserves of the Llanganates-Sangay Corridor stand out. These areas fulfill key functions in the conservation of critical habitats, water regulation, carbon capture, and ecological connectivity, housing an important diversity of flora and fauna. Concurrently, the Foundation drives processes of research, monitoring, and knowledge generation, which have allowed the registration of new species and strengthened the evaluation of the conservation status of multiple taxa.

Complementarily, the organization develops initiatives for environmental education, community strengthening, ecological restoration, bioeconomy, and circular waste management, promoting sustainable development models linked to conservation. These actions seek to integrate the protection of natural heritage with the well-being of local communities, strengthening territorial governance and consolidating conservation areas as strategic spaces for long-term sustainability and ecological resilience.

Through this annual report 2025, Fundación EcoMinga shares the main progress, challenges, and results achieved in each of its reserves, projects, and conservation initiatives. We invite you to learn about the work developed during this period, the effort of the teams in the field, and the alliances that have allowed the strengthening of the protection of the threatened forests of Ecuador. This document reflects not only institutional achievements, but also the collective commitment of communities, allies, and collaborators who make possible the conservation of biodiversity and the construction of a more sustainable future.

Greetings,



Executive Director

Institutional results and achievements

2025

The year 2025 represented for Fundación EcoMinga a period of important institutional advances, territorial consolidation, and strengthening of strategic conservation processes. The results achieved reflect the growth of the organization and the capacity to build sustainable processes together with local communities, strategic allies, researchers, and technical teams in the territory. Each experience developed during this period has left important lessons learned that today strengthen the human, technical, and institutional capital of the Foundation, consolidating new capacities to face long-term conservation challenges.

Consolidation and strengthening of the Dracula Reserve

Among the main milestones of the year, the consolidation of the Dracula Reserve stands out through the acquisition and incorporation of the La Esperanza property, reaching a total of 4,010.65 protected hectares. This advance represents an important step in the connectivity and protection of strategic ecosystems in northwestern Ecuador.

Complementarily, the recognition of the Dracula Reserve as an OECM (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) was strengthened, positioning this territory as a national and international reference for private conservation. Likewise, strategic alliances and projects such as Conserva Aves have allowed the strengthening of not only conservation actions on the ground, but also technical, administrative, and institutional strengthening processes within EcoMinga.

Protection and Territorial Governance in Río Manduriacu

One of the most significant advances of 2025 was the declaration of the Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge as part of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) within the category of private areas. This achievement represents an important protection mechanism against threats such as mining and other activities that affect the ecosystems of the Andean Chocó.

In parallel, a comprehensive waste management process was initiated, focused mainly on plastics, strengthening joint work with local communities and promoting comprehensive management models for the micro-basin of the Manduriacu River. These actions are coordinated with territorial actors linked to ACUSMIT and with cantonal technical processes related to the defense of the rights of nature, supported by scientific research and the generation of biological information for decision-making.



Advances in the reserves of the Eastern Andes

In the reserves of the Llanganates-Sangay Corridor (CELS), important results were also achieved during 2025. Among them stands out the declaration of the Machay Wildlife Refuge within the SNAP, as well as progress in the construction and declaration process of the ACUS Ulba-Baños. In the same way, the Río Zuñag Wildlife Refuge was expanded to reach 2,065.73 protected hectares, strengthening ecological connectivity and the conservation of high Andean and montane ecosystems. To this is added the beginning of the creation process of the El Encanto Reserve, located in the Pastaza River basin and in the buffer zone of the Sangay National Park.



Research and monitoring of biodiversity



EcoMinga maintained and strengthened during 2025 the processes of monitoring and research of biodiversity in its different reserves. These efforts allowed the generation of important scientific publications, biological records, and new information on priority species and ecosystems for conservation.

The generation of scientific knowledge continues to consolidate as a fundamental tool to support management processes, territorial planning, and decision-making, additionally strengthening the technical and scientific positioning of the Foundation at national and international levels.



Sustainable production and community strengthening

The vanilla production project in Manduriacu continued to strengthen during 2025, consolidating its production systems and advancing in evaluation and improvement processes. The objective of this initiative is to become a model of sustainable production based on good agricultural practices, promoting production systems that are friendlier to the environment, health, and the local economy.

Among the main advances highlights the implementation of a new vanilla greenhouse on the Los Laureles farm, as well as the start of accompaniment processes to develop voluntary conservation models together with local families, through conservation agreements and nature-based solutions. These actions strengthen the integration between conservation, sustainable production, and community well-being.



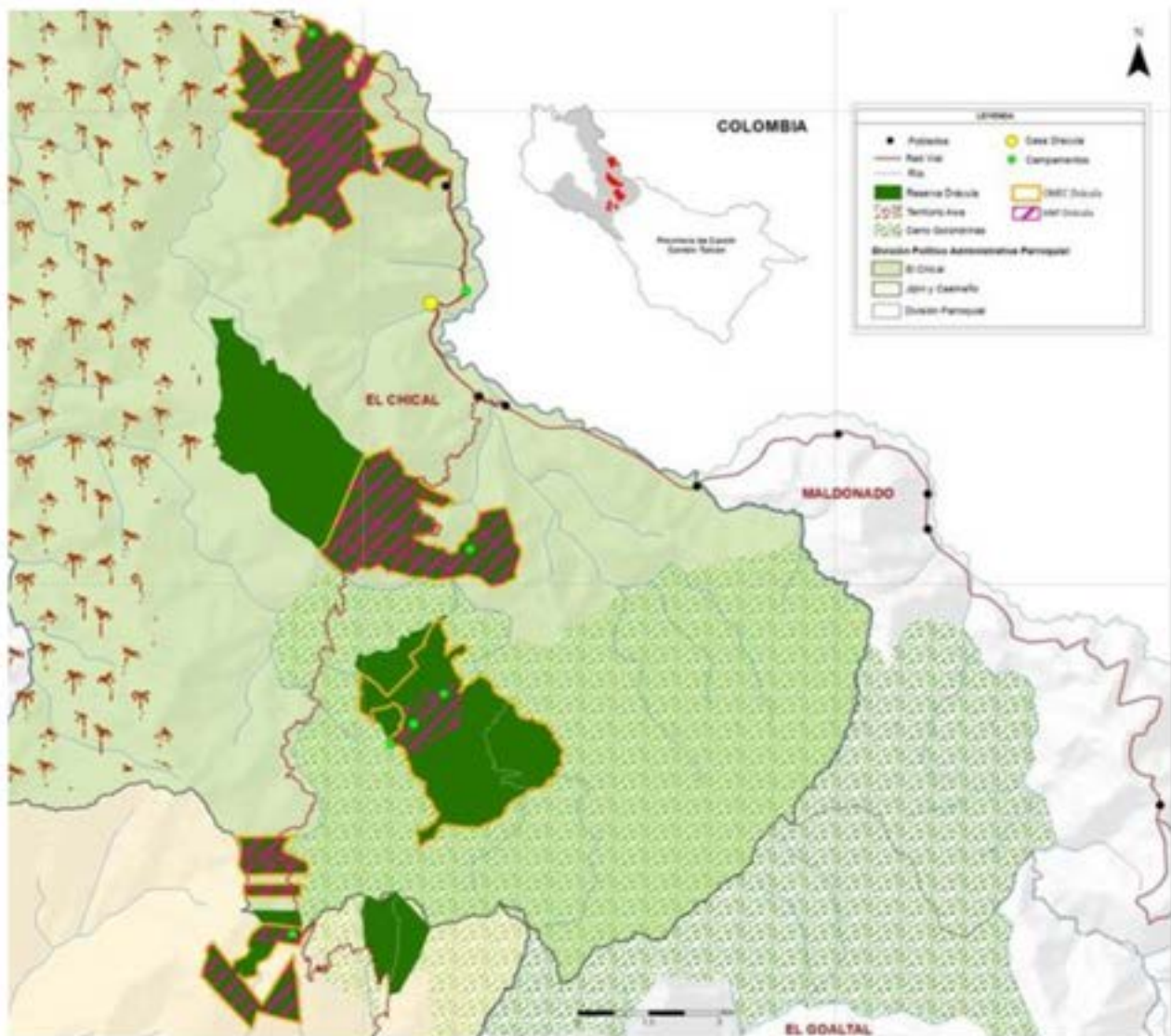


Dracula andreettae

DRÁCULA RESERVE



During 2025, the surface area of the Dracula Reserve was increased from 2,838.17 hectares to 4,010.65 hectares, through the legalization of 6 plots. The new acquisitions strengthen ecological connectivity and protect critical zones against deforestation, illegal mining, and agricultural expansion.



Reserva Dracula map- Camila Rodríguez





Official event of OECM certification at a podium event. **Erick Troncoso**

Through the Conserva Aves initiative, in May 2025 the Dracula Reserve was officially recognized as an OMEC (Otras Medidas Eficaces de Conservación / OECM) by the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador, through Ministerial Agreement N.º MAATE-MAATE-2025-0038-A. This recognition constitutes an important advance for the consolidation of private conservation strategies in northwestern Ecuador and strengthens the positioning of the reserve as a key territory for the protection of biodiversity.

As part of this process, bird monitoring was carried out in the High, Medium, and Low zones of the Dracula Reserve, registering a total of 343 species of birds belonging to 42 families. Likewise, 30 observation lists were incorporated into the eBird platform, contributing to the generation and dissemination of scientific information on the biodiversity of the area.

343 bird species



Barret Hawk
(*Leucopternis princeps*)



1. *Trogon personatus*, 2. *Rupicola peruvianus*, 3. *Coeligena torquata* - **Gabriel Micanquer**

Within the records obtained, priority species for conservation stand out, such as *Iridosornis porphyrocephalus*, *Haplophaedia lugens*, and *Spizaetus isidori*, which reflect the ecological importance of the Dracula Reserve as a refuge for threatened and restricted-distribution species in the northern Andes of Ecuador.

This process allowed the strengthening of the capacities of the park ranger team, who participated actively in the monitoring and surveillance activities of the Dracula Reserve. The team received specialized training in bird monitoring, biological information recording, and the use of citizen science platforms, contributing significantly to the success of the project and strengthening community participation and local capacities for the management and conservation of the territory.



Bird monitoring -Milton Cantincuz

Community Work

In 2025, community work processes were reinforced through environmental education and the implementation of projects focused on local sustainability.



Workshops focused on biodiversity protection were developed for children and adolescents of the Quinshul community, having the participation of 28 children.



Work was also done with key actors like "El Grupo de Mujeres de Quinshul" (The Quinshul Women's Group) where a bio-factory was implemented as an alternative for local development.





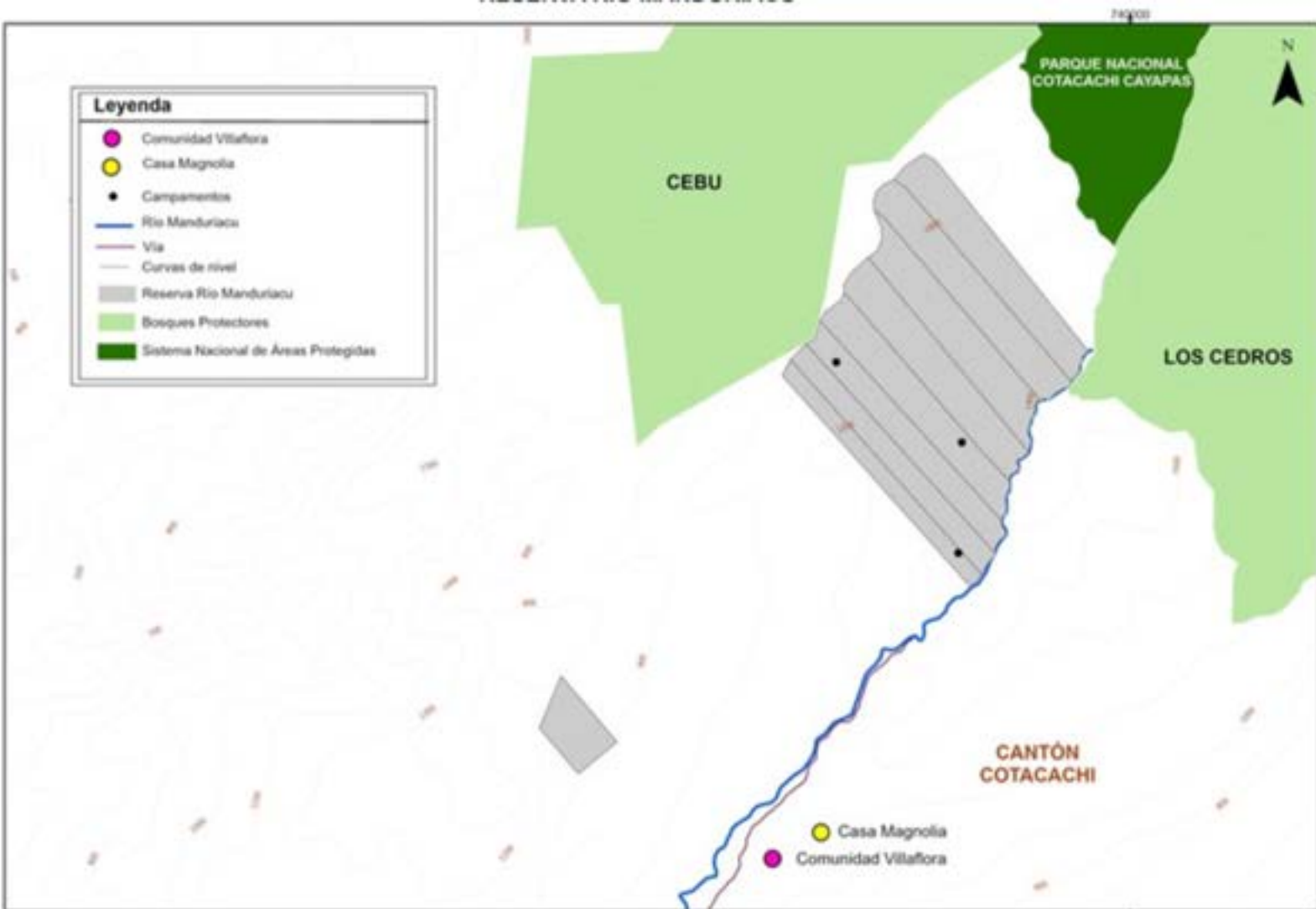
Nymphargus ballonotus

RÍO MANDURIACU WILDLIFE REFUGE



In 2025, the legalization process of the properties donated by Sebastian Kohn was carried out, through which the legal administration of 901.94 hectares destined for conservation was transferred in favor of the EcoMinga Foundation. This important advance strengthened the legal security and territorial management of one of the priority spaces for the conservation of the Ecuadorian Andean Chocó.

As a result of this process, the declaration process within the SNAP was pursued. Finally, the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador issued Ministerial Agreement Nro. MAE-MAE-2025-0041-AM, through which the Río Manduriacu Reserve was officially declared as the Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge, integrating into the Private Subsystem of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), with an approximate extension of 901.94 hectares.



Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge Map- Camila Rodríguez

During the year 2025, in the Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge, studies were developed focused on *Magnolia chiguila*, an endemic tree species categorized as Critically Endangered. The research evaluated aspects related to the phenology, population structure, and conservation status of the species within the refuge, through the sampling of 152 individuals.

The results evidenced a situation of high population vulnerability and highlighted the role of the Río Manduriacu Wildlife Refuge as a strategic territory for the conservation of this threatened species.



Magnolia chiguila - Laura Kate



Tremarctos ornatus and *Mazama americana*

In collaboration with Fundación Jocotoco, a monitoring system was implemented using camera traps and automatic recorders, allowing the registration of 14 species, mainly mammals. Among the most relevant findings, the presence of the Andean bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) stands out, a species categorized as Vulnerable, as well as frequent records of medium mammals like *Metachirus myosuros*, *Dasyprocta punctata*, and *Syntheosciurus granatensis*.

These results strengthen knowledge about the biodiversity present in the refuge and provide key information for the management and conservation of the ecosystems of the Andean Chocó.

During this period, the Río Manduriacu Ecological Club was also consolidated, integrated by local children and youth, under the guidance of their local facilitators Jessica Álvarez and Quika Alvarado. Throughout the year, continuous processes of environmental education and community participation were developed, focused on strengthening knowledge, appreciation, and a sense of co-responsibility for local ecosystems, including forests, rivers, flora, and fauna.





Eco-Club Río Manduriacu - David Monteros

In parallel, the Virtual Classroom Project registered a total of 992 visits during 2025, reflecting an important level of community participation. The month of March presented the highest influx, with 111 visits (11.19% of the annual total).

Regarding the distribution by age ranges, the group with the highest participation corresponded to people between 20 and 40 years old, with 414 visits (41.73%), followed by children from 2 to 12 years old with 373 visits (37.60%), youth from 13 to 19 years old with 125 visits (12.60%), and older adults over 40 years old with 80 visits (8.06%).



Activities in the Virtual Classroom - David Monteros

The Villaflora Bio-factory was consolidated during the year 2025 thanks to the leadership and commitment of the group of community members responsible for its implementation and operation. The project focused on strengthening local technical capacities through specialized training, allowing the optimization of production processes and incorporating the elaboration of beneficial fungi, bacteria, and nematodes.



Villaflora bio-factory - **David Monteros**

These bio-inputs are oriented toward improving soil fertility, reducing dependence on chemical products, and strengthening the productivity of strategic crops like pitahaya and banana, promoting agricultural practices that are more sustainable and friendly to the environment.



Collection of plastic bags from pitahaya crops -
David Monteros

Complementarily, the project "Plastics and Biodiversity" was driven, focused on the collection and management of agricultural bags, containers, bottles, and other recyclable materials generated on farms and cultivation areas.

This initiative arose as a response to the high amount of plastic waste used mainly in pitahaya and banana crops within the zone of influence of the Río Manduriacu Reserve, as well as the need to implement sustainable alternatives against inadequate practices like burning waste.

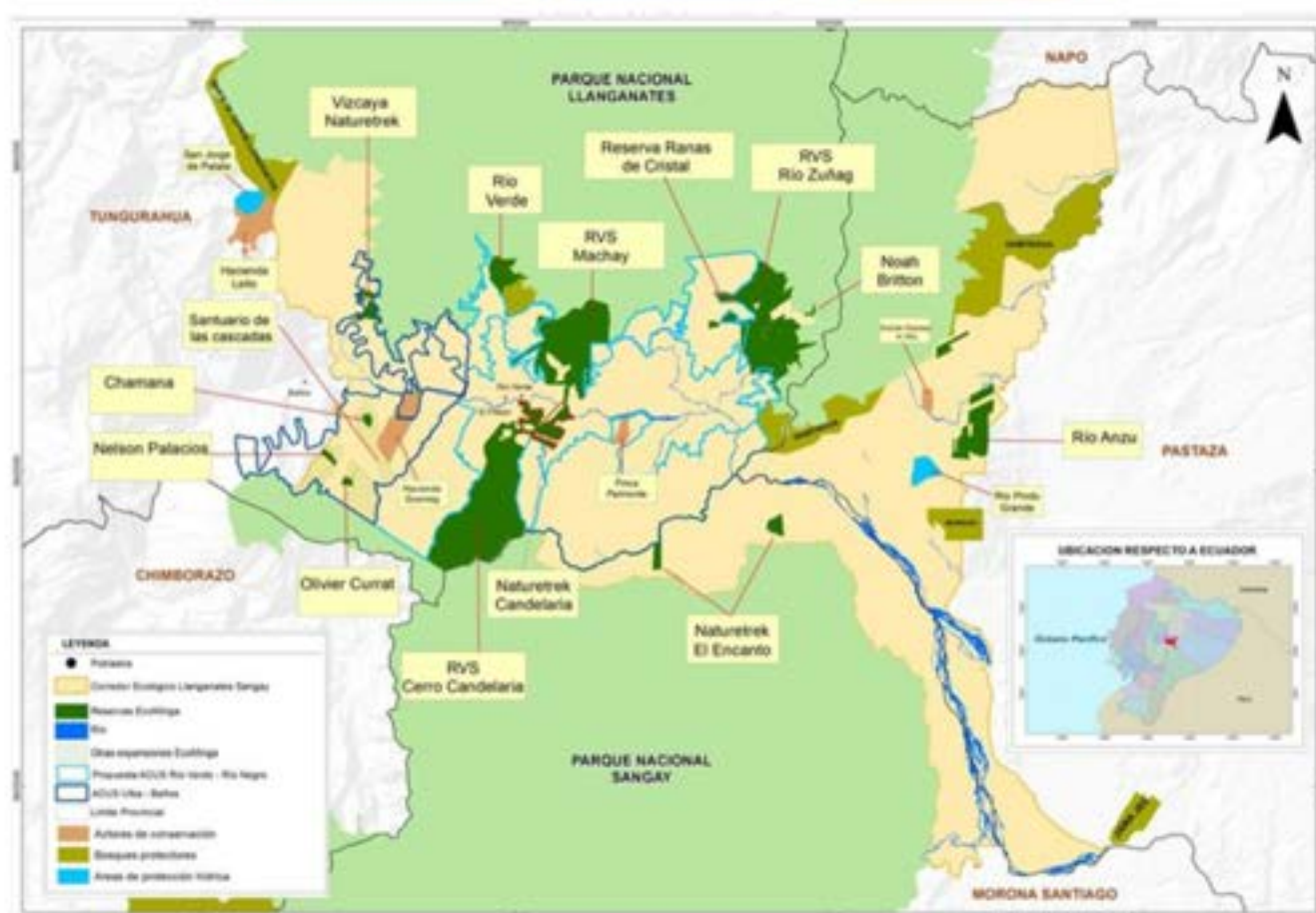
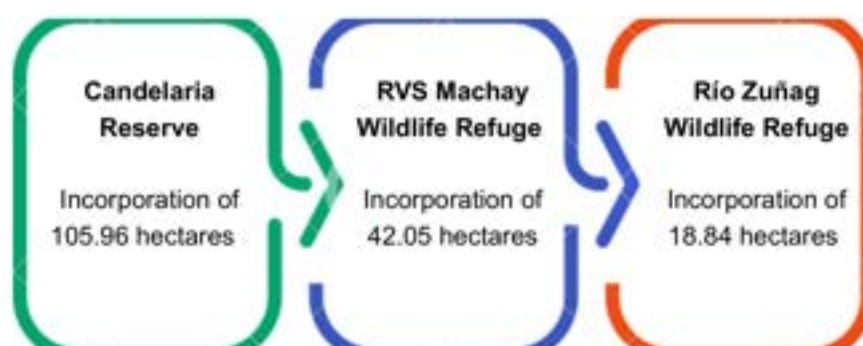
The project seeks to strengthen community processes of environmental management and promote more responsible production models within the territory.



RESERVES OF THE LLANGANATES-SANGAY CORRIDOR (CELS)



In 2025, an increase of 166.85 hectares to the CELS reserve network was evidenced. These new areas add to the system of reserves located in the Pastaza River basin, strengthening the connectivity and ecological representativeness of the corridor.



Llanganates-Sangay Connectivity Corridor Map - Camila Rodríguez

Expansion and change of category of the Río Zuñag Wildlife Refuge

Through Ministerial Agreement Nro. MAATE-MAATE-2025-0040-A, the declaration of the Río Zuñag Wildlife Refuge was officialized as a protected area of the Private Subsystem of the SNAP, with an approximate extension of 2,065.73 hectares.

The decision is based on the need to strengthen the protection of strategic ecosystems, critical habitats for threatened or critically endangered species, and ecosystem services upon which surrounding communities depend.



Declaration of the Machay Wildlife Refuge

On July 29, 2025, the declaration of the Machay Wildlife Refuge was officialized, consolidating it as the seventy-ninth protected area of Ecuador. This important conservation territory is located in the Río Verde and Río Negro parishes, in the Baños de Agua Santa canton, Tungurahua province, and protects an area of 1,164 hectares of strategic ecosystems for the conservation of Andean-Amazonian biodiversity.

The creation of this protected area represents a significant advance for the conservation of montane forests and water sources in the area, additionally contributing to strengthening the ecological connectivity of the Llanganates-Sangay corridor.



Hyloscirtus sethmacfarlanei

Declaration of the Conservation and Sustainable Use Area (ACUS) Ulba – Baños

On July 31, 2025, the creation of the first Conservation and Sustainable Use Area (ACUS) Ulba-Baños de Agua Santa was officialized, with a surface area of 8,897.25 hectares. This area covers ecosystems ranging from páramos in the lower part of the Pastaza River basin to high montane forests of great biodiversity and ecological richness. The initiative counted on the financial support of the Andes Amazon Fund.



ACUS Ulba Baños meeting - Samantha Barrera

The creation of ACUS is framed within the need to strengthen the protection of the water systems of the canton, which features a wide network of rivers, streams, and springs. These systems constitute the ecological base of the territory and sustain multiple human activities that depend on the availability, quality, and regulation of water.



Monitoring of *Passiflora* species in Machay and Rio Zuñag Wildlife Refuges

As part of the activities carried out by the park ranger team of the Tungurahua Reserves, support was provided for the sampling and collection of botanical specimens of: *Passiflora tryphostemmatoidea*, *P. decaloba*, *P. yolandae*, *P. micropetala*, *P. hirtiflora*, *P. ambigua*, *P. smilacifolia*, *P. chrysosepala*, *P. trifasciata*, *P. julioverae*, *P. hirtiflora*, *P. tryphostemmatoidea*, *P. monodelpha*, *P. cumbalensis (orientalis)*, *P. micropetala*, and *P. sanctae-barbarae*.



1. *Passiflora julioverae*, 2. *Passiflora yolandae*, 3. *Passiflora smilacifolia*

Bird monitoring in the Machay Wildlife Refuge

Through the Conserva Aves initiative, four monitoring campaigns were carried out in the months of January, May, August, and September in the RVS Machay. This process permitted the registration of 167 species and an approximate total of 1,400 individuals. The families with the highest representation were Thraupidae (38 species), Trochilidae (22 species), Tyrannidae (19 species), and Furnariidae (11 species), which evidences the high avifaunal diversity of the area and its relevance for conservation, including species of priority interest.

The field work is led by Fausto Recalde and Luis Recalde, who received specialized training in standardized methodologies of ornithological monitoring, guaranteeing rigor and consistency in data collection. The study covers a wide altitudinal gradient, from 1,400 msl in the Pastaza River sector to 3,100 msl on Cerro Mayordomo.



1. *Aburri aburria*, 2. *Eriocnemis vestia* - Fausto Recalde

Environmental Education Processe

During the year 2025, the team of the Tungurahua reserves participated in various events oriented toward strengthening environmental education and community awareness. Among the most prominent activities are the participation in the First Bird Festival and the presentation of the traveling museum, initiatives that together counted on the participation of more than 500 people.

In the framework of the Conserva Aves Machay project, the EcoMinga Foundation additionally developed environmental education sessions directed at children, youth, and adults from communities adjacent to the Machay Wildlife Refuge and the Llanganates-Sangay Connectivity Corridor. These activities aimed to strengthen the link between the local population and conservation processes, promoting an integrated vision based on community participation, appreciation of biodiversity, and the sustainable use of natural resources.



Traveling museum exhibition - Erick Troncoso



Environmental exhibition - Gabriel Alejandro

Third Festival of Frogs and Serpents of Pastaza

The Festival of Frogs and Serpents of Pastaza emerged in 2023 as a response to the silent disappearance of amphibians and reptiles in the upper basin of the Pastaza River. These groups, fundamental for ecological balance and the functioning of ecosystems, have been historically little valued by society. The festival was created as a space for collective action, knowledge generation, community awareness, and habitat protection.



Promotional poster for the festival - **Hector Guamán, Paulet Benavides, and Daniel Chavez**

This festival concentrated its first day on scientific talks regarding the diversity and importance of amphibians and reptiles in Tungurahua, followed by a night sampling in two localities of Baños (Machay Wildlife Refuge and the Glass Frogs Reserve of Fundación EcoMinga). On the second day, participants went down to the lower zone of Mera, featuring conferences and night samplings; one of the localities visited was the Río Anzu Reserve and Sumak Kawsay *in situ*.



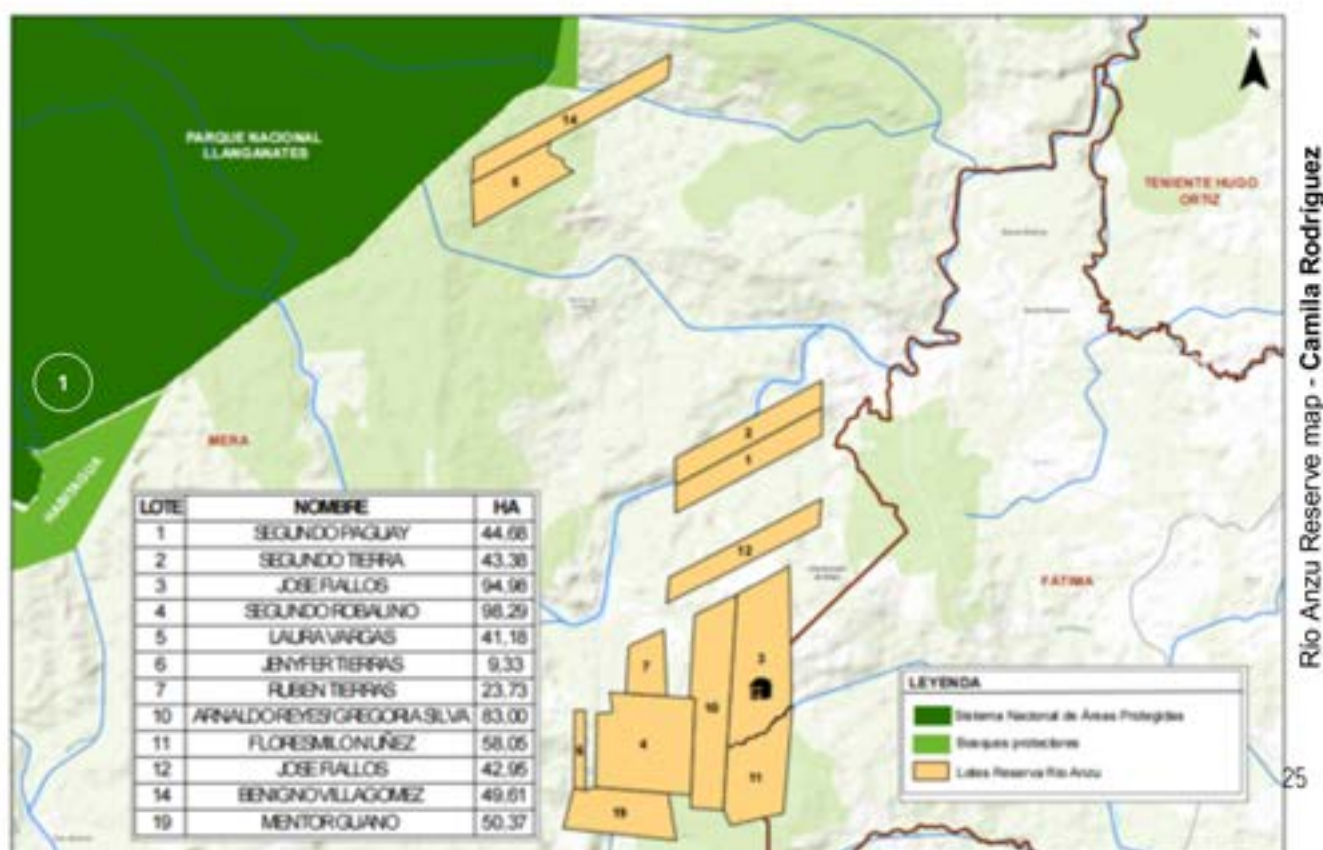
Third Festival of Frogs and Serpents activities - **Juan Pablo Reyes**



RÍO ANZU RESERVE - PASTAZA



During the year 2025, the Río Anzu Reserve significantly strengthened its processes of conservation and territorial management. As part of this advance, the reserve expanded its surface area from 669.7 hectares to 716.7 hectares, consolidating and strengthening its conservation block within the Andean-Amazonian ecological corridor. This expansion represents an important contribution to the protection of montane forests and strategic ecosystems that house a high diversity of flora and fauna.





In parallel, the park ranger team participated actively in biodiversity monitoring activities, allowing them to document and record the biological richness present in the area. Among the main results, 87 species of birds were identified, highlighting emblematic species like *Cephalopterus ornatus*, *Rupicola peruviana*, and *Spizaetus tyrannus*. Likewise, 8 species of mammals and 23 species of amphibians and reptiles were registered, including species of importance for conservation like *Hyalinobatrachium munozeorum* and *Pristimantis bellae*, in addition to representative snakes of the tropical humid forests like *Bothrocophias hyoprora* and *Bothrops atrox*.

In the same manner, the management of the Río Anzu Reserve has contributed to the strengthening of the relationship with local communities, coordinating conservation actions with sustainable development initiatives in the territory. This approach seeks to integrate the protection of biodiversity with local opportunities linked to environmental education, sustainable resource management, and community participation, promoting a more inclusive and long-term conservation.



1. *Rupicola peruviana*, 2. *Trogon personatus* - Daniel Chávez

Sharing with local actors

The EcoMinga Foundation achieved an outstanding participation in various environmental disclosure events, which included the Environmental Fair "Pastaza Biodiversa", the Festival of Frogs and Serpents, and the Sustainable Tourism Fair of the country. This was in addition to participating in several local activities such as the annual operational planning of Mera, and the management of watersheds in the Pastaza province. These activities met with wide acceptance by the local community and visitors, and served as a platform to publicize the work of EcoMinga's reserves, especially their objectives, vision, mission, and priority conservation elements.



Participation Feria Pastaza Biodiversa - **Daniel Chávez**

During the year 2025, a comprehensive project was developed focused on the management, utilization, and construction with *Guadua angustifolia* (bamboo), through the implementation of temporary shelters constructed collaboratively with the families benefiting from the technical trainings.

As part of this initiative, one of the structures was donated to a family affected and displaced by the landslides that occurred in the Quilloturo sector, providing direct support during the emergency and demonstrating the potential of bamboo as a sustainable and resilient alternative for rural construction.



Construction of a temporary shelter - **Daniel Chávez**



Pristimantis ventrimarmoratus

EL ENCANTO RESERVE



Geographic parcel map layout displaying the green-shaded mosaic of land plots targeted for future acquisition near Sangay National Park - **Camila Rodríguez**

The El Encanto Reserve constitutes the most recent conservation initiative driven by Fundación EcoMinga in collaboration with Naturetrek. The area is located on the eastern slope of the Ecuadorian Andes and extends from the sectors of Las Estancias, García Moreno, and El Encanto (Río Negro parish, Baños de Agua Santa canton, Tungurahua province) to the mountainous sectors of the Cumandá parish (Palora canton, Morona Santiago province).

During the year 2025, the acquisition of two lots was finalized, located in the sectors of Las Estancias and Cumandá, which total approximately 200 hectares and constitute the initial surface area of the El Encanto Naturetrek Reserve. Complementarily, an expansion process is underway involving an approximate area of 3,855 hectares. Contact was established with nearly 30 owners, thus consolidating a conservation mosaic that sustains the creation process of the reserve.

The ecological relevance of the reserve has been backed by previous research that included the use of camera traps, through which the presence of key species of the Andean-Amazonian megafauna was recorded, such as the jaguar (*Panthera onca* - NT), the puma (*Puma concolor* - LC), the Andean tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque* - EN), the Amazonian tapir (*Tapirus terrestris* - VU), and the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla* - VU), among others.



Pristimantis new species - Juan Pablo Reyes

LOS LAURELES FARM



The Finca Los Laureles project consolidates as a demonstrative experience that integrates landscape conservation, sustainable production, and local capacity building. For the following phases, priority is given to the finalization of pending basic infrastructure, the consolidation of vanilla agroforestry management, and the progressive strengthening of economic activities compatible with the forest, with a view to ensuring its long-term social, economic, and environmental sustainability.



Dendropsophus marmoratus (LC) - Erick Troncoso

Between March and December 2025, the project generated local employment through the hiring of five women from the family under a part-time modality, accumulating an estimated 210 working days, destined mainly for the adaptation of productive infrastructure, construction of cultivation beds, and maintenance of the greenhouse.

During 2025, two volunteer days were also developed with the participation of eight people, who supported operational work, space adaptation, and knowledge transfer, including training processes in tourism guiding, waste management, and biodiversity, laying the foundations for the pilot operation of nature tourism activities.

Pindo Vanilla Project

The Pindo Vanilla component began formally on December 23th, 2024, with the surveying and measurement of the area designated for the implementation of the project.

Aerial view of Finca Los Laureles finca Los Laureles -
Erick Troncoso



The farm has an extension of approximately 30 hectares and presents favorable ecological conditions for the transition toward sustainable agroecological practices. In this framework, the project proposes the gradual conversion of traditional production systems toward agroforestry schemes compatible with the forest, highlighting the establishment of production systems of vanilla (*Vanilla tahitensis*) under criteria of sustainable management and progressive reduction of chemical input use.



Finalization of construction of the first vanilla greenhouse - **Erick Troncoso**

In this phase, 2 hectares were delimited as the formal intervention area of the EcoMinga Foundation, under an agreement for the use of the plot with its owner. Subsequently, on January 6, 2025, construction of the first greenhouse of the project was started.



The year 2025 represented a year of consolidation, learning, and growth for the EcoMinga Foundation. The advances achieved in our reserves, community projects, scientific research, and conservation actions reflect the joint commitment of local communities, strategic allies, researchers, park rangers, and the technical team.

We continue working to protect the most threatened ecosystems of Ecuador, strengthening models of participatory conservation, ecological restoration, and a sustainable bioeconomy that allow building a more resilient future for biodiversity and communities.

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