

FUNDACIÓN
JOCOTOCO
ECUADOR
IMPACT REPORT
2022



VIEW FROM CANANDÉ RESERVE

LETTER FROM THE CEO

Dear Supporters of Jocotoco,

As in the previous year, Jocotoco doubled the funds spent on protecting threatened biodiversity in 2022. We are poised to do the same in 2023. This uninterrupted growth poses many demands on our employees, who nevertheless cope extremely well. While growth is not an objective in itself, the accelerating global loss of biodiversity requires all mankind to act faster and more decisively. On-site local organizations such as Jocotoco are one of the most effective and cost-efficient solutions to address global conservation priorities. In alignment with our funding, we at least doubled our impact in 2022 relative to the previous year. Our biggest win for conservation was the official declaration of the 60,000 km² large marine reserve that protects the swimway between the Galapagos Islands and Cocos Island in Costa Rica.

To safeguard ecosystems from the high Andes to the Amazon, we developed a comprehensive program in the Napo region – at its core lies our Narupa reserve. The program aims to connect protected areas across 914,290 acres (370,000 ha) in order to build resilient landscapes that allow viable populations of large animals with large home ranges, such as Spectacled Bears and Jaguars, to thrive. When we preserve these animals, we also save the thousands of smaller species living in the same environment.

Overall, for the implementation of regional programs, such as the Chocó and Podocarpus-El Cóndor, which

you will learn about in the next pages, Jocotoco collaborates with local and national authorities, scientists, NGOs and the communities surrounding us. Humans are part of the ecosystems we care for, which is why we support our neighbors in developing more sustainable land use forms, reforesting their watersheds, and helping with the creation of ecotourism programs. In these collaborations, conservation is both our guiding principle and our unique contribution. Our coordination testifies to the increasing complexities – and the increasing rewards – of achieving conservation wins in progressively large areas.

Jocotoco acquires land strategically to maximize impactful results. We expand our reserves to connect them to national parks and fend off increasingly large portions of them. This connectivity is ecologically relevant, as it enables dispersal and gene flow among the populations of animals living in our reserves and within the national parks. Crucially, it also ensures that the national parks remain remote. Remoteness is critical, as the example of the governmental Mache Chindul Reserve shows. This very important but accessible reserve already lost half of its forest. We prevent such developments in the government protected areas adjacent to our reserves by employing ten times as many park guards per area. In our regional programs we thereby grant effective shielding of a network of protected areas that is large enough to secure the long-term viability of entire ecosystems.

So far, I have shared some of the strategic thoughts guiding us. None of the ground level tactics of implementation would be possible without our staff. Time and time again, I am humbled and inspired when accompanying our staff in the forests we protect. Their knowledge and keen eye, but mainly their passion fills me with joy. It is that passion that keeps them out on long night walks, oftentimes until 5:30 am, documenting the species we protect. Even though I have worked in the neotropics for 30 years, our park guards, young parabiologists, and our reserve administrators and directors teach me something new each day. What an honor it is to serve the people that make up Jocotoco. It is as uplifting as it is promising to see this group of predominantly young people who care deeply about their environment. Our growth enables us to provide the next passionate generation of conservationists with the opportunity of meaningful jobs. After all, it is their work that achieves the extraordinary impact we build together daily, and projects it into the future.

I hope you enjoy reading about some of our achievements in more detail, and I thank you for supporting us in many ways, from visiting our reserves, to volunteering, to offsetting your carbon emissions, and donating.

With gratitude,

Martin



PUMA, CANANDÉ RESERVE



MISSION AND CORE VALUES



RESERVES 84

OFFICE 26

INTERNATIONAL 3

Our mission is to support the conservation of Ecuador's biodiversity, focusing on threatened species and ecosystems, backed by scientific evidence, and establishing partnerships with local stakeholders.

Jocotoco strongly believes that preserving biodiversity has an intrinsic value. We act on our belief through the creation of protected areas and our work with communities.

We also believe in people: it is the people who inspire us and who achieve conservation successes. We strive to provide opportunities for personal growth to all staff, contractors, and volunteers.

Our work is guided by treating others and ourselves honestly, transparently, and fairly. We always strive for effectiveness and excellence.

JOCO-EXPANSION

MOVING THE FRONTIERS OF CONSERVATION

Expanding our reserves is the key step to build natural corridors between threatened habitats: we create buffer zones surrounding our reserves and neighboring national parks, moving from a local to a regional scope of action.

In 2022, we grew our reserves by 8,181 acres (3,311 hectares), providing more vital space for the species we protect. Essentially, we have moved beyond the boundaries of our reserves.

Jointly with local communities and authorities, we manage 172,973 acres (70,000 hectares) at the Palanda Municipal Conservation Area.

- PODOCARPUS-EL CÓNDOR PROGRAM
- CHOCÓ PROGRAM
- GALÁPAGOS PROGRAM

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tapichalaca | 9. Chakana |
| 2. Buenaventura | 10. Río Ayampe |
| 3. Yunguilla | 11. La Esmeralda |
| 4. Canandé | 12. Copalinga |
| 5. Yanacocha | 13. Los Petreles |
| 6. Utuana | 14. Las Balsas |
| 7. Jorupe | 15. Cerro de Arcos |
| 8. Narupa | |



SCALING UP FOR CONSERVATION: EXPANDING FROM RESERVES TO REGIONS

The course is set: our 10-year conservation strategy is the compass allowing us to achieve disproportionately positive impact across the regions we operate in. Jocotoco focuses on protecting endangered species and fragile habitats, creating a ripple effect for vast biodiversity to flourish and endure for years to come. Only by building long-lasting partnerships can we succeed and ensure stable results.





FORGING ALLIANCES

By leading larger initiatives in a collaborative endeavor, we increase the scope of our work. As humans, we play a role as part of the ecosystems and wildlife we protect: through **outreach, cooperation, and dialogue**, we become allies with local communities, key stakeholders, and researchers. The mutual benefit of this systemic approach yields best for environmental conservation.

BUILDING RESILIENT LANDSCAPES

We build networks between people and habitats alike, seeking to **connect our reserves** with other private or national protected areas, while restoring degraded land and increasing forest cover to create **natural corridors**. Our drive is the knowledge that protecting and preserving large, intact patches of land is essential for the survival of charismatic and biologically important species, as they play a critical role in maintaining the strength, health, and functionality of their habitats.



SCIENCE FOR CONSERVATION

We partner with academia and research institutions to conduct joint monitoring and exploration. Once the effects of our management are quantified, we adjust our management to make it even more impactful. In an iterative process, we implement specific solutions, quantify what we protect, and measure quality and success. Our science-based approach to conservation sets us apart.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING WILD PLACES

We strive to preserve what's left and to explore what's yet to be revealed. Our reserves harbor species new to science, which are prospering since they have been under protection. Jocotoco's strategy of working at a landscape level, exponentially increases possibilities for building up the list of protected species over the long course.

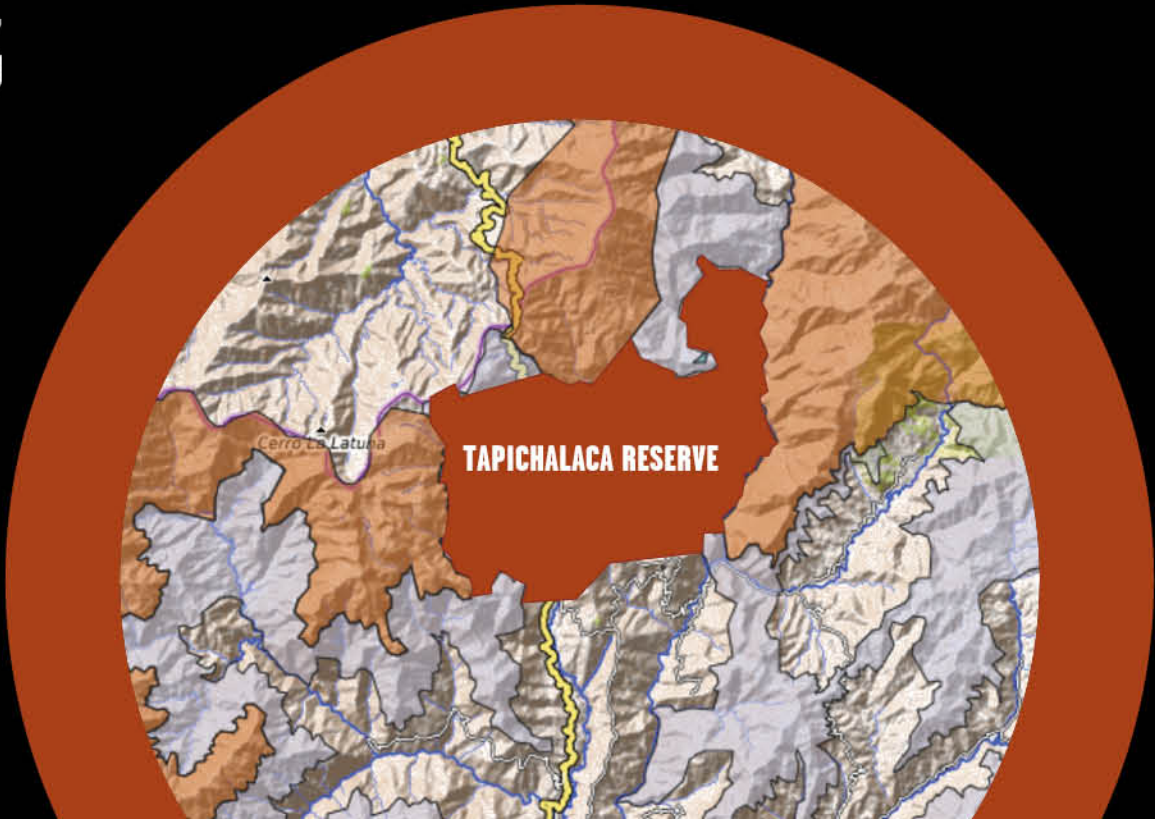
VIEW OF BUENAVENTURA RESERVE AFTER 10 YEARS OF RESTORATION >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

PODOCARPUS-EL CÓNDOR PROGRAM

At the heart of the Podocarpus-El Cóndor program lies Tapichalaca, home of the Jocotoco Antpitta and the inception of our conservation story. Caught between the peaks of the Andes and the plains of the Amazon, the Cordillera del Cóndor emerges, a mountain range older than the Andes. Due to this geography, the region is one of the most biodiverse places on Earth, with countless species occurring nowhere else. Our local teams manage three protected areas that connect with national parks, establishing a continuous network of more than 712,911 acres (288,505 hectares). Building this corridor is vital for biodiversity: it ensures habitats are large enough for healthy populations of mammals, birds, amphibians, and plants while preserving water sources for local communities.

SURFACE UNDER
JOCOTOCO MANAGEMENT:
173,327 ACRES /
70,143 HECTARES

-  TAPICHALACA RESERVE
-  NATIONAL PARKS
-  ACMUS PALANDA



ANDINIA NUMMULARIA, TAPICHALACA RESERVE

JOCO-PEOPLE IN PODOCARPUS-EL CÓNDOR

STORIES

MEET JENNIFER MARTÍNEZ, LANDSCAPE COORDINATOR

Born in Cuba, Jennifer has more than 10 years of experience protecting threatened plant species, namely orchids. She joined Jocotoco to lead the Podocarpus – El Cóndor restoration program, organizing activities in situ to create jobs for farmers. Her expertise helps to improve forest recovery from rigorous seed collection to successful seedling growth and selecting suitable places to restore the forest. “I have the privilege of turning my hobby into my profession because there is nothing I like more than admiring Ecuador’s stunning landscapes.”



MEET DIEGO VELÁSQUEZ PARK GUARD

Diego enjoys bird monitoring and feeding the Jocotoco Antpitta. When he started as a park guard 15 years ago, he practiced birdwatching with volunteers and learned common names in English. “Everything I have experienced here helped me focus on conservation and teach people around my community to preserve the forest. When they complain about the birds feeding on their corn crops, they know now that having a healthy forest provides multiple benefits from water to soil.” We are proud that our committed employees serve as ambassadors for what Jocotoco stands for.





SPECTACLED BEAR

The Spectacled Bear is the only bear species inhabiting South America. These charismatic creatures require large areas to roam, depending thus on reduced fragmentation and increased connectivity. Thanks to our work in Tapichalaca and Palanda, we protect a healthy bear population in and around the reserves' boundaries. Whether captured through our camera traps or spotted by our dedicated park guards, we know that at least 22 individuals live in Tapichalaca and move freely and safely between our neighboring national parks: Podocarpus and Yacuri. Preserving Tapichalaca, the only link between the national parks, is crucial to ensure that the Spectacled Bears continue to flourish in southern Ecuador.

Spectacled Bears have unique facial markings allowing for individual recognition.

**HERE ARE 20 BEARS FACIAL MARKINGS.
DO YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE?**





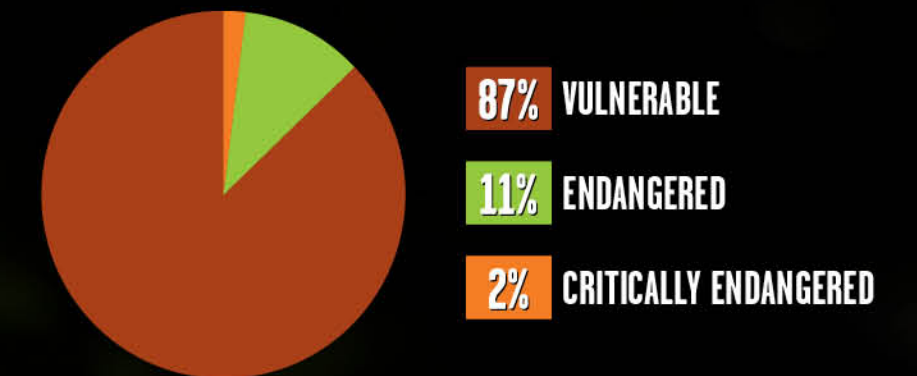
ORCHIDS

The Tapichalaca Reserve is a true paradise for orchids, and the numbers don't lie. With an impressive 29 species of orchids that are strictly endemic to the area, it's no wonder that it's considered one of the most important sites for orchid diversity in all of Ecuador. Botanist Lou Jost himself remarked that the reserve's significance for orchids is even greater than that for birds. It's a good thing that Jocotoco expands its conservation work. Thanks to the efforts of a small but dedicated team, including park rangers (Diego Velásquez, Ramiro Mendoza, and Fredy Ramón), a photographer (James Muchmore), and a local botanist (Marco Jiménez), three new species of orchids were discovered within just three days. These species were found in plain sight on the main trail system. Just

imagine what an intense investigation will unearth. With so many of Ecuador's orchids under threat, the importance of habitat protection cannot be overstated. These new species will most likely be endemic to Ecuador, making their discovery all the more significant. With so much still to be explored and discovered, the conservation of Tapichalaca is vital for the survival of these beautiful and unique plants.

ONLY 15% OF ECUADOR'S ENDEMIC ORCHIDS ARE OF LEAST CONCERN. THE OTHER 85% ARE THREATENED.

THE THREATEND ARE 2% CRITICALLY ENDAGERED, 11% ENDANGERED, AND 87% VULNERALBE.





ACHARIA SP., CANANDÉ RESERVE

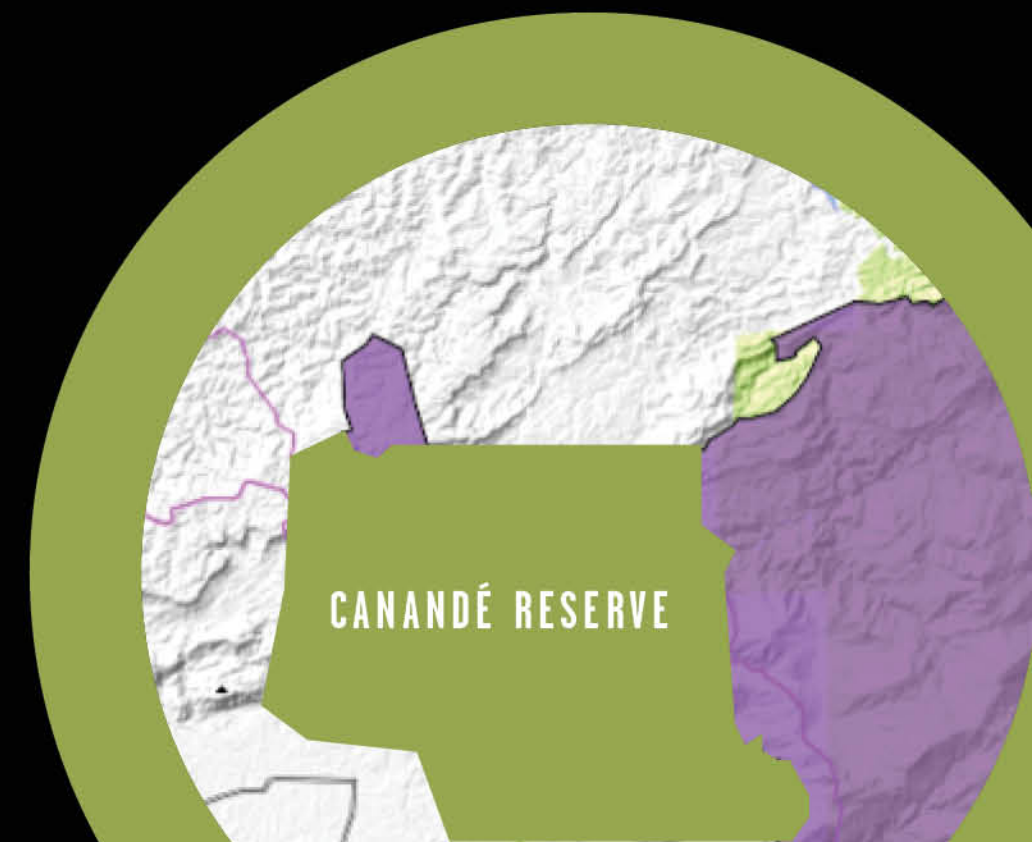
CHOCÓ PROGRAM

CANANDÉ

The Canandé Reserve is situated within the last remnants of the lowland Chocó Forest. The region is highly threatened by rampant deforestation. This is why Canandé is the largest reserve we protect, embedded in Ecuador's northwestern Andean foothills, and teeming with species that live exclusively here. Canandé is surrounded by the native Chachi in the north and by Mestizo settlers elsewhere. In Jocotoco, we aim to strengthen the legal protection of our reserve, scale local and indigenous solutions, and reinforce protected area management of the neighboring Cotacachi-Cayapas National Park, El Pambilar Wildlife Refuge, and several community-managed forests. Our work will have a lasting impact on the conservation of the Chocó rainforest by multiplying positive effects and providing data, knowledge, and procedures to intensify long-term networks for conservation of more than 741,144 acres (300,000 hectares) of this biodiversity hotspot.

-  **CANANDÉ RESERVE**
-  **GOVERNMENT PROTECTED AREAS**

SURFACE UNDER JOCOTOCO MANAGEMENT: 26,225 ACRES / 10,613 HECTARES



JOCO-PEOPLE IN THE CHOCÓ

STORIES

MEET LADY CONDOY, PARABIOLOGIST

Lady assists an Ecuadorian botanist in the field and learns about plants and insects feeding on their leaves. She told us her life had positively changed since she started working for Jocotoco. “Before I came here, I didn’t know that animals had specific names and that there was so much diversity. I share this knowledge at home now, and I love it! My family is charmed by how I express my passion for nature and conservation. I can feel how it grows day by day.”



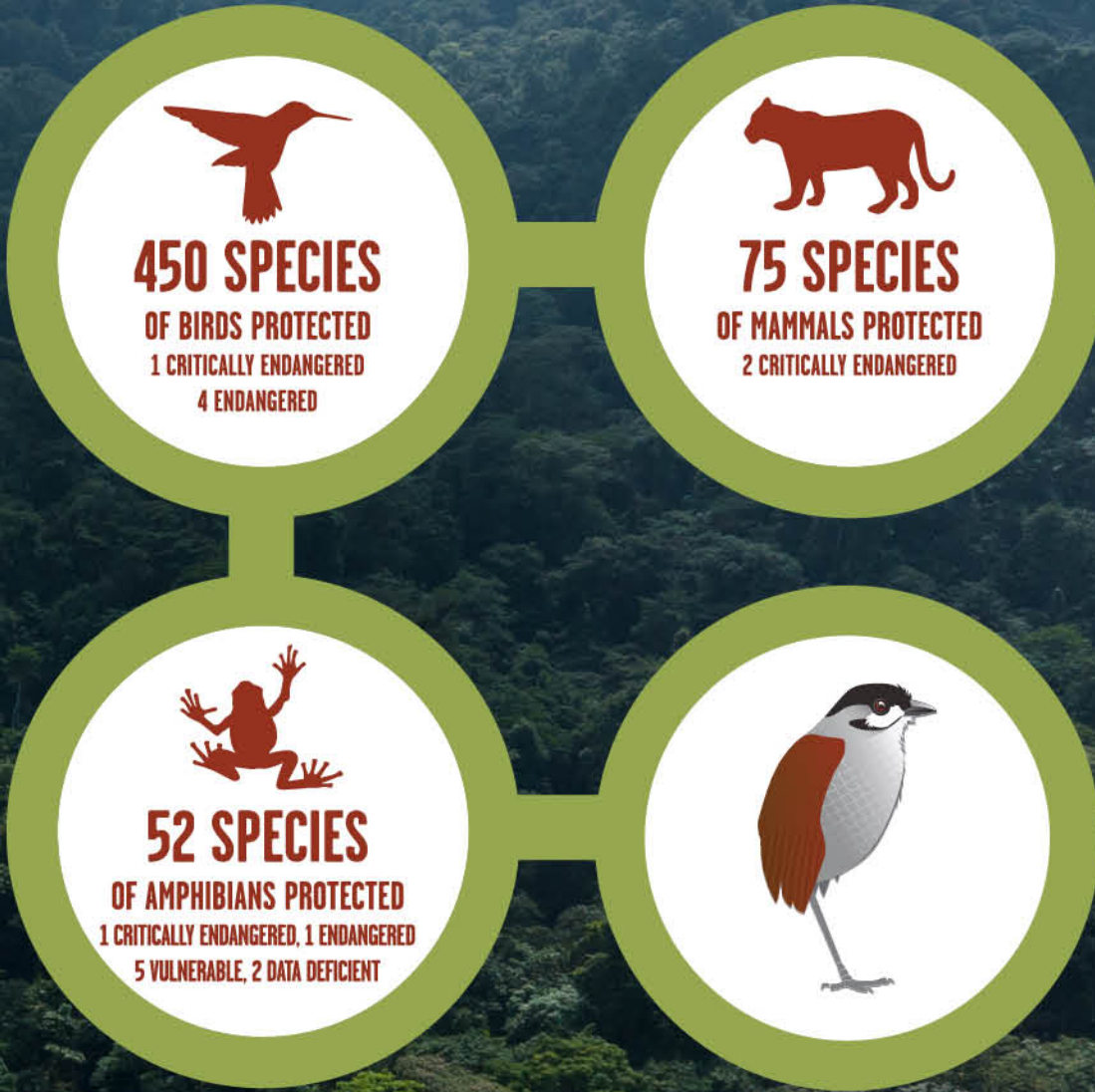
MEET SILVIA VÉLEZ, PARABIOLOGIST

Silvia comes from a nearby small community called “La Yuca.” She’s learning about animals that decompose the wood in the forest and is joyful when explaining her new job. “I have witnessed deforestation before, but now I perceive things differently because I can see how the forests are restoring in Canandé, and I watch nature thriving. It’s like waiting with hope for nature to return the way it was before.” Our parabiologists provide a lot of value to visiting scientists, as they help them to navigate the forests and find not only the pathways, but the specimens they came to study.



MEET JOSÉ AÑAPA, PARK GUARD

José is from a neighboring Chachi community. Skilled in observing birds, he has a keen eye for spotting macaws and primates amidst the trees, so he decided to strive and learn common names to guide tourists. He compares the diversity between his local community and that of the reserve. “If I consider my local community, where there are almost no forests remaining, in contrast, Canandé is filled with a diverse array of plants and animal species that we are in charge of conserving.”



BRIDGING SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION

Jocotoco is special in integrating science and tangible conservation on the ground. Our Canandé Reserve hosts the large research project REASSEMBLY at the Chocó Lab. Led by the Technical University of Darmstadt (Germany), it involves 14 other universities, including several Ecuadorian ones. Currently, twelve Ph.D. students carry out novel experiments to study the astonishing speed of rainforest recovery.

Canandé is proof that we can transform pastures into lush forest again when large swaths of intact land are protected in time to allow for natural regeneration. At the Chocó Lab, we have been able to quantify the return of wildlife in just one human generation. It seems like magic... but it's science!

LARGEST EMPLOYER IN THE REGION!



LADY CONDOY WORKING AT THE CHOCÓ LAB, CANANDÉ RESERVE

BIODIVERSITY

The high number of endemic and threatened species shows why protecting Canandé is strategic. During an expedition into the remote part of our reserve, researchers from the Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INABIO) and Reassembly discovered eight species new to science that exist safely thanks to our protection. We celebrate two new orchid-pollinating bees that apparently cannot survive in disturbed areas, as well as two new species of mammals (a rodent and a bat), two new frog species, and two tree species. These discoveries emphasize the importance of our Canandé Reserve, showing that the small distribution ranges of many species may shrink if the rampant deforestation of the Chocó continues.

BROWN-HEADED SPIDER MONKEY

The Chocó constitutes a unique habitat for the survival of the highly threatened Brown-headed Spider Monkey. This species depends on well-connected and undisturbed areas, such as the one we protect in Canandé, for it to prosper. The numbers are encouraging: as of this date, there are at least 300 individuals living in the area.

**FEWER THAN 500 REMAIN
IN THE WILD! >>>>>>>>>>**



GALÁPAGOS PROGRAM

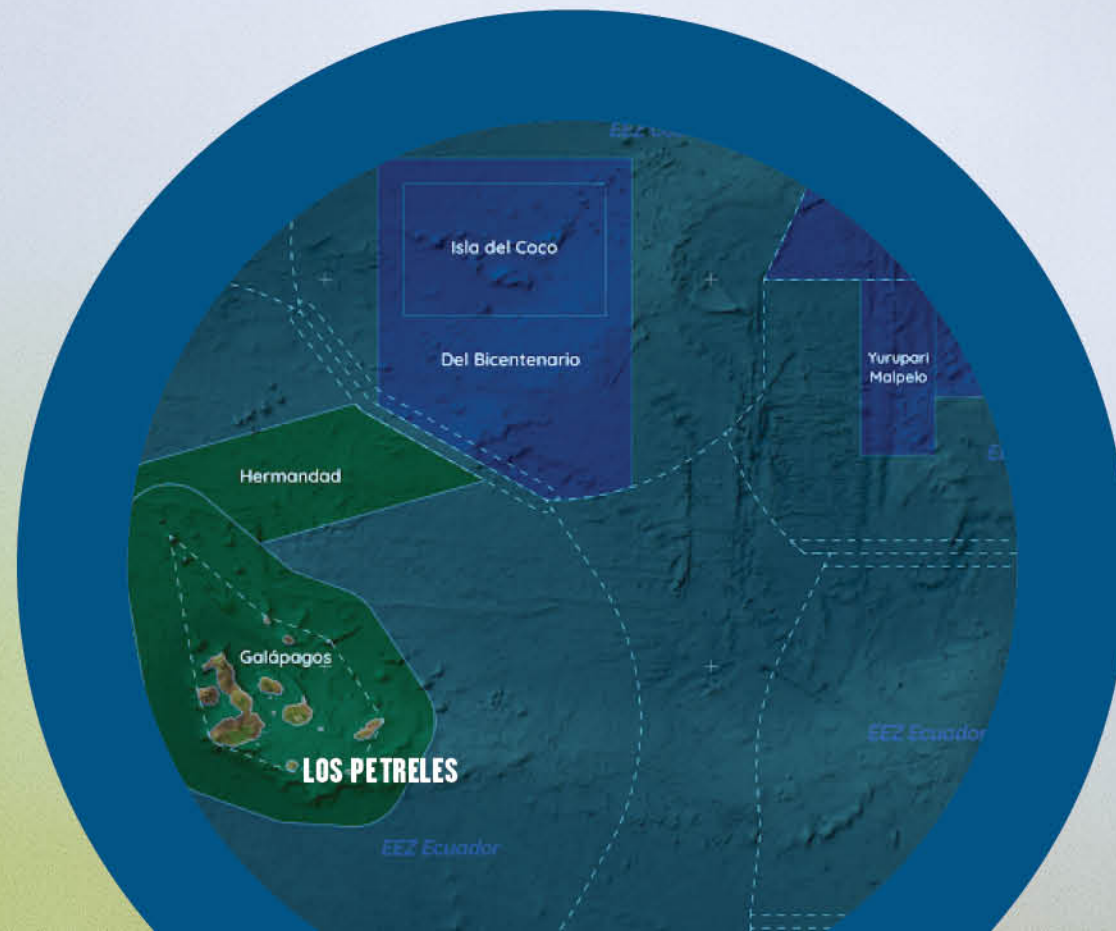
“HERMANDAD”- PRESERVING MARINE LIFE ACROSS BORDERS

IT’S BEEN JUST OVER A YEAR SINCE THE CREATION OF THE NEW MARINE RESERVE “HERMANDAD”.

The area protects 60,000 km², extending across a submarine mountain range where large fish, whales, and marine turtles migrate. It connects the National Parks Galápagos and Cocos Island between Ecuador and Costa Rica, and owes its fraternal name to the joint actions of both nations. Jocotoco created the management plan for “Hermandad” and orchestrated the active participation of communities and stakeholders. This international project includes the eradication of invasive species on Cocos Island as well.

Critically, we have played a key role in building solutions that support the financial sustainability for the vigilance and management of this new marine reserve. Working with our partners, The Pew Charitable Trusts and Re:wild, we were able to include the establishment of

this marine reserve into the conditions for Ecuador’s debt restructuring. The fund solely supports the two marine protected areas, it does not support terrestrial conservation on the Galápagos or on the continent. As such, Jocotoco’s work remains as vital as ever. We need your continued support for our work that leverages other funding strategically.



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED MEDIUM TREE FINCH ON FLOREANA

JOCO-PEOPLE GALÁPAGOS PROGRAM

JUAN CHÁVEZ – GALÁPAGOS PROJECT MANAGER

Juan has vast experience managing protected areas across Ecuador. His role at Jocotoco is to reduce the threats of invasive species that imperil native fauna. He supervises the eradication of invasive feral cats and rats on two islands, Wolf Volcano on Isabela and in our Los Petreles reserve on San Cristóbal. His understanding of eco-friendly construction is ideal for building sustainable facilities with clean energy and responsible water use on both islands. Juan is keen on reproducing native plants: “I enjoy building nurseries to restore the humid highlands of San Cristóbal.” This year, he will apply his talents to restore Floreana Island.



KEEPING INVASIVE SPECIES IN CHECK

Endemic wildlife characterizes Galápagos. In contrast to the continent, habitat loss is not the key conservation challenge. Instead, invasive species are the main threat. For example, the Galápagos Petrel and Pink Land Iguana are both critically endangered owing to predation by feral cats and rats. Our efforts to control these menaces have allowed both species to reproduce successfully in 2022. This is the first time ever that park rangers from the Galápagos National Park and Galapagos Conservancy recorded juvenile pink iguanas. Likewise, a rapidly increasing number of Galápagos Petrels fledges thanks to their nests being protected at our reserve, named in their honor.

Motivated by these results, Jocotoco is leading the implementation of a bold strategy to eradicate introduced animals in Floreana, allowing the entire island ecosystem to recover. The next step will be reintroducing 13 locally extinct species: reasons for hope abound!



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED GALÁPAGOS PETREL

JOCO-HIGHLIGHTS



NEW SPECIES THRIVE WITHIN OUR RESERVES

DISCOVERY OF *MAGNOLIA BUENAVENTURENSIS*

A new species of magnolia has been found in our Buenaventura Reserve!

Magnolia buenaventurensis is not only a new species, it is the first record of this genus in southwestern Ecuador. Our park guards from the Canandé Reserve and botanist Álvaro Pérez have a lot of experience in identifying magnolias. They surveyed the forests around the Buenaventura Reserve, teaching the local park guards how to recognize flowers and fruits. “We were lucky,” said Amado de La Cruz, “we thought we were not going to find an unknown magnolia species, but on the last day, before leaving, we found a juvenile tree.” The expedition showed how cooperative work among reserves could boost our outcomes in species protection.

After this first exploration, an intensive search for adult trees started. Our park rangers from Buenaventura found 15 individuals blossoming in our reserve, and they expect to find more.



MEET THE EXPLORERS

Top row left to right, Park Ranger Amado de la Cruz Chávez (Canandé), Park Ranger Jorge Zambrano (Canandé), Reserve Manager Leovigildo Cabrera (Buenaventura), Park Ranger Diego Cabrera (Buenaventura), Park Ranger Leodán Aguilar (Buenaventura).

THREATENED TREE SPECIES RESTORATION IN CANANDÉ

Two critically Endangered and endemic tree species from the Chocó rainforest, *Magnolia canandean* and *Magnolia dixonii*, are increasing in numbers. Less than 60 adult trees exist of both species, but we brought them back from likely extinction. Our team is working to guarantee their long-lasting survival.

We have also planted 401 seeds of *Matisia palenquiana* and 380 seeds of *Ecuadendron acosta-solisianum*. In addition, we found a total of 900 seedlings of *Matisia palenquiana* that were transplanted to our reforestation areas to secure their growth.

***MAGNOLIA CANANDEANA*: 15,843 SEEDS COLLECTED, 2,260 INDIVIDUALS PLANTED BACK IN ABANDONED PASTURES (58 INDIVIDUALS FOUND IN THE WILD)**

***MAGNOLIA DIXONII*: 2,766 SEEDS COLLECTED, 602 SEEDLINGS, 576 INDIVIDUALS PLANTED BACK IN REFORESTATION PATCHES (38 INDIVIDUALS FOUND IN THE WILD)**



RETURN OF THE VULNERABLE LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE

In our Ayampe Reserve, together with the Ancestral Community “Las Tunas,” we protect hundreds of sea turtle nests that increase in number year by year.

We are thrilled to announce that Leatherback Sea Turtles, which had disappeared from our shores, are returning to nest at “Las Tunas” beach. Our dedication to reduce egg mortality is crucial to keep these numbers rising.



BYRON DELGADO SHOWS THE SIZE OF A LEATHERBACK TURTLE

REFORESTATION IN 2022

94,820 TREES PLANTED IN 2022!

Help us protect magnolias on the
verge of extinction!



DONATE HERE!

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VIEW FROM CANANDÉ RESERVE

JOCO-PARTNERS

A

Abbott, Margaret
Allen, Brian
Averill-Murray, Roy and Laurie

B

Baltimore, Terry
Bendersky, Martin
Berry, Brenda
Blomquist, Patrik
Blüthgen, Nico
Bogott, Andrew
Borelli, Anthony
Boyd, Roger
Bradbury, Monica
Bradstreet, Michael
Brehm, Gunnar
Butler, Barbara

C

Carreno, Ines
Carter Adams, Sarah
Castaneda, Monica
Cevallos, Michael
Cole, Damon
Collerton, Anthony
Connolly, Gillian
Curtiss, Lisa

D

DeVos, Jacqueline
Dewenter, David
Drummond, Barbara
Dumet, diego

E

Espinosa, Adela
Estel, Ray

F

Farrell, Tiffany
Farto Bello, Ramiro
Fiero, William
Flügge, Kiki
Forening, Den Dyriske
Freeman, Emma
Friend, Kaleb

G

Getty, Stephen
Gilliland, Frank
Goitia, Laura
Gordon, Victoria
Green, Michael

H

Hale, Allen
Harris, Bert
Harris, John
Henderson, Dale
Hodges, Heather
Hollanders, Martinus
Hollingsworth, Mark D.
Holm, Alexander
Holrick, Helena
Hettler Sabine and Family
Hummel, Lani

I

Irmer, Juliette

J

Jennings, Walter and Linda
Jones, Catherine

K

Karasin, Noel
Knyshevski, Irina
Kopp, Florian

L

Larson, Shirley
Lingenhoehl, Daniel
Lockwood, Mark

M

Macari, Anne
Magee, Catherine
Malbin, Joshua
Malengreau, Alain
Mallory, Ron
McCarthy, Katie Lorraine
Meade, Tracy
Merrigan, Michelle
Mills, Mark
Muchmore, James

N

Nash, Barbara
Newman, David
Nicolaisen, Hanne
Niggli, Claudio
Niner,Fred

O

O'Brien Daniel
Olewine, Benjamin
Olmstead, Scott T

P

Pache, Gregor
Paez, Antonio
Papay, Julie
Pavon Valencia, Alex
Peltomaa, Anders
Perez, Matthew
Peterson, Lynn
Platt, Elizabeth
Pretti, mark
Pugh, Simon

R

Recer, Gregg
Reisbeck, Jordyn
Rhoades, Dustin
Ridgely, Robert
Roels, Rob and Starla
Rousseau, Francois
Rowlett, Rose Ann

S

Schacher, Brigitte
Schaefer, Martin
Schmied, Gabriel
Schubert, Tilman
Schwenne, Ellen
Smith, Frank
Smith, Lise
Steinhardt, Bruce
Stone, Karla

T

Taggart Dorothy and Rush
Tamariz Estefanía
Tempsick, Kevin
Thomas, Ollie
Thomas, Rochelle
Trask, Barbara
Tremlett, Constance

U

Uquillas, Jessica

V

Van den Dungen Romy
Van Dijk Marc
Van Turnhout, Chris
VanHyning, Lesa
Vincent, Stijn
Von Liven, Susan and Gregor

W

Wechsler, Doug
Weiman, Rick
Willinger, Gunther
Wyman, Jules

Y

Yau, Mansum
Young, Yvonne

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Bird Conservancy
Banco de Desarrollo de America Latina - CAF
Bezos Earth Fund
Birdlife Ecuador
BirdLife Denmark
Blue Action Fund
Butler Foundation
Danish Ornithological Fund
Darwin Initiative
DOB Ecology
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust - DWCT
Ecosia
Fondation Franklinia
Fondation Segre
Fresno Audubon Society
Galapagos Conservation Trust
Global Environment Facility - GEF
Green Future Project
Hans Schaefer
HHS Hildegard
Hurtigruten Foundation
International Conservation Fund of Canada
Lookfar Conservation
Loro Parque Fundación
Luxembourg Climate Fund
March Conservation Fund
Münich Zoo Hellabrunn

National Fish & Wildlife Foundation - NFWF
Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy
Quick Response For Nature
Rainforest Trust
Re:wild
Silicon Valley Community Foundation
Synchronicity Earth
Technische Universitat Darmstadt - TUDa
ThankU Social
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund
The Shearwater Foundation
USFWS - National Migratory Bird Conservation Act
Vogelpark Marlow
Wilhelma Zoologisch-Botanischer Garten Stuttgart
World Land Trust
Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations - ZGAP

COMPANIES

Coffee Lab
Copiful
GRUNTEC
Kubiec
Linde
Microcervecerfa Sinners
MotMot Clothing
National Geographic Society - Lindblad Expeditions
NovaCredit
Ombar Chocolate
Omer Decugis
Pintulac
Rosero Construye
Soleq Travel
Terra Viajes

PARTNERS

Agencia de Regulación y Control de la Bioseguridad y Cuarentena Para Galápagos
Alianza Jambato
Amaru Bioparque Cuenca
Asociación Ally Guayusa
Aves y Conservación
Centro de Rescate Jambelí
Comuna Ancestral Las Tunas
Comuna Guambuzari
Comuna Las Balsas
Comunidad Chachi de Corriente Grande

Comunidad Chachi de Gualpi
Comunidad Chachi de Sabalito
Comunidad Kichwa Ávila Viejo
Comunidad Kichwa Jondachi
Comunidad Kichwa Mondayaku
Comunidad Kichwa Nueva Esperanza
Comunidad Kichwa Pachakutik
Comunidad Kichwa Payamino
Comunidad Kichwa Wamaní
Dirección del Parque Nacional Galápagos
Fondo para la Protección del Agua - FONAG
Fondo Para Control de Especies Invasoras de Galápagos
Frente Insular
Fundación Charles Darwin - FCD
Fundación Cóndor Andino
GAD Municipal de Palanda
GAD Parroquial Isla Floreana
Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad - INABIO
Island Conservation
Los Aliados
Ministerio de Turismo - MINTUR
Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica - MAATE
Save the Chocó

Subsecretaria de Recursos Pesqueros
Transnave - Transportes
Navieros Ecuatorianos
Universidad del Azuay
Universidad Regional Amazónica IKIAM
Universidad San Francisco de Quito - USFQ
WildAid

PHOTOGRAPHERS

James Muchmore
Javier Aznar
Lucas Bustamante
Nicolas Devos



DONATE HERE!

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*** We apologize if Jocotoco inadvertently omitted or misrepresented your name and are eager to make a correction to the digital version of this report. If you would like to alert us or learn more about how to support Jocotoco, please contact us via donations@jocotoco.org.eu

JOCO-FINANCES

This year the international community has pledged to preserve at least 30% of our planet’s biodiversity to mitigate its current crisis (COP2022). In this context, there are more stakeholders willing to finance operations such as ours.

At Jocotoco, we have managed to obtain more support than ever before to execute more impactful conservation actions at a greater scale and with greater efficiency. The expansion of our programs propelled this growth, which is thus reflected in a much bigger field team.

We further automated and improved our accounting and financial processes, responding to more complex funding streams. We have successfully managed these changes without significantly increasing our expenses.

The strong financial growth during 2022 translates into greater stability and resilience for Jocotoco, but it also means that our personnel face greater challenges and responsibility in their continued commitment to protect the biodiverse and vulnerable ecosystems of Ecuador. Financing conservation is possible because of you!

PERIOD: 2022

REVENUE	2022	2021
Restricted Funds	\$4,989,551.00	\$2,151,417.00
Tourism	\$62,000.00	\$61,992.00
Land purchase and assets	\$3,220,721.00	\$3,166,083.00
Unrestricted funds	\$375,178.00	\$108,090.00
TOTAL	\$8,649,472.00	\$5,487,582.00
EXPENSES		
Reserve management	\$797,435.00	\$601,674.00
Conservation projects	\$2,878,753.00	\$752,834.00
Conservation salaries	\$761,862.00	\$407,331.00
Administrative salaries	\$238,082.00	\$203,604.00
Administrative costs	\$152,007.00	\$134,088.00
TOTAL	\$4,828,139.00	\$2,099,531.00
LAND		
Number of hectares managed	96,431 ha	95,021 ha
Number of hectares purchased	3,311 ha	4,488 ha
TOTAL	\$19,795,155.00	\$16,574,434.00
JOCOTOCO SUSTAINABILITY FUND (Canadian Dollars)	\$880,102.60	\$1,031,519.00



ENDANGERED HORNED MARSUPIAL FROG, CANANDÉ RESERVE

JOCO-DONATE

Jocotoco's ability to scale-up and take on larger and more complex conservation projects would not have been possible without the steadfast support of individuals and non-profit partnerships throughout the years. Looking ahead, Jocotoco needs your support for biodiversity conservation more than ever!

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP:

Be a Legacy for Biodiversity! - include Jocotoco in your estate plans to ensure the permanent protection of Jocotoco's 15 Reserves for generations to come.

SHARE YOUR STOCK- WE ACCEPT DONOR ADVISED FUNDS & STOCK GIFTS!

MAIL A CHECK PAYABLE TO:

Jocotoco Conservation Foundation
PO BOX 38274
Baltimore, MD 21231



DONATE HERE!

WWW.JOCOTOCOCONSERVATION.ORG

Jocotoco Conservation Foundation is a tax-exempt non-profit organization, under the section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and therefore all charitable donations are deductible to the full extent allowed by law. EIN: 83-2027203

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: DONATIONS@JOCOTOCO.ORG



CHESTNUT-NAPED ANTPITTA, TAPICHALACA RESERVE