

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

2025-08-28 12:39:08

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10581	Umoja WBS: SB-020116
SMA IPMR ID: 116302	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000746
Project Short Title: GEF AZE	
Project Title: Implementing Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Site Conservation and Preventing Global Extinctions	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	42
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Global
Region:	Global, Latin America and Caribbean, Africa
Countries:	Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Madagascar
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,961,239.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 8,000,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2021-12-18
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2021-12-18
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2022-07-21
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-10-11
Date of First Disbursement:	2022-09-26
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 677,068.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 677,068.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2025-08-15
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-12-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-06-30

1.2 Project Description

Implementing Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Site Conservation and Preventing Global Extinctions is a \$1.9 million, 4-year project in Colombia, Chile, Madagascar and Dominican Republic. Implemented by UNEP and executed by American Bird Conservancy, this project seeks to prevent extinctions through AZE site conservation and mainstreaming. The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) was launched globally in 2005 and is a joint initiative of local, national, and global biodiversity conservation organizations. It was established to designate and effectively conserve the most important sites for global biodiversity conservation. These sites have threatened species restricted to just a single site in the world. All AZE sites are also Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). KBAs are sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. The Alliance for Zero Extinction is a consortium of over 100 conservation organizations globally, ranging from large international NGOs to small-scale local NGOs. The project's objective is to improve the conservation of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites in Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Madagascar. The main strategies to be pursued by the project includes the improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries, the mainstreaming of AZE site conservation at global and national levels, and the promotion of Knowledge Management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors. The project seeks to improve protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions, enhance biodiversity conservation and reduce extinction threat through mainstreaming AZE site conservation, advance the application of KBA standards in pilot countries, and increase the understanding and application of AZE site conservation implementation in policies and plans by local, national, regional, and global stakeholders. Component 1: Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries. Focus on developing, updating and implementing conservation plans; testing OECM approach and achieving OECM status, where applicable; identifying and implementing activities to improve site financial sustainability. Component 2: Mainstreaming of AZE concept in financial institutions, business and government policies, and into climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Component 3: Capacity developed in pilot countries for the application of KBA standards. Documentation of existing and new AZE sites developed, shared and disseminated through the WDKBA and the AZE and KBA websites. Capacity development programs on monitoring, conserving and managing AZE sites designed and implemented at local, national and global level.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	American Bird Conservancy
names of Other Project Partners	Governments of Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Madagascar; BirdLife International; Asity Madagascar; SOH Conservation; Instituto Humboldt, The Chilean Association of Herpetology Network (RECH)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Lesya Nikolayeva
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Charles Imbezi
Manager/Representative	Mike Parr
Project Manager	Amy Upgren
Finance Manager	Rachel Volchko
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	This project is most closely linked with SDG 15, in particular 15.5 due to its focus on preventing species extinctions, 15.9 due to its focus on mainstreaming AZE site conservation. It also links with several other SDGs, including SDG 5, because of the focus on gender equality.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	Actions towards 919,639 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management	919,639 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under increasingly improved management	717498	698374

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
	agreed by the stakeholders			
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	Actions towards 978,749 hectares of landscapes under improved management agreed by the stakeholders	978,749 hectares of landscapes under increasingly improved management	978,749	978749
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		10000	10000	10000
1.1- Terrestrial protected areas newly created		919,639	919,639	
11.1- Male		5000	5000	5000
11.2- Female		5000	5000	5000
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity		978,749	978,749	

Implementation Status 2025: 3rd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2024	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				

FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

In 2025, the GEF AZE project made significant strides. In Colombia, the Ecohabitats team at the Río Saija AZE site secured funding and deployed 12 acoustic recorders for monitoring, with training provided to local indigenous leaders on bioacoustic tools and two sampling events conducted in April and May. Fundación ProAves initiated monitoring of *Grallaria fenwickorum* and *Coeligena orina* at the Páramo de Urrao AZE site, conducting regular surveys across 7 trails, collecting visual and auditory records that informed preliminary population density estimates for both species. In terms of conservation planning and management effectiveness, virtual and in-person METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) workshops were successfully held on May 23 and June 25, respectively, to train regional corporations and local partners in protected area management and establish baseline assessments. Additionally, Corporación Salvamontes undertook a mini-expedition in December 2024 at the Alto de Ventanas AZE site to gather biological data for the management plans of two reserves, reporting potentially new species. Community engagement and nature-based livelihoods were advanced, with Fundación ProAves conducting two training workshops on June 5 and 6 for children near the Colibrí del Sol Reserve. Finally, capacity building in KBA standards and AZE site documentation was strengthened through a short training workshop course on KBA and AZE site identification and nomination at the ATBC Congress in Oaxaca, Mexico, engaging participants from 9 countries. Colombia's total AZE sites increased to 45, encompassing 89 trigger species. In Chile, conservation planning and implementation advanced significantly with the completion of monitoring studies at the Putre AZE site, a comprehensive *Telmatobius* study in the Loa Province AZE sites (including Vilama, which utilized environmental DNA analysis to confirm species presence), and research on *Eriosyce chilensis* at the Los Molles Pichidangui AZE site. The conservation plan update for the Mehuín AZE site was also finalized, while participatory processes for developing plans continued for 3 other AZE sites. A major achievement in protected area designation was the official creation of the Quebrada Ojo de Opache Nature Sanctuary (approximately 351 hectares) at the Las Cascadas Loa River AZE site on October 11, 2024, identifying it as a potential reintroduction site for the Loa frog. Capacity building and training were bolstered by a virtual KBA workshop held on January 8, 2025, involving about 100 experts, successful training for public servants on "High Andean Amphibians," and a nursery training on April 25. Additionally, nature-based livelihood options were explored, including developing a questionnaire for entrepreneurs near the Mehuín AZE site to assess interest in tourism and natural product ventures, and initiating efforts to advance nursery practices at the Los Molles-Pichidangui AZE site. In Madagascar, at the Bemanevika AZE site, ecological monitoring of *Aythya innotata* continued from January to June, revealing a new observation site and identifying other endangered species, while a biological study on *Microcebus lemurs* was completed. Conservation planning advanced with the initiation of the approval process for a new DINA (local agreement) and the local validation of the Protected Area Management Plan (PAG) update for Bemanevika-Mahimborondro, which also achieved a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score of 73. Across the Mahavavy Kinkony (CMK) AZE site, efforts focused on firebreak establishment and maintenance, and at the Manjakatampo-Ankaratra AZE site, firewall installation began alongside intensified patrols that resulted in four prosecutions for illegal logging. Reforestation was a major success at Manjakatampo-Ankaratra, with 86,053 seedlings planted in the first half of the year. Nature-based livelihood initiatives saw successful trials of agroforestry, rainfed rice, and maize cultivation in CMK, alongside the continued promotion of organic vegetable gardening and community exchange visits. The Itremo AZE site established three operational community nurseries producing 3,627 seedlings for forest restoration, distributed 600 coffee seedlings, and saw 117 beneficiaries in fish farming initiatives. Furthermore, a specialized inquiry into the use and socio-economic value of *Podocarpus capuronii* was conducted at Itremo to inform its conservation plan, and an AZE project technician participated in

technical training on herbarium and plant collection. In Dominican Republic, the conservation plan at the Monumento Domingo Fuerte AZE site was completed in June. Environmental restoration efforts were notable, with 373 Bayahíbe rose plants planted and 723 produced between January and June, supported by nurseries at the Botanical Garden and local hotels. The Reserva Bosque de las Nubes was actively proposed for Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) status. Community engagement and public awareness reached at least 112 community leaders, 38 community members, 122 youth, 22 women, and 103 children through workshops, and the project was featured in two TV programs, impacting over 10,000 people. Financial sustainability gained momentum with funding commencing from the La Romana-Bayahibe Hotel Association and Tourism Cluster, following a co-management agreement signed in 2024, and the Popular Bank Foundation committed to project participation by 2027. Nature-based livelihood options were advanced through shade-grown coffee initiatives in the Reserva Bosque de las Nubes, facilitated by donations of 14,381 additional coffee plants, 20,000 seeds of endemic and native species, and 7,500 cedar trees, resulting in the reforestation of 5.75 hectares. Furthermore, AZE is set to be incorporated into new national invasive species and biodiversity strategies, as well as the Lago Enriquillo Management Plan, with plans to extend this to the Sierra de Bahoruco Management Plan starting in July 2025. Capacity building continued with numerous meetings with the Ministry of Environment, National Botanical Garden, and others, and training for two individuals to become national KBA focal points is scheduled for August 2025.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Project implementation has faced three main implementation challenges: • Delays in Conservation Plan Development: Progress has been slowed by the need to align with local communities' timelines for elaborating conservation plans. Although this has caused delays, it has positively resulted in strong community and local stakeholder involvement. • Delays in mainstreaming activities: While there has been great progress in Component 2 overall, such as with the successful convening of four side events at the CBD COP in Cali, Colombia, there have been some delays in implementing mainstreaming activities. To address this, the project has engaged a Spanish-speaking professional from BirdLife International, and is involving a GEF focal point to facilitate engagement with private and financial sector actors. • Complexity of AZE Site Updates: The most demanding task has been the updating of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites using Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) criteria. This process is lengthy, detailed, and research-intensive, which is contributing to slow progress in completing this output.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 8,000,000
Actual to date:	4,241,616
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>While some partners have fulfilled and even exceeded their co-finance commitments, others have yet to provide accounts of their co-finance. To ensure that co-finance commitments are kept, the global project coordinator will get in touch with each project county lead to discuss co-finance commitments in detail and what counts as co-finance, and offer to meet directly with partners if they have any remaining questions.</p>

	New co-finance has been committed to the project by project partners who had not pledged co-finance at project inception, including several 6 local communities in Chile and 3 non-governmental partners in Colombia.
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2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-07-19
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>No PSC meeting was held during this period. We have been waiting for the MTR to schedule it. We ensured that project partner met in a timely way with the evaluation consultant back in early 2025. We have thought since April 2025 that we would soon receive the MTR report, but we still don't have the final draft.</p> <p>We plan a PSC meeting in late August/early September 2025.</p>

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>A Gender Integration Toolkit for the project, to be used by project partners to advance gender mainstreaming, was developed in Spanish and English and shared with project partners. Project leads in 2 of 4 (50%) of the project countries are women, the project manager and financial manager at the executing agency are women, 1 of 2 project leads (50%) at key project partner (BirdLife International) is a woman, both leads for the Bayahibe AZE site in Dominican Republic (100%) are women, and 1 of 2 (50%) of the Indigenous local project coordinators in Chile is a woman.</p> <p>Overall, progress in gender mainstreaming has been strong. The project prioritizes the integration and participation of women in conservation planning and capacity development programs across its focus countries. In Chile, project meetings have seen significant female involvement, with 188 female participants recorded in various project activities (i.e., approximately 55% of the project meeting participants in Chile were women). In the Dominican Republic, direct engagement efforts have included 22 women participating in sensitization workshops aimed at increasing their knowledge of protected areas, their importance, and ecotourism opportunities. These workshops also targeted community leaders, youth, and children, demonstrating a broad community engagement strategy. Across the project, there is a commitment to develop gender-sensitive training materials as part of capacity development programs. A fish farming project at the Itremo AZE site saw 117 beneficiaries, with 30% of them being women.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>

	If yes, describe the new risks or changes?
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>NA</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The project prominently integrates environmental and social safeguards management across project countries. A core principle is the prioritization of the participation of women and Indigenous and local communities in conservation planning and capacity development programs. This commitment is evident in Chile, where conservation plans are undergoing participatory elaboration and validation with Indigenous communities and municipalities. Similarly, in Colombia, local Indigenous leaders have received specialized bioacoustic training for species monitoring, and in the Dominican Republic, women, community leaders, and youth have increased their knowledge of protected areas and ecotourism through sensitization workshops. Furthermore, the project aims to develop gender-sensitive training materials to ensure equitable engagement.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>The project has made significant strides in implementing its Knowledge Management (KM) approach, primarily through Component 3, which focuses on enhancing understanding and interest in AZE site conservation. Capacity development in Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) standards is a central element, with Colombia conducting a specific training workshop course for participants from 7 countries on KBA and AZE site identification and nomination at the ABTC Congress in Mexico, and Chile successfully holding a virtual KBA workshop with excellent attendance. Progress in the documentation and dissemination of AZE sites is notable, particularly through the development of a dynamic interface that allows the AZE website to draw data directly from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA), ensuring semi-automated and regular updates. For instance, Chile has completed a major consultancy to update 24 AZE/KBA sites, reassessing species and updating site information, with some proposals already confirmed or under review. Colombia has seen the confirmation of 10 new AZE sites, bringing its total to 45, which include 89 trigger species across various taxa. The Dominican Republic also plans to train two individuals to serve as KBA focal points for updating information on the platform. Furthermore, the project is committed to developing gender-sensitive training materials for capacity building and is producing communication strategies, including graphic guidelines and social media publications, to promote a better understanding of the AZE concept at local, regional, and national</p>
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	levels.
Main learning during the period	During the reporting period, a key learning for the project, particularly highlighted in Chile, has been that while adhering to the timelines of local and Indigenous communities for elaborating conservation plans can cause delays, this approach has positively resulted in strong community and local stakeholder involvement. This indicates an understanding that deep participatory processes, though sometimes slower, yield more effective engagement. Furthermore, the project has learned to adapt its coordination strategies, specifically addressing delays in implementing joint actions on mainstreaming by engaging a Spanish-speaking professional and involving a GEF focal point to bolster private and financial sector engagement. This demonstrates a responsive adjustment to overcome collaborative hurdles.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGOs only)	
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>We have a great story of behavioral change from Colombia which may be of interest. The Colombia story could be illustrated in conjunction with the one in Madagascar (below) or separately. At one of the project GEF AZE sites in Colombia, Alto de Ventanas (which has 5 AZE species), a family that used to cut down forest on their farm to produce charcoal began working as foresters about 2 years ago, and now they work with Salvamontes (the local NGO) in the tree nursery, with the propagation of threatened Magnolias and other native species. The family has been greatly transformed in their knowledge and appreciation of nature. The wife of the family in particular has become extremely interested in birds, and has started a ecotourism, birdwatching adventure, demonstrating a behavioral change towards a sustainable livelihood. Through our project in Madagascar, local communities around the Mahavavy - Kinkony wetlands AZE site (which is also a RAMSAR site) are strongly engaged in developing sustainable fishing, as well as other nature-based livelihoods like bee keeping and fruit tree cultivation. We have a nice example of a fishing business owner who was involved in overfishing, who has successfully switched to agriculture as a pilot project for the region, demonstrating behavioral change from a more destructive to a more sustainable livelihood.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.1. Improved protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions	1. Management plans developed and adopted for over 1,054,714 ha at 20 AZE sites in project countries	12 Management Plans	14 Management Plans	20 Management Plans	75% in progress; 40% completed	Fifteen of twenty conservation management plans are completed or in progress. In the last reporting period, management plans for completed for an additional 4 AZE sites, bringing to 8 the number of plans completed.	S
Outcome 1.1. Improved protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions	2. Populations of key species at pilot sites remain stable and/or increase	Declining: 2 Threatened: 3 Stable: 1 Increasing: 0	Declining: 0 Threatened: 1 Stable: 14 Increasing: 10	Declining: 0 Threatened: 0 Stable: 10 Increasing: 15	0 declining; 7 stable/increasing	Monitoring has shown stable or increasing populations of 7 target AZE species. For the Dusky starfrontlet (<i>Coeligena orina</i>), preliminary data analysis from October 2024 to May 2025 indicate that the species' distribution is concentrated mainly in the "Sendero Principal" transect, a core zone for the species, primarily in open shrubland habitats. This suggests a stable, albeit low, presence in the AZE site. A new observation site for <i>Aythya innotata</i> was identified at Lake Matsaboriniadanisazaha in February 2025, demonstrating an additional location. For <i>Grallaria fenwickorum</i> , preliminary data show a low detection	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>rate; however, the fact that it is being detected through active monitoring across multiple transects confirms its continued presence in the area. Monitoring efforts using environmental DNA (eDNA) have shown a significant success in identifying the presence of multiple Telmatobius species. In the Vilama AZE site, multiple individuals were detected. This is particularly notable because the species had not been previously recorded through direct sampling since 2016. Although the number of DNA fragments detected suggests a small population, this eDNA detection extends the species' known presence to the upper part of the basin, associated with the Puritama river. Furthermore, populations of <i>T. philippii</i> in Amincha, Salar de Ascotán, and Salar de Carcote, and <i>T. fronteriensis</i> in Puquios, are described as healthy, with good body condition and presence of larvae at different developmental stages, indicating reproductive activity. In Dominican Republic, environmental restoration efforts have shown tangible success in the propagation and planting</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						of this species. For the reporting period, 373 plants were planted across three sessions, and 723 plants were produced in nurseries. This indicates a successful increase in the plant's population through active cultivation and restoration work.	
Outcome 1.1. Improved protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions	3. Increase in the METT scores of the targeted AZE sites	Chile AZE Sites Puquios-Ollagüe: 1 Las Cascadas Loa River: 3 Mehuín 1: 3 Murmuntani: 1 Los Molles - Pichidangui coastal area: 7 Río Vilama: 1 Tocopilla coastal hills: 1 Zapahuira: 1 Colombia AZE Sites Enclave Seco del Río Dagua: 27 Farallones de Cali National Park: 70 Munchique Natural National Park and southern extension: 64 Páramo Urrao / Colibrí del Sol Bird	5% increase from baseline for all sites	20 % increase from baseline for all sites	60%	Of the completed midterm METTs, Chilean METT results show an average of over 100% improvement in METT scores, while those in Dominican Republic show an improvement of 4% and those in Madagascar, 3-10%. In Colombia, completed midterm METTs show an increase of 16%; however, continued questions about the METTs led to the necessity of additional training, which was provided in both virtual and in-person workshops in May and June 2025.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		Reserve: 61Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza and surroundings: 67Dominican Republic AZE SitesBayahibe: 7Padre Domingo Fuertes Natural Monument: 52Madagascar AZE SitesAnkafobe: 60ltremo: 58Mahavavy - Kinkony wetlands NPA: 70Manjakatampo-Ankaratra Massif NPA: 27Bemanevika / Tsaratanana massif: 71					
Outcome 1.1. Improved protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions	4. Equitable participation of women and Indigenous Communities in conservation plan development and implementation.	Gender Action Plan with indicators disaggregated by sex, developed during PPG to ensure women have equitable	At least 50% of indicators in Gender Action Plan are met. At least 50% of indicators in	100% of indicators in Gender Action Plan are met. 100% of indicators in Indigenous		The project is advancing in meeting all indicators in the Gender Action and Indigenous Peoples plans. The project demonstrates active female participation across its countries, with approximately 59.50% of participants in specific reported workshops in Colombia being	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		access, participation, and benefits. Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) developed during PPG to ensure Indigenous Peoples have equitable access, participation, and benefits	Indigenous Peoples Plan are met.	Peoples Plan are met.		women, 42% in Madagascar, and 54.97% of overall project participants in Chile being women. The project explicitly prioritizes the participation of Indigenous Communities in the development and implementation of conservation plans across all focus countries. This commitment is demonstrated through direct engagement, such as the training of local indigenous leaders in bioacoustic monitoring in Colombia and extensive consultation, participatory planning, and co-designed environmental education with indigenous communities in Chile, particularly in the Ollagüe and Puquios areas	
Outcome 1.1. Improved protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions	5. GEF Core Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness	919,639 hectares under management	Actions towards 919,639 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management agreed by the stakeholders	919,639 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management	Progress on 698,374 ha	Of the 10 project AZE sites that are fully or partially covered by protected areas, work has proceeded to improve management at 9 of the sites. The 10th site, Serrania del Pinche in Colombia, was re-assessed as no longer being an AZE site. This reassessment, one of the goals of this project, illustrates how the list of AZE sites is dynamic; as new information and data become available, changes to the AZE site list are made. In this case, the AZE trigger species <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i>	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						(Gorgeted puffleg) was found to occur at additional sites in Colombia, demonstrating a result of surveys and monitoring in locating additional populations of AZE species. It is also worth mentioning here that we requested a year ago that the hectare target number be reduced to 717,498 ha.	
Outcome 1.1. Improved protection of critically endangered and endangered species through implementation of priority AZE site conservation actions	6. GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	0	Actions towards 978,749 hectares of landscapes under improved management agreed by the stakeholders	978,749 hectares of landscapes under increasingly improved management	50%	Species-specific monitoring/surveys that inform conservation decisions, and site-and-landscape level conservation actions, are in progress in all project countries.Green business ventures are improving conservation at several of the project AZE sites.	S
Outcome 2.1. Biodiversity conservation enhanced and extinction threat reduced through mainstreaming AZE site conservation.	1. Number of financial institutions (national, regional, and global banks and agencies) in the four project countries that integrate AZE site conservation into their policy/operational approaches and ongoing screening of potential investments and	National Lending Institutions: 1 (Bancolumbia S.A.)Regional Lending Institutions: 2(Inter-American Development Bank)(Development Bank of Latin America)	National Lending Institutions: 2Regional Lending Institutions: 3	National Lending Institutions: 4Regional Lending Institutions: 4	2 regional; 3 national	The Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development included AZE sites in their recently-updated environmental and social safeguard policies. Three Latin American banks, Davivienda Bank and Banco de Bogota, (from Colombia) and Interbank (Peru) have signed onto the Equator Principles, which include a strong safeguard policy for AZE sites.	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 2.1. Biodiversity conservation enhanced and extinction threat reduced through mainstreaming AZE site conservation.	2. Number of reports and plans by project country governments that include the conservation of AZE sites.	12 Management Plans	14 Management Plans 11 METT Reports	20 Management Plans 20 METT Reports	10 METTs, 8 Management Plans	In the project countries, there are 16 distinct plans, policies, strategies, or agreements that have included or are in the process of including Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites or concepts. (Dominican Republic: 5; Colombia: 7; Chile: 1; Madagascar: 3). In addition to the METTs and Management Plans, there have been other efforts to include AZE in national reports and plans. In Chile, the project's National Director and Coordinator attended a "Technical Guidelines Workshop for the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System," which is intended to be part of Chile's National System of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, indicating an effort to integrate AZE principles into broader national biodiversity frameworks. In the Dominican Republic, AZE sites are being continuously incorporated into the Ministry of Environment's management plans and operational plans. Specifically, AZE has been incorporated into the Lago Enriquillo Management Plan and is slated for inclusion in the Sierra de Bahoruco Management Plan starting July 2025. Discussions have	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						also taken place to incorporate AZE into the new invasive species strategy and the broader biodiversity strategy. In Colombia, the Humboldt Institute and the Ministry of Environment have collaborated to map financial actors potentially interested in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and AZE recognition, with this list being publicly available. There have been collaborative efforts with governmental bodies like the Ministry of Environment and regional corporations (CRC, Corpouraba, Corantioquia) to mainstream biodiversity and AZE concepts.	
Outcome 2.1. Biodiversity conservation enhanced and extinction threat reduced through mainstreaming AZE site conservation.	3. Number of finance institutions and companies operating in the four project countries and more broadly using IBAT to better scope and plan their actions within the vicinity of AZE sites	Chile: 0 Colombia: 0 Dominican Republic: 0 Madagascar: 0	4 in project countries	12 in project countries	na	We are currently gathering this information, as IBAT data aren't kept according at the country level.	S
Outcome 3.1 Application of KBA standards is advanced in pilot countries.	1. Number of existing and new AZE sites, confirmed and documented in the project countries.	Chile: 21 AZE sites, 196 KBAs in total Colombia: 39 AZE sites, 152 KBAs in total Dominican Republic: 4 AZE sites, 35 KBAs in	Chile: Baseline + 1 Colombia: Baseline + 1 Dominican Republic: Baseline +	Chile: Baseline + 2 Colombia: Baseline + 2 Dominican Republic: Baseline +	Mid-term target exceeded across countries	Colombia: Ten new AZE sites have been confirmed as of May 12, with an additional three sites still under review. These new sites contribute to Colombia's current total of 45 AZE sites, which encompass 89 trigger species including plants, mammals,	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		totalMadagascar: 53 AZE sites, 240 KBAs in total	1Madagascar: Baseline + 1	2Madagascar: Baseline + 2		birds, and amphibians. Chile: Five AZE/Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) sites have been proposed, with one already confirmed by the KBA Secretariat and four currently under review with comments to be addressed for nomination. Additionally, there are two draft AZE/KBA proposals in the World Database of KBA (WDKBA) that are intended to replace four existing sites. The reassessment process has also updated the delineation and site information for 24 AZE/KBA sites, proposing or reassessing 22 trigger species for the first time. Dominican Republic: Three new AZE sites have been confirmed.	
Outcome 3.2. Increased understanding and application of AZE site conservation implementation in policies and plans by local, national, regional and global stakeholders	Number of policies, strategies and plans developed or implemented by local communities, private sector groups, NGOs, and other stakeholders to apply AZE knowledge in their conservation and community practices, including at least 1 on-the-ground intervention.	Policies, strategies, and plans: 3 (Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Madagascar)	Policies, strategies, and plans: 7	Policies, strategies, and plans: 11	9	The Mid-Term Target was exceeded by the last PIR: Two Chilean municipalities (Ollague, which has two AZE sites and Puquén, which has one AZE site) signed agreements to manage local land and natural resources in a manner to guarantee the protection and conservation of AZE sites, and to support the implementation of conservation actions at AZE sites. In addition, the Conservation Plan for the Bayahibe AZE site in Dominican Republic specifically states the incorporation of	HS

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						<p>the AZE concept in the country. The IUCN's Global Species Action Plan (GSAP), written to support implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, suggests actions to "conserve and sustainably manage species while ensuring equitable benefits," including focusing the expansion of protected areas on "sites of high importance for species," such as AZE sites. It specifically recommends that to meet Target 3, countries, "Maintain and update a comprehensive global register of all sites determined as being of importance for species such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), Important Plant Areas (IPAs), the Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZE), Important Marine Mammals Areas (IMMAs), Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRA), Territories of Life (ICCs) etc.". Finally, a guidance document published by the KBA Programme, "The value of KBAs in guiding revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)" states the importance of protecting AZE sites to meet Target 4 of the GBF. It</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						states, "with AZE sites in particular, the last refuges of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species...will be critical to achieve this target."	
Outcome 3.2. Increased understanding and application of AZE site conservation implementation in policies and plans by local, national, regional and global stakeholders	GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment	0 women, 0 men		5,000 women; 5,000 men	10,000	Well over 10,000 people have been impacted by this project. Public education and awareness were expanded greatly during the last reporting period, with newspaper articles, radio programs, in-person workshops, webinars, online stories, social media posts, school programs and new partnerships reaching over 50,000 people. Over 4,300 unique individuals have directly participated in various workshops, trainings, and meetings during this reporting period, bringing the total number of people directly participating in outreach events, participatory conservation plan development and community engagement effort to over 3,500.	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.2.1. Assessment of OECM potential	2024-08-31	100			
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.1.4. METT implementation	2025-12-31	35	65	11 mid-term METTs have been submitted. Of the completed midterm METTs, Chilean METT results show an average of over 100% improvement in METT scores, while those in Dominican Republic show an improvement of 4% and those in Madagascar, 3-10%. In Colombia, completed midterm METTs show an increase of 16%; however, continued questions about the METTs led to the necessity of additional training, which was provided in both virtual and in-person workshops in May and June 2025.	S
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE	1.1.2.2. OECM proposals	2025-12-31	40	40	Efforts to advance understanding of OECMs and their certification process is ongoing. At the COP16, the GEF AZE team presented a talk on OECMs in a blue zone event attended by over 75 people. To date, of the project countries only Colombia, which has 55 OECMs, has	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	trigger species in focus countries.				certified OECMs. However, two sites in Chile are currently under consideration for OECM status, Los Molles-Pichidangui and Mehuin.	
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.2.3. Protected Area Feasibility Assessment	2024-08-31	100			S
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.2.4. Protected Area Designation Process	2026-08-31	60	75	The total number of protected areas that have been created or expanded at project AZE sites during the project is six. In Chile, on Thursday, October 11, 2024, Supreme Decree No. 11 of the Ministry of the Environment was published in the Official Gazette, making the creation of the Nature Sanctuary (SN) Quebrada Ojo de Opache official. This Nature Sanctuary covers an area of approximately 351 hectares in the Las Cascadas Loa River AZE site	S
1 Improvement of the conservation	1.1.3.1. Participation Assessment Tool Application and Implementation	2026-12-31	75	80	In Colombia, the Humboldt Institute shared the participation assessment tool, including the gender toolkit, with new project partners Corporación	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.					Salvamontes, Fundación Ecohabitats and Fundación ProAves. In Chile, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) agreements were signed with four indigenous communities. In Madagascar, awareness and information sessions were conducted by local community organizations in conjunction with local authorities. One such session on May 9 reached 150 people in FKT Tsiacompaniry. From January to June 2025, eight local community organizations (VOIs) at the Manjakatempo-Ankaratra site produced a total of 80,123 seedlings for reforestation efforts. Three community nurseries are operational at the Itremo AZE site, producing 3,600 seedlings for a 4-hectare plantation, with 110 participants involved.	
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.3.2. Public Education and Awareness	2026-08-31	60	85	Public education and awareness efforts were undertaken across the project countries, resulting in a number of distinct events and ongoing programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Colombia, two training workshops focused on the biodiversity of the Colibrí del Sol Reserve were held for local community children and their guardians in the El Chuscal and El Paso villages on June 5 and 6, 2025. • In Chile, several public education and 	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>awareness activities were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ An environmental education activity was organized by the Indigenous Community of Ollagüe specifically for children at the Ollagüe school. ◦ A talk titled "La Rana del Salar de Ascotán" was delivered on January 5, 2025, by the Quechua Indigenous Community of Ollagüe. ◦ The project participated in a parade ("pasacalle") with a giant AMAL puppet on January 9, 2025. ◦ A launch event for environmental publications took place on January 28, 2025, in San Pedro de Atacama. ◦ Another talk for girls and boys was programmed by the Indigenous Community of Ollagüe on April 26, 2025. ◦ Additionally, the project initiated or continued broader environmental education programs in Zapahuiria (Precordillera de Putre), Los Molles-Pichidanguí, and Mehuín/Mariquina rural schools, which encompass ongoing educational actions rather than single events. <p>• In the Dominican Republic, multiple activities were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Awareness workshops were conducted, allowing at least 112 community leaders, 38 community members, 122 youth, 22 women, 	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and 103 children to increase their knowledge on protected areas, their importance, and ecotourism opportunities. One specific instance of these was a workshop on AZE, KBA, endangered species, and climate change held in Duverger on August 2, 2025, with 72 participants. ◦ The project was featured on one TV program, reaching over 10,000 people. ◦ SOH Conservación participated in two radio programs discussing environmental topics, AZE, and KBA concepts, reaching an average of 700 viewers per program	
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.3.3. Training in Site Conservation Planning	2024-12-31	60	100	In Chie, training was provided to Fundación Akapacha on the open standards methodology for conservation at the Putre AZE site. This training included an introduction to the methodology, as well as the elaboration of vision, conservation objects, and human well-being objects. A training course for public servants titled "High Andean amphibians and the importance of public services in the conservation of threatened biodiversity" was successfully completed. At the Los Molles-Pichidangui AZE Site, a training session on the open standards methodology for conservation was	HS

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					<p>conducted as part of the conservation plan development. At the Monumento Domingo Fuerte AZE site in Dominican Republic, a total of 9 workshops on species conservation and climate change were held in the communities of Duvergé, Polo, Cachote, and La Lanza. A total of 273 people participated in the workshops. In Madagascar, 24 meetings were held on the management of the Itremo AZE site and protected area during the months of September and October 2024. In Madagascar, several activities related to strengthening local capacities in conservation were reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bemanavika AZE site: Community patrols were conducted in March and May 2025, involving 48 local security agents (CLSF), including 1 woman. These patrols identified issues such as undergrowth cultivation, illegal tree cutting (153 pieces), land clearing (1.08 hectares), and one lemur trap, with a noted decrease in lemur traps. This activity aims to strengthen the capacities of local monitoring agents through practical field support. • Mahavavy Kinkony (CMK) AZE site: This activity aims to strengthen the capacities of local monitoring agents 	

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					<p>through practical field support, including training, practical supervision, and reporting. This implementation is planned to take place in the two main areas (Lemurs and Damba) of Tsiombikibo and Kinkony, starting from July 28, 2025. •</p> <p>Manjakatempo-Ankaratra AZE site: Activities during the first half of 2025 focused on managing pressures and threats through patrols, surveillance, prosecution of offenders, and the establishment of firewalls. Eight local community organizations (VOIs) continued reforestation efforts. While these involve community members in conservation actions, they are described as direct management activities rather than specific "training in site conservation planning" as per the output title. • Itremo AZE site: For staff, Kew Madagascar organized technical training on herbarium and plant collection for the AZE project technician to strengthen their knowledge in these areas. This is training for project personnel, not for broader community site conservation planning.</p>	
1 Improvement	1.1.4.1. Assessment of Private Sector Options for AZE Site Conservation	2024-06-30	100			

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of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.						
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.4.2. Publication of Private Sector Options for AZE Site Conservation	2024-12-31	100			
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.5.1. Site-specific Feasibility Assessments	2024-04-30	65	100	Site-specific Feasibility Assessments were conducted or are currently ongoing as part of the project activities. One example is at the Mehuín AZE Site, where a questionnaire for entrepreneurs was developed by the team. This questionnaire aimed to gather relevant information on their activities and ventures in the territory, specifically focusing on their interest in tourism, protection, and the promotion of nature-related and natural product	S

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					<p>businesses. In Madagascar, at the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site, activities for the Ambaninjanahary Center continued in the first half of 2025, including maintenance of fruit trees, a second trial of rainfed rice cultivation, and continued organic vegetable gardening. These efforts have demonstrated the feasibility of growing new vegetable crops like carrots and potatoes, with large onion crops becoming a significant income source. Exchange visits from other communities also occurred to learn about these productive and ecological farming techniques. A memorandum of collaboration with the TSIMOKA Association to promote agroforestry was discussed and signed, with implementation planned to begin in November 2025 at the Bemanevika AZE site. The Manjakatempo-Ankaratra AZE site had plans to support duck farming activities and monitor agroecological rain-fed rice cultivation, though the latter was postponed to Q3 2025 due to internal issues. This indicates ongoing assessment and planning for livelihood options.</p>	
1 Improvement	1.1.5.2. Green Business Pilot Projects	2026-11-30	60	75	Green Business Pilot projects have been initiated in 3 of 4 project countries.	S

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of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.						
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.1.1. Data collection for monitoring	2023-12-31	80	100	Monitoring has been undertaken in 18 of 20 AZE sites, providing crucial data for conservation planning	HS
1 Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	1.1.1.2. Revision or Updating of Conservation Plans	2026-08-31	50	65	Fifteen of twenty conservation management plans are completed or in progress. In the last reporting period, management plans for completed for an additional 4 AZE sites, bringing to 8 the number of plans completed.	S
1 Improvement	1.1.1.3. New Conservation Plans	2025-12-31	50	80	Fifteen of twenty conservation management plans are completed or in	S

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	of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.				progress. In the last reporting period, management plans for completed for an additional 4 AZE sites, bringing to 8 the number of plans completed.	
1	Improvement of the conservation status of 20 AZE sites and associated AZE trigger species in focus countries.	2025-12-31	35	50	Of the completed midterm METTs, Chilean METT results show an average of over 100% improvement in METT scores, while those in Dominican Republic show an improvement of 4% and those in Madagascar, 3-10%. In Colombia, continued questions about the METTs led to the necessity of additional training, which was provided in both virtual and in-person workshops in May and June 2025.	S
2	Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and national levels.	2023-09-30	100			
2	Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and	2024-03-31	80	100	These materials encompass technical guidance and PowerPoint presentations on AZE mainstreaming, as well as guidance on how to leverage AZE site protection to meet the ambitious targets of the	HS

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	national levels.				Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). They have been widely distributed through various channels, including the NBSAP Forum, the official AZE website, direct outreach to partners, and dedicated webinars	
2 Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and national levels.	2.1.1.4. and 2.1.3.2. AZE and IBAT Webinars	2025-10-31	50	75	In 2025, efforts to advance AZE and IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool) webinars focused on planning and organizing new sessions to engage policy and private sector stakeholders. A new Spanish-language webinar on AZE and IBAT is being organized with the BirdLife International team for policy and private sector stakeholders in Chile, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, scheduled for September 9, 2025. Additionally, a separate French-language session is planned for Madagascar. The project continues to offer tailored one-on-one support based on partners' needs and opportunities, and partners have been requested to update their financial and policy stakeholder contacts to support outreach for these upcoming webinars. These webinars aim to strengthen the integration of AZE into industry policies and standards and explain how businesses can use the IBAT tool to align with global biodiversity	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					goals	
2 Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and national levels.	2.1.2.1. Assessment of Opportunities for AZE integration into National Policies - including Climate Change	2026-03-31	50	70	In 2025, efforts to assess opportunities for integrating Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites into national policies, including those related to climate change, continued across the participating countries. In Chile, the National Director and Coordinator participated in a "Technical Guidelines Workshop for the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System," aiming to integrate AZE into Chile's National System of Biodiversity and Protected Areas. They also attended a workshop to evaluate synergies with other GEF projects focused on biodiversity, which opened opportunities for collaboration on AZE integration. Presentations made during COP 16 (in late 2024, but contributing to ongoing policy efforts) further engaged government, private sector, and academic representatives on AZE concepts. In the Dominican Republic, AZE concepts are being incorporated into the new invasive species strategy and biodiversity strategy, and AZE sites are continually being integrated into the Ministry of Environment's management plans and operational plans. Specifically, AZE has	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					been included in the Lago Enriqueillo Management Plan and is slated for inclusion in the Sierra de Bahoruco Management Plan starting July 2025. An MPhil student from the University of Cambridge is also analyzing how KBA and AZE sites and spatial planning have historically been included in NBSAPs, with findings expected to inform future efforts	
2 Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and national levels.	2.1.3.1. Mapping of Private Sector Stakeholders	2023-09-30	100			
2 Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and national levels.	2.1.4.1. Training on Biodiversity Mainstreaming and AZE	2025-09-30	50	60	In Chile, the project participated with a talk and an informative stand on April 8, 2025, at a Citizen Workshop on Restoration Initiatives. Various organizations showcased their initiatives and projects at this event. One one one trainings on mainstreaming have taken place wit each project country.	S
2 Mainstreaming AZE site conservation at global and	2.1.4.2. Updating of Existing Training Materials	2023-04-30	95	100	Training materials are complete	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
national levels.						
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.1.1.1. KBA Workshop Agenda	2023-09-30	100			
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.1.1.2. KBA Workshops	2024-10-31	65	100	All 4 project countries had successful KBA workshops	HS
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.1.2.2. Create View of AZE from Master KBA	2024-08-31	75	100	A dynamic view of the WDKBA has been created so that the AZE website can be updated in a semi-automatic manner, based directly on data in the WDKBA.	S
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding	3.1.2.3. Annual AZE updates on Website	2026-08-31	75	75	The AZE map was updated in August 2024. The new update includes 989 AZE sites and 1620 AZE species, and is currently online at zeroextinction.org. This is an	S

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of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.					increase of 90 AZE site over the previous map update. We expect the next update later in 2025.	
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.1.2.4. Reassess Candidate AZE Sites	2025-12-31	60	80	Colombia: Ten new AZE sites have been confirmed as of May 12, with an additional three sites still under review. These new sites contribute to Colombia's current total of 45 AZE sites, which encompass 89 trigger species including plants, mammals, birds, and amphibians. Chile: Five AZE/Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) sites have been proposed, with one already confirmed by the KBA Secretariat and four currently under review with comments to be addressed for nomination. Additionally, there are two draft AZE/KBA proposals in the World Database of KBA (WDKBA) that are intended to replace four existing sites. The reassessment process has also updated the delineation and site information for 24 AZE/KBA sites, proposing or reassessing 22 trigger species for the first time. Dominican Republic: Three new AZE sites have been confirmed.	S
3 Knowledge management to enhance	3.1.2.5. Data Assessment and Submission for New AZE Sites	2026-08-31	50	75	Colombia: Ten new AZE sites have been confirmed as of May 12, with an additional three sites still under	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.					review. These new sites contribute to Colombia's current total of 45 AZE sites, which encompass 89 trigger species including plants, mammals, birds, and amphibians. Chile: Five AZE/Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) sites have been proposed, with one already confirmed by the KBA Secretariat and four currently under review with comments to be addressed for nomination. Additionally, there are two draft AZE/KBA proposals in the World Database of KBA (WDKBA) that are intended to replace four existing sites. The reassessment process has also updated the delineation and site information for 24 AZE/KBA sites, proposing or reassessing 22 trigger species for the first time. Dominican Republic: Three new AZE sites have been confirmed.	
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.2.1.1. Systematization of Lessons Learned	2026-08-31	60	75	In 2025, several key lessons were learned and challenges identified in the implementation of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site conservation and mainstreaming efforts. Many of these lessons learned are now being actively addressed: • Pace of Community Involvement: While community and local actor involvement in conservation plan development has yielded good results, it	S

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					<p>has also caused some delays due to the time required for communities to hold meetings and respond to requests. To improve efficiency, the project has adopted a strategy of hiring specific professional support services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges in Cross-Organizational Collaboration: There have been delays in implementing actions on mainstreaming. To address this, the strategy is to resume meetings and involve a Spanish-speaking professional from BirdLife International. Additionally, a GEF focal point will support engagement with private and financial sector actors. Complexity of AZE Site Updates: The process of updating AZE sites using Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) criteria is long, detailed, and research-intensive, meaning progress is being made slowly. However, a related learning is that a dynamic interface has been developed to allow the AZE website to draw data directly from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA), enabling semi-automated updates, with the next update scheduled for October 2025. Need for Specific Training and Leadership Development: In Madagascar, following issues raised by 	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					local community organizations (VOIs), it was determined that specific training on reporting at all levels and on community leadership is necessary. • Managing Pressures and Threats in Protected Areas: At the Manjakatombo-Ankaratra Protected Area in Madagascar, challenges in managing pressures include offenders cutting wood at night, the vast size of the area, safety concerns, and negative influence from newly elected mayors. This has led to a need for support from gendarmerie to enforce protection.	
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.2.1.2. Integration of AZE into Community Practices	2026-08-31	50	80	In 2025, the GEF AZE project significantly integrated its conservation goals into community practices by fostering nature-based livelihood opportunities and strengthening local participation. For instance, in Madagascar, at the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site, successful organic vegetable gardening and the introduction of new crops like carrots and potatoes enabled community members to reduce their dependence on destructive natural resource practices, with other communities engaging in exchange visits to learn these sustainable techniques. In Chile, the Mehuín AZE site saw community members receive tourism and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					nursery training, preparing them to develop sustainable ventures in rural nature tourism and natural products. Colombia's Alto Calima AZE site showcased the initiation of nature tourism bio-ventures, including birdwatching and agrotourism, by Fundación Trópico, alongside recovery efforts aimed at enhancing food sovereignty and expanding tourism offerings, demonstrating strong community commitment to conservation. Meanwhile, in the Dominican Republic, SOH Conservación advanced ecological livelihoods through shade-grown coffee production within the Reserva Bosque de las Nubes, an effort bolstered by substantial donations of coffee plants and native tree seeds that contributed to both local income and the reforestation of several hectares	
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.2.2.1. Develop Gender-sensitive Training Materials	2024-04-30	80	100	Completed by Dec 2024.	S
3 Knowledge	3.2.2.2. National Workshops	2026-08-31	70	90	In 2025, the project facilitated several	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.					<p>national workshops and training events across its participating countries. In Colombia, notable workshops included a virtual "METT Workshop" on May 23 and an in-person METT workshop on June 25 in Medellín, both aimed at training partners on the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Additionally, the Fundación Proaves conducted two training workshops on June 5 and 6 for children and their guardians near the Colibrí del Sol Reserve, focusing on differentiating emblematic species. Chile hosted a virtual KBA workshop on January 8 for experts, provided nursery training on April 25 at CONAF's Huillilemu Nursery for beneficiaries interested in natural products, and completed a training course for public servants on High Andean amphibians. In the Dominican Republic, a workshop on AZE, KBA, endangered species, and climate change was held in Duvergé on February 8, engaging 72 participants. A training session is also planned for August to establish KBA focal points for updating the Key Biodiversity Areas platform. For Madagascar, a French-language AZE and IBAT awareness session is planned, and a project at the</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Ankafobe AZE site is providing training on nursery techniques for women to help diversify household incomes.	
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.2.3.3. Regional and Global Level Webinars	2026-08-31	50	100	A 4- hour course, "Proposing Alliance for Zero Extinction and Key Biodiversity Areas sites to protect threatened species", was given by GEF AZE partner Instituto Humboldt at the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ATBC) conference in Oaxaca, Mexico. Participants from 9 countries from Europe, North America, South America and Asia participated. Description Our proposed course aims to introduce participants to the concept of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites. One of the objectives is to explain the significance of these international recognitions and highlight their relevance for governments, the private sector, and grassroots organizations. We will not only cover fundamental concepts, but also explain the necessary requirements and steps of the nomination process on the World Database of KBAs. The course is designed for individuals with a foundational understanding of wildlife conservation, particularly those with experience in management	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>within governmental agencies, private reserves, national parks and ONGs. While no prior knowledge of KBAs or AZE sites is required, we encourage participants who are familiar with conservation issues in their respective countries, and well-connected with regional authorities and biodiversity experts. This background will help ensure active participation and application of course content. The expected outcome of this course is the comprehension of the nomination process for new AZE and KBA sites, helping expand this global network for biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, we might consolidate a network of conservationists interested in the endemic and endangered species. The course will be partitioned into several key components: an explanation of what KBAs and AZE sites are, the KBA Standard and its criteria, and the parameters and thresholds used to select trigger species. We will also cover common mistakes to avoid when proposing a site, how to navigate the World Database of KBAs (WDKBA), and the process of nominating a site by filling out the necessary information. The course will culminate in a final</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					discussion panel focusing on the importance of these international recognitions for biodiversity. By the end of the course, participants will gain the tools to identify potential sites, navigate the nomination process, and understand the broader implications of these designations for local communities and environmental authorities. This comprehensive approach will ensure that participants are prepared to contribute to international conservation efforts and advocate for the protection of critical biodiversity areas in their countries.	
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation across sectors.	3.2.3.1. Production of National Webinar Materials	2024-11-30	60	100	Completed in December 2024	S
3 Knowledge management to enhance understanding of and interest in AZE site conservation	3.2.3.2. Production of Social Media Materials for Governments	2025-09-30	60	75	The Chilean GEF AZE team designed a new logo to use on all project products (See Annex). Their instagram page has been active: https://www.instagram.com/gefaze.chile/ /Our project's web page (https://zeroextinction.org/gefaze/),	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
across sectors.					and Instagram account (https://www.instagram.com/gef_aze_zero_extinction/) continue to promote our project and partners.	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate	Moderate
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Climate change impacts degrade or alter the last remaining habitats of one or more AZE trigger species	Component 1	L	M	M	M			M		
Climate change impacts have uncertain	Comp 1	L	L	L	L			L		

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
effects on AZE sites										
Weak or poor commitment by government agencies	Comp 1 and 2	M	M	L	L			L		
Lack of participation of local Indigenous Communities and/or of the financial sector	Comp 1 and 2	M	M	M	M			M		
Political instability or changes alter governmental priorities related to biodiversity conservation.	all	L	L	L	L			L		
A snapshot approach to AZE site assessments could miss longer-term trends that affect site vulnerability	Comp 1	L	L	L	L			L		
Lack of interest in or resistance to conservation actions at AZE sites by local communities	all	L	L	L	L			L		
Gender mainstreaming by the project may be undermined without a series of activities aimed at understanding women's challenges. and if the project does not take advantage of their capabilities and leadership roles within the family unit and the local community.	all	L	L	L	L			L		
Governance structure - Oversight	all				M			M		
Implementation schedule					M			M		
		L	L	L	L			L		

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Climate change impacts degrade or alter the last remaining habitats of one or more AZE trigger species	Discuss with project partners options for using project resources to protect AZE site	Met with project partners to discuss options for using project resources to protect sites from fire and other climate related risks	Continue discussions with project partners	during project coordination meetings	global project lead. country coordinators
Lack of participation of local Indigenous Communities and/or of the financial sector	Work with project partners in Colombia to ensure strong participation of relevant Indigenous communities	Project partners in Colombia are working with indigenous communities primarily through training and by prioritizing their involvement in conservation planning	Continue discussions with project partners to advance integration of Indigenous communities in project activities	during project coordination meetings	global project lead. country coordinators
Delays in receiving the MTR could delay other aspects of the project			Meet with PSC in early Sept 2025 and determine next steps without MTR	early Sept 2025	PSC
Governance structure - Oversight	N/A	Scheduling the PSC for September 2025, whether or not we have the MTR to discuss and review.	Meet with PSC in early Sept 2025	September 2025	EA
Implementation schedule	Discussed with partners and implementing agency the need for an extension	Will be officially requesting the extension in the final MTR as advised	No-cost extension	Dec 2025	EA

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Request extension through mid 2027. We plan to officially request this extension in the final version of the MTR, as was recommended.					

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
AZE site Rio Vilama. Chile	-22.87	-68.00			
AZE site Murmantani. Chile	-21.18	-68.37			
AZE site Zapahuiria. Chile	-18.19	-69.78			
AZE site Loa River. Chile	-22.32	-68.65			
AZE site Los Molles - Pichidangui coastal area. Chile	-32.14	-71.47			
AZE site Tocopilla. Chile	-22.20	-70.19			
AZE site Mehuin 1. Chile	-39.39	-73.14			
AZE site Enclave Seco del Río Dagua. Colombia	3.73	-76.67			
AZE site Páramo Urrao / De Las Aves Colibri El Sol.	6.48	-76.16			

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Colombia					
AZE site Bayahibe. Dominican Republic	18.42	-68.87			
AZE site Monumento Natural Miguel Domingo Fuerte. Dominican Republic	18.11	-71.19			
AZE site Manjakatampo- Ankaratra. Madagascar	-19.35	47.30			
AZE site Itremo. Madagascar	-20.57	46.48			
AZE site Mahavavy - Kinkony. Madagascar	-16.02	45.88			
AZE site Bemanevika / Tsaratanana massif. Madagascar	-14.35	48.61			
AZE site Ankafobe. Madagascar	-18.10	47.18			
AZE site Alto de Ventanas. Colombia	7.07	-75.43			
AZE site Serrania del Pinche. Colombia	2.34	-77.33			
AZE site Rio Saija. Colombia	2.73	-77.44			
AZE site Puquios. Chile	-21.0042	-68.3725			

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Conservation Management Plan Los Molles-Pichidangui AZE site.pdf	ESS Admin	2025-08-01 05:48:49	Download
Conservation Management Plan AZE OLLAGÜE_V2.docx	ESS Admin	2025-08-01 05:47:26	Download
Conservation Management Plan AZE Los Molles-Pichidangui.docx	ESS Admin	2025-08-01 05:44:39	Download
Commuity education poster AZE.pdf	ESS Admin	2025-08-01 05:41:19	Download
Conservation Management Plan AZE Amincha_Carcote_Ascotán_May2025.pdf	BDLD TM	2025-07-31 18:38:53	Download
Conservation Management Plan AZE Puquios 05-2025.pdf	BDLD TM	2025-07-31 18:38:27	Download
Monitoring and community outreach report_Urrao AZE site.pdf	BDLD TM	2025-07-31 18:36:05	Download
Monitoring Telmatobius (multiple species) in Chilean AZE sites.pdf	BDLD TM	2025-07-31 18:35:39	Download

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
New Protected Area decree.pdf	BDLD TM	2025-07-31 18:35:17	Download
Strengthening community conservation at the Putre AZE site.pdf	BDLD TM	2025-07-31 18:34:57	Download
Conservation Management Plan AZE Amincha_Carcote_Ascotán_May2025.pdf	Executing Agency	2025-07-27 21:39:08	Download