

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024**  
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 10581	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-020116
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 116302	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32GFL-000746
<b>Project Short Title:</b> GEF AZE	
<b>Project Title:</b> Implementing Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Site Conservation and Preventing Global Extinctions	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	48
<b>Duration months age:</b>	20
<b>Project Type:</b>	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	Global
<b>Region:</b>	
<b>Countries:</b>	Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Madagascar
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 1,961,239.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 8,000,000.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2021-12-18
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2021-12-18
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2022-07-21
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2022-10-11
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2022-09-26
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 200,000.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 562,143.00

<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	No
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	2024-07-21
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2025-12-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	2026-12-31
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2026-07-21
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2026-12-31

## 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

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

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	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.
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</li> </ul>

### 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	919,639	Actions towards improved management are proceeding well. Of the 10 project AZE sites that are fully or partially covered by

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
	agreed by the stakeholders			protected areas, one management plan has been completed with robust input from communities, and 6 are currently in progress. Monitoring of AZE species is underway or complete at 7 of the 10 sites, the results of which will inform species-specific conservation actions. Efforts to expand protected areas at AZE sites are ongoing, with 4 new protected areas established and others in progress. Strong community involvement has been essential to improving management actions across all sites. It is worth mentioning here that we request that the hectare target number be reduced to 717,498 ha. Three project AZE sites in Colombia, all of which are national parks and are managed by the federal national parks authority, have been requested by the federal national parks authority to no longer be part of the project. The sites are being removed after the federal national parks authority changed their earlier decision about being part of

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				<p>the project. The 3 sites to remove from the GEF AZE project:</p> <p>Farallones de Cali National Park Munchique Natural National Park and southern extension Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza and surroundings. After careful review, we suggest the following 3 Colombian AZE sites replace the sites being removed. These sites are a good fit for the project because they have strong local partners eager to be involved in the project, and they are more in need of the support the project can offer than the national park sites originally included in the project. These sites are: Alto de Ventanas (9km S of Valdivia), Serranía del Pinche, and Upper Saija River Basin. The original project sites being removed were larger than the new sites, which is why we request a reduced target number.</p>
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	Species-specific monitoring and site-and-landscape level conservation actions are in progress in all project countries. OECM status at the 10 unprotected



Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				AZE sites and in buffer areas of all project AZE sites have been assessed, with progress in Colombia in particular. Efforts to improve management through reforestation efforts in Madagascar are underway. Nature-based livelihood generation through expanded sustainable coffee production in Dominican Republic and ecotourism ventures in Colombia are expected to provide benefits for both people and natural habitats at project sites.
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		5,000 women	5,000 women	Over 2,500 people have participated in over 100 outreach events, participatory conservation plan development and community engagement efforts. Nature-based livelihood generation, such as through expanded sustainable coffee production in Dominican Republic and ecotourism ventures in Colombia, is expected to provide benefits for both people and natural habitats at project sites.

### 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 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				

#### Summary of status

This project is proceeding well. Monitoring to inform management plans has progressed substantially in the last reporting period, with 14 of the 20 sites conducting species monitoring. Two management plans have been completed and 12 are currently in progress, with strong local support. There has been very robust stakeholder engagement and outreach in the project: In Chile, 7 local communities have newly pledged cofinance to the project, demonstrating their commitment to AZE conservation, while in Dominican Republic, a weekly radio program, “Tamo en Baina,” that reaches over 15,000 people dedicated one week's program to the AZE.

Five protected areas have been created or expanded at the project AZE sites, with 4 protected area creations currently in progress. Over 2,500 people have participated in over 100 project outreach events, participatory conservation plan development and community engagement efforts. Gender mainstreaming has been strong. Women have composed close to 50% of most project activities, and partners have investigated potential barriers to women’s inclusion to inform strategies to improve gender integration going forward. Nature-based livelihoods providing sustainable income generation for local communities have been advanced, including sustainable coffee production and plant nurseries in Dominican Republic, ecotourism in Colombia, and sustainable agriculture, fish farming and beekeeping in Madagascar.

Three national banks have signed onto the Equator Principles, which have a strong safeguard policy on AZE sites. NBSAP updates are ongoing, and the project has and will continue to emphasize to countries the multiple GBF targets that can be met through AZE site protection through webinars and direct outreach. Eight new AZE sites have been confirmed, with more additions and updates to the AZE site map expected shortly. Five policies, strategies, and plans have included AZE, such as the IUCN's Global Species Action Plan (GSAP), which specifically suggests that countries focus their expansions of protected areas at AZE sites. At the regional level, AZE webinars, such as an NBSAP Guidance webinar presented to project team members and policy officials, reached participants from all four project countries as well as Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico,

and Brazil. A webinar given by project partner Asity Madagascar at the Ramsar Conference for International Wetlands Week (May 20 - 25, 2024, Reunion Island - France) on resilience of wetlands in the face of climate change included a focus on AZE.

KBA workshops have been completed in Chile and Colombia and are being planned for Dominican Republic and Madagascar. The AZE map was updated in late 2022 to include 899 AZE sites. An update scheduled for September 2024 is forthcoming and is expected to include 989 AZE sites.

Still, challenges remain. As this report was being finalized, we learned that a second project AZE site was impacted by wildfire, and are awaiting information on possible effects on the AZE species. Delays caused by changing three project sites in Colombia need to be overcome through immediate, targeted interventions at the new project sites. We have a strong and cohesive team and are confident that we can successfully achieve all project goals.

## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 8,000,000
<b>Actual to date:</b>	2,513,469
<b>Progress</b>	<p><b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b></p> <p>While some partners have provided half or more of 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> <p>New co-finance has been committed to the project by new partners. In Dominican Republic, several NGOs and private businesses have committed co-finance, while in Chile, 6 local communities have committed co-finance to the project. Additionally, new project partners in Colombia have pledged cofinance for the next reporting period.</p>

## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	2024-07-19
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	There has been very strong stakeholder engagement in the project. Over 2,500 people have participated in over 100 project outreach events, participatory conservation plan development and community engagement efforts. In Chile alone, engaged stakeholders include

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over 25 local, regional and national governmental entities, 21 indigenous communities and indigenous community groups, 15 schools, 3 neighborhood associations and 2 mothers' groups that are active participants in the project. In Dominican Republic, a weekly radio program, "Tamo en Baina," that reaches over 15,000 people dedicated one week's program to the GEF AZE project.

Other examples of stakeholder engagement: At the Padre Domingo Fuerte Natural Monument AZE site, 14 workshops on species conservation and climate change were held in the communities of Duvergé, Polo, and Cachote. A total of 192 people participated in these events. At the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site in Madagascar, a celebration of World Wetlands Day, February 05, 2024 helped raise awareness and educate communities around Lake Kinkony about overfishing of the "Dambabe" critically-endangered fish. Eight localities with 200 people, including 100 men, 50 women and 50 schoolchildren, were educated on the importance of respecting fishing rules (size of catch nets, fishing closures), protecting fish habitats and the need to restore fish habitats.

**Project Steering Committee (PSC) Summary:**

**PSC meeting participants (12 total, 42% women):**

Ivan Burgos, Dominican Republic

Miguel Stutzin, Chile

Charif Tala, Chile

Juan Felipe Pertuz, Colombia

Natalia Rodriguez Santos, Colombia

Karolina Fierro Calderon, Colombia

Hery Rakotondravony, Madagascar

Vony Raminoarisoa, Madagascar

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	<p>Noelle Kumpel, BirdLife International</p> <p>Ersin Esen, UNEP</p> <p>Mike Parr, ABC</p> <p>Amy Upgren, ABC</p> <p><b>PSC meeting agenda:</b></p> <p>Overview of the global project to date</p> <p>Country updates</p> <p>Budget and Cofinance</p> <p>Project Midterm Review</p> <p>CBD COP16</p> <p>Discussion/Questions</p> <p><b>Notes:</b> All presentations have been filed. The discussion centered on project communications, midterm review (MTR), possible events at the CBD COP16, and how best to showcase our project's successes.</p>
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## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	Yes
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	<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. In Chile, slightly more meeting participants were women during the last project period (97 women, 84 men; 54% women). Among active project stakeholders in Chile, 146 are men and 105 are women (42% women). At the Itremo AZE site in Madagascar, a community event on fire prevention and management was attended by 290 people, 60% of whom were women. In Colombia, a newly formed Community Monitoring Program at the Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua AZE site aims to strengthen the governance of the protected area. This group is formed of 18 women and 17 men (51% women) who were trained in the following topics: organization and associativity, project formulation, bioeconomy and green businesses, sustainable production, and community tourism.</p> <p>However, some project partners have faced challenges in ensuring that 50% of participants in project activities are women. Project leads at the Manjakatombo AZE site in Madagascar analyzed their gender participation rates over the past year and found that on average, only 30-35% of activity participants have been women. Looking into causes for this inequity, they found that many project activity sites are located far from the villages, which is a barrier for many women because they carry out household chores and in particular cook meals for their children, and thus need to be near home. Results of this study can help to identify possible alternatives to increase women's engagement in the project.</p>

## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p>
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	N/A
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</b>	<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>N/A</p>
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	<p>While the project's safeguards risks are low, the following efforts are being made to manage any possible environmental or social risk. Additional agencies, organizations, private entities and individuals have been integrated into the project. Outreach to vulnerable or marginalized people in an informed, inclusive, transparent, and equal manner has advanced. For example, in Chile two Indigenous coordinators were hired to ensure the equal representation and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in project activities. Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) has been a focus in engagements with indigenous communities, and one signed FPIC letter has been provided to the project from an indigenous community. Gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation of the project has progressed, with a Gender Integration Tool developed specifically for this project to promote the inclusion of women in the project at all levels. The grievance redress mechanism is available online on the project webpage in English, French and Spanish, and all partners have been asked to share this information widely with all project participants. To ensure that possible economic benefits include marginalized or vulnerable groups, including women in poverty, efforts to develop nature-based livelihood options are involving potentially marginalized groups. In terms of environmental risks, this project is not expected to add risk but instead to help mitigate risk. For example, the conservation actions to be implemented by the project should improve resilience against potential climate change impacts.</p>

## 2.8. KM/Learning

<b>Knowledge activities and products</b>	<p>Technical-Guidance-on-AZE-for-NBSAPs.pdf</p> <p>Hoja-informativa-de-AZE_EPANDB.pdf</p>
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	<p>Educational poster on amphibians_Chile.png</p> <p>Educational poster on Telmatobius Vilamensis (AZE species at Rio Vilama AZE site)</p> <p>Policy Advocacy Strategy for Project AZE in Madagascar.docx</p> <p>Bayahibe Conservation Management Plan. JUNE 2024.pdf</p> <p>Relevance of KBAs in NBSAPs_small_EN.pdf</p> <p><b>Sent separately because too large to upload to GEF portal:</b></p> <p>NBSAP webinar - Two powerpoint presentations</p> <p>Presentation to Chilean local partners and governments. A sample is 21.6.24_Presentación_GEF AZE_Provincia el Loa</p> <p>Actualización Plan de Conservación para el Sitio Alianza Cero Extinción Cordillera de la Costa de Mariquina: 2024-2028 (Updated Conservation Plan for the Mehuin AZE site)</p>
<p><b>Main learning during the period</b></p>	<p>One lesson learned is that even when project partners are involved in the project from the very beginning, unforeseen changes may occur. In Colombia, early discussions with and interest from National Parks to collaborate with the project led to the inclusion of three national parks as project AZE sites. However, since the project officially began, this interest has diminished to the point where changes in the project AZE sites were necessary. While this was a obstacle, it is also an opportunity, and the three new project AZE sites selected to replace the original project sites should benefit from the project even more than the original sites, as they have lower financial capacity for conservation and the project represents a more substantial source of support for conservation for the new sites.</p> <p>Another lesson learned is that there are likely to be continuous needs to explain the project to new project partners due to changes in government officials involved in the project at site and national levels. An example from Madagascar is the appointment of the Regional Director of Environment and Sustainable Development (DREDD) of the Vakinankaratra region as the new Director of the Manjakatempo Protected Area of Natural Reserve (DAPRNE), which represents a significant change in the management of this critical area. This</p>



	<p>administrative transition requires a period of adaptation and implementation of new management strategies. The new DAPRNE must quickly take ownership of the specific needs of the reserve, including conservation priorities, local challenges, and strategies for collaboration with local communities and partners. This may require training and refresher sessions to ensure effective management.</p> <p>Some project partners have faced challenges in ensuring that 50% of participants in project activities are women. Project leads at the Manjakatempo AZE site in Madagascar analyzed their gender participation rates over the past year and found that on average, only 30-35% of activity participants have been women. Looking into causes for this inequity, they found that many project activity sites are located far from the villages, which is a barrier for many women because they carry out household chores and in particular cook meals for their children, and thus need to be near home. Results of this study can help to identify possible alternatives to increase women's engagement in the project.</p> <p>In Chile, the main challenge so far has been to involve all the necessary stakeholders to be able to propose a participatory planning process, which is why we have worked intensively in all sites to contact new stakeholders to support the involvement of communities and/or landowners associated with the AZE sites. Even in the case of the AZE site Mehuín, which already had a GEF AZE project implemented a few years ago, it has been complex to convene a large number of people for the participatory process of updating the Conservation Plan. However, recently the number of people from the local community who attended meetings increased significantly. This community engagement has been reinforced with visits and conversations in the places where the community members live. In the province of El Loa, the main challenge was scheduling dates to hold meetings with the communities. It was important to participate in the local Environmental Fair, which enabled the project to grow our local networks.</p> <p>A final lesson learned has to do with project communications. General project communications and partner-to-partner exchanges have been strengthened through the use of a project WhatsApp group and monthly project meetings (see attached meeting documents for March, April and May 2024). Communication challenges within the project on Component 2 have now been improved by setting up monthly check-in meetings between country partners and BirdLife International (e.g. with Chile team on 29 April and 27 June; Madagascar on 2 May, 30 May and 27 June; Colombia 7 May and 18 June; Dominican Republic 14 May).</p>
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## 2.9. Stories

<b>Stories to be shared</b>	An interesting story from our local Indigenous project coordinator from San Pedro de Atacama, Chile: She has posters of the constellations as seen from the Atacama Desert with the Aymara and Quechua names of some of the constellations, which include llamas, serpents, foxes, and a frog, which comes
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	<p>from frogs like (or possibly exactly those) included as target species in our GEF AZE project. She explained the ancient and more modern-day connection that the Aymara and Quechua cultures have with the local frogs. Similarly, some rock paintings from the area, from the Lickanantay and Aymara cultures, also show depictions of frogs, and we have good photos of this art. This connection between local indigenous culture and our project's target species is a unique one and would provide an interesting story for GEF communications.</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
To improve the conservation of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites.							
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	2 complete, 12 in progress	Management plans are currently in progress at 12 of 20 AZE sites. Two management plans have been completed for the Mehuin AZE site in Chile and the Bayahibe AZE site in Dominican Republic.	S
	2. Populations of key species at pilot sites remain stable and/or increase	Declining: 23 Threatened: 1 Stable: 1 Increasing: 0	Declining: 0 Threatened: 1 Stable: ? Increasing: 14 ?10	Declining: 0 Threatened: 0 Stable: 0 Increasing: ?10 ?15		Data are being collected through monitoring and other efforts that will inform this indicator. Initial data have shown a potential for improvements for some target AZE species.	S
	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	? 5% increase from baseline for all sites	? 20 % increase from baseline for all sites		While work towards the actions that will increase METT scores is being determined and implemented, changes to METT scores will not be available until the METT assessment at project midterm.	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
		Sites Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua: 27 Farallones de Cali National Park: 70 Munchique Natural National Park and southern extension: 64 Páramo Urrao / Colibri del Sol Bird Reserve: 61 Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza and surroundings: 67 Dominican Republic AZE Sites Bayahibe: 7 Padre Domingo Fuertes Natural Monument: 52 Madagascar AZE Sites Ankafobe: 60 Itremo: 58 Mahavavy - Kinkony wetlands NPA: 70 Manjakatempo-Ankaratra Massif NPA:					

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
		27Bemanevika / Tsaratanana massif: 71					
	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 access, participation, and benefits. Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) developed during PPG to ensure Indigenous Peoples have equitable access, participation, and benefits	At least 50% of indicators in Gender Action Plan are met. At least 50% of indicators in Indigenous Peoples Plan are met.	100% of indicators in Gender Action Plan are met.100% of indicators in Indigenous Peoples Plan are met.	50% of indicators in Gender Action Plan are met. 40% of indicators in Indigenous Peoples Plan are met.	The Gender Action Plan has been shared with all project partners. Project partners are working to ensure that all project consultations, capacity building and trainings, workshops, and materials provide for equal participation for men and women. A gender integration toolkit, developed specifically for this project, provides resources and suggestions to partners to develop a strategy to help women get involved in the decision-making process. Similarly, strong progress is being made in ensuring equitable participation of indigenous communities, in particular in Chile, where several of the project sites are in or near indigenous communities.	S
	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	919,639 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under increasingly improved	Improvements at 717,498 ha in progress	An evaluation of all baseline METTS led to the development of recommendations to improve management at project AZE sites. All recommendations have been reviewed to help inform decisions on management actions at each site. Four new protected areas have been established	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
			improved management agreed by the stakeholders	management		and five are in progress at project AZE sites, which protect additional habitat. We request, however, that the hectare target number be reduced to 717,498 ha. Three project AZE sites in Colombia, all of which are national parks and are managed by the federal national parks authority, have been requested by the federal national parks authority to no longer be part of the project. The sites are being removed after the federal national parks authority changed their earlier decision about being part of the project. The 3 sites to remove from the GEF AZE project: Farallones de Cali National Park Munchique Natural National Park and southern extension Parque Nacional Natural Chingaza and surroundings. After careful review, we suggest the following 3 Colombian AZE sites replace the sites being removed. These sites are a good fit for the project because they have strong local partners eager to be involved in the project, and they are more in need of the support the project can offer than the national park sites originally included in the project. These sites are: Alto de Ventanas (9km 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
						of Valdivia), Serranía del Pinche, and Upper Saija River Basin. The original project sites being removed were larger than the new sites, which is why we request a reduced target number. To further protection of AZE sites globally, the AZE Initiative Fund continues to provide financial support for the creation or expansion of protected areas at AZE sites. The AZE Initiative Fund is actively supporting projects in Indonesia, Mexico, and Colombia, with additional projects currently in review. More information about this fund can be found here: <a href="https://abcbirds.org/news/alliance-for-zero-extinction-initiative-fund-continues-to-close-gaps-in-protections-for-vulnerable-species/">https://abcbirds.org/news/alliance-for-zero-extinction-initiative-fund-continues-to-close-gaps-in-protections-for-vulnerable-species/</a>	
	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	693,749 hectares of landscapes improved management in progress	Monitoring conducted at project AZE sites will provide a baseline for proposed actions for improved site management. Conservation plan development, educational outreach events, nature-based income opportunities for local communities, and proposals to local and national development banks to advance the sustainability of project AZE sites are	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
						in progress.	
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 (Bancolombia 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	National Lending Institutions: Baseline + 3	Two national Latin American banks, including Davivienda Bank (a Colombian bank) and one national African bank, Banque Nationale pour le Développement Économique (BNDE), have signed onto the Equator Principles, which include a strong safeguard policy for AZE sites. To further outreach to relevant financial institutions, partners have conducted stakeholder mapping of key financial stakeholders in their country using the provided methodology. This process involved creating a list of relevant actors and assessing their relevance, interest, and influence, thereby identifying financial, banking, and private stakeholders for project engagement. The results have been shared with the BirdLife team, who have provided additional feedback. These mapping results will be instrumental as project partners plan their engagement strategies during the next phase of project implementation. In Madagascar, a detailed AZE policy advocacy strategy was developed by Asity Madagascar, which outlines steps to mainstream AZE in government policy and in the private	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
						sector.	
	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	12 management plans for the conservation of AZE sites are in progress; 2 are completed. Plus 2 government reports	12 management plans are in progress and 2 are completed. Two government reports, "The Participative Public Account of the Regional Ministerial Secretariat of the Environment of Arica and Parinacota," and "The Participative Public Account of the Regional Ministerial Secretariat of the Environment of Coquimbo", both in Chile, include the conservation of AZE sites and species. AZE joined the NBSAP Forum 2.0 and developed and disseminated technical guidance information that was shared with CBD Parties via the NBSAP Forum, through direct outreach, and via webinars with 27 participants across the project countries and additional countries.	S
	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		Encouraging lending institutions to subscribe to the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) was a focus over the past reporting period, through webinars and in-person meetings. To better reach relevant lending institutions in Latin America and Madagascar, Spanish and French language IBAT webinars are currently being developed.	MS
Outcome 3.1 Application of KBA	1. Number of existing and	Chile: 21 AZE sites,	Chile:	Chile:	Colombia:	Great progress has been made for this	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
standards is advanced in pilot countries.	new AZE sites, confirmed and documented in the project countries.	196 KBAs in total Colombia: 39 AZE sites, 152 KBAs in total Dominican Republic: 4 AZE sites, 35 KBAs in total Madagascar: 53 AZE sites, 240 KBAs in total	Baseline + 1 Colombia: Baseline + 1 Dominican Republic: Baseline + 1 Madagascar: Baseline + 1	Baseline + 2 Colombia: Baseline + 2 Dominican Republic: Baseline + 2 Madagascar: Baseline + 2	Baseline + 7; Dominican Republic: Baseline + 1	indicator. Seven new AZE sites have been identified and confirmed in Colombia: Alto de Ventanas, Anchicaya, Vereda Portachuelo, Altiplano Norte de Antioquia, Saija River, Las Orquideas National Natural Park, Bosques, Mármoles y Pantágoras, and La Forzosa - Santa Gertrudis. One new AZE site has been identified and confirmed in Dominican Republic, which is Parque Nacional Sierra Martín García. In Chile, a new AZE site has been proposed but not confirmed. We expect to have confirmation of whether this site will or will not become an AZE site by the next reporting period.	
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	Policies, strategies, and plans: 9 (baseline+5)	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 the AZE concept in the country. The	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
						<p>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 (ICCA) 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 states, “with AZE sites in particular, the last refuges of one or more Endangered or</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
	GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment	0 women, 0 men		5,000 women; 5,000 men	Over 2,500 people total are direct beneficiaries.	<p>Critically Endangered species...will be critical to achieve this target."</p> <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. Overall, progress in gender mainstreaming has been strong. In Chile, slightly more meeting participants were women during the last project period (97 women, 84 men; 54% women). Among active project stakeholders in Chile, 146 are men and 105 are women (42% women). At the Itremo AZE site in Madagascar, a community event on fire prevention and management was attended by 290 people, 60% of whom were women. In Colombia, a newly formed Community Monitoring</p>	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
						Program at the Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua AZE site aims to strengthen the governance of the protected area. This group is formed of 18 women and 17 men (51% women) who were trained in the following topics: organization and associativity, project formulation, bioeconomy and green businesses, sustainable production, and community tourism.	

### 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	80	100	An assessment of OECM potential for the project AZE has been completed.	S
	1.1.1.4. METT implementation	2025-12-31	35	35	Midterm METTs will be available at the next reporting period (July - December 2024).	S
	1.1.2.2. OECM proposals	2024-12-31	30	40	In Chile, the Ministry of Environment is completing the development of OECM criteria for Chile. Once this is complete, the project will be able to move forward with OECM proposals. In the meantime, progress was made in planning	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
					the evaluation of a private nature reserve that does not have any conservation formality in signing a collaboration agreement associated with the AZE Los Molles-Pichidangui site (see agreement in digital annex).In Colombia, a project meeting determined that OECM proposals will be considered for 3 of the 5 project AZE sites.	
	1.1.2.3. Protected Area Feasibility Assessment	2024-08-31	80	100	The potential for protected area designation at all currently unprotected project AZE sites in complete.	S
	1.1.2.4. Protected Area Designation Process	2026-08-31	45	60	Summary: 5 protected areas have been created or expanded at the project AZE sites, with 4 protected area creations currently in progress. Some highlights include: Four (4) community protected areas totaling 3,120 ha were established to protect the habitat of the AZE species <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i> in the AZE site Serranía El Pinche in Colombia. In the Dominican Republic, discussions are still ongoing with the Central Romana Corporation, which is interested in creating a private protected area if the AZE species is found on their land, which includes the historical habitat of the species. However, no populations have yet been found within the Central Romana Corporation's properties, though	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
					they have been found in the national park and outlying areas. In Colombia, the Enclave Dagua del Rio Seco AZE site expansion was officially approved.	
	1.1.3.1. Participation Assessment Tool Application and Implementation	2026-12-31	25	75	Summary: The project has successfully integrated local communities, women, and where applicable, Indigenous community in conservation actions and decision making. Some examples from this reporting period include: In Chile, the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) document was prepared and sent to the indigenous communities associated with the project's AZE sites; currently one indigenous community associated with the AZE sites in Ollagüe has signed it. From March to June, letters from other communities expressing interest in participating in the GEF AZE project were drafted and we are awaiting the final, signed letters. Extensive community participation has been fostered in the development of the conservation plan for the Bayahibe AZE site and in the development of nature-based income generation at the Padre Domingo Fuerte Natural Monument AZE site in Dominican Republic.	S
	1.1.3.2. Public Education and Awareness	2025-08-31	50	60	Summary: In total, over 100 public education events have reached over 2,500	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>people at project AZE sites. Some examples include: At the AZE Mehuín site in Chile, meetings were held with principals of single-teacher schools in the Mariquina coastal range to agree on and ensure their participation in a formal environmental education program. As part of the implementation of the conservation plan, a call for bids has been issued for the Environmental Education Program, which includes the implementation of activities in six rural single-teacher schools affiliated with the implementation of the GEF AZE project (see TOR in digital annex). At the same site, a traveling photographic exhibit of the amphibians of the Mariquina coast was installed and moved to the Valle de Mariquina school. This exhibition was accompanied by an open talk on May 31 for the community in general and the school public at the former auditorium of the Mariquina municipality (see program of the activity in the digital annex). A field visit was made the second week of April, meetings with the directors of the indigenous communities of Ollagüe and an extended meeting with the communities associated with the two AZE sites</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
					<p>(Amincha y Quebrada del Inca (formerly known as Murmuntani) and Puquios). At the Rio Vilama AZE site, the project had a booth at the Environment Day Fair organized by the Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama. At the Bayahibe AZE site, 6 activities have been carried out by the project staff and the administrator of the protected area. These activities were carried out with the hotel association, the Capcana Foundation and the municipal council, and impacted 136 people. At the Padre Domingo Fuerte Natural Monument AZE site, 14 workshops on species conservation and climate change were held in the communities of Duvergé, Polo, and Cachote. A total of 192 people participated in these events. At the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site in Madagascar, a celebration of World Wetlands Day, February 05, 2024 helped raise awareness and educate communities around Lake Kinkony about overfishing of the "Dambabe" critically-endangered fish. Eight localities with 200 people, including 100 men, 50 women and 50 schoolchildren, were educated on the importance of respecting fishing rules (size of catch nets, fishing closures),</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
					protecting fish habitats and the need to restore fish habitats. An event at the Itremo AZE site focused on the importance of the conservation of P. capuonii habitat. Nineteen local community members (men: 10, women:11) participated. Additionally, an event focused on fire protection and the conservation of the AZE species was presented to 140 students and teacher and 150 community members (40% men, 60% women) on June 7.	
	1.1.3.3. Training in Site Conservation Planning	2024-12-31	40	60	Summary: Site conservation trainings have proceeded well across the project. Some examples: Ten activities have been carried out with stakeholders at the Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua AZE site in Colombia to strengthen the governance of the protected area. In addition, trainings for site conservation management were held for the newly formed Community Monitoring Program. This group is formed of 18 women and 17 men, who were trained in the following topics: organization and associativity, project formulation, bioeconomy and green businesses, sustainable production, and community tourism. Prior to all trainings, a structured training program was conducted outlining	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>objectives, methodology, content, instruments, and resources. Additionally, a baseline assessment of existing knowledge for each training topic was conducted, along with pre- and post-training surveys. In Madagascar at the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site, bushfire prevention training were conducted in the villages around the Tsiombikibo forest at the start of the dry season in June 2024. The aim is to protect the habitat of <i>Lepilemur ahmansonorum</i> from bushfire by raising community awareness of the need not to use fire, to take responsibility in the event of fire and to install firebreaks. Three localities were targeted: Benetsy, Pilonne in Analalava and Antsakoamanera. 68 villagers participated, including 54 men and 14 women. At the Manjakatampo Ankaratra AZE site, reforestation efforts continued with broad community support. The eight VOIs (local community organizations) that each manage part of the protected area took part in reforestation work. In Dominican Republic, with the municipality of Bayahibe, trainings were provided to explain the importance of protecting the AZE species and to promote the adoption</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
					of conservation measures. The talk was attended by 18 people, of which 11 were women, representing 61% of the total number of participants. During the session, the main threats facing this endemic species were discussed and recommendations were provided on how to protect it effectively.	
	1.1.4.1. Assessment of Private Sector Options for AZE Site Conservation	2024-06-30	85	100	AZE sites have been assessed for possible financing of sustainability opportunities by private sector entities.	S
	1.1.4.2. Publication of Private Sector Options for AZE Site Conservation	2024-12-31	85	100	Private Sector Options for AZE Site Conservation are published on the GEF AZE webpage ( <a href="https://zeroextinction.org/gefaze/">https://zeroextinction.org/gefaze/</a> ) and Instagram page.	S
	1.1.5.1. Site-specific Feasibility Assessments	2024-04-30	35	65	Summary: A draft feasibility assessment for all project sites has been developed. Some examples of progress in advancing AZE site financial sustainability: In Dominican Republic, the feasibility of working in the AZE site Monumento Natural Padre Domingo Fuerte AZE site to advance sustainable coffee production has been assessed, and work has begun on 100 hectares with counterpart funds from ABC and CEPF. At the Bayahibe AZE site, the feasibility of working with plant nurseries that	S

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					sell the plants has been evaluated, and an initial 100 plants were donated from the nurseries to the project. In Chile, the local coordinator of the Mehuin AZE site, together with the national coordinator, held a meeting with tourism entrepreneurs in the communities and conducted a diagnostic survey to assess the feasibility of potential nature-based options. At the Bemanevika AZE site in Madagascar, an ecotourism plan is being developed by a student from the University of Antananarivo. The identified theme is "Promotion of birdwatching tourism in the Bemanevika Protected Area, Bealanana District, Sofia Region". The aim of the study is to highlight the tourism potential of the area, inventory and describe tourist routes at the site, list and present the main bird species on each route and identify any constraints for birdwatching.	
	1.1.5.2. Green Business Pilot Projects	2026-11-30	40	60	Summary: Green business initiatives are moving forward at 8 project AZE sites. Key examples include: Counterpart funding is supporting continued work on the development of organic coffee at the Domingo Fuerte AZE site in Dominican Republic, as a means of sustainable	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>livelihood generation. This part of the project will be supported by project funds in 2025. In Bayahibe, 100 plants were delivered to community nurseries to encourage the sale and thus achieve green businesses with the reproduction and sales of this plant. At the Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua AZE site in Colombia, a community nursery was established and local community members were trained to manage the nursery. Both theoretical and practical practices to improve the skills of community members in the management of the nursery. Seed collection and seedling identification activities were carried out, integrating biodiversity conservation efforts with the propagation of plants for reforestation. Thanks to these activities, community member have the capacity to produce high quality seedlings for reforestation efforts. At the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site in Madagascar, beekeeping and fruit tree production have been initiated to provide nature-based income generation for local communities. At the Itremo AZE in Madagascar, fish farming and agroforestry enterprises are benefitting over 200 households. At the Bemanevika</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
					AZE site in Madagascar, an ecotourism plan is being developed by a student from the University of Antananarivo. The identified theme is "Promotion of birdwatching tourism in the Bemanevika Protected Area, Bealanana District, Sofia Region". The aim of the study is to highlight the tourism potential of the area, inventory and describe tourist routes at the site, list and present the main bird species on each route and identify any constraints for birdwatching.	
	1.1.1.1. Data collection for monitoring	2023-12-31	70	80	Summary: Monitoring to inform management plans has progressed substantially in the last reporting period, with 14 of the 20 sites conducting species monitoring. Some examples of these efforts include the following: In Dominican Republic, 12 monitoring visits have been carried out in the Bayahibe area to map out the range of the AZE species. Four monitoring visits for the AZE frog in and around the Padres Domingo Fuerte Natural Monument AZE site have been conducted. In Chile, monitoring of <i>Telmatobius pefauri</i> , the species that triggers the AZE Zapahuira site, was carried out as part of a consultancy funded by the Ministry of	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
					Environment. A workshop on Monitoring protocols for <i>Eriosyce chilensis</i> was held on June 7, and monitoring has continued at the Mehuin site. In Madagascar, at the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site, two studies including bio-ecological surveys and the assessment of potential habitats for the AZE species have been successfully completed. At the Itremo AZE site, a study of the AZE species <i>Podocarpus capuronii</i> was conducted by 8 women that showed 253 individual shrubs and 18 individual trees. Monitoring was also conducted at the Bemanevika AZE site (see Annex for report).	
	1.1.1.2. Revision or Updating of Conservation Plans	2025-08-31	30	50	Summary: 14 of 20 conservation management plans are completed or in progress. Some examples of progress in this activity include: The “Conservation Plan 2024-2028 for the Mehuín Coastal Range” was completed following a series of participatory workshops with the communities associated with the AZE Mehuín site between January and March 2024. In Madagascar, local validation of the conservation plan for the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site is scheduled for the end of July 2024. This activity will	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
					include merging of all achievements, including public consultation and scientific studies (contributions from the local population, the results of research carried out on the target species and the development of the conservation plan).	
	1.1.1.3. New Conservation Plans	2024-12-31	40	50	<p>Summary: Conservation plans are progressing at 14 of the 20 AZE sites. In Madagascar, the conservation plan for the Itremo conservation plan is in progress. In Chile, the workshop “Conservation initiatives for the Loa frog and its habitat” was held at the Museum of Natural History and Culture of the Atacama Desert, Calama, at which the document “Conservation initiatives for the Loa frog and its habitat” was developed and shared with attendees. A call for a consultancy called: “Elaboration of Conservation Plans in a participatory manner under the methodology of open standards for the conservation of AZE sites in the Ollagüe Commune, Antofagasta Region” (see poster and TOR in digital annex). According to the call schedule, the consultancy for the development of conservation plans will begin in mid-July 2024. Meetings are being held</p>	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
					with the owners of the land where the AZE Los Molles - Pichidangui site is located in order to integrate them into the project prior to the start of the preparation of the conservation plan for the site. There is already a collaboration agreement with the majority owner (see document in digital annex), and a meeting has been held with other landowners in the area, whose response to the collaboration agreement sent is awaited. In Dominican Republic, the conservation plan for the Bayahibe Rose has been completed and will be sent this month to interested parties for review. It is being done with the support of the National Botanical Garden and the research department of the National University Pedro Henriquez Ureña (UNPHU). In Colombia, a comprehensive management plan has been developed with input from stakeholders, detailing strategies to continue conservation efforts and community engagement within the protected area at the Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua AZE site.	
2 Mainstreaming AZE site conservation	2.1.1.1. Mapping of Financial Stakeholders	2023-09-30	50	100	Partners have conducted stakeholder mapping of key financial stakeholders in their country using the provided methodology. This process involved	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
at global and national levels.					creating a list of relevant actors and assessing their relevance, interest, and influence, thereby identifying financial, banking, and private stakeholders for project engagement	
	2.1.1.2. and 2.1.3.3. Materials for AZE Mainstreaming	2024-03-31	60	80	Technical guidance and powerpoint presentations have been developed and shared on AZE mainstreaming. Guidance on protecting AZE sites to meet Global Biodiversity Framework targets has been developed and shared through the NBSAP Forum, the AZE website, and directly with partners. BirdLife International is currently consulting with project team members and the IBAT team to organise dedicated IBAT webinars (in Spanish and French) for financial and policy stakeholders in the project countries	S
	2.1.1.3. Workshops for National Partners	2023-10-31	40	75	An AZE and IBAT awareness webinar was held for project partners in September 2023. An NBSAP Guidance webinar was presented (in English and Spanish) on June 10, 2024, for project team members and invited policy officials from the project countries and other countries in the Americas. In all, 27 participants from all four project countries (5 from Chile, 2 from Dominican Republic, 1 from Colombia and 6 from Madagascar) as well as participants from Ecuador, Bolivia,	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
					Mexico, and Brazil participated. Follow-up NBSAP webinar and IBAT webinars are planned for the next reporting period. Given the different needs of each country partner, regular monthly meetings are now being conducted between BirdLife International and project partners to provide tailored support.	
	2.1.1.4. and 2.1.3.2. AZE and IBAT Webinars	2025-10-31	30	50	An AZE and IBAT awareness webinar was held for project partners in September 2023, and two global webinars on IBAT were convened in June 2024. These webinars included talks on an introduction to IBAT and a demo, the role of IBAT for the Government, and the role of IBAT for Businesses. The BirdLife team is now consulting with the IBAT team and project partners to organize IBAT webinars (in both Spanish and French) for project members and external financial and policy stakeholders in the next reporting period. A webinar given by project partner Asity Madagascar at the Ramsar Conference for International Wetlands Week (May 20 - 25, 2024, Reunion Island - France) on resilience of wetlands in the face of climate change included a focus on AZE. An NBSAP Guidance webinar	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
					was presented (in English and Spanish) on June 10, 2024, for project team members and invited policy officials from the project countries and other countries in the Americas. In all, 27 participants from all four project countries (5 from Chile, 2 from Dominican Republic, 1 from Colombia and 6 from Madagascar) as well as participants from Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, and Brazil participated.	
	2.1.2.1. Assessment of Opportunities for AZE integration into National Policies - including Climate Change	2025-03-31	40	50	Country project teams have received specific AZE and KBA texts (in both English and Spanish) to influence the NBSAP process in their countries. Additionally, a guidance document, "The Value of KBAs in Guiding Revision of NBSAPs," published by the KBA Secretariat, has been shared with project partners. BirdLife's NBSAP Guidance webinar also aimed at assessing opportunities for AZE integration into national policies, particularly the NBSAP process. Furthermore, BirdLife is launching an NBSAP toolkit for its partners on July 24, 2024, which will also be provided to project partners. Project partners have been using the Policy Analysis Guide for the assessment, identification, 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
					prioritization of national policies for integration into AZE. They have also been updating their Policy Advocacy Strategy (e.g., see Chile's Advocacy Strategy in Spanish in the shared Google Drive), focusing on the development, updating, implementation, reporting, and monitoring of NBSAPs. The goal is to incorporate the recognition and mention of AZE, KBA, and IBA into the country's NBSAPs and other crucial national policies, such as Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, and national development plans.	
	2.1.3.1. Mapping of Private Sector Stakeholders	2023-09-30	80	100	Project partners have completed stakeholder mapping of key financial and private sector stakeholders	S
	2.1.4.1. Training on Biodiversity Mainstreaming and AZE	2023-09-30	10	50	AZE mainstreaming remains a key component of BirdLife-led activities in the project. To achieve this aim, a series of webinars (e.g., on IBAT and AZE mainstreaming) and one-on-one support are being provided to country partners based on their needs and interests. BirdLife team is consulting with project team members and the IBAT team to organise dedicated IBAT webinars (in Spanish and French) for financial and policy stakeholders in the project countries. Country project teams	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>have received specific AZE and KBA texts to influence the NBSAP process in their countries. A guidance document on the value of KBAs in NBSAP has also been shared with project partners. Similarly, BirdLife is formally launching its NBSAP toolkit for its partners on July 24, 2024, which will also be provided to project partners. BirdLife's NBSAP Guidance webinar held on June 10, 2024, comprised 40 minutes of presentations and 20 minutes of Q&amp;A. The agenda commenced with a discussion on the significance of implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework and the rationale for engaging with the NBSAP process, emphasizing the importance of advocating for and integrating KBAs and AZEs. This was followed by detailed guidance on how to incorporate and mainstream KBAs and AZEs within NBSAPs, drawing from KBA and NBSAP guidance and suggested texts for advocacy. We then offered comprehensive guidance and tools for developing ambitious and robust NBSAPs, leveraging BirdLife's NBSAP toolkit alongside additional resources. Additionally, a presentation highlighting Save Brazil's experiences in engaging with the NBSAP process was offered. Speakers included</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
					Dr. Poshendra Satyal and Megan Eldred from the project, Christopher Lunnon from BirdLife International, and Raquel Carvalho from SAVE Brazil.	
	2.1.4.2. Updating of Existing Training Materials	2023-04-30	75	95	Materials and resources for AZE mainstreaming have been curated, drawing on BirdLife's extensive experience from past projects and valuable manuals on biodiversity mainstreaming. Updated materials and information have been regularly shared with project partners. Key resources shared during this period included: (i) a guidance document on "The Value of KBAs in Guiding Revision of NBSAPs"; (ii) the NBSAP Toolkit; and (iii) the NBSAP Guidance Webinar. These ongoing efforts ensure that project partners are consistently provided with the latest insights and tools for effective mainstreaming.	S
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	100		HS
	3.1.1.2. KBA Workshops	2024-10-31	60	65	KBA workshops in Chile and Colombia are complete. Workshops are planned for Dominican Republic and Madagascar. During the first week of June, three webinars were held for experts in Madagascar on the application of the KBA Standard. The facilitator of these webinars was Jeannot Kivono, Regional	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
					Focal Point for Francophone Africa and Andrew Plumptre, the Head of the KBA Secretariat has also attended. Eight experts participated at these webinars, including one from the Ministry of Environment, Participants learned about the relevant KBA criteria and various aspects of the KBA assessment process. During the last webinar, a discussion took place to agree on a plan to propose five new AZE sites for Madagascar as part of the GEF project. The idea of holding a face-to-face meeting in Antananarivo was proposed, and this workshop will likely take place in the second half of 2024.	
	3.1.2.2. Create View of AZE from Master KBA	2024-08-31	40	75	The AZE map was updated in late 2022 to include 899 AZE sites. An update scheduled for September 2024 is forthcoming and is expected to include 989 AZE sites.	S
	3.1.2.3. Annual AZE updates on Website	2026-08-31	25	75	The AZE map was updated in late 2022 to include 899 AZE sites. An update scheduled for late July 2024 is forthcoming and is expected to include 989 AZE sites.	HS
	3.1.2.4. Reassess Candidate AZE Sites	2024-07-31	50	60	Great progress has been made for this indicator. Seven new AZE sites have been identified and confirmed in Colombia: Alto de Ventanas, Anchicaya, Vereda	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
					Portachuelo, Altiplano Norte de Antioquia, Saija River, Las Orquideas National Natural Park, Bosques, Mármoles y Pantágoras, and La Forzosa - Santa Gertrudis. One new AZE site has been identified and confirmed in Dominican Republic, which is Parque Nacional Sierra Martín García. In Chile, a new AZE site has been proposed but not confirmed. We expect to have confirmation of whether this site will or will not become an AZE site by the next reporting period.	
	3.1.2.5. Data Assessment and Submission for New AZE Sites	2025-08-31	25	50	Twenty-seven (27) AZE sites for amphibians have recently been confirmed or re-confirmed by the KBA secretariat and will be published in the next KBA update, scheduled for early April 2024. Ninety-eight (98) new AZE sites were identified as a result of the Bezos funded KBA project. These sites are currently in process of being added to the AZE map.	S
	3.2.1.1. Systematization of Lessons Learned	2026-08-31	25	60	Several key lessons learned have been provided by project partners. See the lessons learned section (Section 2.8) of this report for additional information.	S
	3.2.1.2. Integration of AZE into Community Practices	2026-08-31	25	50	Two Chilean municipalities (Ollague, which has two AZE sites and Puquén, which has one AZE site) signed	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>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 total, 7 local communities have pledged cofinance to this project, demonstrating their commitment to AZE conservation. In addition, the Conservation Plan for the Bayahibe AZE site in Dominican Republic specifically states the incorporation of the AZE concept in the country. In Dominican Republic, a weekly radio program, "Tamo en Baina," that reaches over 15,000 people dedicated one week's program to the GEF AZE project. Other examples of the integration of AZE into community practices: At the Mahavavy Kinkony AZE site in Madagascar, a celebration of World Wetlands Day, February 05, 2024 helped raise awareness and educate communities around Lake Kinkony about overfishing of the "Dambabe" critically-endangered fish. Eight localities with 200 people, including 100 men, 50 women and 50 schoolchildren, were educated on the importance of respecting fishing rules (size of catch</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
					nets, fishing closures), protecting fish habitats and the need to restore fish habitats.	
	3.2.2.1. Develop Gender-sensitive Training Materials	2024-04-30	75	80	The Gender Action Plan has been shared with all project partners. Project partners are working to ensure that all project consultations, capacity building and trainings, workshops, and materials provide for equal participation for men and women. A Gender Equality Toolbox for integrating women into the project was developed in English and translated to Spanish for broader partner access. It has been shared with all project partners as well with in external audiences.	S
	3.2.2.2. National Workshops	2026-08-31	30	70	A workshop of all GEF AZE project partners in Chile, which doubled as the first meeting of the National Technical Advisory Committee, was coordinated and held on April 4, 2024. Twenty-nine participants attended the meeting. In Colombia, a national workshop entitled, ""Key Biodiversity Areas - Setting the plan for 30x30" included a presentation on AZE. Over 30 participants from national and global NGOs and governmental agencies participated. Two national workshops in Madagascar were held that focused on the identification	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
					of national targets, including AZE sites, as part of the update of the NBSAPs. These workshops, convened by the Minister of Environment, included 45 participants, including the CBD National Focal and GEF AZE national lead, Asity Madagascar. In Dominican Republic, workshops In Bayahibe focused on the conservation of the AZE species and were convened by GEF AZE project staff and the administrator of the local protected area. In total, 89 people attended from civil society and the private sector (hotel industry). At the Monumento Padre Domingo Fuerte National Monument, a total of 14 workshops on species conservation and climate change were held in 5 local communities, reaching 192 people.	
	3.2.3.3. Regional and Global Level Webinars	2026-08-31	20	50	GEF AZE project partners have submitted 4 proposals for events at the upcoming CBD COP16 in Cali, Colombia to reach a global audience. To date, 1 has been accepted and we are waiting to hear about the other 3.A webinar given by project partner Asity Madagascar at the Ramsar Conference for International Wetlands Week (May 20 - 25, 2024, Reunion Island - France) on resilience of wetlands in the face of climate	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
					change included a focus on AZE. An NBSAP Guidance webinar was presented (in English and Spanish) on June 10, 2024, for project team members and invited policy officials from the project countries and other countries in the Americas. In all, 27 participants from all four project countries (5 from Chile, 2 from Dominican Republic, 1 from Colombia and 6 from Madagascar) as well as participants from Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, and Brazil participated. Two global webinars on IBAT were convened in June 2024. These webinars included talks on an introduction to IBAT and a demo, the role of IBAT for the Government, and the role of IBAT for Businesses.	
	3.2.3.1. Production of National Webinar Materials	2024-11-30	25	60	National webinar materials, including webinar materials to introduce the GEF AZE project in Spanish and English, webinar materials on protecting AZE sites in NBSAPs to meet GBF goals, and webinar materials focused specifically on presentations to the private sector, have been produced by project partners and shared in the project google drive.	S
	3.2.3.2. Production of Social Media Materials for Governments	2025-09-30	25	60	A project web page ( <a href="https://zeroextinction.org/gefaze/">https://zeroextinction.org/gefaze/</a> ), and Instagram account ( <a href="https://www.instagram.com/gef_aze_zero_">https://www.instagram.com/gef_aze_zero_</a>	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
					extinction/) have been launched. A social media communications strategy has been implemented for the global project, with project partners contributing content on a monthly basis.	

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	Low	Low
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						Fires have impacted at least 2 project AZE sites since the start of the project.
Climate change impacts have uncertain	Comp 1	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						There is strong government support from government agencies in all 4 project countries. However, some relevant government agencies still require additional interventions to become fully committed.
Lack of participation of local Indigenous Communities and/or of the financial sector	Comp 1 and 2	M	M	M						At some AZE sites in Chile, this risk is reduced due to the full participation of local Indigenous communities. Maintaining a Medium risk since the participation of groups in Colombia is still being determined.
Political instability or changes alter governmental priorities related to biodiversity conservation.	all	L	L	L						
A snapshot approach to AZE site assessments could miss longer-term trends that affect site vulnerability	Comp 1	L	L	L						
Lack of interest in or resistance to conservation actions at AZE sites by local communities	all	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.		L	L	L						

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
		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	At one project AZE site affected by fire (Ankafobe. in Madagascar). reforestation efforts are underway.		Discuss with project partners options for using project resources to protect AZE site	During monthly project meetings	global project lead. country coordinators
Lack of participation of local Indigenous Communities and/or of the financial sector		In Chile. strong outreach to Indigenous communities and the hiring of local Indigenous project coordinators has reduced this risk.	Work with project partners in Colombia to ensure strong participation of relevant Indigenous communities.	July - Dec 2024	global project lead. Colombia project coordinators

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:	Yes
Other:	No

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

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 Zapahuira. 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. Colombia	6.48	-76.16			
AZE site Bayahibe. Dominican Republic	18.42	-68.87			
AZE site Monumento	18.11	-71.19			

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Natural Miguel Domingo Fuerte. Dominican Republic					
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:**

<b>Filename</b>	<b>File Uploaded By</b>	<b>File Uploaded At</b>	
Poster Ranita de Vilama.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 18:21:31	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Technical-Guidance-on-AZE-for-NBSAPs.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:54:57	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Hoja-informativa-de-AZE_EPANDB.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:54:48	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Educational poster on amphibians_Chile.png	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:42:58	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Policy Advocacy Strategy for Project AZE in Madagascar.docx	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:41:48	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Enclave Seco del Rio Dagua (Atuncela) expansion agreement.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:37:54	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Bayahibe Conservation Management Plan. JUNE 2024.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:36:37	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Puquén Chile municipality letter regarding support for conservation of their AZE site.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:36:21	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
OLLAGÜE municipality letter regarding support for their two AZE sites.PDF	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:36:12	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
OLLAGÜE community FPIC agreement.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:35:57	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>
Relevance of KBAs in	Executing Agency	2024-07-30 17:32:32	<a href="#"><u>Download</u></a>

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<b>Filename</b>	<b>File Uploaded By</b>	<b>File Uploaded At</b>	
NBSAPs_small_EN.pdf			