

Final Evaluation Report

We ask all grant recipients to complete a project evaluation that helps us to gauge the success of your project. This must be sent in **MS Word and not PDF format**. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please DO NOT fill in and submit this form until the project has been completed.

Complete the form in English. Note that the information may be edited before posting on our website.

Please email this report to jane@rufford.org.

Your Details	
Full Name	Diego Gallego García
Project Title	An Integral Approach to the Conservation of the Endangered Chaco Eagle in Semi-Arid Habitats of Argentina
Application ID	44634-B
Date of this Report	28 October 2025

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
<p>OUTREACH: Work with local communities</p> <p>Reach more than 1,000 people at the study area</p>				<p>After an initial push of outreach in the new provinces (San Luis and Córdoba, ~500 people), we kept on doing outreach in different parts of northern Argentina during the following months and until July. The total final number is huge (~1300), and it is a conservative estimation due to the huge number of activities that we performed at schools, as well as talks, virtual meetings, presentations and expositions in diverse areas of the Chaco ecoregion.</p> <p>We gave a total of 32 school talks (elementary and secondary), we organized 13 meetings at local councils or rural associations of producers, and we interviewed more than 70 people at 54 different field ranches. We also carried out 6 virtual talks involving schools and wildlife rescue centers.</p>
<p>RESEARCH: Chaco eagle breeding monitoring</p> <p>Monitor between 5 and 10 reproductive Chaco eagle territories and nests</p>				<p>Ten Chaco eagle active nests have been found in the study area, five of them having been monitored by camera traps, and we have successfully banded three fledglings, two of them with GPS devices. We collected blood samples from the three banded nestlings, and currently the molecular sex determination is being done at our laboratory.</p> <p>Milestones of this monitoring project</p>

				include the first documented successful reproduction of the Chaco eagle in Santiago del Estero province, and the first successful installation of a camera trap at a Chaco eagle nest in San Luis province.
<p>CONSERVATION (I): Power line surveys</p> <p>Develop surveys on mortality at power lines in the study area</p>				<p>We successfully carried out the first standardized survey on mortality at power lines in San Luis, Córdoba and Santa Fe provinces, traversing hundreds of kilometres and documenting dozens of birds being electrocuted.</p> <p>We also gathered opportunistic information across the whole study area thanks to a new cell phone app we developed with a company of Córdoba province. The app is still on “beta” mode, this means it is still under review and testing. It is a phone app which works offline with GPS positioning, stores the information until the network (or WiFi) returns, and then updates all the information. We have given 19 different people (amateur ornithologists, school teachers, veterinarians, field owners and land managers) the permission to use this app to test it until the final version is ready. Our intention is to have this app ready during the course of 2026.</p> <p>The results have been shared with the authorities of the different provinces, and Santa Fe and Córdoba are now implementing new, bird-friendly, power line designs for new infrastructures.</p>
<p>CONSERVATION (II): Ramps at water reservoirs</p>				<p>We actually installed 56 rescue ramps ourselves, and gave 39 more to local producers and landowners, who installed the ramps themselves. Only with the</p>

<p>Install 100 rescue ramps covering an area of 250.000 hectares</p>			<p>ramps that we had installed ourselves (n = 56), we had already covered 240,000 hectares, because it is an area of huge fields and very few water reservoirs. We are now working on legal measures to compel producers and landowners to install these rescue ramps at their fields.</p> <p>Three camera traps were deployed at the reservoirs with the ramps. Some of the videos of these ramps can be seen at a recent Instagram reel: instagram.com/reel/DTQ2ICNkbfL/</p>
<p>CONSERVATION (III): Legal protection of the species at a regional level</p> <p>Work actively with provincial authorities to promote Chaco eagle conservation from a legal perspective</p>			<p>We achieved some milestones regarding this topic:</p> <p>First, the town of Tostado (Santa Fe province) was officially declared "The Town of the Chaco eagle" by the Chamber of Senators of the province, a case that has no previous precedents in Argentina and that will undoubtedly increase the visibility of the species in the area.</p> <p>Second, we aided national NGOs Aves Argentinas (AA), Fundación Vida Silvestre (FVS) and Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN) to file a complaint with the Supreme Court of Argentina and against Santiago del Estero province for the ecocide that is happening at the Canal de la Patria water canal, where wildlife drowns every day and where the Chaco eagle also has been documented. This case is now under review by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Third, the province of Córdoba declared the Chaco Eagle and seven other wildlife species as Natural Monuments in the province, guaranteeing the</p>

				implementation of specific conservation plans in the future, with actions focused at habitat protection, scientific research, and environmental education for the species.
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2. Describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a). KEY DATA ON CHACO EAGLE MORTALITY DRIVES MITIGATION MEASURES: a great part of this project was devoted to surveying and monitoring important sources of mortality of the Chaco eagle in the Great Chaco biome. We documented Chaco eagle electrocutions at power line pylons, drownings at water reservoirs, illegal hunting and captivity, and even the hazard of an open-to-air water canal. Although this can be seen as a depressing result, the positive side is that we used this data to compel people and provinces to act immediately, and the severeness of the mortality events gathered drove the adoption of certain mitigation measurements, some of which are outlined below:

1. Based on our recommendations, **Santa Fe province** designed a new type of power line pylon which is safe for birds to perch, and they are currently implementing it at new infrastructures across the province. We are now working on some measures to retrofit the existing risky pylons.
2. After acknowledging their interest in the issue of drowning in water reservoirs, **the province of San Luis** actively collaborated with us in the installation of rescue ramps, promoting our field campaign and building themselves many to donate to private ranchers and landowners. The result is clear: a handful of rural workers and stakeholders are now asking the province to build more and to contribute to the protection of many bird species.
3. **The province of Santiago del Estero** has been cornered by our claim to the NGOs (and to the Supreme Court) due to the Canal de la Patria open-to-air water canal. They are nowadays implementing mitigation measures such as bridges and areas with less steepness to reduce the quantity of animals that die in the canal. Next steps are to promote the complete covering of the canal, to reduce to zero the dead animals, but that will still need more conversation in future meetings.
4. **Córdoba province** has just started analyzing the possible mitigation measures at power line pylons following our report on electrocuted birds .

b). OUTREACH TO PROMOTE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE SPECIES: our tireless outreach and environmental education campaigns are not only gathering people from the categories of education, fieldwork, and birdwatching. As projects go by, we are attracting the interest of many authorities from the management and political world, who have great influence in some decisions that can be made at a local or regional scale. We are now more efficiently targeting a wide array of social actors, thus promoting the conservation of the Chaco eagle from different perspectives, and one of them is the creation of legal figures of protection for the species. Some examples include:

1. The town of **Tostado (Santa Fe province)** was officially declared "The Town of the Chaco eagle" by the Chamber of Senators of the province, a case that has no previous precedents in Argentina and that will undoubtedly increase the visibility of the species in the area.
2. **Santa Fe province** now reviewed the status of the "Chaco eagle conservation program" that was launched a year ago.
3. **The province of Córdoba** declared the Chaco Eagle and seven other wildlife species as Natural Monuments in the province, guaranteeing the implementation of specific conservation plans in the future, with actions focused at habitat protection, scientific research, and environmental education for the species.
4. **San Luis province** is working on the declaration of the Chaco eagle as a Natural Monument in the province.
5. **Bonus track! Launch of the "Chaco eagle conservation program" in Paraguay.** As strange as it sounds, Paraguay became interested in our project. Why? Because one of our Chaco eagle fledglings (GPS-tagged in 2024) traversed more than 700 km to reach Paraguay. This caught the attention of many biologists in the whole country of Paraguay, and has resulted in the creation of the "Chaco eagle conservation program", where CECARA will play a key role in writing, advising and implementing mitigation measures, as well as in searching for active territories. This is a project to be continued in the near future...

Please see the following reels (in Spanish) for a part of the story of this eagle.

1. <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DOjM5KokRZR/?hl=es>
2. <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DOrhaM5AWld/>
3. <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DO1ZRe7CWbN/>
4. <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DOwsUQKAcN0/?hl=es>
5. <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DPZYOVmCT94/>

c). NEW ACTIVE TERRITORIES IN NEW PROVINCES: as with the previous two Rufford Foundation projects, the discovery, and monitoring, of new active nests (that add up to the other reproductive seasons) boosts the acquisition of more knowledge on the biology of the species, constitute a basis for more applicable research (e.g., mitigation measures for human infrastructures), and is a useful tool for outreach and to raise awareness on the protection of this endangered species. Additionally, in this project we documented new breeding events in Santiago del Estero and San Luis provinces, and the ten active nests discovered give us an outstanding number of 25 Chaco eagle nests that we have found in an area where no previous research had been done. Also, camera traps are giving us vital information on foraging ecology and parental care, and GPS transmitters installed to fledglings are the basis of movement ecology studies that we have already published (and are being published) worldwide.

3. Explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

The well-known circumstances of the current national government, as well as many administrative errors and flaws of regional and provincial authorities, have hindered our chances of having the pickup car of CONICET. We have been forced to be very

creative in some cases, renting a pickup car ourselves from a private company because the vehicle of CONICET was not functioning. This has increased the price of the concept "Car Rental", but we have managed the situation effectively.

4. Describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project.

Once again, as happened during past projects, the local population and communities in the four provinces surveyed (Córdoba, San Luis, Santa Fe, and Santiago del Estero), have experienced a change, from scarce awareness and knowledge to an attitude of helping this endangered species. Here I will outline specific milestones that show the benefits of our project to local communities, some of them being very similar to previous projects, but in a more extended way:

- Birdwatching groups: many birdwatching (i.e., COA – Club de Observadores de Aves) groups (e.g., COA Águila Coronada and COA Chororó in Santa Fe province, COA Chiguanco in San Luis province, and COA Kakuy in Santiago del Estero province), are gaining visibility from the general public thanks to the fact that they are collaborating with us. Their vital involvement in outreach and conservation (and also in nest monitoring) make them the best representatives of the Chaco eagle.
- Schools and classes are participating in scientific festivals with the Chaco eagle as main topic: some rural schools in San Luis and Santa Fe provinces have brought the project of the Chaco eagle to the national scientific festivals, creating visual materials and handcrafts to show others.
- Our project has appeared more than ten times in regional newspapers, more than fifteen times in radio programmes and in five TV episodes of the area. Now we have also appeared in social media, where scientific divulgators from Córdoba and Santa Fe (Argentina), and even from Asunción (Paraguay), have created thirteen educational reels showing our work with the Chaco eagle. We are currently working on more with a photographer of Córdoba province.
- Declaration of the Chaco eagle as a Natural Monument in Córdoba province, and declaration of Tostado as "The Town of the Chaco Eagle". This will increase the visibility of the species in these areas and likely will increase ecotourism and birdwatching in both areas.
- Our research in the Canal de la Patria open-to-air water canal will probably benefit the access of water to local communities. Since our complaint to the NGOs and to the Supreme Court involves covering the water canal and thus avoiding animals to die and rot in the water, we will indirectly benefit local communities to make their problem on the access of water visible to the authorities. Once again, conservation can go in the same direction as human health and welfare.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, absolutely. This year we have focused our Chaco eagle research, conservation and outreach project on addressing mortality and mitigation measures, expanding the nest monitoring area, and promoting legal agreements with authorities. Now the

challenge is to continue pushing social actors to make these measures enduring in time, so that we can assure the protection of the Chaco eagle. It seems that we are achieving interesting milestones at a short- and mid-term, in the different provinces we are prospecting; the challenge is to maintain the research, outreach and conservation efforts in all these provinces that we have explored, traversed and focused on during the three RSG projects.

Also, a new horizon has been revealed in Paraguay, a new country where it would be very interesting to start a new project. I will outline here a couple of aspects that we need to address in the mid-term:

- What if we scale our Chaco eagle conservation cause to other countries?: last year, when I was fulfilling this final report, I quoted "this is probably the most ambitious, yet difficult, tasks that our team is considering: expanding all our fieldwork towards new countries where this eagle is. More concretely, the Chaco eagle is present in all countries where the Chaco ecoregion exists, namely Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay". Nowadays, and after a couple of successful visits to Brazil (2023 and 2024) and Paraguay (2025) to present the Chaco eagle, and to participate in conservation programs aimed at protecting this species, this dream is closer than ever to come true. In Brazil, we established the first national conservation program for the Chaco eagle, and in Paraguay, we witnessed the creation of the "Conservation Program of the Chaco eagle", which is now gathering social actors such as scientists, wildlife photographers and environmental managers. The most plausible scenario for future projects will undoubtedly include crossing our national borders to reach Paraguay, and possibly Brazil. And as happened with all previous RSG projects, we will try to establish long-term monitoring programs there via outreach and environmental education, and we will aim at implementing mitigation measures to avoid Chaco eagle mortality, and at promoting agreements at regional scales to protect it from a legal perspective. Thus, I believe that a prospective RSG project will be based (at least partly) in Paraguay.
- Chaco and Formosa provinces: the Great Chaco ecoregion of Argentina covers the provinces of Santa Fe, a part of Córdoba, Santiago del Estero, Formosa and Chaco. Both Chaco and Formosa provinces have not been explored overall. In the case of Chaco province, it has a significant number of Chaco eagle sightings and is also suffering from a high deforestation rate. The exploration of this new area (where no nests have been officially documented) could also be a next step towards understanding the dynamics of Chaco eagle populations in northern Argentina. Formosa remains as a mystery, since we are not sure if the habitat characteristics, and the human-wildlife conflicts allow the Chaco eagle to establish there.
- Mortality by electrocution and by drowning in water reservoirs needs to be addressed at a wider scale: since electrocution at power line pylons and drowning in water reservoirs are still major sources of mortality of the Chaco eagle, we still need to develop long-term surveys at both infrastructures everywhere we carry out our conservation project.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

Regarding social media, we have shared content on our field campaigns, through more than 50 publications, and dozens of stories, between the different networks since The Rufford Foundation project started. We have also created (and collaborated in the creation of) a dozen of environmental education reels, some more are on their way: **Please see the following reels:**

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DPuRxBsipxH/?hl=es>

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DQjz9wFDnxH/?hl=es-la>

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DRSu0Xfjo3W/?igsh=MThrdWV3azVmNzZ0Zg%3D%3D>

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DSIJwKZjohj/?igsh=MTZic3htOXB1aGxhbA%3D%3D>

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DSipQP4DIQY/?igsh=MWY4eWVjcXF0d2lzZQ%3D%3D>

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DTQ2ICNkbfL/?igsh=MXJ4Ytd4cTQ4c215NA%3D%3D>

Total account numbers:

- **Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/cecaraunlpam/> ; 4,300 followers.
- **Instagram:** @proyectoaguilachaco; more than 4,500 followers.
- **Instagram:** @cecara_; around 4,800 followers
- **X:** @CECARA_ARG; 150 followers.
- **YouTube:** https://www.youtube.com/@cecara_unlpam574; 250 subscribers.

Also, and as I mentioned above, we have appeared in several local radio, TV and newspaper programs, notes and interviews.

Concerning academia, the main milestone is likely the successful completion of my PhD Thesis, the dissertation of which occurred in July. Some chapters of this PhD Thesis have been done in part thanks to the support of the Rufford Foundation. The thesis is available here: <https://rdi.uncoma.edu.ar/handle/uncomaid/19010>

Regarding scientific papers, three of them have been published this year with the support of the Rufford Foundation:

- Gallego-García, D., & Sarasola, J. H. (2025). First Report of a Replacement Clutch in the Endangered Chaco Eagle (*Buteogallus coronatus*), a Large Neotropical Raptor with Low Fecundity. *Journal of Raptor Research* 59(4):1-5. <https://doi.org/10.3356/jrr2493>
- Gallego-García, D., Churrarín, M., Gómez-Espí, S., & Sarasola, J. H. (2025). Reproducción exitosa de una pareja de Águila Coronada o Águila del Chaco (*Buteogallus coronatus*) en la provincia de Santiago del Estero, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 70. <https://doi.org/10.56178/na.vi70.1076>
- Gallego-García, D., Watts, B., & Sarasola, J. H. (2025). Individual and environmental effects on the extent of the post-fledging dependence period in an Endangered neotropical raptor. *Endangered Species Research* 58:193-204. <https://doi.org/10.3354/esr01451>

Four months ago, we submitted a paper with the direct (and indirect) impacts of the talks and outreach activities on the sightings and discoveries of new territories and nests of Chaco eagle to *Conservation Science and Practice*, which we plan to have it published by the beginning of 2026. We are also analysing the data on the surveys

of knowledge, perception and action made at schools, and probably we will prepare the manuscript for its publication during the end of 2026 or 2027. Finally, a paper on the results of all interviews performed on the perception of Chaco eagle, and another on Chaco eagle mortality in Argentina, will be prepared during 2026, for its publication during 2027.

Last but not least, a new Ph.D. student at our research group is currently working on the data of diet, ranging areas and habitat resource selection, using the pictures of the camera traps from the last Rufford project, to name a few topics.

7. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Probably, the most vital issue to carry out in the next years is to continue building social networks and collaborations in many areas and guilds of research and conservation (e.g., academia, ornithologists, field workers, education, managers, landowners, and bureaucrats). As our project expands in are covered, it is also more difficult to be in all places at the same time. Fortunately, our way of working is with the local communities, and this helps us significantly. Thus, wherever future projects might bring us, we will have to count on people to enhance Chaco eagle conservation.

Besides, and given the experience of last project, we are committed to continue applying our research findings to mitigation measures to avoid the mortality of the Chaco eagle due to human infrastructures and activities. The examples of the Canal de la Patria open-to-air water canal in Santiago del Estero province and the power line pylons in Santa Fe and Córdoba provinces constitute milestones on the gradient from pure research to implementation of measures and conservation management. This gives us strength on the social aspect, with a certain (although limited) capability of promoting changes that enhance the conservation of wildlife (and Chaco eagle in particular).

Other than that, it is important to maintain (and expand) the long-term breeding monitoring project to continue getting to know the status of this endangered eagle as a function of time and at a macroecological scale.

8. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, I have used The Rufford Foundation logo in all talks and activities performed concerning outreach, dissemination of results, and presentation of papers in conferences. Examples can be found below:

Front page of my PhD Thesis dissertation on July 25, 2025.



Front pages of several power points featuring research presented at two conferences, one national (RAO – Reunión Argentina de Ornitología), and one international (RRF – Raptor Research Foundation).

Individual and environmental effects on the extent of the post-fledging dependence period in an endangered Neotropical raptor
Efectos individuales y ambientales sobre el periodo de dependencia parental en un ave rapaz amenazada del Neotrópico



Diego Gallego García
Bryan D. Watts, José Hernán Sarasola









Cuando los hijos se van: comparación de métodos para estimar la duración de la dependencia parental en aves rapaces



Diego Gallego García
Bryan D. Watts
José Hernán Sarasola










9. Provide a full list of all the members of your team and their role in the project.

First, a list of members that belong, directly or indirectly, to CECARA (Center for the Study and Conservation of Birds of Prey in Argentina).

Diego Gallego García, PhD Biology (myself): I was in charge of every step of this project, from the writing and structuring of the proposal to the writing of this final evaluation report. I took a primary role in every activity of education, research and conservation. I organized and carried out the outreach campaign (talks at schools and meetings with producers), performed all interviews with local people, kept contact with everyone involved in nest searching, gathered information about potential nesting sites, actively searched for territories, and installed rescue ramps at water reservoirs. Due to PhD Thesis duties, I was not present at one of the fieldwork campaigns regarding the banding of fledglings, and I did not join the crew to go to the Canal de la Patria water canal during the last campaign (July). I am nowadays in charge of analysing the data during next months and of publishing any related material.

Sergi Gómez-Espí, M.S. Zoology: our new Ph.D. student at CECARA-CONICET has joined me in most field campaigns. Sergi has experience in wildlife monitoring in general. He has collaborated in the surveys of power line mortality, in nest searching and in rescue ramp installing, to name a few. He has started his own projects in central Argentina with the Chaco eagle.

José Hernán Sarasola, Ph.D. Biology: supervisor of my PhD and my director in this project. He joined most of the fieldwork and outreach campaigns. He provided logistical and bureaucratic support to allow me to perform the field campaigns successfully. For example, we were both in charge of fixing the pickup truck, which was in bad conditions at the start of the campaign. He supervised all processes of declaration of the Chaco eagle as Natural Monument with the bureaucrats and natural resource managers in Córdoba province.

Martíne Zabala, Eneko Barriola, Oier Frías and Ioritz Goizueta, B.S. Biology: all four are originally from the Basque Country, northern Spain, and came to our team (CECARA) for six months (Dec 2024 – May 2025) to carry out a traineeship / internship program, where they gained experience in raptor research, monitoring, handling, management, and conservation. They all took part in the surveys of power line mortality, as well as on the installation of rescue ramps, both campaigns being developed in San Luis and Córdoba provinces. Also, they took part in the banding of Chaco eagle fledglings across the study area.

Also, our project in Santiago del Estero counted with the valuable participation of people from local communities. A huge amount of them have joined us in our research and conservation mission, making our path easier towards giving talks at schools or Rural Associations of Producers, discovering new Chaco Eagle territories or installing rescue ramps, to name a few. Although they are not part of our scientific team at CECARA, I will outline our main collaborators in the territory because of the key role they have played in this project:

Maximiliano Churrarín, amateur ornithologist (Santa Fe): naturalist and ornithologist from Tostado (9 de Julio, Santa Fe). He regularly joins our crew to monitor nests of Chaco eagles in Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero provinces. We included him as a co-author of the new paper where we found an active nest in Santiago del Estero

province. He has also founded an own project, "Fauna Tostado", devoted to the rescue and release of wildlife that are found near towns.

Javier Ruiz, field owner (Santiago del Estero): after hearing a talk in La Nena, eastern Santiago del Estero, he reported an active nest in Santiago del Estero province, which we confirmed later and became the first ever documentation of a successful reproduction of the Chaco eagle.

Samuel Olivieri, bird bander (San Luis): based in the town of Luján (northern San Luis province), he is a bird bander who joined us in nest searching and monitoring.

Daniela Oliva, landowner (San Luis): this woman is the landowner of "Siempre Viva", a field that is nowadays carrying out forest regeneration practices in northern San Luis province. She also gathered the environmental authorities of San Luis province, as well as the NGO Aves Argentinas, to make a meeting with all of them possible. She joined our crew on the campaign to install rescue ramps. In her field there is a resident pair of Chaco eagles whose nest we hope to find soon.

José Navarro, birdwatcher (Santiago del Estero): as during last project, he has led the efforts of COA Kakuy to search for active territories of the Chaco eagle in the province of Santiago del Estero. He also joined our group while monitoring mortality by drowning in the Canal de la Patria open-to-air water canal.

Hernán Rojo, wildlife photographer (Córdoba): originally from Córdoba province, he has become interested in our project due to his strong commitment to bird knowledge and conservation. He is currently preparing a series of reels and publications on Chaco eagle identification, threats and mitigation measures where we participate.

Francisco Buyatti, landowner (Santa Fe): like in 2021/2022, Francisco has been an important piece of the puzzle between authorities, ornithologists and land managers to establish the conservation program of the Chaco eagle in Santa Fe, with his field "La Herminia" as an example of coexistence between human and wildlife, this year with an active Chaco eagle nest.

Luciano Perotti, birdwatcher (San Luis): a representative of two different Birdwatchers groups (COA) in San Luis, Luciano has advocated for our cause in different ways, from academia to local councils, reporting some useful sightings of Chaco Eagles in the field and helping us with some important data on electrocution events in the region.

Mauricio Rossanigo, wildlife photographer (Santa Fe): he is nowadays an active collaborator of our group, going out on his own in Santa Fe province to look for active nests of Chaco eagles. He has pictured our fieldwork and promoted the visibility of our conservation cause.

Enrique Mualem, veterinarian and regional politician (Santa Fe): former mayor of Tostado town (Santa Fe province), his was the project to declare this town the

"Chaco eagle Town", and he has joined some of our field campaigns, also giving us support from the local council.

Francisco and Daniela Capli, wildlife photographer and social media specialist (Paraguay): both from Paraguay, they have boosted our project by filming us and making videos on their own regarding the tagged Chaco eagle that reached Paraguay. They also organized a massive event in Asunción (Paraguay) where we gave an outreach talk.

Daniel Meroi, landowner (Córdoba): this man from northern Córdoba province has convinced a whole community (Colonia Hogar) to join him in his pursue of conservation of birds of prey. They opened their doors to us to carry out an outreach talk, and we gained many collaborators that day. Nowadays they are surveying power line pylons on their own to provide us with data on electrocution events.

Norma Aimé, rural worker (Santa Fe): this woman is our best field and on-site collaborator in Santa Fe province, since the field she works in has a resident Chaco eagle pair, and there are others nearby. Her humble lifestyle and her respect for wildlife are an example of coexistence, and she is always in contact with us.

Miguel Magnasco, environmental authority (Córdoba): probably the person most involved in the declaration of the Chaco eagle as a Natural Monument in the province of Córdoba. He was impressed by the amount of evidence on the threats to Chaco eagle conservation and we proposed him to create this figure.

Eduardo Trivero, veterinarian (Santa Fe): an important and influential figure among the fields and landowners of western Santa Fe province, he keeps giving us key data on Chaco eagle sightings, and has individually sued the energy company of the county where he lives because of the risky power line pylons that are causing the electrocution of dozens of birds.

Bernardo Lartigau, research technician (Santiago del Estero): he is part of the NGO Fundación Vida Silvestre and took an active part in the surveys in Canal de la Patria open-to-air water canal, and eventually he has become the leading actor in this issue.

Denise Griguol, technician and communications specialist (Santiago del Estero): as part of Aves Argentinas NGO, she joined our group of research with the legal and administrative requirements for the NGOs to file a complaint to the Supreme Court of Argentina against the province of Santiago del Estero, for the damage to wildlife due to drowning.

10. Any other comments?

In a world that seems to be in the process of tearing apart regarding environment and wildlife, it is a blessing to have organisations that support your work as a conservationist. In the name of our group (CECARA), and in the name of the Chaco

eagle, thank you very much for your support, which makes our conservation cause possible!

We really hope we can collaborate in the near future to ensure the protection of the Chaco eagle!

ANNEX – Financial Report
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