

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

*Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.*

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	The Zoological Society of Philadelphia
<b>Project Title</b>	Building Local Management Capacity and Conservation Plans to Save Endangered Frogs in Four High Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Hispaniola
<b>CEPF GEM No.</b>	60950
<b>Date of Report</b>	Tue. Jan 19, 2016
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**CEPF Region: Caribbean**

**Strategic Direction:**

**1. Improve protection and management of 45 priority key biodiversity areas**

**Grant Amount: \$145,293.00**

**Project Dates: 2012/8/1 - 2015/10/31**

**1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)**

Société Audubon Haiti (SAH) - SAH was the sub grantee in Haiti. As such they were in charge of helping us carry the project in Haiti. SAH provided the in-country project coordinator as well as the field biologist. SAH took care of permits and logistics for most field trips and events in the country and helped coordinate activities as well.

Grupo Jaragua (GJ) - GJ was the project's sub grantee in the Dominican Republic and provided the in country coordinator for the DR as well as volunteers and provided additional staff to assist in all aspects of project management in the country. Helped secured permits and plan logistics for some field trips and events at the beginning of the project.

Quisqueya University (UNIQ) - Provided office and storage space in Haiti during 2012 and part of 2013; served as a venue for meetings and talks and the first Biodiversity Expo in 2012. Student volunteers from Quisqueya joined us in several expeditions to the field.

American University of the Caribbean, in Les Cayes - Provided office space, storage, and housing in Haiti during 2014 and 2015. Helped organized several talks for university students. Student volunteers from AUC-Les Cayes joined us in several expeditions to the field.

National Museum of Natural History-Santo Domingo - Provided office and storage space in the Dominican Republic and served as our main venue for meetings, talks and international events during the project. Helped with logistics, permits and loaned field and laboratory equipment

when needed. Allowed the participation of the project's Field Biologist for the Dominican Republic.

Ministère de l'Agriculture-Haiti – Helped with logistics and permits to camp at protected areas in Forêt des Pins Unit I and Unit II. Served as a venue for meetings and helped us socialize our project with government employees. Helped with logistics for the Anpil Krapó workshop given in November 2014 during the project's suspension.

Ministère de l'Environnement-Haiti – Helped in project implementation during the last phase in 2015, especially for sites at Pic Macaya National Park. Served as venue for regional meetings in Camp Perrin and allowed for park rangers to participate on educational and techniques workshops in Pic Macaya National Park, Duchity and Forêt des Pins Unit I and Unit II.

Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources-DR - Helped with logistics and permits to conduct research in the country and export biological samples, served as venue for meetings and workshops and provided input on our final documents and reports.

Instituto Dominicano para el Desarrollo Integrado (IDDI) – IDDI helps with logistics and organizing workshops at Cachote, one of our sites in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA. The group was instrumental in fomenting participation with the community of Cachote and Paraíso. They were also recipients of workshops and raw material for the creation of documents and other products detailing the importance of amphibians in the region and their role in the ecosystem.

Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola (SOH) – Provided logistics that enabled us to conduct field research and workshops at several sites along Sierra de Bahoruco KBA (Loma Charco Azul, Zapotén, El Aguacate) and Bahoruco Oriental KBA (Cachote).

Sociedad Ecológica de Paraíso (SOEPA) – Provided logistics at Cachote, in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA, and participated on our training and educational workshops at that site

Organisation des Paysans pour le Développement de l'Unité II de la Forêt des Pins, Mare Rouge (OPDFM) - Provided logistics at Forêt des Pins Unit II (Massif de la Selle KBA), and participated on our training and educational workshops at Mare Rouge.

Consortio Ambiental Dominicano – Participated in several of our events in Santo Domingo and were recipients of final products and raw material for the creation of documents and other products detailing the importance of amphibians in the region and their role in the ecosystem.

Fondo Pro Naturaleza Inc - Participated in several of our events in Santo Domingo and were recipients of final products and raw material for the creation of documents and other products detailing the importance of amphibians in the region and their role in the ecosystem.

Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC) - Participated in several of our events in Santo Domingo and were recipients of final products and raw material for the creation of documents and other products detailing the importance of amphibians in the region and their role in the ecosystem.

Fondation Seguin - Provided logistics at the sites of Seguin, Berak, and Parc National La Visite (Massif de la Selle KBA) and participated on our training and educational workshops at Seguin.

YoutHaiti - Provided logistics at the sites of Duchity and Ti-Letan (Massif de la Hotte KBA) and participated on our training and educational workshops at those sites. Two of its members, Louisne Polyte and Phito Dorvilleir, provided assistance in the field at these sites and also helped during our workshops for students and professors and our workshops for park rangers from Macaya National Park in Duchity

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT)– Ensured that the works carried on the CEPF project will continue on 2016. DWCT is currently collaborating with Grupo Jaragua, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santo Domingo and SAH and continue to go to the field to take data on the status of endangered amphibians and the quality of the forests they occupy.

### **Conservation Impacts**

#### **2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile**

Our project 'Building Local Management Capacity and Conservation Plans to Save Endangered Frogs in Four High Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Hispaniola', or Amphibians of Hispaniola, for short, contributed to CEPF's ecosystems profile in many ways. We carried our work on the following Key Biodiversity Areas: Massif de la Hotte, Massif de la Selle, Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental, which are among the most biodiverse within the Caribbean hotspot. These areas within Hispaniola are home to more than 45 described species of amphibians, more than Jamaica (23 spp) and Puerto Rico (19 spp) combined. Of the 45 species found here, 37 are considered globally threatened by the IUCN Red List under the categories of Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

Our project contributed directly to the Caribbean's Ecosystem Profile by providing valuable data that helps us understand what each of these species needs in order to survive, which was one of our main goals for species conservation. Our data also provides enough preliminary data that suggests that some species thought to be in these categories, may actually be Near Threatened, which is a valuable finding when assessing what areas to conserve. We also analyzed what are the major impacts of deforestation and habitat degradation on the amphibian populations in this KBA's and obtain measurable conservation outcomes by determining what are the minimal ecological requirements in terms of habitat structure, availability of forest cover, and minimum size of forest patch that these species need to survive.

Our project also provided many events for socialization of our goals and our results. We created several opportunities for capacity building and training at all levels of society by expressing to local villagers, park rangers, and key stake holders from civil society organizations, such as students, biologists and field technicians, along with government officials and interested citizens the biological importance of amphibians, their role in the ecosystem, and by stressing the fact that these are the most endangered group of land animals in the world and we need to protect their habitats in order to protect them.

Our data also provides information on how climate change and the invasive chytrid fungus may

negatively impact amphibians as additional threats to the loss of biodiversity in Hispaniola.

Perhaps one of our most valuable measurable conservation outcomes is the fact that our data, in conjunction with data gathered by Société Audubon Haiti and Dr. Blair Hedges, helped help establish the protected areas of Grand Bois and Grand Colline (now part of Pic Macaya National Park). These are two important sites within the Massif de la Hotte KBA that include several Critically Endangered species along with several species new to science.

### **3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

The greatest impact of our project was putting amphibians in the forefront of the conservation agendas in both Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In both countries, now government agencies and local NGO's are fully aware of the plight of these animals, they are aware of the role amphibians in the ecosystem as part of the nutrient cycle, in removing potentially harmful insects from urban and agricultural environments, and as indicators of habitat quality. More importantly, key stakeholders in both countries are aware of the risk of losing this unique and diverse group of animals if no action is taken. We also equipped these institutions with the knowledge we gathered on these species and with the tools needed to implement conservation policies and actions that ensure the conservation of amphibian species and their habitats as immediate outcomes of our work.

The greatest results of our project include seeing young professionals from Grupo Jaragua and SAH trained as field biologists and now working independently as researchers, knowing that several areas in the region (especially in Haiti) will now be protected and monitored in part because of our efforts and, creating the largest database on the presence of amphibians within these KBA's along with a set of their ecological needs.

We also leave a lasting legacy in the form of printed and digital publications and materials accessible to almost anyone. In the XXI century, it is commonplace to see local peasants high up in the mountains using their cell phones and traveling down to the town on market day to charge their phones. These folks have access to Internet, albeit limited, and so do our key stakeholders, students, technicians and people living in urban centers. As such we've made our work available online (in Spanish) at: <http://www.conservaciondeanfibiobios.org/>

#### **Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal*

1) Species management guidelines developed for safeguarding amphibians from four of the most threatened KBA's of the Island (Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle in Haiti and Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental in the Dominican Republic) and encourage its adoption and implementation into local and national management plans by local stakeholders and key players in Haiti and the Dominican Republic

2) Develop a greater awareness of the amphibian biodiversity crisis, through workshops geared at three different groups: (2a) local villagers and their children, (2b) university students and interested citizens, and (2c) key private and government stakeholders.

3) Build capacity, at the local and regional level, of local stakeholders, students and key actors from at least seventeen different government and private institutions, foment bi-national collaboration among conservation groups and foment participation in the creation of a Caribbean PARC chapter from engaged actors from SAH, GJ and the other institutions that will be directly involved in this project (mentioned above).

“AMENDMENT FEB 2014”

4) We will specifically try to see local groups, adopt and implement our amphibian population management guidelines and monitoring protocols created in this project with the help of the agreement proposed above. Specifically, IDDI and SOH will help the project meet our expected results by adopting some of our guidelines at ‘Refugio de Vida Silvestre Monumento Natural Miguel Domingo Fuertes, Sección de Cachote’ through the local Sociedad Ecológica de Paraíso (SOEPA). The agreement proposed above will also ensure that our guidelines are incorporated into local and national management plans for these areas being created by IDDI and SOH.

#### **4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion**

The progress towards our long-term impacts can be summarized as follows:

1) Species management guidelines: We completed the development of the management guidelines for the 45 currently described species that are found within these KBA’s. The data collected helps us understand what re the ecological parameters needed for each species and informs decision makers on what actions to take to guarantee the survival of these species. It shows the direct impacts of deforestation and habitat degradation on the amphibian communities and determines what ecological requirements each species need to survive.

These guidelines were shared at several meetings in 2015 with key personnel from the Ministry of the Environment of Dominican Republic in Santo Domingo and in the provincial offices of Barahona and Pedernales. We also shared our data with the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santo Domingo and with Grupo Jaragua, who will then share it with key stakeholders from other Dominican NGO’s.

Likewise in Haiti we shared our information, in English, with key staff from the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture. Societé Audubon Haiti is now in charge of translating the information into French and ensuring that the government works towards its implementation at several sites in Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle.

2) Develops awareness and 3) build Capacity:

One of our key impacts was creating awareness and building capacity. Amphibians are feared and misunderstood all throughout the world, but more so in the Caribbean. As such we created several events positively impacting several hundred of citizens in both countries, and created several informational posters, hand outs and other on-line and hard copy publications that helped people understand why amphibians are important and why should we care about them.

We also carried several workshops geared at school children, teachers, park rangers, biologists and students where we provided opportunities for capacity building and training.

#### 4) Implementation of management guidelines and protocols:

We trained staff from SOH, IDDI and SOEPA on amphibian biology and amphibian management guidelines on several visits to site within Sierra de Bahoruco (Loma Charco Azul and Zapotén) and Bahoruco Oriental (Cachote) and held several meetings with staff from IDDI and SOEPA to foment implementation of these guidelines at 'Refugio de Vida Silvestre Monumento Natural Miguel Domingo Fuertes, Sección de Cachote' through the local Sociedad Ecológica de Paraíso (SOEPA). Please see sections below for links to pictures of these events and for the documents created with this long-term impact in mind.

We also trained staff from SAH and from the Ministry of the Environment in Haiti on amphibian biology and amphibian management guidelines and provided our amphibian population data, which helped them establish the protected areas of Grand Bois and Grand Colline in the Massif de la Hotte KBA.

Also as part of our deliverables that directly feed into our long-term impacts, we helped secure the collaboration of Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, who now collaborates both with Grupo Jaragua and SAH and who built on the data collected by us and on our recommendations to continue our work on the island.

#### **Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal*

(1) Develop a network of invested stakeholders, local villagers and conservationists from at least seventeen different institutions with an interest in conservation that will incorporate the management recommendations issued by the project into management plans for the four priority KBAs targeted on this project.

(2) Increase capacity of at least three Haitian and three Dominican scientists and local para - biologists through training in species monitoring techniques and who will help the Philadelphia Zoo implement and execute a one-year amphibian monitoring program and survey of the presence of the lethal amphibian chytrid fungus in these four KBAs.

(3) Increase our knowledge about the ecology and conservation of these species and their habitat in the form of a field guide to the amphibians of the region and peer reviewed publications of our findings.

(4) At least 50 key stakeholders, land managers, biologists and key players from both countries will also be trained in biosecurity and amphibian population management practices for wild amphibians, including the establishment of biosecurity plans to prevent the expansion of chytrid fungus in the four priority KBAs.

(5) Projected \$40,000 USD in additional funds generated by regular zoo donors and additional grant writing to ensure project sustainability.

## 5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

The progress towards our short-term impacts can be summarized as follows:

(1) Develop a network of invested stakeholders – We collaborated with several groups of people in each country through the duration of our project trying to foment and grow this network so that invested stakeholders are more aware and likely to include amphibians in their policies and implementation protocols. This diverse group included staff from the central and regional offices of the Ministry of the Environment in the DR and from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment in Haiti. During our many workshops we incorporated into our audience interested citizens from both countries as well as technicians and scientists from Grupo Jaragua, SAH and the other institutions included in the list of Implementation Partners for this project as well as residents from the villages of Formon, Duchity, Grand Bois, Cachote, Polo, Puerto Escondido and Aguas Negras, all of which are inside our sites on the four KBA's where we carried our work. People from these institutions and villages participated in several workshops and events and provided feedback to our work, helping us update our recommendations so that we could tailor them to the different needs for each species within each of the KBA's. In March 2015 we held the first meeting of Caribbean Partners in Amphibians and Reptile Conservation – CaribPARC in Santo Domingo. CaribPARC cemented this network at the local, national and international level with participants from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, US, USVI, UK, and Colombia.

(2) Increase capacity of Haitian and Dominican scientists and local para-biologists – During the course of our project we carried several talks to increase capacity and encourage local university students from Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo in the DR (15 students), Quisqueya University in Haiti (+/- 30 students) and American University of the Caribbean in Les Cayes-Haiti (+80 students). We've also fomented international collaboration whenever possible, bringing staff from GJ to Haiti, the US and Puerto Rico and staff from SAH to the DR and Puerto Rico. Specifically, we trained our local biologists, Cristian Marte, Jean Anderson, and Maxon Fildor, on data gathering, biosecurity, species identification and several other monitoring and biological inventory techniques through the course of this project. Likewise we trained our local volunteers in the DR (Eveling Gabot, Kenya NG, Marcos Rodríguez), Grupo Jaragua technicians (Manuel D'Oleo, Esteban Garrido, Gerson Feliz, José Luis Castillo), Volunteers from Brigada Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola as well as SAH volunteers (Patricia Louis, Pierre Sanon, and Evanita Sanon).

(3) Field guide and peer reviewed publications of our findings. We presented the book "Guía de los Anfibios de la Hispaniola: Su Estado Natural y Conservación" (Download PDF here: <http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org/libro-versioacuten-digital.html>), which serves as a summary of our CEPF project. Like on previous months, we continue to update our web presence on [www.conservaciondeanfibios.org](http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org) and several facebook accounts (Conservación de Anfibios, Philadelphia Zoo) and continue to submit articles for publications on our data where we provide information on our field expeditions, our workshops and other activities. We have also uploaded several posters and educational materials in Spanish, Creole and English. ([https://www.dropbox.com/s/xgvrijptyav2kkyd/5to%20Simp-Herp\\_Anfibios-2015.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/xgvrijptyav2kkyd/5to%20Simp-Herp_Anfibios-2015.pdf?dl=0))

(4) Stakeholders trained in biosecurity and amphibian population management practices – We carried several training and education workshops to over 80 field biologists, technicians, park rangers and park guides from the Ministry of the Environment in the DR and from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment in Haiti. These workshops were also presented to staff from the following parks and institutions Pic Macaya National Park, Foret des Pins Unit I and II, Fondation Seguin, Parc National La Visite, Quisqueya Verde, SOH, Grupo Jaragua, SOEPA and Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco).

(5) Additional funds to ensure project sustainability beyond its completion – As reported in our previous quarter, we've secured roughly \$33,800 USD so far, not counting additional expenses cash and in-kind incurred by the Philadelphia Zoo on this project. Currently we have assisted Mr. Jeff Dawson, Amphibian Programme Officer from Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT), with submitting a proposal for approximately \$29,200 USD (£19,000 GBP) to the People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) - Conservation Insight Grant to continue the work on Sierra de Bahoruco and Massif de la Hotte for the next two years. We have not learned about the final decision on this grant. We are currently in talks with staff from the Fondation Prince Albert II, to continue our progress and work in Haiti. We've also secured \$15,000 from Zoo donors Dick and Marilyn Farris, to further our conservation work in Haiti.

## **6. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives**

Successes of our Short Term Impact Objectives – We were able to deliver our short-term impacts and objectives successfully. During our time in Hispaniola we were able to (1) strengthen existing networks of stakeholders and were able to foment collaborations and dialogue among the groups working in Sierra de Bahoruco in the DR. In Haiti, we were able to set the forum so that local villagers from Massif de la Selle (Foret des Pins) and from Massif de la Hotte (Ville Formon and Duchity) were able to talk to local park managers and officials about their issues and the need to cut protect the forest. These events, which happened during our workshops, provided an outlet for conversations where progress was made towards achieving a better understanding of the needs to protect the forest and its biodiversity. We were able to (2) increase capacity our staff, which not only enabled us to achieve our project, but also prepared them so that our local biologists in Haiti and the DR are now collaborating with Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust carrying follow-up inventories and monitoring and are able to now independently run these field expeditions, thanks in great part, to the successful training received by us. The data collected during our research helped us (3) increase our knowledge about the ecology and conservation status of these species and their habitat. Thanks to our research we are now better able to gauge what level of deforestation the different species of amphibians in these four KBA can tolerate. We can also predict what are the amphibian populations that can be found in a particular type of forest and we can also estimate the abundance of these species in the wild. Our different (4) training workshops and programs were carried successfully and we were able to (5) secure enough funds during and after the completion of our project in order to ensure that it will continue beyond CEPF.

Successes of our Long-Term Impact Objectives – We had success in achieving our long-term impacts as proposed on our project. In Haiti, SAH and the Ministry of the Environment adopted our (1) management guidelines for the amphibians from the Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle KBAs. Specifically, SAH will co-manage several aspects of the biodiversity monitoring and

protection of Parc National Pic Macaya and the newly protected area of Grand Bois. The institutions will adopt our guidelines into their management plans. Likewise in the Dominican Republic, key staff from the local conservation entities, like SOH and IDDI, and staff from the Ministry of the Environment, promptly received our suggestions provided to them in the form of workshops, meetings and in the *Guía de los Anfibios del Sur de la Hispaniola* book in order to enhance the management of the amphibians of the Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental KBAs in the Dominican Republic. Also, the work carried now by Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust in collaboration with SAH in Massif de la Hotte and with GJ in Sierra de Bahoruco, is being carefully planned taking into considerations the results of our work and with our input.

We successfully (2) help raise awareness of the amphibian biodiversity crisis to our target audience, as evidenced by the high participation we had at several events and by the continued efforts from the part of the local NGO's and governments in both countries to now incorporate amphibians into their action plans and other conservation activities.

Our (3) Capacity Building initiatives were also accomplished successfully as our many workshops provided venue for many participants who got trained and who received printed posters and pamphlets with information regarding amphibian diversity and the extinction crisis, as well as posters about the relationship between amphibians and water, and the key roles amphibians play in the environment and our daily lives. Our participation at Carib-PARC in Santo Domingo served as a venue for us to present our work and reach over 80 international researchers, government officials, university students, and interested citizens.

After the project ended, the Philadelphia Zoo collaborated with Barrick/Pueblo Viejo and Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust in the 'Amphibian Ecology and Conservation Training Course' given at Bonaó, Dom. Rep. (near Loma La Humeadora and Valle Nuevo KBA's) from 21-27 September, 2015. This site lies outside of our target KBA's and thus funding from CEPF was not used for this project. However, Carlos C. Martínez was able to participate as a guest professor and several of our biologists Mr. Cristian Marte (Dom. Rep.) and Mr. Maxon Fildor (Haiti), participated in this course along with some of our project volunteers from the Dominican Republic, Eveling Gabot (ZooDOM), Manuel D'Oleo (GJ), Esteban Garrido (GJ), and Kenya NG (GJ) along with 19 other university students and participants.

We were not able to 4) see local groups IDDI, SOH and Sociedad Ecológica de Paraíso (SOEPA) adopt and implement our amphibian population management guidelines and monitoring protocols at Cachote in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA. However we are sure that the information we provided them through our workshops, site visits and meetings, both in Santo Domingo and in Paraíso, provided them with the information they needed to carry out these protocols and implement these measures at Cachote.

#### Challenges –

Initially our effectiveness and actions in the Dominican Republic were stalled by clerical and management issues with Grupo Jaragua, which included the need to translate the entire proposal in order to obtain proper research permits for the project through them. This posed a tremendous challenge for our team as never budgeted for the time and costs to translate the document. However, once we were able to overcome that challenge, we were able to begin fulfilling our objectives only with minor challenges in terms of project management in the Dominican Republic. In Haiti we likewise faced challenges due to the short staffing at SAH, but these usually resulted in manageable delays.

Over all, we were also challenged by the lack of commitment, interest and time, from the part of some of our invested stakeholders from other local NGO's in both countries. However, we do understand that these people have their hands full with tremendous workloads and not every people can attend and actively participate and follow through all the events that are available. In our particular case, some of the staff from groups like Fondation Seguin in Haiti and IDDI in the Dominican Republic began to plan events enthusiastically, but we were not able to finish those plans. In some cases this could have been due to political or civil unrest, like with the unpaid park guards from par National La Visite, in other due to internal situations and changes in management among the organizations.

The temporary suspension of the project was also a big challenge that caused delays and causes us to reconsider many initiatives and re-think the scope of our project. Nonetheless we are confident that that challenge was successfully overcome.

It is worth noting that even with these challenges we were able to accomplish our short-term impacts.

#### **7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

No

#### **Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

##### **Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**Component 1:** Work with GJ and SAH to integrate a solid multi-national team of conservationists and build Hispaniola-wide scientific capacity and networking within the conservation community for amphibian conservation. The Sub-Grants will be used to fulfill these components by allowing the National Coordinators to facilitate the creation of the team and by providing transportation costs to some of the staff that will attend the workshops in Hispaniola and at SEPARC.

**Product 1.1 - "AMENDMENT FEB 2014"** – We have restructured the Amphibian Conservation Workshops to better suit the purpose of our grant and to better integrate local people to our project and. Originally we set out to deliver a total of ten workshops. To date we have conducted the following: Haiti - 1) One Multi-stakeholder 3-day Amphibian Conservation Workshop that included 56 adult participants from two local sites in Foret des Pins and Fonds Verrettes within the Massif de La Selle KBA and Port-au-Prince; 2) Introductory talk on Amphibian Conservation at Quisqueya University where we recruit our university student/volunteers that have actively participated on our field trips and received training on field methodologies and conservation practices; 3) Various visits to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment to socialize project and results and to coordinate events in the country.

Dominican Republic – 1) One joint workshop with Ministry of the Environment and national project RANA RD in April 2013, and 2) One Save the frogs workshop held at the National Museum of Natural History. We will now hold ten additional workshops and talks as follows: Haiti – 1) Two Multi-stake workshops organized by SAH (one in Seguin, Massif de La Selle and one in Duchity, Massif de La Hotte); 2) Two talks at local universities (Quisqueya University,

Haitian State University, Agronomy Department); 3) Four meetings geared at providing continuity and long term survival of project at the government level (two meetings at the Ministry of Agriculture and two at the Ministry of the Environment); 4) Save the frogs workshop organized by SAH and PZ; 5) Final Workshop for Haiti to be held at Quisqueya University- organized by SAH and PZ Dominican Republic – 1) One Multi-stake workshop organized by GJ to include both Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental KBA's; 2) Several talks held at universities and academic institutions in Santo Domingo (UASD, INTEC, Jardín Botánico, etc.); 3) Two meetings geared at providing continuity and long term survival of project at the government level held at the Ministry of the Environment); 4) Save the frogs workshop organized by GJ and PZ; 5) Final Workshop for the Dominican Republic - organized by GJ and PZ The National Coordinator and educator from GJ and SAH will be responsible for coordinating all of these workshops in their respective countries.

**Product 1.2. - “AMENDMENT FEB 2014”** – Organizing a Caribbean Working Group within the South East Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation with the end goal of creating a Caribbean chapter that includes a group of regional and local herpetologists, stakeholder and conservationists from other Caribbean countries as well Carlos Martínez will be responsible for the SEPARC Caribbean Working Group. Organize a regional training and capacity building workshop in Hispaniola at the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural to train young conservationists on field research and museum research techniques that include species identification, data gathering, and specimen handling. The workshop will be given to Haitian and Dominican conservationists including staff from SAH, GJ, SOH and other local groups and will enable participants to better identify amphibians in the field and will provide the tools needed to carry out inventories and species monitoring programs independently.

## **8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable**

The products of Component 1, which include the list of workshops detailed above and the Organization of the Caribbean Working Group within SEPARC, were completed successfully as stated in our previous answers and throughout our reports in the CEPF Grant Writer.

We took pictures at all of our workshops please refer to these links to see some images and don't hesitate to ask if you need pictures from other workshops:

1. Regional Amphibian Workshop for Sierra de Bahoruco. 2014. Barahona, DR - <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/2lekuxgnyxe68fj/AAC6ESig4bu0rR4CGSGZQr6na?dl=0>
2. Barahona workshop and field session on Amphibian Monitoring Techniques and Biosecurity for SOH Grupo Jaragua participants: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/sfjhhrnxroy6iju/AADJyKhEDsL23nHr8xPpHukha?dl=0>
3. Local workshop given to SOEPA members at, Bahoruco Oriental. 2014. Cachote, DR - <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/5myfo0nfcf85o4s/AAAQEU6X7lwjMvT6d0gx4qka?dl=0>
4. Multi-stakeholder workshop for Sierra de Bahoruco. 2014. Pto Escondido, DR - <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/byx72t9xtlpsf6c/AADgzjg4EWebsqEnH7hJp2gda?dl=0>

## **Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**Component 2:** Expand understanding of amphibian populations with respect to habitat loss, and degradation in four KBAs. The subgrant to GJ and the subgrant to SAH will be used to fulfill these components. These subgrants will indirectly help Carlos Martínez fulfill these components, by allowing the data gathering process.

**Product 2.1.** Publish our data in at least five manuscripts detailing the ecology, natural history and conservation status of endangered amphibians in Hispaniola; how climate change may affect these already threatened populations, and how chytrid may affect these populations as well. National Coordinators will be responsible for ensuring proper data acquisition in their respective countries and Carlos Martínez will be responsible for analyzing writing and publishing manuscripts in coordination with the biologists and coordinators.

### **9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable**

We have not been able to submit our findings for publication due to lack of time. We have however gathered the necessary data and have analyzed most of these data. Publishing a manuscript in a peer-review journal is the end product of a lengthy process and we expect to be able to devote the necessary time to this task after completing the CEPF project.

Here is an example of our current work towards the publication of one of our papers:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/1qxwny7zgjrvp54/Haiti%20passive%20acoustic%20monitoring%20of%20threatened%20frogs.docx?dl=0>

Example of data analysis:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/zau729h5ize3u7f/AAC0F0VTwQffzg8ZcxcMEgma?dl=0>

## **Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**Component 3:** Build community and park service capacity and awareness of the importance of amphibian conservation in four KBAs and disseminate information regarding the amphibian crisis in Hispaniola within the countries and conservation community. The portions of the Sub-Grant to GJ and the Sub-Grant to SAH dedicated to the educator and translator will be used to fulfill these components.

**Product 3.1.** Printed documents and posters to help in our education and awareness campaigns. 500 information sheets and 50 posters showing the amphibians and other charismatic wildlife present in their region 500 information sheets and 50 posters showing the negative effects of deforestation and soil erosion 20 booklets of the Education Protocol for Amphibian Conservation Manuals. The Philadelphia Zoo team will be responsible for creating these documents in conjunction with the local educators. National Coordinator and educator from GJ and SAH will be responsible for printing all materials.

**Product 3.2 - "AMENDMENT FEB 2014"** – We have added a new workshop to our Amphibian Education Program geared for educators from the local groups from Santo Domingo to disseminate our Amphibian Education Protocol in an effort to further promote Environmental

Education as a conservation tool. This workshop will be organized by PZ and GJ.

#### **10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable**

We successfully delivered the products of component 3 by printing posters and documents specified on Product 3.1 and 3.2. See some examples below:

1. Educational poster about amphibian conservation in the Dominican Republic:

[https://www.dropbox.com/home/001%20Philly%20Zoo%20Material/%20001\\_Afiches%20RD?preview=MARTINEZ\\_CEPF+11x17\\_3P\\_GJ.pptx](https://www.dropbox.com/home/001%20Philly%20Zoo%20Material/%20001_Afiches%20RD?preview=MARTINEZ_CEPF+11x17_3P_GJ.pptx)

2. Samples of posters presenting (1) the importance of amphibians and their role in the ecosystem, (2) the threats amphibians face in Hispaniola, and (3) information on their biology and relationship with water.

Haitian Creole: [https://www.dropbox.com/s/lu5pasxkk7mk5vb/05\\_2014-POSTER\\_6IMP\\_11x17%20copy.pptx?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/lu5pasxkk7mk5vb/05_2014-POSTER_6IMP_11x17%20copy.pptx?dl=0)

Spanish:

[https://www.dropbox.com/home/001%20Philly%20Zoo%20Material/%20001\\_Afiches%20RD?preview=Afiches\\_CEPF+11x17\\_3P.pptx](https://www.dropbox.com/home/001%20Philly%20Zoo%20Material/%20001_Afiches%20RD?preview=Afiches_CEPF+11x17_3P.pptx)

3. CEPF Project Introduction Poster (English):

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/tz9pxdkldz1hmks/06\\_CEPF\\_2014\\_3IMP\\_11x17%20copy.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/tz9pxdkldz1hmks/06_CEPF_2014_3IMP_11x17%20copy.pdf?dl=0)

Spanish:

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/nboopga0qu30myj/MARTINEZ\\_CEPF%20Feria%20del%20libro.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/nboopga0qu30myj/MARTINEZ_CEPF%20Feria%20del%20libro.pdf?dl=0)

4. CEPF Project Summary Poster with results (Spanish):

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/w4pgajuc5ndvetz/5to%20Simp-Herp\\_Anfibios-2015.ppt?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/w4pgajuc5ndvetz/5to%20Simp-Herp_Anfibios-2015.ppt?dl=0)

5. Amphibian Education Program (Product 3.2)

Anpil Krapo (creole)/Tanto Maco (Spanish): education book for schools:

[https://www.dropbox.com/home/001%20Philly%20Zoo%20Material/Anpil%20krapo/Anpil%20Krapo%20Complete%20documents?preview=03\\_Anpil+Krapo.pdf](https://www.dropbox.com/home/001%20Philly%20Zoo%20Material/Anpil%20krapo/Anpil%20Krapo%20Complete%20documents?preview=03_Anpil+Krapo.pdf)

Education Program (Creole)

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/bg46zrzl5ulnlh3/04\\_Edikasyon%20de%20Anpil%20Krapo.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/bg46zrzl5ulnlh3/04_Edikasyon%20de%20Anpil%20Krapo.pdf?dl=0)

Education Program (Spanish-Text Only)

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/ix7llw6z8cf7kny/Educaci%C3%B3n%20para%20salvar%20especies%20revisado%201.docx?dl=0>

#### **Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**Component 4:** Produce through local consultations and data analysis recommendations for promoting amphibian conservation in four KBAs. The local Biologists, National Coordinators and Carlos Martínez will be responsible for this.

**Product 4.1.** Create a Caribbean Amphibian Monitoring Protocol adapted from available protocols and modify the current biosecurity measures aimed at preventing the spread of Bd in the field already established by Angulo et al (2008) and make them available to important actors in the region as a resource for ecotourism and conservation.

**Product 4.2.** Create a field guide of the frogs of Southwestern Hispaniola that includes diagnostic images to identify the species as well as information on their distribution and life histories as a useful resource for ecotourism, education and conservation along with printed material in the form of multilingual and graphic rich informational pamphlets on species.

**Product 4.3 - "AMENDMENT FEB 2014"** – After a meeting with staff from CEPF grantees at SOH and IDDI in October 2013, we decided to add a new component to this project that would allow us to collaborate on the creation of a formal document that will provide sustainable ideas for ecotourism microenterprises within the KBAs in the Dominican Republic. This document will incorporate amphibian monitoring techniques and educational and outreach activities as tool for ecotourism and local revenue generation, specifically with regards to the management for ecotourism in the Cachote section of the Monumento Natural Miguel D. Fuerte in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA."

#### **11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable**

We were able to fully accomplish the objectives of this component as stated on Product 4.1 and 4.2 and partially complete Product 4.3.

Here are some examples of our work

##### **Product 4.1**

1. Example of presentation given at a collaborative workshop with staff from the Ministry of the Environment DR to establish the recommendations needed to better conserve the amphibians of Hispaniola:

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/gd8nmzhxh75mg8g/01\\_Ministerio%20MedioAmbiente-Conservaci%C3%B3n%20de%20anfibios%20Final.pptx?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/gd8nmzhxh75mg8g/01_Ministerio%20MedioAmbiente-Conservaci%C3%B3n%20de%20anfibios%20Final.pptx?dl=0)

2. Example of monitoring protocols (in Spanish):

<http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org/monitoreo-acuacutestico.html>

##### **Product 4.2**

Book. Anfibios del Sur de la Hispaniola: Su Historia Natural y Conservación

<http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org/libro-versioacuten-digital.html>

Product 4.3 - We collaborated with staff from IDDI, SOH and SOEPA on several aspects needed to achieve this product and held regular meetings, first with Juan Manuel Díaz from IDDI, and later with Gerónimo Chotín and Laura Rodríguez to discuss the several aspects of our collaboration. Likewise we met with Jorge Brocca from SOH and Mr. Malteano from SOEPA to talk about the details of this collaboration. We successfully carry several visits to the sites, including two visits to Cachote to talk about ecotourism ideas.

Samples of our collaboration:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/zzdtn7gfeb7xrcu/AAAmZUwIwJZNtyOcwByoX9ja?dl=0>

Visit from September 2014 -

[https://www.dropbox.com/sh/9gmpxgdn0o1b4vm/AADAgzexypPz3XhfXS\\_btm9la?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/9gmpxgdn0o1b4vm/AADAgzexypPz3XhfXS_btm9la?dl=0)

Visit and workshop from March 2015 -

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ohvb9600ir8ar1w/AAAK4lQlFagcJC9Dn4eeazAua?dl=0>

We were not able to create a final document for IDDI, SOH or SOEPA, however we provided the team with all the necessary raw materials, web documents, images and information, and provided training to key personnel at these institutions and in the field. The documents provided to them were the same as the links presented in Component 3 above.

**NOTE. Please find below the results for the remaining components of our project along with each product/deliverable**

**Component 5:** Identify status of chytrid fungus in the four KBAs and issue and help implement recommendations for its control, such as establishing biosecurity measures in vulnerable priority sites. The local Biologists, National Coordinators and Carlos Martínez will be responsible for this.

**Product 5.1.** A detailed map of the distribution of Bd and data showing the seasonality of Bd and rate of infestation in natural amphibian populations within the four KBA's.

**Product 5.2.** Potential for identifying signs of chytridiomycosis in affected amphibian populations if dead or dying amphibians are found.

**Product 5.3.** Guidelines for the control and mitigation of the spreading of Bd and the implementation of biosecurity guidelines to reduce cross contamination of Bd spores from and within sites by ecotourists, conservationist and concerned citizens.

**Results from Component 5 –** We searched for chytrid fungus by swabbing the skin of frogs and sending those samples to labs in the US for analysis. So far we only found Bd spores in a single population from Massif de la Selle, near Furcy, Haiti. This data confirmed our preliminary information from samples collected on our first visit in October 2010, before our CEPF project. We know however that the fungus is present in the island and included several guidelines and biosecurity measures on our website as part of our products.

<http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org/un-hongo-letal.html>

<http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org/micro-en-micro.html>

**Component 6:** Disseminate, help adopt and implement recommendations on amphibian conservation for incorporation into KBA management plans, the Hispaniola Amphibian Conservation plan and other conservation strategies and policies.

**Product 6.1.** Create an Amphibian Population Management Guidelines for each of the four KBA's and promote its implementation and adaptation by our partner institutions and key stakeholders in the region. The Biologists, National Coordinators and Carlos Martínez will be

responsible for the creation and dissemination of this document.

**Results from Component 6** – The creation of four separate documents with population management guidelines was not completed during the period of performance of this project. Instead the information is presented as a chapter in the guide to the amphibians of southern Hispaniola. In addition to this, we relied on our multiple meetings, active engagement with local actors and on the final products so that each group working on these KBAs can adapt the materials from each independent source. The information needed for these management guidelines was either presented to them in the workshops mentioned on Component 1 or can be found online at: <http://www.conservaciondeanfibios.org/>

**Component 7:** Generate financial sustainability to maintain amphibian conservation in the four KBAs.

**Product 7.1.** Use products for our project to promote funding for additional amphibian conservation initiatives Carlos Martínez and the Philadelphia Zoo team will be responsible for securing additional funds as needed.

**Results from Component 7** – We were successful in providing additional funds for the project during the time of project performance. Thanks to this effort we were able to hire Mr. Cristian Marte Pimentel, who was our prefer candidate to perform as the project’s National Biologist for the Dominican Republic, but who could not have otherwise participated as he is an employee of the government of the Dominican Republic. We were also able to acquire funds to perform activities that enhanced our role as leading conservationist in the region and were also able to attract Mr. Jeff Dawson, from Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust. His collaboration helped our project live beyond the initial fund provided by CEPF and both SAH and GJ staff are currently working with him on amphibian monitoring projects in Massif de la Hotte and Sierra de Bahoruco KBAs

**12. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?**

**Product 2.1.** We were not able to publish scientific manuscripts with our data as proposed. However, it typically takes any where from 1 to 3 years before researchers can analyze, write, submit and publish their work on peer-review publications as is our intention. We however decided to make our data available to the general public by the means described above (print and web-based). And once we are finished with the remaining clerical tasks for this project, will devote a significant amount of time to the writing and publication of our results. We will make sure that staff from Grupo Jaragua, SAH and the Museo Nacional de Santo Domingo are an active part through out the process.

**Product 4.3 - “AMENDMENT FEB 2014”** – As stated on our answer in Question 11. We were not able to write a formal document with sustainable ideas for ecotourism microenterprises. We however met extensively and created several events and venues for collaboration and exchange of ideas and made available to SOH and IDDI al the necessary materials so that they may create these document tailored to their specific needs and own set of products and deliverables from their projects. The document and events created toward the completion of this product can be found here as part of our answer to Question 11.

**Product 6.1.** We chose to meet directly with staff from the different Ministries and non-government agencies and provide them with the data directly while at the same time, summarized our Amphibian Population Management Guidelines as part of our web-based material and in our Guide to the Amphibians of Southern Hispaniola.

**13. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results**

We were able to create many products in the form of printed documents, posters and photos which are pasted above as part as our deliverables. Please refer to those links to download each document.

**CEPF Global Monitoring Data**

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

**14. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.)**

	Date	Composite Score
Baseline CSTT	n/a	0
Final CSTT	n/a	0

**15. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project**

We helped than 45 species described amphibian species in the four KBAs. Of these, at least 40 have been assessed by the IUCN. Out of these, 25 frogs are considered Critically Endangered, 7 are considered endangered and 5 are considered as Vulnerable. In total our work helped up to 37 threatened amphibians in southern Hispaniola. Please see table below for more information.

Species	IUCN Status	Bahoruco Oriental	Sierra de Bahoruco	Massif de la Selle	Massif de la Hotte
<i>E. alcoae</i>	Endangered	Present	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. amadeus</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. apostates</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. armstrongi</i>	Endangered	Present	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. audanti</i>	Vulnerable	Present	Present	Present	Present
<i>E. bakeri</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. brevirostris</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. chlorophenax*</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. corona</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. counouspeus</i>	Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. darlingtoni</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
<i>E. dolomedes</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. eunaster</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. fowleri</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. furcensis</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. glandulifer</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. glanduliferoides</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
<i>E. glaphycompus</i>	Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. heminota</i>	Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Present
<i>E. hypostenor</i>	Endangered	Present	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. jugans</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. lamprotes</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. leoncei</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. nortoni</i>	Critically Endangered	Present	Present	Present	Present
<i>E. oxyrhyncus</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Present
<i>E. parapelates</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. paulsoni</i>	Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. pictissimus</i>	Vulnerable	Present	Present	Present	Present
<i>E. rufifemoralis</i>	Critically Endangered	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
<i>E. sciagraphus*</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. semipalmatus</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
<i>E. thorectes</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. ventrilineatus</i>	Critically Endangered	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>E. wetmorei</i>	Critically Endangered	Present	Present	Present	Present
<i>H. heilprini</i>	Vulnerable	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>O. pulchrilineatus</i>	Vulnerable	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
<i>O. vastus</i>	Vulnerable	Absent	Absent	Present	Present

\*The taxonomic status of these species is uncertain and might be synonymized with other species in Haiti, however, until that decision is official we consider them as full species.

**Hectares Under Improved Management**

<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Hectares*</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>16. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area? YES</b>	+/- 5500 hectares	<i>Our data on the frog diversity and populations of Pic Macaya National Park will help the Haitian Min of Environment better manage the area and establish a monitoring program for its amphibians.</i>
<b>17. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?</b>	+/- 207 hectares	<i>Our data on the frog diversity of Grand Bois, along with Blair Hedges' work helped support SAH and Haiti National Trust establish Grand Bois as the first privately managed Protected Area in Haiti.</i>
<b>18. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)</b>	+/- 5500 31,500	<i>Our data helped strengthen the management of amphibians in Macaya National Park within Massif de la Hotte KBA (5,500ha) and in Sector Cachote in the Mon. Natural P. Miguel D. Fuentes, in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA.</i>
<b>19. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation</b>	0	<i>n/a</i>

*\* Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

**20. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)**

<b>Protected area</b>	<b>Date of METT</b>	<b>Composite METT Score</b>	<b>Date of METT</b>	<b>Composite METT Score</b>	<b>Date of METT</b>	<b>Composite METT Score</b>
<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

**21. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.**

Three of our KBAs lie within the 'Massif de la Selle – Jaragua – Bahoruco – Enriquillo Binational Corridor (Haiti/ Dominican Republic)'. We contributed to the management of its biodiversity, more specifically its amphibians by training park rangers and park guards on the importance of amphibians in forest and in the daily life of the communities where they live and by teaching the staff about amphibian identification, monitoring techniques and biosecurity measures needed to stop the arrival and spread of the amphibian chytrid fungus.

**Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education**

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
<b>22. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions</b>	n/a	n/a	>100	Adults from the communities listed below (Item 26) participated in our talks and workshops and learned about biodiversity and the importance of conservation
<b>23. Adults for livelihoods or increased income</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>24. School-aged children</b>	n/a	n/a	>200	<p>Children from Cachote (DR), Foret des Pins (Haiti), Duchity (Haiti) and Formond (Haiti) benefited from our education program.</p> <p>Please note that several hundred children from Santo Domingo and DR in general had the opportunity to visit an information table set up by Grupo Jaragua and Museo NHN de SD table at the Feria del Libro in 2014. However this activity occurred during project suspension and we do not have accurate participation numbers.</p>
<b>25. Other</b>	n/a	n/a	>200	We provided talks at several events in Santo Domingo including three international symposia and gave talks to interested students at Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo in the DR (15 students), Quisqueya University in Haiti (+/- 30 students) and American University of the Caribbean in Les Cayes-Haiti (+80 students).

**26. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.**

<i>Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country</i>	<i>Population size</i>
1. Cachote, Paraíso, Provincia de Barahona, Dominican Republic	<50
2. Aguas Negras, Pedernales, Pedernales, Dominican Republic	<50
3. Pto Escondido, Provincia de Independencia, Dominican Republic	>200
4. Pedernales, Provincia de Pedernales Dominican Republic	<50
5. Foret-des-Pins, near Fonds-Verrettes, Department Ouest, Haiti	>500
6. Seguin, near Kenscoff, Sud-Est Department, Haiti	>200
7. Duchity, near Camp Perrin, Grande Anse Dept, Haiti	<200
8. Vilé Formond, near Macaya National Park, Sud Department, Haiti	>200
9. Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo* – Dominican Republic	>15
10. Quisqueya University* – Port-au-Prince, Haiti	>40
11. Les Cayes University* – Les Cayes, Haiti	>80

\*We include here the universities where we presented our work, as we consider students to be part of communities. However we do not include that information on our answer to question 27, as we see that the information asked there relates more to the livelihoods of people living in or near the KBAs and protected areas.

## 27. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Cachote	X	X		X			X												X		X
Aguas Negras	X	X		X			X														X
Pto Escondido		X			X		X														X
Pedernales						X	X														X
Foret-des-Pins	X	X	X				X												X		X
Seguin	X	X	X				X												X		X
Duchity	X	X	X				X														X
Formon	X	X	X				X												X		X

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Folks learned about the importance of biodiversity and whole ecosystem conservation. We achieve this by talking to them about the role of amphibians in the forest and how they serve as pest control, reservoirs of new medicines, indicators of habitat quality.

## Lessons Learned

### **28. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community**

- 1) Be cognizant of the difficulties related to coordinating with multiple partners and dealing with unpredictable weathers. Coordinating between and across government agencies is always a challenge.
- 2) Developing patience and understand the needs of all partners is key for a successful project.
- 3) Learning to manage and overcome difficult situations between local CSO's that don't usually work together in their native country, but are expected to do so by donors.
- 4) Working directly with the Ministry of the Environment in the DR, provides fast and effective results
- 5) Collaboration between institutions strengthens projects resilience and facilitates later actions to take place
- 6) Aggressive follow-up and constant emailing and calling of key elements help provide desired results
- 7) Streamline project management and project save resources by combining efforts and activities.
- 8) Grouping several key players during workshop sessions also helps deliver a better message and provides us with metrics for our success in a more sensible process.
- 9) Delegating responsibilities on key players can sometimes slow processes, but guarantees a more inclusive product in the end.

### **29. Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**

Our project designed proved to be resilient. The greatest strength of our design came from the fact that we partnered with key institutions in each country that were already well positioned among the local and international conservation communities and who collaborated regularly with government officials. This allowed us to streamline our process and once we gain enough momentum, we were able to push through with our project. Including a national coordinator in each country was also key to our success. In each country the coordinator was responsible for ensuring that our field visits, workshops and other events were carried accordingly. We included ample flexibility in our design and project timeline to allow for natural delays caused by hurricanes, local unrest and other intrusions.

A shortcoming of the project design was the fact that we did not budget enough time and resources for project management as expected from CEPF. Our timeline for writing up and publishing our work was another aspect of our design we could have improved. Typically conservation research that involves fieldwork and publication of data does not publishes it work on manuscripts and scientific venues within the project's period of performance.

**30. Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**

As with our project design, the implementation aspect of our project benefited greatly from the work carried by our in-country partners. Both Grupo Jaragua and SAH acted as sub-grantees of the project and were able to manage and execute the project as expected, especially in the field. T

**31. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community**

We believe lesson 28 covers all the lessons learned on this project.

**Sustainability / Replication**

**32. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated**

The main challenge ensuring project sustainability and replicability would be securing financial funds and ensuring that the remaining forests stay intact. Notwithstanding, we have shown success in ensuring the sustainability of our initiatives beyond CEPF. Our project provided baseline data for several conservation projects within the four KBA, including the creation of a follow-up project with DWCT to monitor the amphibians of Massif de la Hotte and Sierra de Bahoruco. At the same time, the zoo is invested in the conservation of the amphibians of Hispaniola and we will continue on our role as conservation advocates for the amphibians of the region. We still sustain a sizeable population of Haitian amphibians on our ex situ conservation program, and we will continue to collaborate with Soci  t   Audubon Haiti on our conservation projects.

**33. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability**

No Comment

**Safeguards**

**34. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards**

We allowed for enough flexibility in our project in order for us to deal with any potential safeguard, and were fortunate that we did not have deal with any of these situations.

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

**35. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF**

No Comment

## Additional Funding

**36. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation	B	\$12,000 USD	Jeff Dawson from Durrell Wildlife Conservation trust
Private Zoo Donor	A	\$7,800 USD	Support of Cristian Marte's salary
Private Zoo Donor	A	\$15,000	Support for Amphibian Conservation Program
Durrell Wildlife Conservation trust	B	\$1,000 USD	To be used for Carib-PARC
San Antonio Zoo	B	\$3,000 USD	To be used for Carib-PARC

*\* Categorize the type of funding as:*

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

## Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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