

# SOS Final Technical Report

## 1. Project Information

<b>Organization:</b>	FUNDAECO
<b>Project Title:</b>	Saving the Habitat of Endemic and Endangered Amphibians in the Sierra Caral AZE Site in Guatemala
<b>Grant code:</b>	2011A-010
<b>SOS Grant Type:</b>	Threatened Species Grant
<b>Report Author and Contact Information:</b>	Karen Aguilar/Elder Perez <a href="mailto:k.aguilar@fundaeco.org.gt">k.aguilar@fundaeco.org.gt</a>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	2 March 2014

<b>SOS Strategic Direction(s):</b>	Threatened Amphibians
<b>Project Dates</b>	1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013
<b>SOS Grant Amount (in US\$):</b>	115,000 USD
<b>Total Project Amount (in US\$):</b>	274,316 USD
<b>Focal Threatened Species:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critically Endangered: <i>Nototriton brodiei</i>, <i>Cryptotriton wakei</i>, <i>Agalychnis moreletii</i>, <i>Duellmanohyla soralia</i>, and <i>Ptychohyla hypomykter</i>.</li> <li>• Endangered: <i>Bolitoglossa odonnelli</i>, <i>Bolitoglossa dunnii</i>, <i>Craugastor charadra</i>, <i>Craugastor sabrinus</i>, and <i>Bromelohyla bromeliacia</i>.</li> <li>• Vulnerable: <i>Craugastor xucanebi</i> and <i>Plectrohyla matudai</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation Partners for this project:</b>	Natural History Museum –MUSHNAT-

## 2. Project Progress by Component/Objective

**2A. Report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information including quantitative and qualitative measurement of chosen indicators.**

Component or Result	Actual at Completion
<b>Component 1:</b> Establishment and initial management activities of the first Amphibian Conservation Reserve in Guatemala	<b>ACHIEVED</b>
<b>Result 1.1:</b> 8 park guards have been trained in the surveillance of the reserve and are aware about amphibians and Sierra Caral importance.	<b>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</b> - 7 park guards were hired and trained to protect the Reserve: Gabriel Chacon, Barnabe Mendez, Alex Menjivar, Alberto Suchite, Roberto Chun, Eugenio Garcia and Gilberto Hernandez.  By the end of the project, the funding obtained allowed us to continue working with only 4 park guards.
<b>Result 1.2:</b> A protocol for reducing chytrid fungus infection will be implemented; every visitor and field personnel of the reserve will apply the protocol. Collection of amphibians will be prohibited (except when extremely necessary for the project amphibian inventories and monitoring)	<b>ACHIEVED</b> - The protocol is under implementation, and the reserve team is trained for its implementation. Additionally as part of the protocol all visitors are asked to follow the steps to reduce chytrid fungus infection.  See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix 1: Protocol.</li> <li>• Appendix 2: Visitor instructions to prevent chytrid fungus spread in Sierra Caral.</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1.3:</b> Sensitive amphibian habitat remains preserved.	<b>ACHIEVED</b> - Sensitive amphibian habitat was monitored and surveilled, during the project life (24 months) more than 320 surveillance walks were made along these habitats. During the project life no forest cover change was reported.  FUNDAECO is implementing a management plan to guarantee the conservation of the reserve.  See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix 3: Management Plan for Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve.</li> </ul>
<b>Result 1.4:</b> The PINFOR will give USD	<b>ACHIEVED</b> – Through the Program for Forestry Incentives (PINFOR), the project managed to leverage an approximate total of USD 158,756

<p>100,000 as forest protection incentives for the reserve.</p>	<p>for the newly established Sierra Caral Reserve.</p>
<p><b>Component 2: Environmental Education, Outreach and Community based Ecotourism</b></p>	<p><b>ACHIEVED</b></p>
<p><b>Result 2.1:</b> At the end of the project more than 400 children and members of the local communities are aware of the importance of amphibians and Sierra Caral.</p>	<p>During the project life a total of 1323 persons, including children, teachers, and adults from local communities participated in talks and other educational activities organized to raise awareness of the importance of amphibians and the Sierra Caral.</p> <p>Additionally 1000 persons participated in massive environmental campaigns, and more that 500 children of Guatemala city have been made aware of amphibians’ importance in our country.</p> <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix 4. Education materials on amphibians(all materials are printed and used in education activities with schools and communities in Sierra Caral and with children in MISHNAT and metropolitan schools)</li> </ul> <p>An exhibit to increase awareness on amphibians was produced and will be exhibited in the Natural History Museum.</p> <div data-bbox="631 1050 1446 1663" data-label="Image"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix 5. Education plan on birds</li> <li>• Appendix 6. Education and training plan for communities (adults)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Result 2.2:</b> At the end of the project at least 4 groups of tourists have visited Sierra Caral visitor's center and amphibian reserve and have been received by community guides and women (visitor's control).</p>	<p>During the project life a total of 200 persons have visited the area.</p>
<p><b>Result 2.3:</b> At the end of the project at least 6 school groups have visited the amphibian reserve.</p>	<p>During the project life 3 school groups visited the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Escuela de Expedicionarios</li> <li>• Colegio del Valle</li> <li>• Escuela de Biología, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala</li> </ul>
<p><b>Result 2.4:</b> At the end of the project 15 youth community and women guides have been trained for the provision of services for tourists.</p>	<p>15 women were trained to provide tourism services, the training workshops were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 workshop in organization for commercial activities, focused on food services;</li> <li>- 1 workshop for the financial organization and the creation of their menu (menu costs, and income analysis);</li> <li>- 1 workshop in good practices for food service;</li> <li>- 1 exchange activity with another organized women group that provides tourism services in Cerro San Gil Protected Area. During this activity Sierra Caral women had the opportunity to practice the display of bedrooms and food areas to make them visually attractive.</li> <li>- 1 meeting to create the women commission that will be in charge of tourist services in Sierra Caral Reserve. As a result of this activity the women tourism service commission of San Jose Bonanza community was formally created.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Result 2.5:</b> At the end of the project 60 biology students and researchers have participated in awareness talks to reduce unnecessary collecting of amphibians and infection with chytrid fungus.</p>	<p>During the project life a total of 45 students and researchers participated in awareness talks to reduce unnecessary collecting of amphibians and infection with chytrid fungus.</p>
<p><b>Component 3:</b> <b>Amphibian Habitat conservation at the landscape level in Sierra Caral</b></p>	<p><b>ACHIEVED</b></p>
<p><b>Result 3.1:</b> At the end of the project at least three community managed reserve or</p>	<p>We achieved three agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement with landowners from the community Negro Norte for the protection of 13.56 ha with PINPEP incentives.</li> <li>• Agreement with landowners from the community of La Ceiba</li> </ul>

<p>agreements to protect micro-watersheds, water springs or riparian habitats, for amphibian conservation.</p>	<p>for the protection of 4.32 ha with PINPEP incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement with the community of San Jose Bonanza to protect the natural resources and endemic threatened species in the Reserve, especially their support for the surveillance along the Reserve Boundaries</li> </ul> <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix 7. Incentive approved for the protection of forests in communities of La Ceiba and Negro Norte.</li> <li>• Appendix 8. Agreement with community San Jose Bonanza</li> </ul>
<p><b>Result 3.2:</b> Forest cover in the amphibian reserve remains stable.</p>	<p>The habitat remained stable during the project period. We used the forest cover analysis for 2010 and visual field review to ascertain this: no forest cover loss is reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appendix 9: Forest cover map</li> </ul>
<p><b>Result 3.3:</b> 10 surveillance patrols have been implemented in conjunction with CONAP.</p>	<p>A total of 10 inter-institutional patrols were made in conjunction with CONAP, PNC and DIPRONA.</p>

**2B. Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?**

All components were realized successfully. We only experienced problems with getting school groups to the reserve, reaching only half of the target for Result 2.3. This was because the local public schools did not have funds to arrange transport to the area.

**2C. Please list and submit (electronically if possible) any documents, tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

- Appendix 1 Protocol for reducing chytrid fungus infection at Sierra Caral.
- Appendix 2 Visitor instructions to prevent chytrid fungus spread in Sierra Caral.
- Appendix 3 Management Plan for Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve.
- Appendix 4 Education materials on amphibians (all materials are printed and used in education activities with schools and communities in Sierra Caral and with children in MISHNAT and metropolitan schools).
- Appendix 5 Education curriculum – Sierra Caral birds. (“Plan de educación ambiental para niños escolares, líderes y lideresas de Sierra Caral - Aves de Sierra Caral”).
- Appendix 6 Education and training plan for communities (adults).
- Appendix 7 Incentive approved for the protection of forests in the communities of La Ceiba and Negro Norte.
- Appendix 8 Agreement with community of San Jose Bonanza.
- Appendix 9 Forest cover map.
- Appendix 10 Sierra Caral Lobbying Brochure.
- Appendix 11 Visitors plan for Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve.

### 3. Species Conservation Impacts

*Note: Please use this section to summarize the overall impact of your project. Present results in terms of:*

- Overall impact of the project (see 3A to 3C below)
- Project activities' impacts on species status (see 3.1 below),
- Population size and trajectories (see 3.2 below),
- Critical habitat condition and trajectory (see 3.3 below),
- Major threats (see 3.4 below), and
- Enabling conditions for effective conservation (see 3.5 below).

#### **3A. Planned Outcome(s) / Impact(s) (as stated in the project logical framework):**

Outcome 1 - Protection of the largest contiguous forest remnant in Sierra Caral for the conservation of endemic and threatened amphibians, through the establishment and management of the first Amphibian Conservation Reserve in Guatemala (2,299 ha).

Outcome 2 - Establishment of a sustainable social base of support to amphibian conservation in Sierra Caral through environmental education, outreach and community based ecotourism in the newly established Amphibian Reserve.

Outcome 3 - Launching of a landscape level effort for Amphibian habitat conservation in Sierra Caral, using the newly established Reserve as a territorial base for amphibian conservation work, and through the establishment of community managed reserves in high priority habitats in its surrounding region.

#### **3B. Actual Progress towards Impacts at Completion:**

##### **Outcome 1:**

The Reserve was established, and today it is registered in the National System of Protected Areas. The registration reinforces legal protection to the Reserve, as well as the commitment of the National Council of Protected Areas to support inter-institutional patrols and other activities.

##### **Outcome 2:**

During the project life we successfully involved the surrounding communities in the conservation of Sierra Caral. This is demonstrated by **the agreement to protect almost 18 ha of surrounding forests owned by landowners in the communities of La Ceiba and Negro Norte, as well as the direct involvement of the community of San Jose Bonanza in surveillance activities.**

**Today 15 women are trained, organized and already providing tourism services, lodging services and food services to visitors of the Reserve.** FUNDAECO is working on a marketing strategy to get more visitors and get a real impact in the economies of this women group in the middle term.

A total of 6,000 amphibian worksheets were printed, and more than 3,000 were already used with local children in schools and communities, but also with children in Guatemala City. We aim to make Guatemalans proud of Sierra Caral's amphibian endemism. **Today a total of 2823 children and youngsters are aware of the importance of the Sierra Caral amphibians.**

**Outcome 3:**

Before the project deforestation rates in Sierra Caral were among the highest in Caribbean Guatemala (about 2.16%), using the Reserve as a territorial base, we managed to increase not only FUNDAECO's presence but also the institutional presence of CONAP, DIPRONA and PNC. No deforestation was reported inside the reserve during the project implementation period.

18 ha of surrounding forests in the communities of La Ceiba and Negro Norte are being protected through forestry incentives provided by the PINFOR program.

We are progressing towards impact completion, however it is important to point out that we still need to increase community awareness on amphibians as to date communities are mostly interested in forest protection in relation to their interests in water provision, and less so in relation to its provision of habitat for amphibians. In the near future FUNDAECO will work on the development of an agreement model to involve communities remarking amphibian habitat conservation, including the monitoring of amphibians populations and habitat status in these community reserves.

**3C. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

There were no unexpected impacts.

*Note: Following the summary provided above, please use questions 3.1 to 3.5 to provide a detailed, technical response for results achieved from inception of SOS support to date. Provide responses within the context of stated project objectives, where possible. Attach annexes if necessary. Depending on the project, not all questions may be applicable.*

**3.1. SPECIES POPULATION - Did you stabilize or improve the conservation status of a species or important species population**

**a. Global or target population:**

*Note: Please state whether the project affected the global population or a target population of the target species. In the case of a target population please provide the estimated percentage of the global population affected.*

Target populations (for all project's target species). It is not possible to estimate the percentage of the global population of each species benefitting from this project due to the lack of reliable data for this.

**b. Indicate type and level of improvement or decline within the context of the following parameters:**

**(i) numbers of individuals (use quantitative assessments, if available, otherwise state increasing, decreasing, or remaining the same over project period, with justification and methods);**

The project did not benefit from a baseline for the number of individuals for each of the target species at the project site. Amphibian populations are difficult to estimate, so the use of other indicators, such as presence/absence or the presence of related species, are more suitable to assess their conservation. During species monitoring activities it was only possible to find a few of the species targeted by the project: *Duellmanohyla soralia*, *Ptychohyla hypomykter* and *Bolitoglossa odonnelli*.

The other target species (*Nototriton brodiei*, *Cryptotriton wakei*, *Agalychnis moreletii*, *Bolitoglossa dunnii*, *Craugastor charadra*, *Craugastor sabrinus*, *Bromelohyla bromeliacia*, *Craugastor xucanebi* and *Plectrohyla matudai*), were not found in any of the monitoring activities during 2012 or 2013.

Carlos Vasquez, the FUNDAECO’s amphibian specialist, explains that the project’s target list included species found along the whole Sierra Caral several years ago, so it is possible that some species are now only found outside of the Reserve and that some species that were found years ago may no longer be present at the site. Monitoring activities took place only inside the Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve. Therefore we do not have consistent information to explain why these species were not found.

However it is important to note that all species that were not found are rare, but associated species such as the three found and the ones listed below, were found. These species are indicators of a good quality habitat.

Scientific name	Common name (English)	Common name (Spanish)
<i>Ptychohyla hypomykter</i>	Copan Stream Frog	Rana arboricola
<i>Craugastor sandersoni</i>	Sanderson's Streamfrog	Ranita de hojarasca
<i>Bolitoglossa nympha</i>		Salamandra

**(ii) population trajectory over a 5 year period from monitoring date as increasing, decreasing, or remaining the same (with natural ranges of variation taken into consideration; give quantitative estimates, if available).**

Not applicable – It was not possible to ascertain the population trajectory of the species encountered based on the data collected.

**3.2. IUCN RED LIST STATUS - After project implementation, can the species globally be considered for a change of Red List status, either positive or negative? If shifts of status within a category are applicable, describe relevant Red List metrics used to support assertion. Provide quantitative data, if available.**

Since there is no historic baseline on the target species at the site, it is not possible to provide this information.



**3.3. CRITICAL HABITAT - Did your project improve the quality or condition of a threatened species' critical habitat within the project target area? Present in terms of the following parameters, where relevant:**

**(a) the total area (that is, the suitable habitat available to the target or global population);**

1793.22 ha inside Sierra Caral Amphibian Conservation Reserve.

**(b) condition (note, this must be defined for suitability for each target species; for example, degree of fragmentation, edge effects, impact of invasive species, etc.); and**

The condition of the area available as suitable habitat is good, since there is no fragmentation. However the south and west boundaries limit with fragmented and deforested areas. Before the reserve establishment an edge effect caused by hunters and illegal extraction of wood was happening in these boundaries, but by the end of the project we have managed to reduce this effect by marking the reserve boundaries and with the constant presence of our park guards.

**(c) estimated trajectory (that is, increasing, stable, decreasing) of critical habitat required by the population of the target species within the area addressed by the project.**

The estimated trajectory of the critical habitat for the target species is stable.

**3.4. DIRECT THREATS - Did your project stop or reduce important direct threats to a threatened species within the target area? Please state if the direct threats are for: (i) the target species; (ii) its critical habitat, or both. Present in terms of the threats':**

**(a) intensity (that is, high, moderate, low with criteria tailored to threat);**

*Direct threat 1: Deforestation*

Visual review in the field at the end of the project shows that deforestation intensity has been reduced. Before the project the area was threatened by the local deforestation tendency at Sierra Caral (of about 2.16% per year) while at the end of the project there was no deforestation inside the reserve.

**(b) distribution (that is, widespread, common, localized); and**

The distribution of the deforestation threat remained common outside the reserve, within the limits of areas that were deforested in the previous data period (2006-2010), as expansion of agricultural lands.

**(c) area affected over time (that is, expanding, decreasing, stable using defined boundary) of 1-3 major, direct threats to the target species within the projects' target areas.**

Deforestation in the 1,793.22 ha of forested surfaces of Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve remains stable, as well as in the 11,937 ha forest surface for the whole area proposed as protected area.

**3.5. ENABLING CONDITIONS - Did your project contribute to improving, no impact on, or worsening enabling conditions that facilitate successful conservation for threatened species? Present in terms of the degree (that is, favorable, neutral, unfavorable) to which local socio-economic, political, and cultural conditions (that is, 'enabling conditions') contribute to the probability of success for conservation of the target species with the project area. Protected area tracking protocols are required, where applicable (consult with the SOS Secretariat on the appropriate PA tracking tool to use). Applicable metrics include:**

**(a) legislative tools associated with species' protection (poor, fair, good, very good;**

Favorable - Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve (1,793.22 ha) is now registered as a Natural Private Reserve in the National system of Protected Areas.

The whole complex of Sierra Caral (11,937 ha) is proposed as a National Protected Area, the technical study for its declaration is approved, and the legislation proposal was approved by the Natural Resources Commission of the National Congress on 14 May 2014. The law still needs to be approved by the Congress Assembly. A brochure was produced and presented to congressmen as part of the lobbying process. See also Appendix 10. Sierra Caral Lobbying Brochure

**(b) financing for conservation (poor, fair, good, very good – based on available resources for conservation, sustainable financing mechanisms are developed and in place, public-private partnerships, positive benefits for community livelihoods, etc.);**

Fair - Financing through the PINFOR incentive payment program will allow us to finish the payment of land acquisition tax of the property where the reserve was established, as well as to cover basic management costs for the Reserve, during the incentive for the next three years. However this funding does not cover management actions for the whole Sierra Caral project nor for the conservation agreements with local communities.

**(c) wildland or protected area management effectiveness (poor, fair, good, very good – based on PA tracking tool indices applied to target area); and**

No Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) has ever been compiled for the Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve. This could be done in the future once the Sierra Caral National Protected Area will be established.

**(d) existence of robust conservation strategy or Action Plan for the species or critical habitat (poor, fair, good, very good – based on important features such as priority areas identified and ranked,**

**representation analysis complete, thresholds of habitat and species population size and condition identified, conceptual model and conservation action plan developed, actions prioritized and results chains elaborated, monitoring program).**

Good - Conservation strategy will still need to be improved in the future by including more awareness raising on amphibians and their habitat with local communities, strengthening and signing of new conservation agreements with communities, improvement of monitoring tools and representation analysis. For the time being a general Action Plan is in place but this is not yet focused on specific identified habitats for the target amphibian species.

#### **4. Lessons Learned**

**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.**

**a. Project Design Process:**

*Note: Please describe what aspects of the project design contributed to its success or caused any shortcomings*

- The inclusion of a complete component for outreach and environmental education allowed us to work with population at different levels -communities and schools-, and geographic influence areas-surrounding rural communities and urban population. Today kids and adults area aware of Sierra Caral's importance not only for its role in providing water but also for its threatened amphibians. People know now that amphibians are not poisonous as they previously believed, and are happy to have these unique species in their forests. This approach allowed us to achieve the designation of community forests for protection, that are today (1) benefitting from incentives under the PINFOR program in the case of Negro Norte and La Ceiba, and (2) benefitting from an agreement to patrol the reserve boundaries with the community of San Jose Bonanza.
- Species included as target species in the project were reported in the years before the project, in or outside the Amphibian Conservation Reserve in the whole Sierra Caral. Given that only 3 out of the 12 target species were found within the Amphibian Conservation Reserve during the implementation of this project, it was a gap in the project design not to include monitoring activities outside of the reserve, including the process of getting permits from landowners.

**b. Project Implementation:**

*Note: Please describe what aspects of the project execution contributed to its success or caused any shortcomings.*

Project Team: The project team was formed by local technicians, facilitating direct communication with local leaders and institutions, thus guaranteeing:

- Access to work in a conflict area.
- Community involvement in specific agreements.
- Local schools opening for environmental education activities.
- Realization of inter-institutional patrols.

**c. Other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community:**

- Understand local beliefs: before the project implementation we had not realized that local people were afraid of amphibians because they thought amphibians were poisonous, and that they killed any amphibian that they found. We worked on that belief and tried to change the image of amphibians from dangerous to non-offensive and turn them into an element of pride for the Sierra Caral communities.
- Working with local people: They know the local social dynamics and the way to communicate.
- Be flexible and give value to local values: No matter how much we believe in conserving amphibians, maybe local people are more interested in water. So we need to be flexible and to profit the local values for conservation.

## **5. Additional Funding**

**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 the SOS investment in this project. Use the following categories:**

**(i) Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project).**

The Tropical Forest Conservation Fund of Guatemala (FCA) co-financed this project during 2013.

**(ii) Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this SOS funded project).**

Yes, the project allowed us to prepare and submit the request for PINFOR incentives. PINFOR has already paid incentives for 2012 and 2013 (year 1 and year 2) for a total of USD 158,756, and will pay incentives for 3 more years.

**(iii) Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of SOS investment or successes related to this project).**

No.

## **6. Sustainability/Replicability**

**Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results. Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.**

- The project was successful in getting funds for the basic management sustainability of the reserve. During the next three years. However we still need to improve tourism services and to work on the promotion and marketing of the Reserve in order to contribute to generation of income to local women group. See Appendix 11. Visitors plan for Sierra Caral Amphibian Reserve.
- We also need to find a mechanism for the sustainability of the conservation agreements with the surrounding communities.
- In the case of replicability we were able to start efforts in surrounding community forests but we still need to work on community awareness to show their impact.

## **7. Safeguard Policy Assessment**

**Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project. This should be extracted from the responses provided in the Safeguards Aspects for SOS grants form submitted with past interim reports. Attach any additional document required.**

The project did not have adverse impacts to the environment or indigenous peoples. However the project did include monitoring activities where the biologists and technician had direct contact with fauna, specifically amphibians and reptiles. Since the beginning the project we implemented a protocol to avoid chytrid fungus contamination inside the reserve, and every technician was trained to implement the protocol and respected it throughout the project implementation.

## **8. Additional Comments/Recommendations**

**List of acronyms used in the report:**

CONAP	Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas (National Council of Protected Areas)
DIPRONA	División de Protección de la Naturaleza
PINFOR	Programa de Incentivos Forestales
PINPEP	Programa de incentivos para pequeños poseedores de tierras de vocación forestal o agroforestal
PNC	Polícia Nacional Civil

### **9. Information Sharing and SOS Policy**

SOS 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 website, [www.saveourspecies.org](http://www.saveourspecies.org) and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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