

Caribbean Iguana Conservation Workshop:

Exploring a Region-Wide Approach to Recovery

San Juan, Puerto Rico

December 3-5, 2013



The Caribbean Landscape Conservation Cooperative
Bridging science and action, land and sea

The Nature Conservancy 
Conservando la naturaleza.
Protegiendo la vida.

The proceedings in this report cover a workshop that was conceived by the International Affairs program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The organizers¹ sought to bring together a wide variety of stakeholders from the insular Caribbean to share experiences, learn lessons and develop approaches to advance iguana conservation across the region. While this was achieved, much work remains.

The threatened iguanas of the Caribbean islands are not the Green iguanas (*Iguana iguana*) of margarita bars and t-shirts - although Green iguanas are threatened in a number of areas in the Americas.

The threatened iguanas of the insular Caribbean – *Cyclura* rock iguanas and the Lesser Antillean iguana (*Iguana delicatissima*) – are among the most endangered group of lizards in the world. The twelve species, critical seed-dispersers in their environments, occur in small and scattered populations, in the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (the Lucayan or Bahamian peninsula), south through Cuba, the Cayman Islands and Jamaica, and then east through a number of the Greater and Lesser Antilles and Windward Islands. Natural habitats have shrunk from developmental and agricultural pressures. A destructive assemblage of invasive mammals - cats and dogs, pigs, cattle, donkeys, burros and horses, mongooses and raccoons - not only compete with native wildlife and degrade existing habitats, but often prey on iguanas or their eggs. A number of iguana species (including the *Ctenosaura* of the Bay Islands, Central America and Mexico) continue to be hunted by humans as food or the high-end black market pet trade.

Without concerted efforts some of these magnificent species, which play key ecological roles in nature, may disappear forever. The organizers of the workshop hope that these proceedings will encourage greater iguana conservation efforts and provide a blueprint for such activities.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service appreciates the work and participation all those individuals and organizations that played a role in making this workshop a success. We especially thank Kirsty Swinnerton, Glenn Gerber and Lee Pagni for their support for the workshop and these proceedings.



Photos

Opposite and front cover; *Iguana delicatissima* (Lesser Antillean Iguana), Dominica.
Front cover; *Cyclura lewisi* (Grand Cayman Blue Iguana)
Back cover: *Cyclura n. nubila* (Cuban Rock Iguana)

¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Puerto Rico Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales, Island Conservation, San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research, Caribbean Landscape Conservation Cooperative and Nature Conservancy

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Appendices:

- A. Workshop participants
- B. Identification of Potential Projects, Considerations and Challenges: Vote Tally
- C. Workshop Agenda: Days 1-3
- D. Pre-Conference Survey



Cyclura collei (Jamaican Rock Iguana)

Caribbean Iguana Conservation Workshop:

Exploring a Region-Wide Approach to Recovery

Facilitated by Dr. Charlene Berquist and Heather Blades, Missouri State University

Session Agenda

This 3-day workshop proceeded according to the following agenda. Copies of each day's agenda are included in Appendix C.

Day 1:

8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

- Introductions
- Promising Practice Presentations
- Setting the Agenda – Identifying Conservation Successes, Critical Issues, and Resources
- Large Group Prioritizing

Day 2:

8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

- Identification of Projects, Considerations, and Challenges
- Prioritizing Projects

Day 3:

8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

- Project Group Discussions – Identifying Tasks and Timelines
- Large Group Discussions – Accomplishing Goals

Process

This workshop used a collaborative process to assist participants (see Appendix A) in developing realistic and workable plans to achieve specific action goals in their self-defined iguana conservation projects. The workshop facilitation team developed a systematic process, consisting of large and small group exercises, designed to allow participants to identify critical issues in iguana conservation and targeted projects to address these issues.

Prior to the workshop, session planners and facilitators developed an online survey that was completed by workshop invitees, iguana professionals, and those in related fields (see Appendix D). Responses to this survey informed the design and structure of the workshop process.

During the 3-day workshop participants identified critical issues for iguana conservation, prioritized these issues in order of importance, and identified potential projects as well as project challenges within each issue. Projects were prioritized by the entire group. For each of the highest prioritized projects, participants self-selected into project groups. Each project

group selected a project coordinator, identified action steps to accomplish the project, assigned individuals tasked to accomplish each action step, and established a timeline for task and project completion.

At the conclusion of the workshop the entire group discussed processes for communication and information exchange.

Promising Practice Presentations

Day 1 began with a welcome from Carmen Guerrero, Secretary of DNER and Bryan Arroyo, Assistant Director, International Affairs, USFWS. Following this welcome, participants provided brief introductions. Next, a series of three “promising practice” presentations were provided by Fred Burton (Blue Iguana Recovery Program), discussing the Grand Cayman Blue Iguana Project, Kirsty Swinnerton (Island Conservation), discussing invasive species management for iguana conservation, and Brent Murry (USFWS/Caribbean Landscape Conservation Cooperative), discussing the Caribbean Landscape Conservation Cooperative.

Identification of Critical Issues

At the conclusion of these presentations, participants began the process of identifying critical issues for iguana conservation in the insular Caribbean. For this activity participants were divided into 10 small groups. Each group selected a moderator and note taker and discussed the following questions:

- Question 1: What are the critical issues that we face in our iguana conservation efforts?
- Question 2: What are the factors that influence successful iguana conservation?

Following these small group discussion, the issues and factors influencing successful iguana conservation were then discussed, added to, and refined by the large group. Critical issues were then prioritized by the group. The prioritized list, along with the number of votes for each issue, is as follows:

Issues	Votes
Invasive animals	78
Charcoal burning	63
Lack of enforcement	62
Protection and preservation of critical habitats	57
Marketing	52
Funding	51
Financial sustainability of conservation and program sustainability	49

Issues	Votes
Development activities	45
Political will to uphold policies	43
Need to bridge gap between research and results and government and conservation	42
Education	39
Private land management	38
Need for involvement of local universities in research	36
Actively managing genetic diversity	36
Loss of habitat	36
Impact from other species - hybridization	33
Local legislative protection and legislative inadequacies	31
Protection of species but not of habitat	31
Local buy-in	31
Integrated planning	28
Capacity of organizations	27
Road and port development and habitat destruction	26
Lack of national physical development plan	26
Protection and monitoring of remote sites	26
Poverty	24
Jobs for students in conservation	23
Climate change	23
Adequate control of domesticated pets	23
Human attitudes towards iguanas	20
Cultural indifference towards iguana conservation	19
Insufficient biosecurity at national level	19
Lack of tools for efficient eradication	19
Scientific expertise and availability	17
Road mortality	17
Awareness - hostility and people liking them and wanting to keep them	15
Lack of data repository	15
Proper data collection and statistics	15
Dealing with small islands' meta populations	15
Hostility towards lizards	14
Tourism	14
Control of human populations	14

Issues	Votes
Institutional competition and competition between individuals and groups	14
Lack of research on green iguana impact	13
Lack of human resources	13
Lack of research on natural history of iguanas	12
Cruise ships	12
Invasive plants	12
International support for land purchases	12
Illegal pet trade	11
Perception - what people believe about the animals	10
Potential for emergent diseases	10
Obtaining volunteers and related issues	10
Land ownership	9
Ecotourism gone awry	9
Aligning legitimate farming with free range control	9
Lack of communication	9
Human disturbance	8
Sustainable harvest of iguanas	8
Political fragmentation	8
Ambiguity between green iguanas	7
Private land policies	6
Land tenure	6
Heritage - traditional attitudes towards iguanas - cultural practices	6
Number of starter animals - gene pool	6
Poaching	6
Conflict in legislation	6
Management of species over large areas	6
Policy buy in	4
Lack of assurance colonies in situ and ex situ	3
Conservation timeframe vs. political timeframe	3

During the prioritization process, participants expressed concerns that many of the issues identified were similar, and they thought it would be appropriate to combine them in order to have a more accurate representation of the opinion of the larger group. Accordingly, on the evening of Day 1 the conference planning committee met and reviewed the prioritized issues voted upon by the large group in order to combine those that were similar. After combining

issues (and the associated votes on these issues), the following 14 issues emerged as the most critical issues identified by the group:

- Issues of iguana perception and awareness (human attitudes and beliefs, hostility towards iguanas, cultural attitudes, traditional practices and cultural indifference towards iguanas).
- Research, data management, and expertise (lack of data repository, scientific expertise and availability, proper data collection and statistics, lack of research on natural history of iguanas, need for involvement of local universities in research, jobs for students in conservation).
- Invasive animals and plants.
- Development activities and human disturbances.
- Charcoal burning.
- Lack of enforcement.
- Private land policies, land management, land ownership, and land tenure.
- Protection and preservation of critical habitats.
- Green iguanas (impact from other species - hybridization; ambiguity between green iguanas; lack of research on green iguana impact).
- Funding.
- Financial sustainability of conservation and program sustainability.
- Political will to uphold policies.
- Genetic diversity (number of starter animals - gene pool; actively managing genetic diversity).
- Need to bridge gap between research and results and government and conservation.

Additionally, the groups, during their discussion on Day 1, identified the factors that influence successful Iguana conservation. The factors identified by the groups were as follows:

- education
- enforcement/prosecution
- eco-tourism properly implemented
- strategies with clear beginnings and endings
- well trained and passionate local overseers
- good science
- predator control
- media
- stakeholder collaboration
- providing alternative livelihoods
- consistency

- funding
- open-mindedness
- adaptive management
- sharing lessons learned
- long term commitment
- protected areas that are actually protected
- Caribbean country interchange of individuals
- prosecution chain
- partnerships
- local buy-in and understanding
- strategic plan with specifics
- volunteerism
- marketing
- threat mitigation
- good communication
- program not strictly academic - use of festivals and animal ambassadors
- sugar daddies
- controlled and sustainable development
- actively managing genetic diversity
- support and active involvement of community
- in situ breeding
- capacity building
- champions for the cause
- proper data collection and statistics
- an increasing number of achieved goals
- restoration of food supply
- high hatchability and low mortality
- community ownership
- socioeconomic benefits
- data repositories and other resources for use
- financial sustainability
- involvement of local University
- science-based decisions

Identification of Potential Projects, Considerations and Challenges

At the start of Day 2, participants were presented with the list of prioritized issues and participated in small group discussions to identify potential projects, considerations, and

challenges to address each issue. This was done in a “lightening round” format where tables were assigned a single issue and participants were divided into small groups at each table. Each group selected a moderator and note-taker and discussed their assigned issue for approximately 10 minutes. At the end of the allotted time the participants moved to a new table, with the moderator and note-taker remaining at their original table and the discussions continued. The goal of this activity was to allow as many workshop participants as possible to have an opportunity to provide suggestions for projects that could be undertaken to address each priority issue.

At the conclusion of the small group discussions, each group’s note-taker and facilitator reported the projects they discussed to the larger group. The group as a whole then processed, added to, and refined these lists.

The lists of projects under each issue were then prioritized by the group using ballots that allowed participants to select the 8 projects they felt would be the most realistic and effective for each of the prioritized issues or goals. The list of projects, along with the number of votes for each project is provided in Appendix B of these proceedings.

On the evening of Day 2, the conference planning committee met and reviewed the prioritized list of projects voted upon by the larger group. The consensus of the committee was that many of the projects identified were similar, and they thought it would be appropriate to combine these projects in order to have a more accurate representation of the opinion of the large group. After combining projects, the following 14 emerged as the most critical projects identified by the group:

- Projects 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
 - Develop a template for awareness material (RARE format), adaptable for each region.
 - Create standardized talking points for iguana importance/value, questions and benefits to habitat, tailored for each audience type.
 - Saturate all possible media venues: folk tales, legends, songs, art, logos, cartoons, cocktails, toys, dance competition.
 - Calculate ecological services and explain value to public – conservation = money.
 - Develop social media and commercials in first-person (iguana point-of-view) and David Attenborough-style documentaries.
- Project 18
 - Develop regional research/information database - species by species / island by island gap analysis - database of research needs to inform academic research - access and accessibility.

- Projects 36 and 26
 - Identify and share best practice, policy, laws for biosecurity.
 - Review existing best practices for invasive vertebrate control and eradication and their applicability to the Caribbean.
- Project 41
 - Form a Caribbean/regional steering body that pushes/promotes iguana conservation/best management practices - who and how the message gets across - identify key community members (INCEN, IIF, ISG, or sub group?).
- Project 77
 - Develop guidelines for iguana friendly agricultural development, private land development options, development, and best management practices / "code of conduct".
- Project 112
 - Identify common problems between countries in region for collaborative project applications.
- Project 145
 - Develop guidelines for biological sample collection and banking – encourage everyone to collect samples; use and refine IUCN reintroduction guidelines, SD + MS state banking.
- Project 27
 - Develop pilot projects - eradication and control of invasive animals impacting Dominican Republic *Cyclura ricordi* (Ricord's rock iguana) nests and others; fund training programs on techniques for this work.
- Project 29
 - Regional public awareness project to raise understanding of impacts of invasive species - guidelines (standardized) for eradication/containment including plants.
- Projects 64 and 65
 - Assess each country's enforcement processes, from the field to the courts (legislation, enforcement, and prosecution) to determine deficiencies. Why are people poaching? Who are the poachers?
 - Use a wildlife enforcement network (WEN) to: coordinate regional cooperation between enforcement agencies; facilitate communication interdepartmentally within individual countries; share law enforcement intelligence information; and, identify a regional data enforcement coordinator.
- Projects 39, 44 and 81
 - Develop/implement land use plans that identify iguana critical habitat/coastal zone management plans that are compatible with iguana conservation/best management practices - challenging because you need to consider multiple

- stakeholders/ community/interests need to be considered.
- Identify iguana sanctuary areas for long-term protection/reintroductions.
- Identify critical/essential habitats.
- Projects 108 and 120
 - Training for developing grant writing skills, budgeting, reporting, and developing and maintaining donor relationships.
- Project 146
 - Understanding the effects of small populations – case studies: British Virgin Islands, Allen’s Keys, Turks and Caicos, Cayman Brac baselines, Mona Island and Little Cayman; identifying point people.
- Project 154
 - Develop a guide for best practices for researchers to communicate their results to governments – include deadlines and economic and social values of iguana conservation.

Action Plans

Once the group had prioritized projects to address their most pressing or important issues, participants self-selected into Project Working Groups to focus on each of the projects. Each group was charged with establishing the tasks that needed to be accomplished for their project, identifying the action steps that needed to be undertaken, determining who would be responsible for completing the action steps, and creating a timeline for the project.

The specific plans and Action Steps developed by each group are provided in the following pages in each group’s ***Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet***.

Conclusion: Where do we go from here?

There was significant discussion about strategies to continue the momentum begun in this workshop. There were many possibilities. Transparency and ease of information transfer and exchange were identified by planners and participants as critical. Participant suggestions for retaining connections included:

- A workshop website that would continue to connect people. The website could include specific information from the workshop, research reports, useful tools such as Google groups and Google mapping with automatic updating.
- Google groups. Participants will contact Lee Pagni if they do not want to participate in Google groups. Google groups would be private for participants

- only. External participants would need to request access to these groups;
- Posting of participant biographies;
- Participant's email and contact information.

There were concerns expressed that participants would not be able to make significant progress on or complete the 14 individual projects proposed and discussed during day 3 of the workshop. To address this concern the following suggestions were made:

- If there is a champion for projects the projects will move forward;
- If participants have committed to projects or action steps that they are unable to complete they need to notify their groups;
- Including in the website an auto reminder of project/action step due dates.



Cyclura carinata (Turks and Caicos Iguana)

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 3,4,5,6 and 7 - “Promoting iguanas”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Karim Hodge

Notetaker: Jan P. Zegarra

Members: Jan P. Zegarra, Jill Jollay, Hannah Madden, Philip Deveaux, Karim Hodge, Danae Vacciana, Chloe Rodrigues, Argel Horton, B Naqui Manko, Scott Johnson

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
 - *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*
1. Art contest – regional drawing contest at different levels
 2. Book – conservation purpose book to distribute
 3. Social media/outreach

*Challenges – language and cultural differences and needs; compromise of the people



Cyclura pinguis (Stout or Anegada iguana); Guana Island, BVI

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 3,4,5,6 and 7 - “Promoting iguanas”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

ART CONTEST

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Need a coordinator per region and possibly one for the contest – write email with list – initial email to recruit collaborators and brainstorm	JP and Karim	ASAP
Develop outreach material/formal letter to share with all regions and participants – contest 3 months (deadline April)	JP and Karim, ALL	January/February
We need to think about prizes	ALL	

BOOK

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Identify and contact possible writers/contributors	Scott and Jill	January/February
Develop purpose statement/message	Danae	January/February
Figure out options for distribution/funding/printing/promotion	ALL	1 year project

SOCIAL MEDIA

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Develop Facebook, Twitter, Instagram Caribbean Iguanas pages – ask for materials	Bryan Naqqi	ASAP
Develop one consistent conservation message to disseminate through radio stations	Karim and Scott	February
Contact PANOS	Danae	ASAP
Contact PARC – promote year of the Iguana	JP	ASAP
Research available short video media available to re-promote or update; 30 seconds – 1 minute video should be target	ALL	ASAP

COMMUNICATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- How communication will take place between members? How will updates be shared?

- E-mail and listserv.

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 18 – “Create/improve regional research/information database – species by species / island by island gap analysis to inform academic research, governments and island’s managers”

Project Group Members:

Sixto Inchaustegui

Jose Luis Herrera

Amanda Neill

Tarren Wagener

Kimberly Stephenson

Vanessa Haley-Benjamin

WHAT:

- What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?
- What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?

Create/improve regional research/information database – species by species / island by island gap analysis to inform academic research, governments and island’s managers.



Iguana iguana (Green iguana); Saba

Project Group: 18 – “Create/improve regional research/information database – species by species / island by island gap analysis to inform academic research, governments and island’s managers”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Approach ISG to determine access to literature in their website to non-ISG members involved in the database creation.	Tarren	By January 2014
Identify current database tools and additional existing tools particularly in Island’s countries.	Amanda and Jose Luis	By January 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and distribute a data use survey by species to identify research priorities by species / develop use cases for this resource. - Get survey results 	Tarren, Amanda, Jose Luis, Sixto, Kimberly, Vanessa	By July 2014 By October 2014
To form and advisory group that represent/investigate/inform the countries research needs and ensure the maintenance of the data in a long term.	Tarren, Vanessa (seek advice from Tandora Grant)	By February 2014
Identify funding sources to pay database’s developers and to maintain the database in a long term (e.g. USFWS through CLCC, San Diego Zoo, Island Conservation, GEF, Private donors, Richard Branson)	Advisory group, Tarren, Amanda, Jose Luis, Sixto, Kimberly, Vanessa.	By July 2015

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Create database ! / review/modify/maintain/identify needs and improvements/ maintain	Tandora Grant and Mathias Tobler	By July 2015
Promote the database in different forums and train people in how to use it and to obtain the information needed (e.g. CLCC meetings) and get feedback to improvements.	Will be based in the Advisory group decisions.	From August-December 2015.

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 26 and 36 – “Integrated Caribbean iguana biosecurity strategies”

Project Group Members:

Kirsty Swinnerton (Moderator)

Jessica Harvey (Note Taker)

Lyndon John

Alberto Alvarez

Cielo Figuerola

Maurice Isaacs

Fleur Hermanides

WHAT:

- What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?
- What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?

Title: Integrated Caribbean Iguana Bio Security Strategies

Aim: Identify best practices for biosecurity/animal control and prevention that are adequate to address external movement (international) and internal movement (inter-island and within island) of invasive species in tropic countries, using iguanas as a flagship species.



Cyclura c. cyclura (Northern Bahamian Rock Iguana); Andros

Project Group: 26 and 36 – “Integrated Caribbean iguana biosecurity strategies”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
1a. Identify iguana countries with existing national biosecurity strategies.	Region 1 (Cuba/DR/Haiti) – Jorge Reg. 2 (Cay/Jam) – Jess Reg. 3 (Bah/TCI) – Maurice Reg. 4 (US VI/BVI/PR) – Cielo/Alberto Reg. 5 (DOTs) – Fleur Reg. 6 (FOTs) – Chloe Reg. 7 (UKOTs) – Lyndon Reg. 8 (Other) – Kirsty	2 months – starting from Jan 2014
1b. Create a list of what is needed for the criteria of a biodiversity strategy to protect iguanas, prioritizing vertebrates and highly significant threats (i.e. <i>Casuarinaceae</i> trees)	Cielo/Alberto	2 months – starting from Jan 2014
1c. Review existing national biosecurity strategies and identify their efficacy to minimize invasive vertebrates impact on animals movement into the country and within the country	KY/Jam – Jess DOT – Fleur PR/BVI/USVI – Cielo/Alberto DR – Jorge BAH/TCI – Maurice FOT – Chloe Other - Kirsty	June 2014
2a. Identify which countries describe best practice measures for invasive animal control in local legislation	Same as Action 1	June 2014
3. Identify euthanasia standards for in field control	Jess	2 months from Jan 2014
4. Create a database that consolidates best practice information and is made available to the group	Kirsty/Cielo	2 months from Jan 2014

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 27- "Eradication"

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Kirsty Swinnerton

Notetaker: F. Burton

Members: Kirsty Swinnerton, Bonnie Raphael, Philip Deveaux, Kimberly Stephenson, Dario R. Flores, Ernst Rupp, Damaris Ramirez, Matt Morton

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
 - *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*
1. Testing toxicant effects on iguanas (*Cyclura*) by candidate cat and rat baits (Isla Maguayez)
 2. Pilot project to test "papp" on iguanas and other non-targets
 3. Pilot fence in St. Lucia to exclude mammalian predators, iguana-iguana, livestock
 4. Pilot fence in Grand Cayman vs. dogs, cats, green iguanas (rats and mice?)
 5. Pilot eradication on small island as a training exercise – a few hectares, Bahama or TCI



Cyclura r. rileyi (San Salvador Rock Iguana)

Project Group: 27- “Eradication”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

Testing Toxins

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Permission from DNR, and permits	IC	Now – April 2014
Identify field team	IC ODNER	March-April 2015
purchase equipment and supplies	IC w/ relevant experts in group	March-April 2015
design methodology		June 2014
Implement	Field team	June 2015
Assess	IC	July 2015
Fundraising	IC	End 2014

Fencing

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Feasibility study St. Lucia	DNCT and FFI	March 2014 completion
Adapt feasibility study and fence design	DNCT and BIRP	March 2014
Fund raising		Starting mid-2014
Implementation – extends beyond this planning horizon		

Pilot Training Eradication

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Select island and secure local authorities’ agreements and permits	IC, Chloe Bahamas TCI Jorge/PR	2 months, February 2014
Identify trainers/training collaborators, design training methodology and tools, identify trainees, route funds to support trainees	Matthew, DWCT, PII, IC (local host)	3 months, March 2014-March 2015
Secure permits and agreements for pilot island eradication, purchase equipment and supplies, design eradication strategy and methods	IC	
Implementation (training – eradication)	IC/DWCT	
Reporting/wrap up		

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 29 - “Regional public awareness project to raise understanding of impacts of invasive species – guidelines (standardized) for eradication/containment including plants”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Danae Vacciana

Notetaker: Kelly Bradley

Members: Jacqueline Andre, Kelly Bradley, Argel Horton, Fleur Hermanides, Karim Hodge, Scott Johnson, Vanessa Haley-Benjamin, Danae Vacciana

WHAT:

- What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?
- What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?

Creating a public awareness campaign towards raising understanding of invasive species impacts

Shorter Term - Start out with free opportunities

Long term – Full blitz with funding

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Investigate MTIASIC – mitigating the threats of invasive alien species in the insular Carribean Project	Vanessa	
Collate/Compile existing guidelines of invasive species eradication/containment	Kelly and Kirsty	
Identify message/theme for “most wanted” campaign – visual, audio, print	Danae and Scott	
Disseminate information to respective persons (government and conservation managers and community)		

Start out with free opportunities – Shorter Term

1. *Most Wanted* Campaign

**Case of the Month = i.e.
Domestic cats**



Target Audience: Local residents in environs of iguana populations, general public, Government, etc.

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate the details and outcomes of Mitigating the Threat of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean (MTIASIC) 	Vanessa	End of December
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify /collate/update invasives list 	Karim	Feb/Mar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Surveys of IS attitudes and knowledge to be collected to help inform the message 	Fleur - All	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify mediums (including cost) of communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social Media ○ Printed Media ○ Radio and Television 	Jacqueline All countries	- January
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create the message 	Scott (Danaë)	February
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Confirmation of message 	All	April
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design method of dissemination of message 	Arjel	May
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dissemination 	Media	June

2. Guidelines –

Target Audience: Government, policy makers, etc.

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acquire project results from discussion 1 table 3 	Kelly	Once They have completed the deadlines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design method of dissemination of message 	Arjel	May?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disseminate the information – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multi-media programme ○ Booklets ○ Training 	Media	June?

- Disseminate the project result from discussion 1 table 3 - Media - June
 - Multi-Media campaign
 - Radio
 - Television
 - Print



Bruce Weissgold
USEWS

Iguana delicatissima (Lesser Antillean Iguana)

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 39, 44 and 81 – “Identification of critical habitat and promotion of Best Management Practices for Caribbean iguanas”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Sixto J. Inchaustegui

Notetaker: Brent Murry, Masani Accime

Members: Arcene Bastien, Maurice Isaacs, Lyndon John, Bren Murry, Sixto Inchaustegui, Masani Accime

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
- *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*

Identification of critical habitat and promotion of best management practices for Caribbean iguanas.



Cyclura stejnegeri (Mona Island Rhinoceros Iguana)

Project Group: 39, 44 and 81 – “Identification of critical habitat and promotion of Best Management Practices for Caribbean iguanas”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Consult with Iguana Specialist Group (Tandora Grant), individual researchers, and local experts on existing information on critical iguana habitats by population and by island and producing a report.	Sixto	March 31, 2014
Identify iguana sanctuaries, protected or not	Brent	July 31, 2014
Create a gap analysis of critical iguana habitats, sanctuaries, and other potentially important areas	Brent and Sixto	December 2014
Use results of gap analysis to create a report:		
- Preliminary report sent to Group 4 of Discussion 2 for review	Sixto and Brent	March 31, 2015
- Preliminary report sent to Caribbean Iguana Workshop participants, ISG	Sixto and Brent	March 31, 2015
- Submit final report to national and regional governments and NGO’s	Sixto and Brent	May 30, 2015
- to NGO’s SPAW and CITES	Dr. Isaacs	May 30, 2015
Raise awareness among workshop participants, and regional/national NGOs regarding environmental policies and regulations by accomplishing the following activities:		
- Review important international policies and regulations that can apply to iguana conservation and create a list	Sixto and Masani	February 28, 2014
- Create a short report from list of regulations and how they can be applied within the region in English	Sixto and Masani	March 31, 2014
- Translate to French and Spanish (need funds?)	Sixto and Masani	July 31, 2014

COMMUNICATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sixto, Masani, and Brent take responsibility for this project. Lyndon will be responsibility for communicating reminders.

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 41 - “Caribbean/regional Steering Body”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Mike Fouraker

Notetaker: Brent Murry

Members: Andrea Donaldson, Boris Fabres, Vaman Ramlall, Michael Fouraker, Brent Murry, Bruce Weissgold, Allison Alberts, Lee Pagni

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
- *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*

- Specific – develop Caribbean Iguana Steering Committee (CISC) representing the following regions/institutions (1 representative from each):
 1. Cayman/Jamaica
 2. PR, DR, Cuba
 3. Bahamas/TCI
 4. BVI – Antigua
 5. Dominica – St. Lucia
 6. French Caribbean
 7. Dutch Caribbean
 8. IIF
 9. ISG
 10. USFWS – International
 11. USFWS – Endangered species

CLCC- Member at large voice

*Challenges – needs to be ACTIVE members ready to DO THINGS

Project Group: 41 - “Caribbean/regional Steering Body”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Identify and invite interim (1 year) steering committee members	Mike Foraker	Nominations by January 15 January 31 SC identified Commitment by February 15
Apply to CLCC as Conservation Action Team	Brent, Mike, steering committee chair	Feb 20
Interim steering committee 1 st meeting WebEx – discuss face-to-face, funding, group goals	Mike Foraker, Brent Murry, and interim steering committee chair	April 15
Expectations for interim steering committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate information exchange within the iguana conservation community - Keep track of on-going projects, try to avoid duplication - Track/facilitate other task groups - Lead/facilitate/organize future meetings - Promote and push iguana conservation and best management practices 		Done

COMMUNICATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- How communication will take place between members? How will updates be shared?

Mike F. will communicate with group to share this table’s vision.

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 64 and 65 – “Gap analysis of legislation, regulations, enforcement, and prosecution; creation of WEN”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Kathleen Wood

Notetaker: Bruce Weissgold

Members: Bruce Weissgold, Kathleen Wood, Andrea Donaldson, Michael Fouraker, Stesha Pasachnik, Jorge Brocca, Jill Jollay, David Knowles

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
- *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*

Gap analysis of legislation/regulations, enforcement, and prosecution and judicial functions.

Creation of a WEN (Wildlife Enforcement Network)

Challenges: funding, political/bureaucratic hurdles



Iguana iguana (Green Iguana); St. John

Project Group: 64 and 65 – “Gap analysis of legislation, regulations, enforcement, and prosecution; creation of a WEN”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Establish list of points of contact in each island in areas of legislation/regulation, enforcement, and prosecution/judiciary	Bruce W.	Mid-January
Design outline of a gap analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use C. America as a template - Add synthesis chapter - ID who has capacity to host WEN 	Bruce W. will approach potential cooperators	End of February
Find funding to hire a consultant to conduct the gap analysis - \$75??? -large number of countries -some electronic consultation -pro bono help on islands?	Continue with same cooperators	1-12 months
Conduct analysis	Continue with same cooperators	12-18 months once funding provided
Distribute appropriately through steering committee	Steering committee	1 month
Identify key country to advance the concept of a WEN – ideally and independent country	Chari, steering committee	6 months
Identifying key additional cooperators -CITES -WCO (World Customs Organization) -ICCWC (International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime) -others?	Host country, with outside support as it determines appropriate	1-12 months
Let the WEN build itself	WEN	In perpetuity

COMMUNICATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- How communication will take place between members? How will updates be shared?

E-mail and telephone.

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 77 - “Guidelines for iguana friendly agricultural development, private land development options, development, and Best Management Practices”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Fred Burton

Notetaker: Kelly Bradley

Members: Kelly Bradley, Fred Burton, Gad Perry, Glenn Gerber, David Knowles, Kathleen Wood, Matt Morton

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
- *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*

- Informational package for owners, developers, regulators concerning best land management practices (iguana and cyclora) for format look at PARKS habitat management GUID
- Layman summary of iguanas’ value to the environment and socioeconomic (1 page) all native iguanas to the Caribbean
- Guidelines for EIA, TOR
Checklist for government investment agencies
- Style should be concise, non-scientific language, illustrated
- Audience 1. Future developers, 2. Regulators, 3. Cabinet ministers, 4. Existing land managers, 5. Construction managers, 6. Agriculture ministers
- 3 phase management plan 1. Preconstruction, 2. Construction, 3. Management/operational
- Multi-author document
- PDF version free, but a printed document will be sold
- Have a budget that includes someone to provide professional layout/design
- Guidelines for invasive species management
- With tabbed sections for easy use

Limited print run with printable PDFs

Project Group: 77 - “Guidelines for iguana friendly agricultural development, private land development options, development, and Best Management Practices”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
1. Appoint editor 1b. Budget and source funding \$15,000 to \$20,000 budget	Gad Perry, Kathleen Wood 1b – Editors	Now
2. Editor and group negotiate table of contents	Editors and contributors interim steering committee	March 1, 2014
3. Develop a list of persons (writers/contributors) to be involved – invitational process	Editors	April 2014
4. Write content	Contributors	April-August 2014
5. Review and editing	Editors	August 2014-December 2014
6. Identify and source graphics	Editors	April 2014
7. Layout, design	IRCF	February 2015
8. Final review	Editors, contributors, the ISG, working group	June 2015
9. Production	IRCF	August 2015
10. Distribution	IRCF, editors	August 2015

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 108 and 120 “Grant writing cycle workshop”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Amanda Neill

Notetaker: Veronica Anadon

Members: Veronica Anadon, Amanda Neill, Cristian Marte, B Naqqi Manco, Boris Fabres

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
- *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*

The grant writing cycle #108:

Workshop for training for developing grant writing skills, budgeting, reporting, and developing, and maintaining donor relationships

Barriers: funding, language, finding an expert, needs to follow up, political issues for the hosting countries (Visa)



Cyclura n. nubila (Cuban Rock Iguana)

Project Group: 108 and 120 “Grant writing cycle workshop”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Develop an executive summary proposal – est. of people	Bnaqqi, Boris	March 2015
Determine which NGO/GO (or combination thereof) will organize the workshop – CANARI, RSPB, IIF, CLCC, SCSCB, UKOTCF, Birdlife, Richard Branson, MacArthur Foundation	Amanda – Veronica	April 2015
Determine if hosting agency/agencies needs supplemental funding to host the workshop	Amanda – Veronica	May 2015
Seek funding to support workshop costs (if needed)	Whole group	2015, June
Coordinate the workshop – plan a time for attendees to promote (success stories), lightening round “innovative funding ideas”, new alternative funding ideas (#120)	Amanda and Cristian, whole group	2016, June
Host workshop	TBD	December 2016
Document and disseminate workshop materials/supplemental materials to all attendees, remote participants, and any other who want them	TBD	2017 January
Evaluate the workshop in order to follow up on specific skills	TBD	December 2016 or January 2017

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 112 – “Identification of common problems between countries in region for collaborative project applications”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Masani Accime

Notetaker: Matt Goetz

Members: Veronica Anadon, Jacqueline Andre, Arcene Bastien, Masani Accime, Matt Goetz, Ann Sutton, Ernst Rupp, Damaris Ramírez, Miguel A. Garcia

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
a. Setting up email listserv for workshop participants (check Brent Murry’s initiative) CLCC	Matt G.	January 2014
b. day forest/habitat partnership (“sister forest” idea)	Miguel G.	February 2014
c. Collate information material to promote “sister forest” partnership	Veronica A., Miguel G.	March 2014
d. Advocacy: use group/listserv to deal with emerging issues and emergencies	Ann S., Ernst R.	Continuous
e. capacity building, training, and sharing technical skills		
1. Identifying training needs and opportunities: questionnaire development and disseminate to listerv	Veronica A., Jacqueline A.	April 2014
2. Compile results, submit possible course developers (Durrell, IC, etc.)	Veronica A., Jacqueline A.	June 2014
3. Identify NGOs who can be recipient and managers of iguana funds	Masau A., Mike F.	May 2014

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 145 – “Sampling, distribution of samples, and review IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Stesha Pasachnik

Notetaker: Paul Calle

Cristian Marte

Darío Rafael Flores Chavez

Bonnie Raphael

WHAT:

- What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?
- What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?

Sampling, distribution of sample information, review IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines



Cyclura pinguis (Stout or Anegada Rock Iguana); Anegada

Project Group: 145 – “Sampling, distribution of samples, and review IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
<p>Samples (skeletons/carcasses will be included throughout and not as a specific category) Develop guidelines for each sample type Include procedures, protocols, products, storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Genetics: blood and tissue in genetics buffer; filter paper (product specific for genetic samples). b. Health Screening: serum/plasma, filter paper for toxins, feces in preservative solution, necropsy. For those samples that are not in a central repository, develop database of who has what. c. Stable isotopes d. Nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stesha b. Paul/Bonnie c. Stesha/UCSD d. Bonnie 	<p>Mid -Feb</p>
<p>Banking (genetics & other samples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Permitting b. In country banking repository c. Out of country banking repository. Centralized genetics sample banking at San Diego Zoo and Mississippi State University. How are these samples curated? What is the coordination between the two? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stesha b. Stesha will need input from all at this meeting! Email her with contact info c. Stesha, Glenn Gerber, Mark Welch 	<p>Mid-Feb</p>
<p>Review of IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines This will be reviewed to make specific genetic or health sampling relevance in reference to iguana programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Genetics/small population management b. Health 	<p>All on this group</p>	<p>Mid-Feb</p>
<p>Sample and banking information distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. IUCN ISG listserve b. Friends of ISG email list c. This meeting’s email list d. ISG website post e. Individual countries 	<p>Stesha and Tandora</p>	<p>Mid-Mar</p>

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 146 "Understanding effects of small populations"

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Gad Perry

Notetaker: Tarren Wagener

Members: Glenn Gerber, Jose Cruz-Burgos, Paul Calle, Vaman Ramlall, Cielo Figuerola, Tarren Wagener, Jessica Harvey, Alberto Alvarez, Miguel Garcia, Matt Goetz

WHAT:

- *What is the specific project? Does it need to be broken down further into smaller parts?*
- *What Challenges/Barriers is the group facing in undertaking the project(s)?*

Understanding the effects of small populations on genetic diversity



Cyclura c. cyclura (Northern Bahamian Rock Iguana)

Project Group: 146 “Understanding effects of small populations”

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Action Step I: Identify current work being done on small populations of 3 types that will inform this question: 1. What is the effect of natural limitations on population size re: genetic diversity? -Lesser Antilles -TCI -Bahamas	Jessica M., Glenn G., Mark W, Guliano John I., Andrea A.	2014 2014 2014
2. What are the effects of human-caused bottlenecks on genetic diversity? - BVI -TCI -Jamaica -Little Cayman -Cayman Brac	Glenn G. Glenn G. (3 projects) -translocation effects of inbreeding -source pop. Vs. transported pop -Welch Armed (student of Welch) Matt Goetz Mark Welch	2014 2014 2015 TBD March/April 2014 TBD
3. What are the genetic effects of head starting? Jamaica Mona Grand Cayman Anegada	Mark Welch Welch Fred, Welch Welch, Glenn G.	2015 TBD TBD TBD
Action Step II. Additional review of relevant genetic work ongoing (ISG genetics working group)	Stesha P. to follow up with Catharine Malone	December 2013
Action Step III. Conduct a preliminary review of current data relating small population genetics with fitness for iguanas	Welch and Gerber	February 2014

Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines Worksheet

Project Group: 154 “Improving communication of research results between scientists and governments/managers”

Project Group Members:

Moderator: Hannah Madden

Notetaker: Lee Pagni

Members: Hannah Madden, Ann Sutton, Jose Luis Herra, Jan-Paul Zegarra

HOW, WHO, & WHEN: How will the project be accomplished? What action steps need to be --undertaken to achieve project goals? Who is responsible for each step/task? What is the timeline for accomplishing each task?

HOW - Action Steps	WHO - Who is responsible	WHEN – Timeline
Partner with Birds Caribbean to explore the possibility of holding a joint meeting with iguana workshop delegates. Add delegates to the Birds Caribbean mailing list.	Ann Sutton (steering committee of Birds Caribbean)	March 2014
Help create a standardized research reporting form. Disseminate widely to this group and ISG.	Lee Pagni, Jose Luis Herrera	Version 1 – April 1 st
Research and create a code of practice for researchers. Ask ISG to formalize	Lee Pagni	Steering committee by June 1 st
All applicable countries to send a reporting form from their countries as an example of standard reporting form.	Jose Luis Herrera	January 31 st
Recommend to the ISG to add to their membership a public relations professional	Jan Paul Zegarra (+ table group)	February/March

For questions about the workshop or these proceedings, please contact:

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Appendix A: Workshop Participants

Surname	First Name	Country	Organization/Agency	Position	Organization or Agency Type	Email address
Hodge	Karim	Anguilla	Department of Environment, Government of Anguilla	Director of Environment	Government	karim.hodge@GOV.AI
Deveaux	Philip	British Virgin Islands	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources & Labour	Veterinary Assistant	Government	bvigov_vet@gov.vg
Horton	Argel	British Virgin Islands	Conservation & Fisheries Department, Ministry of Natural Resources & Labour	Professional Cadet/Marine Biologist, Coastal Zone Management Division	Government	AHorton@gov.vg
Ramlall	Vaman	British Virgin Islands	Necker Island	Wildlife Conservation Manager	Private	Vramlall@neckerisland.virgin.com
Bradley	Kelly	British Virgin Islands/US	Fort Worth Zoo	Conservation Biologist	NGO	kbradley@fortworthzoo.org
Perry	Gad	British Virgin Islands/US	Texas Tech University	Associate Professor, Conservation Biology	Academic	gad.perry@ttu.edu
Burton	Fred	Cayman Islands	Blue Iguana Recovery Program	Director	National Trust	fjburton@blueiguana.ky
Harvey	Jessica	Cayman Islands	Department of Environment	Research Officer, Terrestrial Research Unit	Government	jessica.harvey@gov.ky
Goetz	Matt	Cayman Islands/UK	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Head of Herpetology Department, Jersey Zoo (UK)	NGO	Matt.Goetz@durrell.org
Jollay	Jill	Cayman Islands/US	Iguana Specialist Group (IUCN)	Member	Private	jmj@airmail.net
Andre	Jacqueline	Commonwealth of Dominica	Forestry Wildlife & Parks Division, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	Forest Officer/Research and Monitoring	Government	andrej@dominica.gov.dm
Alvarez	Alberto	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	PR Dept of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER)	Biologist	Government	aalvarez@drna.gobierno.pr
Cruz-Burgos	José	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	US Fish & Wildlife Service, Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office	Endangered Species Program Coordinator for the Caribbean	Government	Jose_Cruz-Burgos@fws.gov
De Jesus	Christina	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico, Department of Biology	student	Academic	chri360@gmail.com
Espinoza	Raimundo	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Puerto Rico Conservation Coordinator	NGO	respinoza@tnc.org

Figuerola	Cielo	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico, Department of Biology	PhD student	Academic	cfiguerola@gmail.com
García	Miguel	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	PR Dept of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER)	Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife	Government	magarcia@drna.gobierno.pr
Anadón	Verónica	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico/US	BirdLife International	IBA Program Manager, Americas	NGO	Veronica.Anadon@birdlife.org
Herrera	José Luis	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico/US	Island Conservation	Island Restoration Specialist	NGO	jose.herrera@islandconservation.org
Murry	Brent	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico/US	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Caribbean LCC Science Coordinator	Government	brent_murry@fws.gov
Swinnerton	Kirsty	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico/US	Island Conservation	Caribbean Program Manager	NGO	kirsty.swinnerton@islandconservation.org
Brocca	Jorge	Dominican Republic	Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola	Executive Director	NGO	jbrocca@soh.org.do
Chavez	Darío Rafael Flores	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, Biodiversity Division		Government	Dario.flores@ambiente.gob.do
Incháustegui	Sixto	Dominican Republic	Grupo Jaragua	Research biologist	NGO	sixtojinchaustegui@yahoo.com
Marte	Cristian	Dominican Republic	Museo Nacional de Historia Natural Prof. Eugenio de Jesús Marciano.	Curator of Herpetology	Government	cristian_marte@hotmail.com
Ramírez	Damaris	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, International Cooperation Division	Administrative Coordinator	Government	d.ramirez@medioambiente.gob.do
Rupp	Ernst	Dominican Republic	Grupo Jaragua	Research biologist	NGO	ErnstRupp@web.de
Rodrigues	Chloé	French West Indies	Office de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage		Government	chloe.rodrigues@oncfs.gouv.fr
Donaldson	Andrea	Jamaica	National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	Manager, Ecosystems Management Branch	Government	Adonaldson@nepa.gov.jm
Stephenson	Kimberly	Jamaica	University of the West Indies	PhD student	Academic	kimberly.stephenson@mymona.uwi.edu
Sutton	Ann	Jamaica	Caribbean Coastal Management Foundation (C-CAM)		NGO	asutton@cwjamaica.com
Vaccianna	Danaë	Jamaica	Urban Development Corporation (UDC)	Environmental Coordinator	Government	DVaccianna@udcja.com
Neill	Amanda	Jamaica/US	Botanical Research Institute of Texas	Director of the Herbarium (BRIT-SMU-VDB)	NGO	aneill@brit.org

Zegarra	Jan	Puerto Rico/US	USFWS-Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office	Endangered Species Program	Government	jan_zegarra@fws.gov
Bastien	Arcene	Republic of Haiti	Départemental du Ministère de l'environnement du Sud-Est	Director	Government	arcenebastien18@hotmail.com
Accimé	Masani	Republic of Haiti/US	International Iguana Foundation	Project Manager (Haiti)	NGO	masani.accime@gmail.com
Madden	Hannah	St Eustatius/Kingdom of the Netherlands	STENAPA, National Parks Organization of St Eustatius	National Park Ranger	NGO	hannah.madden.stenapa@gmail.com
John	Lyndon	St Lucia/UK	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	Caribbean Invasive Species Project Coordinator	NGO	Lyndon.John@rspb.org.uk
Morton	Matthew	St Lucia/UK	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Eastern Caribbean Manager	NGO	mmorton@fastmail.fm
Hermanides	Fleur	St Maarten/ Kingdom of the Netherlands	Department of Public Health (Environment and Hygiene)	Senior Policy Worker & Emilio Wilson Estate Foundation representative	Government	fleur.hermanides@gmail.com
Haley-Benjamin	Vanessa	Bahamas	The Bahamas National Trust	Director of Science & Policy	National Trust	vhaley-benjamin@bnt.bs
Isaacs	Maurice	Bahamas	Department of Agriculture, The Government of The Bahamas	Veterinary officer	Government	maurice@batelnet.bs
Johnson	Scott	Bahamas	The Bahamas National Trust	Education Officer	National Trust	sjohnson@bnt.bs
Knowles	David	Bahamas	The Bahamas National Trust	Director of Parks	National Trust	dknowles@bnt.bs
Fabres	Boris	Bahamas/US	Island Conservation	Caribbean Regional Director	NGO	boris.fabres@islandconservation.org
Naqqi Manco	Bryan	Turks & Caicos Islands	Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (DEMA)	Caicos Pine Recovery Project Manager	Government	bnaqqimanco@gmail.com
Wood	Kathleen	Turks & Caicos Islands	Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (DEMA)	Director	Government	kw@swa.tc
Wagener	Tarren	Turks & Caicos Islands/US	Fort Worth Zoo	Director of Animal Programs and Conservation	NGO	Twagener@fortworthzoo.org
Alberts	Allison	United States	San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research	Chief Conservation & Research Officer	NGO	aalberts@sandiegozoo.org
Arroyo	Bryan	United States	US Fish & Wildlife Service, International Affairs	Assistant Director for International Affairs	Government	bryan_arroyo@fws.gov
Calle	Paul	United States	Wildlife Conservation Society, Clinical and Pathology Department	Chief Veterinarian & Director for Zoological Health	NGO	pcalle@wcs.org
Fouraker	Mike	United States	Fort Worth Zoo	Executive Director	NGO	MFouraker@fortworthzoo.org

Gerber	Glenn	United States	San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research	Caribbean Program Head, Applied Animal Ecology	NGO	ggerber@sandiegozoo.org
Miranda	Leopoldo	United States	US Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 4	Assistant Regional Director for Ecological Services	Government	Leopoldo_Miranda@fws.gov
Opdycke	Jeff	United States	San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research	Associate Director, Conservation Partnership Development	NGO	jopdycke@sandiegozoo.org
Pasachnik	Stesha	United States	San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research & Iguana Specialist Group	Postdoctoral Associate, Applied Animal Ecology , & ISG Co-chair	NGO	sapasachnik@gmail.com
Raphael	Bonnie	United States	Wildlife Conservation Society	Senior Veterinarian	NGO	braphael@wcs.org
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Appendix B: Identification of Potential Projects, Considerations and Challenges- Vote Tally

Project #	Issues/Projects	# of votes
Issues of Iguana Perception and Awareness		
1	Develop ecotourism opportunities (conservation = money)	0
2	Caribbean-wide Iguana day + regional festivals with costumed iguana mascots	5
3	Template for awareness material (RARE format), adaptable for each region	6
4	Standardized talking points for iguana importance/value, questions and benefits to habitat, tailored for each audience type	6
5	Saturation of all possible media venues: folk tales, legends, songs, art, logos, cartoons, cocktails, toys, dance competition	6
6	Calculate ecological services and explain value to public - conservation= money	6
7	Social media and commercials in first-person (iguana point-of-view) and David Attenborough-style documentaries	6
8	Schools: incorporate iguanas in curriculum and live iguana visits and contests	2
9	Public invited and involved in iguana events = release of head-started or hatching	1
10	Conservation message must incorporate IAS education and show differences with green iguana	2
11	Student internships to work on local projects and scholarships for best students, require students to do outreach	1
12	Accumulate success stories and stories of assessment as models to follow	2
13	“Iguanapedia”	1
14	Every island has different issues	0
15	Earth-watch style volunteering vacations	0
Research, data management, and expertise		
16	Develop regional multidisciplinary committee to facilitate sharing science needs and information	1
17	Create on-ground field research and monitoring/conservation techniques training - multinational exchange (shadowing)	5
18	Develop regional research/information database - species by species / island by island gap analysis - database of research needs to inform academic research - access and accessibility	13
19	Develop live listserv/forum for this group	2
20	Perform population and vulnerability assessments with a strong emphasis on genetic diversity planning	5
21	Develop student support! - develop local internship, scholarship to support local students at local and international institutions to do local work, create more conservation jobs for University graduates	4
22	Develop citizen science monitoring and other programs	2
23	Lobby scientists to make unpublished data available (develop intellectual property rights documents/agreement re: raw data)	1

24	Best practices - PARC	0
Invasive Animal and Plants		
25	Consolidate and update island conservation database of invasive species threatening iguanas at sub-national level *green iguanas, raccoons	4
26	Identify and share best practice, policy, laws for biosecurity	7
27	Pilot projects - eradication and control, Dominican Republic Ricordi nests, others...; funded training on techniques	8
28	Regional coordinated effort to link agricultural and environmental policy re: invasive livestock (goats, cattle, etc.)	2
29	Regional public awareness project to raise understanding of impacts of invasive species - guidelines (standardized) for eradication/containment including plants	6
30	Study of socio-economic benefits of invasives control/eradication - outputs to influence decision makers	4
31	Horizon scanning study of potential risks from new invasions	2
32	Link animal welfare group goals with invasive species goals for responsible pet ownership	0
33	Pilot projects on predator exclusion fencing (+ green iguana exclusion)	2
34	Research (experiments) into performance of predator control methods in tropics	3
35	Research into cost-effectiveness of control vs. eradication vs. exclusion	5
36	Review existing best practices for invasive vertebrate control and eradication and their applicability to the Caribbean	7
37	Prioritization process for most critical islands in need of eradication	5
Development activities and human disturbance		
38	Require environmental impact statements/strategic environmental assessments	1
39	Develop/implement land use plans that identify iguana critical habitat/coastal zone management plans that are compatible with iguana conservation/best management practices - challenging because you need to consider multiple stakeholders/ community/interests	9
40	Identify private lands where iguanas occur and promote/establish cooperative agreements/habitat conservation plans - need to offer iguana friendly alternatives	5
41	Need a Caribbean/regional steering body that pushes/promotes iguana conservation/best management practices - who and how the message gets across - identify key community members (IUCN, IIF, ISG, or sub group?)	11
42	Socio-economic analysis that weighs jobs with ecosystem benefits (ecotourism)	0
43	Address health issues from feeding iguanas	0
44	Identify iguana sanctuary areas for long-term protection/reintroductions	7
45	Provide maps of iguana occurrence/important areas for investors/developers - caution with poachers/illegal trade	1
46	Provide capacity building to specific governments with critical development issues	2
47	Draft terms of references for EIA/SEA with supplemental information focuses on iguanas	4
48	Maps with corridors	0
Charcoal burning		
49	Encourage charcoal manufacturing from invasive or farmed species (guide to BMPs)	0

50	Do a socio-economic analysis of the chain of custody	2
51	Understand a public awareness campaign to discourage use/burning (local/international)	0
52	Certification of sustainable charcoal	0
53	Promote use of alternative fuels/stoves	2
54	Develop program of community management of forests and law enforcement	1
55	Create a formal recommendation from this or other international groups to the related governments to control charcoal burning	2
56	Utilize drones or helicopters to improve surveillance and enforcement for forest protection; helicopters can release water on identified kilns	2
57	Create a guide to inform managers about the problems of charcoal production in countries where it is not used	3
58	Identify other NGOs that are working on this issue and collaborate with them	1
59	Apply for a large fund to address charcoal burning at a regional level	5
60	Create alternative livelihood projects	5
61	Put pressure on governments to control charcoal burning through international agreements that already exist	2
62	Reforest areas that have been cut/damaged	1
63	Provide charcoal kilns to maintain more control of its production	1
	Lack of regulation, enforcement, and prosecution	
64	Assessing each country's enforcement process, from the field to the courts (legislation, enforcement, and prosecution) to determine deficiencies - why are people poaching? Who are there folks?	11
65	Using wildlife enforcement network (WEN) to coordinate cooperation between enforcement agencies regionally (common criminals); to facilitate communication interdepartmentally within individual countries; for information sharing on law enforcement; identifying a regional data enforcement coordinator	10
66	Develop training curriculum - volunteer wardens, field officers	0
67	Education of prosecutors, judges, and legislators	3
68	Lobbying and changing legislature	0
69	Develop a wildlife hotline - use a reward or recognition program	0
70	International PR and pressure (tourism)	0
71	Investigating drone use as an alternative for surveillance	0
	Private land policies, land management, land ownership, and tenure	
72	Survey policies and enforcement region-side - share and distribute	0
73	Lobby governments for land available for iguanas and land purchasing; incentives; mitigation; national development plans to incorporate iguanas; iguanas are owned by government	2
74	Survey and list ownerships of critical habitats	3
75	Find and document successful private land partnerships for iguana conservation; create database and list of experts; create database and list of case studies	2
76	Form a regional umbrella body to assist with lobbying efforts - ISG subcommittee? LCC?	1
77	Develop guidelines for iguana friendly agricultural development, private land	6

	development options, development, and best management practices / "code of conduct"	
78	Develop an "iguana-friendly" certification program/stamp of approval - high end resorts, large scale agriculture	1
79	Network for communication re: land sales in country	0
	Protection and preservation of critical habitats	
80	Define characteristics/components of critical habitats for individual species.	2
81	Identify critical/essential habitats.	7
82	Identify private lands and owners and develop maps/database for each island and country	0
83	Develop methods for horizon scanning (lands coming up for sale, development projects, land use changes)	2
84	Acquire (buy) critical habitat – local NGO ownership	2
85	Coordinate with other taxon based groups to perform biodiversity assessments and develop master plans for shared critical habitat	5
86	Create advocacy groups	0
87	Develop co-management groups (user councils)	2
88	Establish management plans for individual protected areas (including private lands)	5
89	Caribbean Challenge – input data to enhance selection of critical habitat for protection	0
90	Develop strategies for habitat restoration	4
91	Create action plan to prevent invasive species/biosecurity	1
92	Create “boiler plate” language for no-net loss, mitigation, EIS (EIA), penalties for use of protected areas	3
93	Develop outreach programs for communities surrounding/adjacent to protected/critical habitat	1
94	Provide incentives to private land owners to maintain habitat on private land owners	2
	Green iguana as an invasive species	
95	Use as a sustainable food (including iguana round-ups) – not in Eastern Caribbean – problems: misidentification, captive breeding, population sustained	1
96	Research info impacts and vectors	0
97	Develop biosecurity guidelines and implement (include in law)	5
98	Information sharing/database of successes and failures – link with ISG invasive green iguana sub-group – include animal welfare info re: euthanasia	3
99	Research on eradication feasibility (rapid response) –pilot project(s)	2
100	Research on methods: control and eradication	5
101	Regional strategy – emergency teams for rapid response; emergency funding (regional); database, mapping, existing biosecurity, sources	5
102	Ecological research on green iguanas in invasive range	2
103	Captive assurance programs (native iguanas)	2
104	Pilot fencing of native iguanas	0
105	Public reporting of iguana sightings (figure out how to make it work)	0
106	Update species action plans and include alien iguana responses	3
	Funding	

107	Available resource assessment: a compendium of resources (all levels – local to international; restricted and unrestricted)	5
108	Training for developing grant writing skills, budgeting, reporting, and developing and maintaining donor relationships	6
109	Networking with USA/UK/CAN partnership organizations for tax-deductible donations	0
110	Development of low-cost feasible management strategies	1
111	Development of financial management strategies with financial institutions	0
112	Identification of common problems between countries in region for collaborative project applications	6
113	Creation of community/corporate awards/sponsorship incentives	0
114	Creation of political incentives to government officials for funding (lobbying for creation/resurrection/proper use of conservation funds)	1
115	Expanding IIF funding from small to large grants	1
116	Networked prioritization of critical needs throughout region	0
117	Mentoring on attracting and retaining donors by successfully funded organizations	2
118	Paid volunteer program implementation	0
119	Attracting bequests: endowments wanted, dead or alive!	0
120	Seminar/training workshop on new/alternative funding methods: what works, what doesn't; how to use them (social media, crowd sourcing, micro-grants, smartphones/text money, special credit cards, direct debits, diaspora remittance/appeal, round-ups, tabling, marketing, events, check-ins, adopt-an-iguana, zoo meters – to be trained in best use – a little info is more dangerous than none, and if any of us were financial experts we could not have careers in conservation.	9
Financial Sustainability of Conservation and Programs and Sustainability		
121	Nature tourism – use fee, green fund (example) 0.1%	3
122	Sustainable business team to prepare a financially sustainable plan	3
123	Conservation easement	1
124	Government should implement a taxation system to go towards iguana conservation	2
125	Getting government to commit	0
126	Round-up – e.g., iguana Red Cross	0
127	Plus stamps	0
128	Creating a “value” for donation towards conservation, i.e., carbon credits	0
129	Development of an iguana trust fund, endowment funds	4
130	Lobbying the Caribbean Challenge for iguana funding or creating a similar type instruction	0
131	Identifying alternative head start facility similar to Necker	0
132	Penalties for environment violations be devoted to iguana conservation, at least in part	0
Political will to uphold policies		
133	Summit (similar to coral reef task force)	2
134	Outreach and awareness: political ambassador?	1
135	Award: greatest contribution to iguana conservation	0
136	Pressure on overseas territories	0

137	Understand political structure (local) and contact person and elections/constituents, etc.	0
138	Media pressure	1
139	Economic value of iguanas: see dispersal, ecosystem, tourism	2
140	Corporate champion to influence government	2
141	Creation of lobby group to influence (or inform) politicians about problem	2
142	Caribbean biological corridor – supported by UN and signed by PR, Jamaica, Hati	2
143	Getting all stakeholders together to try to raise awareness – participating process	0
144	Include iguanas in bigger picture events e.g., CBD, Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, iguanas tied to forests = \$\$	5
Genetic Diversity		
145	Guidelines for sample collection and banking – encourage everyone to collect samples; use and refine IUCN reintroduction guidelines, SD + MS state banking	7
146	Understanding the effects of small populations – case studies: BVI, Allen’s Keys, TCI, Cayman Brac baselines: Mona, Little Cayman; identifying point people	6
147	Use above studies to drive guidelines for translocations and rescue populations, etc.; use and	0
148	Use above project to drive domestic legislation to regulate local movement iguanas	0
149	Biosecurity issues/monitor hybridization; bank samples, identify genetics point person for rapid ID of “strangers”	0
150	Expand on ISG genetics working group document – summary of past, ongoing work and future needs; disseminate to workshop group for input	0
151	List and track all ex-situ breeding efforts	0
152	Genetics training workshop – specifically for breeding programs personnel and overseers.	0
Need to bridge gap between research, results, government, and conservation		
153	Promote iguana specialist group bibliography by making it available to in-country wildlife managers – need resources for translation	2
154	Develop a guide for best practices for researchers to communicate their results to governments – include deadlines – economic and social value	6
155	Create a 1-page state of the iguana overview of conservation results and priorities annually for each country (ISG/members)	5
156	Ask individual governments for a list of research priorities – have ISG/IIF utilize and disseminate	2
157	Create a template that local governments provide to researchers to communicate their results – identify the person in each country responsible for receiving the report	1
158	Have ISG obtain and electronically catalog past/future iguana related reports	1
159	Create a standard questionnaire for governments designed to elicit their research priorities – compile into a regional report	2
160	Reprint and distribute (and update if needed) iguanas of the west Indies poster	1
161	Create a regional training session (multi-team) for scientists on science communication – identify resource people	1

Workshop Agenda – Day 1

Tuesday, December 3, 2013

- 7:00-8:30 Breakfast and Conversation
- 8:30-9:15 Welcome with Carmen Guerrero, Secretary of DNER
Bryan Arroyo, Assistant Director, International Affairs, USFWS
- 9:15-10:15 Participant Introductions
- Who you are
 - Who and what area your organization represents
- 10:15-10:30 Break
- 10:30-11:00 Promising Practice Presentation: Fred Burton (Blue Iguana Recovery Programme)
Grand Cayman Blue Iguana project
- 11:00-11:30 Promising Practice Presentation: Kirsty Swinnerton (Island Conservation), Invasive
Species Management
- 11:30-12:00 Promising Practice Presentation – Brent Murry (FWS/CLCC) Caribbean Landscape
Conservation Consortium
- 12:00-1:30 Lunch and Networking
- 1:30-2:30 Small Group Discussion: Setting the Agenda
- Identification of the factors that influence successful Iguana conservation
 - Identification of critical issues
- 2:30-3:15 Report Out and Debrief
- 3:15-3:30 Break
- 3:30-4:15 Large Group Prioritizing of Issues
- 4:15-4:30 Day 2 Overview and Evaluation

Workshop Agenda – Day 2

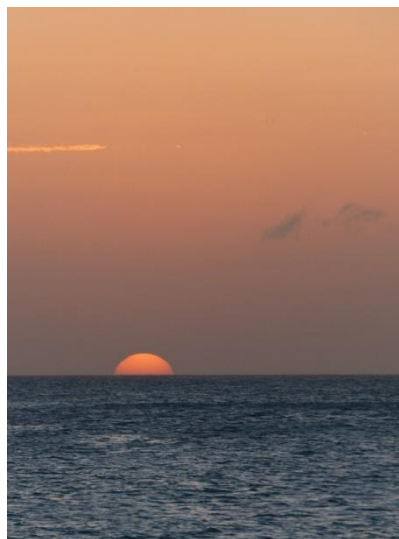
Wednesday, December 4, 2013

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|-------------|--|
| 7:00-8:30 | Breakfast and Conversation |
| 8:30-9:15 | Overview and Priorities |
| 9:15-10:30 | Small Group Discussion 1: Identifying potential projects, considerations, and challenges |
| 10:30-10:45 | Break |
| 10:45-12:00 | Small Group 1: Debrief and Evaluate |
| 12:00-1:30 | Lunch and Networking |
| 1:30-2.45 | Small Group Discussion 2: Identifying potential projects, considerations, and challenges |
| 2.45-3:30 | Small Group 2: Debrief and Evaluate |
| 3:30-3:45 | Break |
| 3:45-4:15 | Prioritizing Projects for Day 3 |
| 4:15-4:30 | Day 3 Overview and Evaluation |

Workshop Agenda – Day 3

Thursday, December 5, 2013

- 7:00-8:30 Breakfast and Conversation
- 8:30-8:45 Day 3 Overview
- 8:45-10:15 Project Group Discussion of Prioritized Projects Part 1: Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines—WHAT, HOW, WHO, WHEN, and Communication and Accountability
- 10:15-10:30 Break
- 10:30-12:00 Project Group Discussion of Prioritized Projects Part 2: Identifying Tasks and Establishing Timelines—WHAT, HOW, WHO, WHEN, and Communication and Accountability
- 12:00-1:30 Lunch and Networking
- 1:30-3:15 Report Out and Debrief Projects
- 3:15-3:30 Break
- 3:30-4:00 Large Group Discussion: Accomplishing Goals, Continuing the Dialogue, Where Do We Go From Here?
- 4:00-4:30 Wrap up and Evaluation



Appendix D: Pre-Conference Survey

Pre-Conference Survey of Participants

1. Name
2. Organization & Position
3. Please indicate the Caribbean countries in which you live and/or work
 - British Virgin Islands
 - Cayman Islands
 - Cuba
 - Dominican Republic
 - Haiti
 - Jamaica
 - Puerto Rico
 - Turks and Caicos Islands
 - US Virgin Islands
 - Lesser Antilles: country or countries (Please specify in "Comment" field below)
 - I do not live in the region, but I oversee people, programs, or policies in the region
4. Please indicate your principal role(s) related to iguana conservation. Categories are not mutually exclusive. If more than one applies, please indicate your primary role with a one (1), secondary role with a two (2), and so on up to a maximum of four.
 - Capacity building and/or financial support
 - Captive care and/or management
 - Ecotourism
 - Education and/or outreach
 - Environmental policy and/or legislation
 - Health care and/or risk assessments
 - Management authority and/or government oversight
 - Preservation and/or restoration
 - Public land management
 - Private land management
 - Research
 - Other
5. You have been invited to attend the Caribbean Iguana Conservation Workshop: Exploring a Region-Wide Approach to Recovery Programs December 3-5, 2013 in San Juan Puerto Rico. Please indicate how likely you are to attend this conference.
 - It is very likely that I will attend
 - I am not sure if I will be able to attend
 - I will not be able to attend
6. Please briefly describe what you believe the primary purpose of this conference should be.

7. Please list and briefly describe specific issues that you believe need to be addressed at the conference in order to move the cause of Caribbean iguana conservation forward.
8. What do believe is currently being done particularly well in Iguana conservation?
9. From your perspective, what are the greatest challenges for Iguana conservation generally?
10. What is the greatest challenge for you in accomplishing Iguana Conservation in the country (countries) in which you work?
11. What is the one thing you would most want to have happen in the country in which you work as a result of this conference?
12. What do you most want to happen at the conference in order for you to leave feeling it had been a success and a good use of your time?
13. Is there anything else that you think is important for the planning committee to know as they are developing the focus and structure of the conference?



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