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| Project Details | Project Partners: Island Conservation, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  Project Managers: Kirsty Swinnerton, David Will  Public Communications Officers: Heath Packard (IC); Gisella Burgos (USFWS)  Partner Agreements to support Communications Strategy:   * Island Conservation/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:   + Caribbean Islands NWR Complex MoU signed Feb 22, 2010   + Cooperative Agreements F16AC00077 and F15AC01174 |
| Background | During the Compliance phase of the project, communications focused on agency and public comment on the Desecheo Environmental Assessment; the purpose of the Desecheo EA was to identify and evaluate significant impacts as a result of the proposed rat eradication. Agency and public comments were incorporated into the final Desecheo EA, and a FONSI was signed 07 December, 2011.  We are now entering the implementation phase of the project. Communications will focus on working with partners to increase public and stakeholder awareness and support for the project and proposed biosecurity measures. |
| Purpose | The purpose of this communications plan is to:   * Identify agencies and stakeholders with whom communications are required throughout the implementation phase of the project (March-April 2012). * Present the process and timeframes for consultation and engagement with agencies and stakeholders. * Identify the key messages and communications strategy for the implementation phase of the project. * Describe how the partners will manage proactive and reactive communications (media, web and internal communications) to increase support and mitigate negative attitudes about the project. |
| Objectives | The communication objectives for the implementation phase of the project are:   * To increase the level of awareness and support (internally and externally) for the restoration of Desecheo NWR as a flagship project for the Caribbean Islands NWR Complex. * Promote awareness of the long term benefits of eradicating pests on Desecheo, and the importance of proposed biosecurity measures. * Keep stakeholders and partner agencies informed of progress during the implementation stage of the project. * Work proactively with stakeholders to mitigate possible impacts of the eradication operation and proposed biosecurity measures. * Be proactive in communications to encourage and increase sponsorship and partnership opportunities for the restoration of other Caribbean islands. * Build public confidence in Island Conservation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife’s knowledge and expertise in invasive species eradication work, and agency and public support for the proposed biosecurity measures. * Manage media relations effectively with the aim of attracting positive media reporting. * Respond to media and public enquires with appropriate information. |
| Context | Invasive Species eradication on Desecheo NWR is part of an ongoing restoration effort that began in the early 1980s by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.  The goal of the restoration project is to protect and restore the island’s ecosystem, particularly seabirds, reptiles, and endangered plants, by removing non-native, invasive rats.  The objectives and expected outcomes are: |
| Issues | **The communication issues associated with the implementation phase of the project are as follows:**  *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*  Desecheo NWR is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge system; their mission is to manage a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitat. In addition, the Service’s National Invasive Species Program addresses the many problems associated with invasive species impact on wildlife habitats and endangered species. Invasive species eradication is a proven concept with which to restore offshore islands impacted by invasive species. FWS endorsement for this project is therefore critical for implementation, and the agency’s support is important not only for the benefit of Desecheo NWR, but also other islands under USFWS jurisdiction where invasive species eradication could be of benefit.  *Other Agency and Stakeholder Involvement*  Invasive species eradication projects have received both positive and negative press, but it is the negative coverage that most significantly affects agency and stakeholder support. There are a number of agencies and stakeholders that could be directly affected by a poorly executed and/or failed eradication operation, and negative media coverage of the operation, and who have a stake in the ongoing management of Desecheo NWR.  Any invasive species eradication will depend on co-operation and understanding from key agencies and stakeholders for both implementation of the operation itself and maintaining a pest-free island through appropriate biosecurity measures.  Continuing to identify and address agency and stakeholder concerns, and increase levels of support for the project, will be an ongoing focus of this project.  Issues associated with the eradication that could affect agencies and stakeholders and the public include: short-term loss of access and revenue; the broad-scale use of toxicants; post-operation biosecurity measures perceived as being restrictive and assumed loss of future opportunities on the islands.  *Public Awareness- National*  While Desecheo NWR is closed to public access because of UXO presence, the Desecheo Marine Park adjacent to Desecheo is a much-used destination for snorkelers and divers. Puerto Rico is one of the top 20 dive destinations in the Caribbean, and Desecheo is considered the top dive site in Puerto Rico; any activity on the island will have public attention.  During the lead-up to implementation and after the operation is completed, we need to communicate effectively with the public to build support for the project and promote the long-term benefits to invasive species eradication. This needs to be done in a clear and transparent way.  *Public Support – Puerto Rico*  In order to gain local support for this project, we need to promote the benefits of eradicating invasive species from Desecheo. Gaining local support will be important to mitigate for negative attitudes during implementation of this project, but also to gain support for future projects in Puerto Rico such as Mona Island; Puerto Rico has many offshore islands that are important for biodiversity conservation but which are being impacted by invasive species.  *Public Support – International*  Island Conservation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Fort Worth Zoo support international programs. Experience has shown that eradication operations, such as for Desecheo NWR, gain significant U.S. National and international press coverage. It is important to present information to the national and international media on the positive outcomes of this conservation action in order to mitigate for potential negative media coverage and so to continue support for the partner agencies’ international programs. |
| Key Messages | There is often misinformation about rodent eradication projects which will need to be addressed with communications messaging:   * Many people are not aware that rats are not native to Desecheo or Puerto Rico. * Many people don’t realize the harm that invasive rats cause to wildlife and plants. * Many people are concerned about toxicant use, but don’t know that different toxicants act in different ways and have different outcomes. * Many people don’t understand that there are few proven methods for rodent eradication, other than the use of rodenticide. * Many people don’t know about the eradication success stories elsewhere, and the benefits that resulted for native, endemic and endangered species.   **The following key messages will be communicated to key agencies, stakeholders and the public through project implementation:**  **Goal and Objective:**  The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Island Conservation will protect and restore the ecosystem of Desecheo Island, particularly seabirds, reptiles and native plants, by removing non-native invasive rats.  **Current Status:** Project implementation will occur in **March-April 2012, during the ideal biological window**. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Service completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) for this project. The FONSI (Finding of No Significant Impact) was signed in December 2011.  **Partners:** The proposed project would be the next phase in an ongoing collaboration between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a US federal government agency, and Island Conservation (IC), a nonprofit conservation organization, to restore Desecheo Island’s ecosystem.   * **Desecheo National Wildlife Refuge is a protected area managed and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Caribbean Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex and is part of the** **National Wildlife Refuge System**. * The Service’s mission is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. * **Island Conservation is an organization dedicated to preventing extinctions by removing invasive species from islands**. Since 1994, Island Conservation has protected 890 populations of 305 native species and restored 48 islands, yielding 53,341 ha free from the most damaging invasive species, including rats, feral cats, feral rabbits, ungulates (e.g. sheep, goats). * **Funding for this project has been provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Island Conservation through many private donors, including the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and U.S. Federal funds allocated through grants for wildlife conservation.** * **Collaborators** - The project has also received significant assistance and support from the **Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources**, the **Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture** and **Agricultural Extension Service**, **Bell Laboratories Inc.**, **USDA-APHIS**, **U.S. EPA**, as well as **Fort Worth Zoo**, **Mayaguez Zoo**, **Wildlife Vets International**, and **University of Puerto Rico**.   **Desecheo National Wildlife Refuge Significance:** The island supports a unique terrestrial ecosystem, including three species of endemic reptiles, a threatened species of cactus, and rare subtropical dry forest habitat.   * Desecheo Island National Wildlife Refuge was established to protect seabirds. **Historically, the island was one of the most important seabird colonies in the Caribbean**. * **In the first half of the 20th century, tens of thousands of seabirds of eight different species nested on the island, including up to 15,000 brown boobies (*Sula leucogaster*) – possibly the world’s largest colony – 2,000 red-footed boobies (*Sula sula*) and 1,500 bridled terns (*Onychoprion anaethetus*).** * **Nearly no seabirds nest on Desecheo Island today due to the continued impacts of non-native predators, including rats.** The island’s unique animals and plants are severely threatened as well, although remnants of a forest ecosystem do survive on Desecheo Island. * The island supports subtropical dry forest, a habitat type of which only about 3,000 ha is protected on mainland Puerto Rico. * There are three species of reptiles endemic to Desecheo, found nowhere else in the world: the **Desecheo anole** (*Anolis desechensis*), **Desecheo ameiva** (*Ameiva desechensis*), and **Desecheo dwarf gecko** (*Sphaerodactylus levinsi*), which is one of the smallest reptiles on earth. * Desecheo Island is also home to the rare **higo chumbo cactus** (*Harrisia portoricensis*), which is found on only a few small islands off the coast of Puerto Rico, including Desecheo, and is **listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act**. * Desecheo Island is also home to two endemic spiders (*Clubiona desecheonis* and *Camillina desecheonis*) and one endemic whip scorpion (*Schizomus desecheo*).   **Why Remove Invasive Rats:** Removing invasive rats is an important step in the ongoing restoration of Desecheo Island. The partners anticipate that **this project will result in recovery of the island’s seabird colonies, increased abundance of resident landbirds, removal of a significant predation threat to the island’s native and endemic reptiles, increased woodland vegetative cover and abundance, and increased abundance of the threatened higo chumbo cactus**.   * Rats have negative direct and indirect effects on native species and ecosystem function, and can harm populations of birds, reptiles, plants, and terrestrial invertebrates. **In particular, rats have significant impacts on seabirds, preying upon eggs, chicks and adults, and causing population declines.** * **Invasive rats, along with non-native goats and invasive rhesus macaques, have decimated the large seabird populations that once bred on the island.** * Since the introduction of these non-native species, the island has become very quiet with few birds remaining: **in 2010, biologists found only one pair of brown noddy (*Anous stolidus*) and 17 pairs of bridled terns breeding; in 2009, no breeding seabirds were found.** Furthermore, other bird species such as the zenaida dove (*Zenaida aurita*) and mangrove cuckoo (*Margarops fuscatus*), likely common before the introduction of non-native predators, are scarce or absent from Desecheo Island today. * **In particular, the smaller ground-nesting seabirds, including those nesting on cliffs less accessible to humans and macaques, are likely to have suffered the greatest impact from rat’s preying upon them.** * Rats also eat reptiles and endemic invertebrates. Biologists have seen rats killing and consuming the Desecheo anole and have found characteristic tail scars on the Puerto Rico racer (*Borikenophis portoricensis*). * **Rats consume the vegetation and seeds of native plants, reducing natural regeneration. On Mona Island, rats are known to eat the fruits of the higo chumbo cactus.**   **How Invasive Rats will be removed: T**he only known way to successfully remove rats from all but the smallest islands is with the use of bait containing a rodenticide, through the distribution of rodent bait into every potential rat territory.   * **The bait is specially formulated and tested for use in conservation projects.** The baits contain the minimum effective concentration of rodenticide (measured in tens of parts per million). * **Desecheo Island’s rugged and difficult terrain and the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) make access to many rodent habitats by foot dangerous or impossible. Therefore, bait will be applied aerially by helicopter.** * Rats can reproduce quickly, with one pair capable of producing thousands of offspring in just one year. In order to avoid the high costs, indefinite effort, and long-term toxicant use required to control the rat population at an acceptably low level (the goal of most rodent control programs on the mainland where rat immigration from other areas cannot be prevented), **every rat must be eliminated from the island and access the to the island must be carefully regulated to avoid future rodent reintroductions**.   **Rodent Removal Worldwide: Rats and other rodents have been successfully removed from more than 300 islands worldwide**, frequently resulting in rapid recovery in the native bird and reptile populations.   * **Worldwide, more than 58 successful rat removals have used the same method proposed here – the aerial application of rodent bait**. Some recent similar projects within the jurisdiction of the U.S. have included Rat Island in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge in the Aleutian Islands; the Anacapa Islands in southern California’s Channel Islands National Park; Mokapu Island in Hawaii, and Palmyra Atoll in the Line Islands.   **Other Restoration Actions on Desecheo:** When the Service began managing Desecheo Island as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1976, the island was being affected by four non-native animals: feral goats, which were severely altering the vegetation; feral macaques, which were introduced in 1966 by the NIH and decimated both seabird and plant populations; a small number of feral cats which would have preyed on birds and reptiles; and rats. **The Service successfully removed all feral cats by 1987 (thus ensuring that a population of feral cats did not establish itself) and, in collaboration with IC, several hundred feral goats by 2010. In addition, the removal of feral macaques is complete.** Once rats are removed, the ecosystem of Desecheo Island will finally be free from the damaging impacts of non-native animals.  **Learn More About the Project:**   * You can find out more about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife’s work in the Caribbean from their website <http://www.fws.gov/caribbean/> * You can find out more about Island Conservation on their website: [www.islandconservation.org](http://www.islandconservation.org) * You can find out more about the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources on their website: <http://www.drna.gobierno.pr/> |
| *Key Stakeholders* | **The key agency representatives for partners for Desecheo Restoration Project include the following:**  **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**  *Caribbean Islands NWR Complex*   * *Project Leader*: Susan Silander   Responsible for nine Refuges in the Caribbean, including Desecheo NWR.  *Southeast Regional Office (Atlanta)*  Oversees Caribbean Islands NWR office   * *Regional Director*: Cindy Dohner * *Regional Chief, NWR System*: David Viker * *Deputy Regional Chief, NWR System*: Richard Huffines * *Refuge Supervisor*: Pete Jerome * *Chief, Migratory Bird Permit Office:* Carmen Simonton   **The key stakeholders for the Desecheo Restoration Project include the following:**  **Department of Natural and Environmental Resources**   * *Secretary, DNER*: Daniel Galań Kercadó * *Director, Fisheries and Wildlife*: Miguel García * *Director, Bureau of Natural Reserves and Coastal Zone*: Damarys Delgado   **Fort Worth Zoo**   * *Director*: Michael Fouraker   **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA-APHIS)**   * *State Director, Alabama/Caribbean Islands*: Frank Boyd * *Registration Manager, NWRC Fort Collins*: John Eisemann   **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**   * *Chief, Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch, Registration Division*: Meredith Laws   **NOAA Fisheries**   * *Caribbean Field Office*: Lisamarie Carubba   **Puerto Rico Government**   * Mayor’s office, Rincon   **Concessionaries**   * Tour Operators (snorkel/dive/whale watch)   <http://rinconpr.net/waters.html>  *Dive Operators*  <http://www.scubadiving.com/travel/puerto-rico/puerto-rico-travel-guide-snorking-and-diving>   * + Taino Divers (Rincon) <http://www.tainodivers.com/>   + Mona Aquatics <http://www.monaaquatics.com/>   + The Dive Shop (Mayaguez)   <http://www.diveshop-pr.com/english/index.html>   * + Aquatica Underwater Adventures (Aguadilla)   <http://puertoricoexplore.com/Detail/609_Aquatica_Underwater_Adventures.html>   * + Desecheo Dive Shop (Rincon) 787-823-0390   *Desecheo Cruises*  Katarina Sail Charters  <http://www.sailrinconpuertorico.com/>  **Community Groups**   * Tres Palmas Reserve Association * Rincon Surfers Association (contact Director: Christine Silander) * SOPI |
| *Communications*  *Strategy* | **Communications Strategy**  **Communications between partners during implementation will focus on:**   * Ensuring partner representatives are kept well informed about progress of the operation and understand the impacts of the techniques being used. * Working with partners to find ways to mitigate impacts of the operation. * Building partner support for preventing reinvasion and the biosecurity measures to be adopted.   **Consultation with stakeholders during implementation will focus on:**   * Ensuring stakeholders are kept well informed about progress of the operation and understand the impacts of the techniques being used. * Working with stakeholders to find ways to mitigate impacts of the operation. * Building stakeholder support for preventing reinvasion and the biosecurity measures to be adopted. * Increasing support from existing donors and exploring potential for new donors.   **Media and communications (internal and external) will be both proactive and reactive and will focus on:**   * Promoting the future vision for Desecheo NWR and the long term benefits of eradicating invasive species. * Raising awareness and appreciation of Desecheo NWR through telling good-news stories. * Communicating project implementation to the public in a clear and transparent way. * Seeking opportunities to highlight progress and promote achievements that support the project. * Building confidence in USFWS and Island Conservation’s knowledge and expertise in invasive species eradication and island restoration. * Responding with appropriate information to issues and questions as they arise. |
| Methods | **Communication Methods to be used are:**  **Partner Communications**  Each agency agrees to share pertinent information among partners, specifically:   * Island Conservation will provide regular updates on operational planning and implementation schedules and tasks. * Fish and Wildlife Service will provide regular progress reports on operational tasks, and outreach to local stakeholders. * Fish and Wildlife Service, Caribbean Islands NWR Complex will manage internal communications with the Southeast Regional Office and with the Washington, DC office. * Island Conservation will manage internal communications with their donors and grant bodies.      * Partners will agree on communication messages to be disseminated prior to release, including to the media and the public.   **Consultation with concessionaires, community groups and other key stakeholders:**   * Fish and Wildlife Service will consult with local Tour Operators, community groups, and local stakeholders to ensure they are informed about the operation implementation ahead of time. * Consultation will be by phone or in person. * Fish and Wildlife Service will inform the Tres Palmas Reserve Association and the Rincon Surfers Association about the operation. * The Project Manager will inform SOPI about the operations. * Fish and Wildlife Service will inform the following Federal and Commonwealth law enforcement agencies about the project:   + Police Air Unit   + Local Police   + State Police   + 911   + Fire Department   + Civil Defence (Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency)   **Consultation with stakeholders:**   * Fish and Wildlife Service and Island Conservation will work together to manage communications with external stakeholders (USDA-APHIS, EPA).   **Media Communications**   * Two Information Officers are designated for this project: Gisella Burgos (FWS) and Amy Carter (Island Conservation). * All partners will agree on communications messages prior to release to the media and general public; messages can be used pro-actively and reactively. * Communications messages will focus on the positive and long-term benefits of the project to the biodiversity of Desecheo. * There will be no release of information to the public about the project until after the eradication operations are completed; this includes press, radio, internet, and web-based social networks. * All partners should be made aware of when information is released to the public, and the information content. * Requests for information from the media or general public should be directed to the Information Officers: Gisella Burgos or Amy Carter. * The Desecheo Fact Sheets (in English and Spanish) should be used for public/media information requests (attached to this document).   Good internal communications to increase awareness and support for the project:   * During project operations, regular updates at key milestones will be provided by the Project Manager and emailed to Brad Keitt and Susan Silander, up to March 12. * From March 12 to the end of baiting operations, Susan Silander will provide Brad Keitt with updates at key milestones in the operations progress. * Progress reports will be distributed by Brad Keitt and Susan Silander via email.   Post-implementation Communications   * A press release will be distributed at the end of the implementation phase. The IC (Amy Carter) and FWS (Gisella Burgos) Information Officers will finalize a media release prior to completion of operations so that it is ready for distribution at the appropriate time. * IC and FWS will decide what and when to post information on the relevant agency websites. |

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| Communications Plan Responsibilities | | |
| *Project Role* | *Name* | *Agency/Organizational Position* |
| Project Lead | Susan Silander | Project Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Caribbean Islands NWR System |
| Accountable Manager | Richard Griffiths | Project Director, Island Conservation |
| Project Manager | Kirsty Swinnerton | Project Manager,  Desecheo Restoration Project |
| Information Officer | Gisella Burgos | Visitor Services Specialist, USFWS |
| Information Officer | Amy Carter | Philanthropy and Communications Manager, Island Conservation |
| Information Specialist | Sally Esposito | Development and Communications Coordinator, Island Conservation |
| Project Spokesperson | Susan Silander | Project Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Caribbean Islands NWR System |
| Project Spokesperson | Brad Keitt | Director, Conservation Operations, Island Conservation |
| *Unit* | *Name* | *Responsibilities* |
| USFWS, Cabo Rojo Office | Susan Silander | * Manages information dissemination within the Caribbean Office and to the Regional Office. * Meets regularly with Island Conservation to obtain project updates. * Ensures communications with local concessionaries and stakeholders. * Communicates with DNER and other Puerto Rico agencies. * Works with IC to finalize communications messages * As the Agency Spokesperson, answers information requests from the public and media. |
| USFWS, Cabo Rojo Office | Gisella Burgos | * Is the Point of Contact for media/public requests to FWS. * Identifies local concessionaries and stakeholders * Consults with local concessionaries and stakeholders prior to implementation * Works with IC Information Officer to finalize communications messages and prepare information for public/media release. * Works with IC Information Specialist to develop media materials. |
| Island Conservation, Cabo Rojo Office | Kirsty Swinnerton | * Accountable for operational planning and implementation * Provides regular progress reports and implementation schedules * IC liaison with USFWS * Identifies issues to resolve for implementation * Provides biological expertise |
| Island Conservation, US Office | Brad Keitt | * Is the Spokesperson for Island Conservation * Provides communications messages to the media and public. |
| Island Conservation, US Office | Amy Carter | * Is the Point of Contact for media/public requests to IC. * Documents all requests made by the public, and responses. * Responsible for information dissemination within IC. * Works with FWS Information Officer to finalize communications messages and prepare information for public/media release. |
| Island Conservation, US Office | Sally Esposito | * Develops Desecheo Fact Sheets. * Works with FWS Information Officer to develop media materials. * Manages information dissemination on web-based networks. * Documents and archives media coverage on the project. |

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| ***Methods of Communication to be used for the Desecheo Project*** | | |
| *Communications Methods* | *Person Responsible* | *Details* |
| Written correspondence | SS / KS | Written correspondence to inform stakeholders about project schedules. In some cases the letter may be a precursor to a physical meeting. |
| Phone calls | SS / KS | Phone calls to stakeholders to inform about project schedules. In some cases the phone call may be a precursor to a physical meeting. |
| One-on-one meetings | SS / KS | Meetings can be used to finalize implementation authorization and schedules. |
| Public meetings | SS / GB | Subject to demand. |
| Media Releases | GB / AC | For updating the public on the project and promoting key messages about the project to the public. |
| Article Publications | SS / SE | For articles/newsletters within USFWS and to donor/grant agencies. |
| Desecheo Fact Sheets | SE | Fact Sheets about the Desecheo project are available in English and Spanish. |
| Posters / Conference Presentations | KS | For promoting the Desecheo Restoration Project within the academic community. Possible to implement after operations are completed. |
| Videos | SS / KS | Island Conservation Caribbean Regional video and USFWS Desecheo video (Jennifer Strickland). |
| Site tour or fly-over | SS |  |
| Website and web-based social networks | SE / GB | After the project is completed, and at a time agreed upon by Partners, Partner websites can be updated with information about the project. |

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| ***Communications needed prior to and during Operations Implementation – to be updated as needed*** | | | |
| *Communications Methods* | *Target date* | *Person Responsible* | *Details* |
| Written correspondence | 02/10/12 | SS | * Letter to DNER Secretary Daniel Galań Kercadó to inform implementation schedule. |
|  | 02/10/12 | SS | * Letter to PREPA to request use of Rincon facility |
|  | 03/05/12 | SS/KS | * Progress updates to Frank Boyd, USDA-APHIS * Progress updates to Fort Worth Zoo * Progress updates to DRNA |
|  | 03/25/12 | KS | * Progress updates to PREPA |
| Phone calls |  | SS / KS |  |
| One-on-one meetings |  | SS / KS |  |
| Public meetings | 02/24/12 | SS / GB | * Public presentation to Tres Palmas Association |
|  | 02/24/12 |  | * Public presentation to Rincon Surfers Association |
| Media Releases |  | GB / AC |  |
| Article Publications |  | SS / SE |  |
| Desecheo Fact Sheets |  | SE | Fact Sheets about the Desecheo project are available in English and Spanish. |
| Posters / Conference Presentations |  | KS |  |
| Videos | Feb-Apr 2012 | KS | * Island Conservation Caribbean Regional video |
|  | Mar 2012 | SS | * USFWS Desecheo video (Jennifer Strickland). |
| Site tour or fly-over |  | SS |  |
| Website and web-based social networks |  | SE / GB |  |