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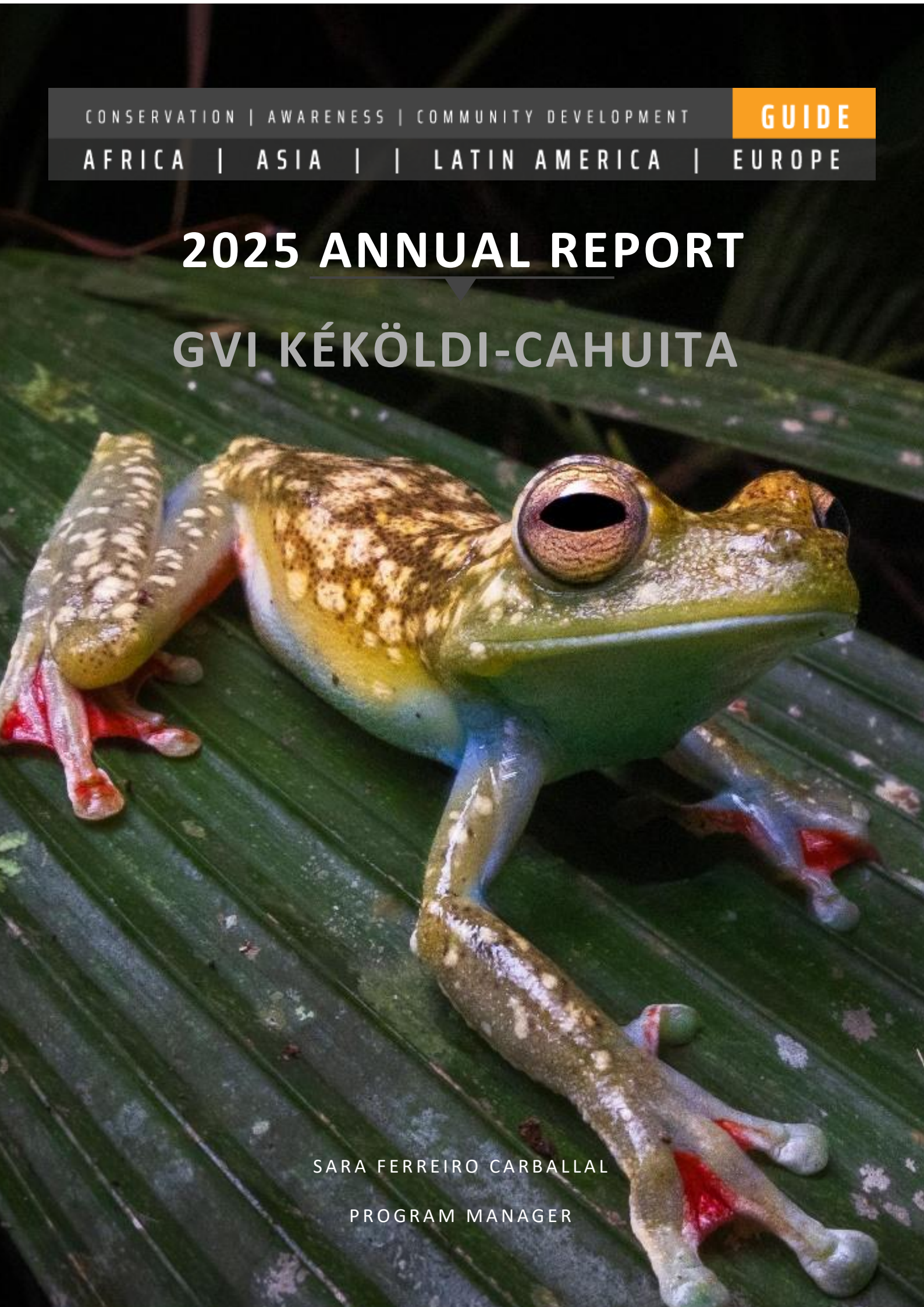
2025 ANNUAL REPORT

GVI KÉKÖLDI-CAHUITA



SARA FERREIRO CARBALLAL

PROGRAM MANAGER

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KèKòlàdi

INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Annual Report for GVI Kéköldi provided an overview of the different projects implemented at the hub, including introductions to each research area, applied methodologies, and summary results related to survey effort and species richness across vertebrate groups. It also presented broader annual outcomes, such as participant involvement and general program achievements.

Building on this foundation, the 2025 Annual Report places greater emphasis on the analysis and interpretation of research data. Following two years of continuous operations at the Kéköldi field base and with biodiversity monitoring ongoing since 2023, the program now benefits from an established baseline and a consolidated multi-year dataset. This has enabled a transition from primarily descriptive reporting toward more analytical assessments of species patterns, activity, and community composition.

The results presented in this report are the outcome of a collective effort carried out over several years. Data collection has been made possible thanks to the participation of all GVI participants involved in field surveys. In addition, focused analyses have been developed through individual research projects conducted by interns, apprentices, and research fellows, under the guidance, supervision and coordination of the GVI Kéköldi staff team. This report brings together these combined contributions to support evidence-based conservation and long-term biodiversity monitoring within the Kéköldi Indigenous Reserve.

1) KEKÖLDI FOREST PROGRAMS

1.1 Overview

Building on several years of continuous data collection and monitoring, in 2025 GVI Kéköldi forest programs continued to strengthen their role as a hub for biodiversity conservation and scientific research. Through a combination of long-term monitoring, targeted research projects, and participatory activities with interns and volunteers, the programs contributed to a deeper understanding of the forest ecosystem and its rare and endangered species.

This year, the programs not only expanded knowledge of local wildlife but also reinforced connections with local communities and supported the professional growth of participants. Overall, the results highlight how sustained conservation initiatives can deliver meaningful impacts for both biodiversity and people.

1.2 New species found in 2025

In 2025, ongoing monitoring activities led to the identification of several species newly recorded within the Kéköldi Indigenous Reserve. These findings highlight the value of sustained field presence and systematic data collection. Newly recorded species are presented in the table below.

Reptiles	Mammals	Amphibians
Canopy (monkey) lizard *(Polychrus gutturosus)*	White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)	Variable Foam-nest Frog *(Leptodactylus melanonotus)*
Scorpion eater snake *(Stenorrhina degenhardtii)*	Spix's Disc-winged Bat (*Thyroptera tricolor*)	
Collared crowned snake *(Tantilla schistosa)*		
Brown Wood Turtle *(Rhinoclemmys annulata)*		
Prawn snake (*Hydromorphus concolor*)		
Four-lined whiptail (*Holcosus quadrilineatus*)		
Mourning Gecko (*Lepidodactylus lugubris*)		

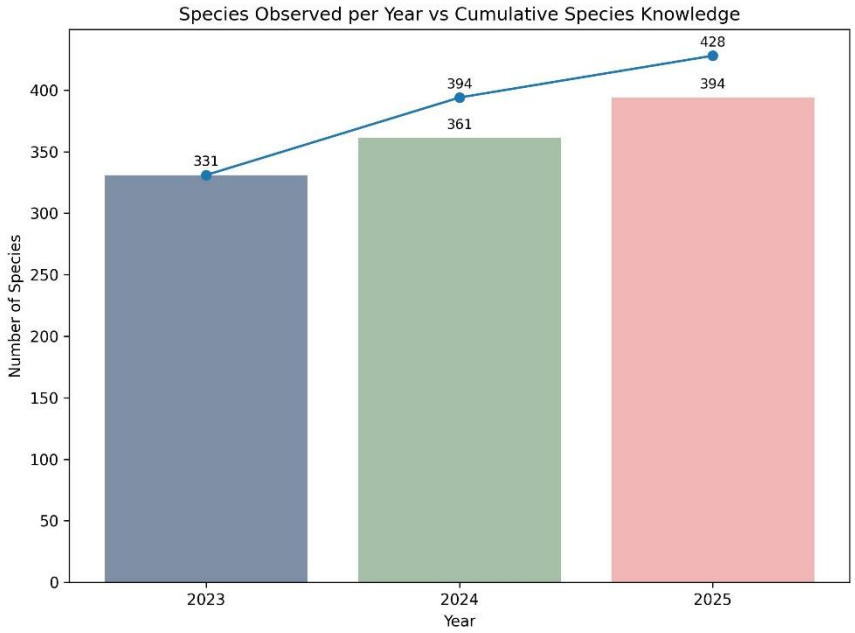
Birds		
Magnificent Frigatebird	Cattle Egret	Yellow-olive Flycatcher
Yellow Warbler	Spot-fronted Swift	Chestnut-coloured Woodpecker
Hooded Warbler	Cliff Swallow	Streaked Flycatcher
Band-backed Wren	Thick-Billed Seed-Finch	Golden-winged warbler
Tropical Mockingbird	Rufous Nightjar	Blue Ground-dove
Yellow-bellied flycatcher	Great-tailed Grackle	Barred Antshrike
Yellow-throated vireo	Black-cowled Oriole	Rufous Mourner
Green Shrike-Vireo	White-Vented Euphonia	Black-striped Sparrow
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	Pine-Warbler	Sand Martin
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Mangrove-Yellow Warbler	Ruddy Ground-Dove
Common potoo	Slaty-headed tody-flycatcher	Red-legged Honeycreeper
Black-Billed Cuckoo	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Barred Forest Falcon
Crane Hawk	Green Heron	Velvety Manakin
Tiny Hawk	Barred Hawk	Sulphur-rumped Tanager
White-fronted Nunbird	Chuck-will's-widow	Smokey-brown Woodpecker
Black-throated Green Warbler	Kentucky Warbler	Yellow-margined Flycatcher

1.3 Biodiversity Results

In 2025, monitoring efforts remained focused on vertebrate biodiversity. Systematic surveys enabled detailed tracking of species presence, abundance trends, and seasonal patterns across the reserve.

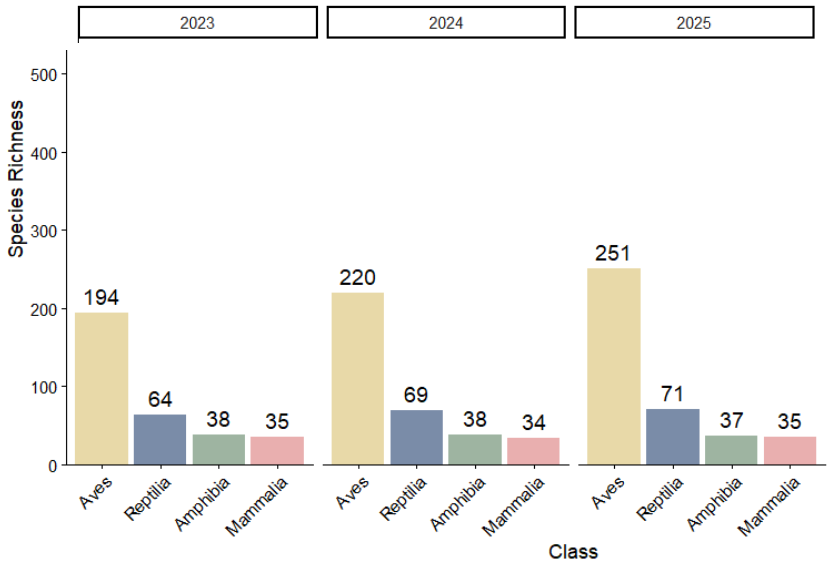
The graph below illustrates both the number of species recorded annually by the GVI team in Kéköldi and the cumulative growth in species knowledge over time. While the bars represent the species observed each year, the line shows the total number of species known for the reserve, accounting for new species detections even when some previously recorded species were not re-observed in subsequent years.

This distinction highlights not only year-to-year survey effort and detection, but also the progressive consolidation of biodiversity knowledge at the site. The steady increase in cumulative species richness reflects improved survey coverage, observer experience, and methodological consistency, strengthening the ecological baseline for long-term conservation planning in Kéköldi.

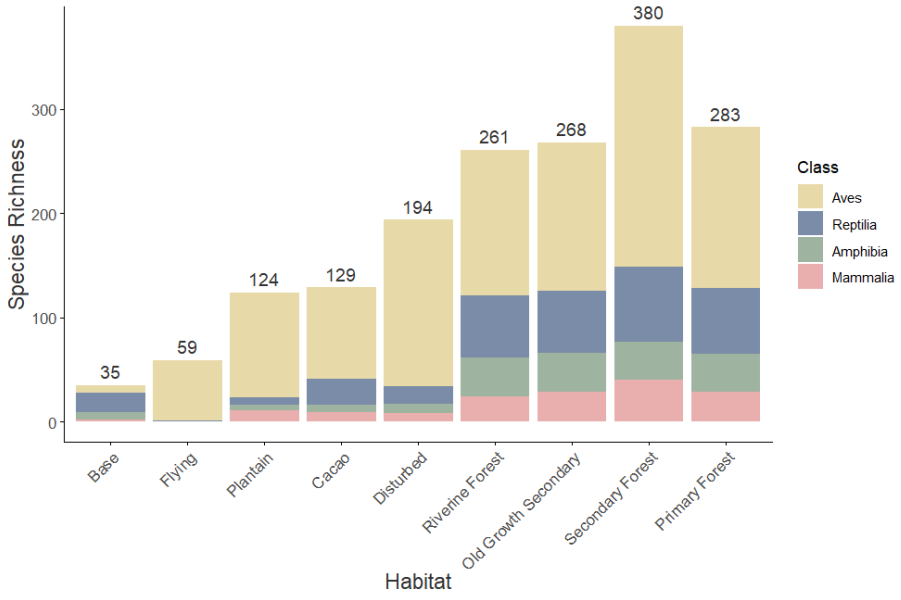


On the following graph, species richness is broken down by major vertebrate groups (aves, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals) for each monitoring year. This representation allows for a more detailed understanding of how biodiversity knowledge is distributed across taxonomic groups and how it has changed over time.

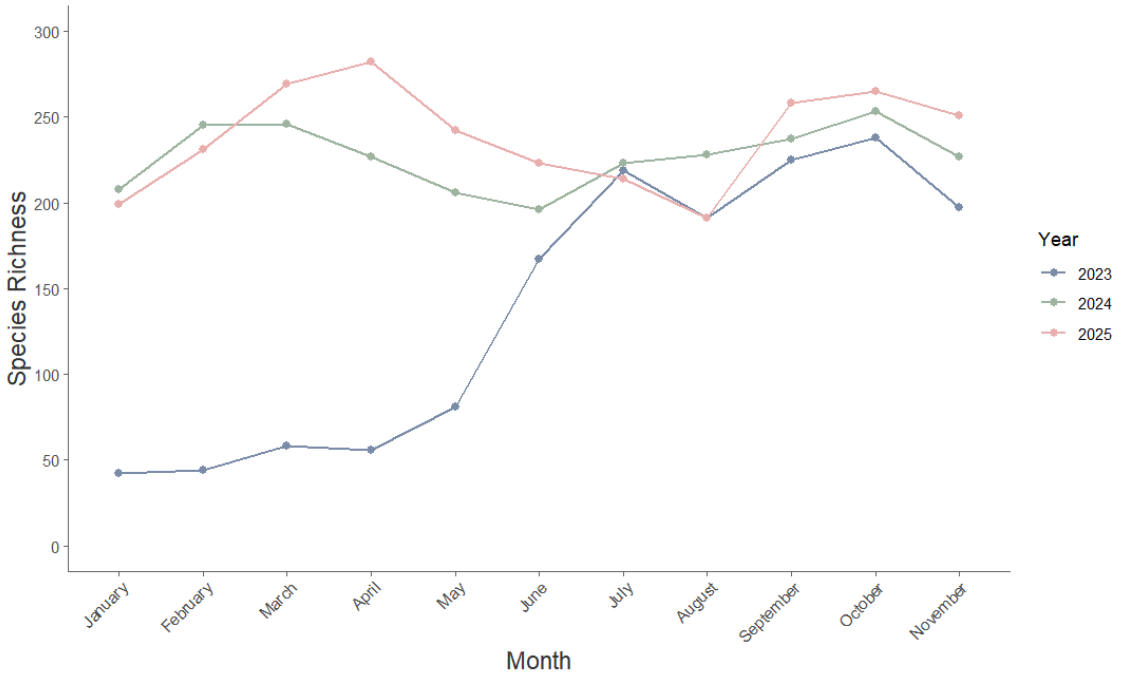
Across all years, birds consistently represent the most species-rich group recorded at the site, followed by reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. Together, these results highlight the taxonomic breadth of the monitoring program and reinforce the importance of maintaining a multi-group approach to biodiversity surveys in Kéköldi.

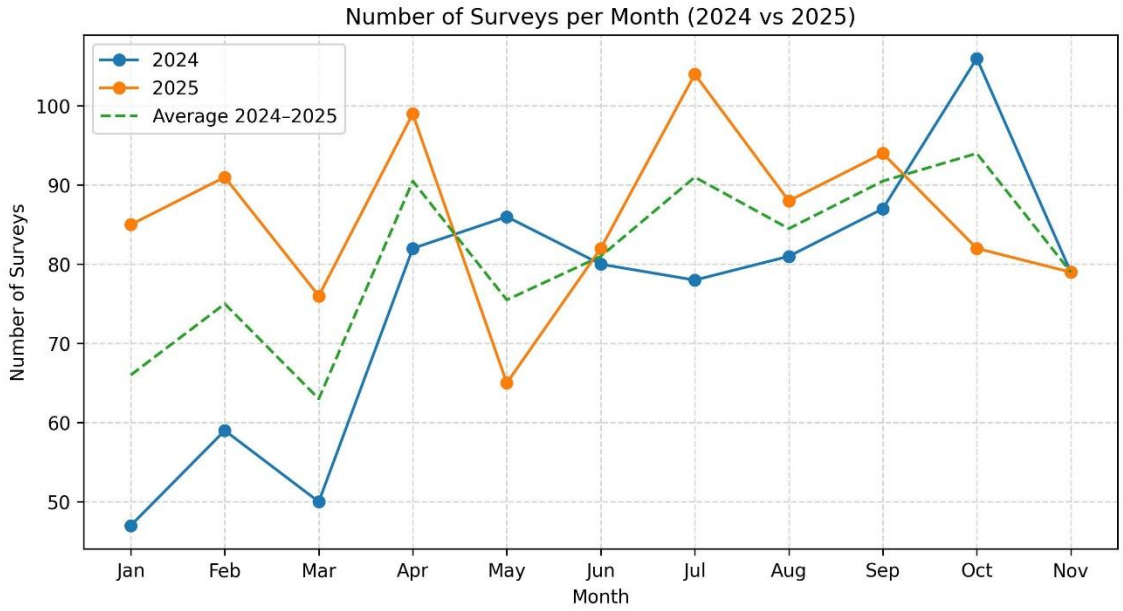


When looking at habitat type, secondary forest shows the highest species richness recorded across all vertebrate groups. Primary forest and riparian forest also support high levels of biodiversity, highlighting their importance within the reserve. More modified habitats present lower species richness but still contribute to the overall understanding of species distribution across the landscape.



Finally, monthly patterns show clear peaks that coincide with migratory periods, but also reflect months with higher survey effort. April and October stand out as the months with the highest number of species recorded, likely driven by a combination of seasonal movements and increased time spent in the field.

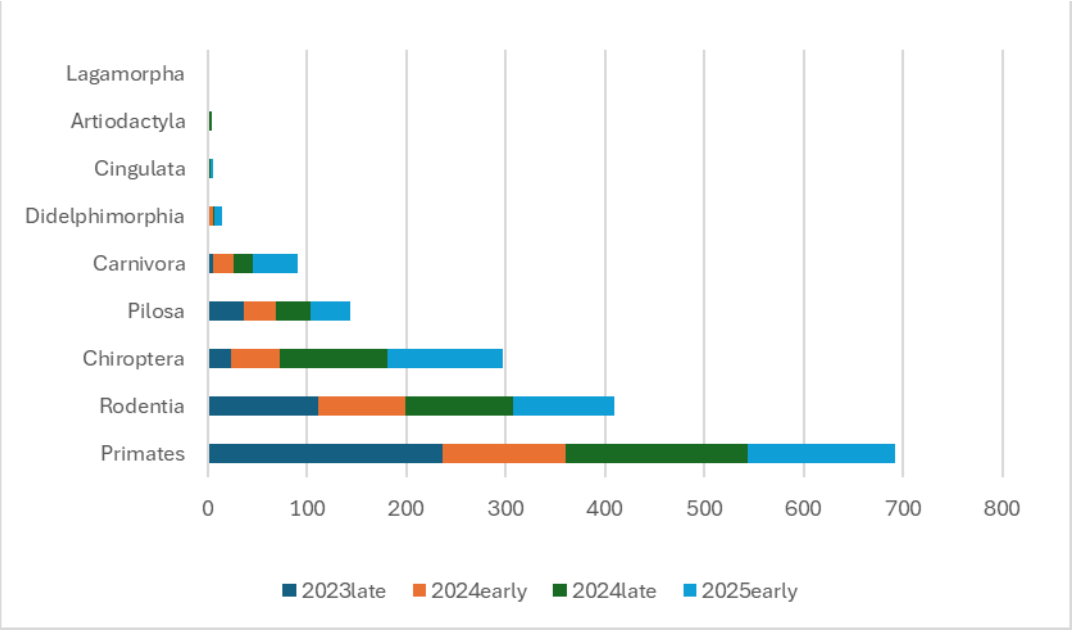




1.4 Mammal monitoring results

Mammals are generally more challenging to detect during standard forest biodiversity surveys in Kéköldi. This is influenced by a combination of factors, including species-specific activity patterns, dense forest structure that limits visibility, and the tendency of many mammals to avoid human presence. As a result, encounter rates from direct surveys are likely to underestimate true mammalian diversity. Complementary monitoring methods, such as camera trapping, therefore play an important role in providing a more complete picture of mammalian presence and activity within the reserve.

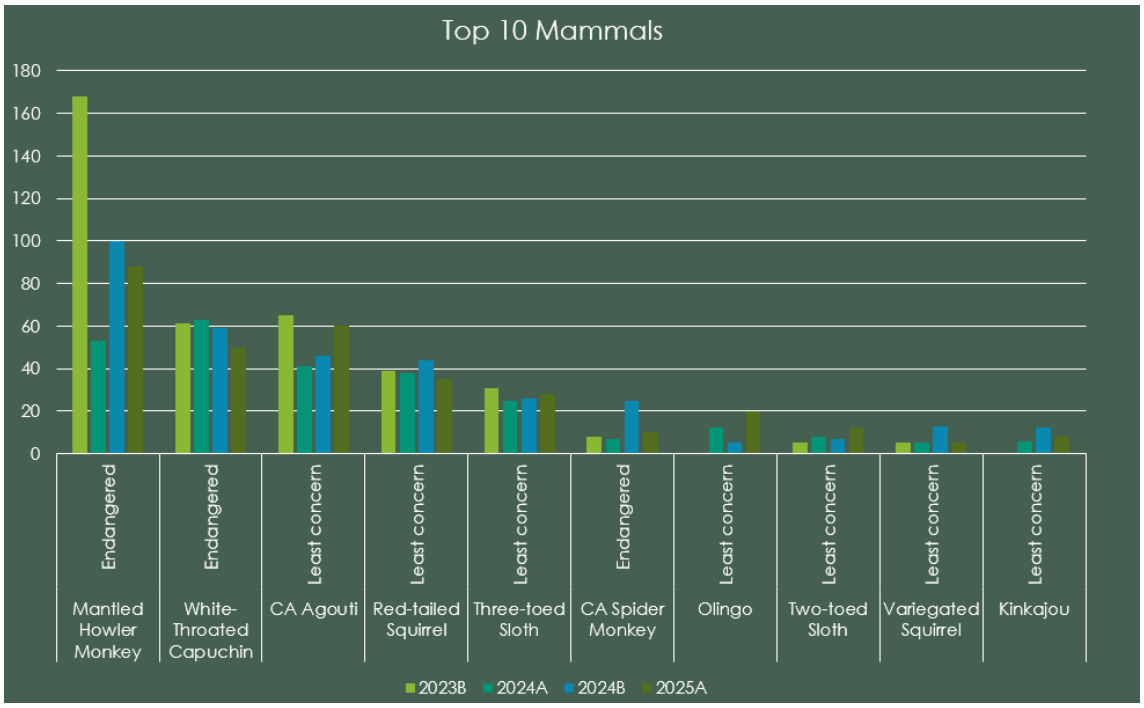
At the group level, primates account for the highest number of mammal encounters recorded during surveys. This pattern reflects their relatively high detectability, driven by group-living behavior, frequent vocalizations, and conspicuous use of the forest canopy. In contrast, other mammalian groups were detected less frequently, likely due to a combination of more cryptic behavior, lower visibility in dense forest conditions, and reduced tolerance to human presence.



Species-specific encounter rates indicate that the Mantled Howler Monkey was the most frequently recorded mammal across all survey periods, followed by the White-throated Capuchin. Both species showed consistently high detection rates, reflecting their widespread presence and high detectability within the study area.

The Central American Agouti and the Red-tailed Squirrel were also commonly encountered, ranking among the most frequently detected terrestrial and small arboreal mammals, respectively. The Three-toed Sloth showed moderate but consistent encounter rates across years.

Lower encounter frequencies were recorded for the Central American Spider Monkey, Olingo, Two-toed Sloth, Variegated Squirrel, and Kinkajou.



1.5 Trail Camera Results

To complement the mammal encounter data obtained through direct forest surveys, trail cameras were used to improve detection of terrestrial and cryptic mammal species within the reserve. Eighteen camera traps were deployed approximately 60 cm from the ground at different times and for different lengths of time at 16 locations from the 11th of January 2024 until the 28th of November 2025. Usually around 8 cameras were in the field at the same time and cameras were frequently deployed in different locations to find optimal trails for capturing wild cats.

Trail cameras yielded a substantial number of records and confirmed the presence of several species that were infrequently detected during standard surveys. Frequently recorded species included collared peccary, white-tailed deer, tayra, armadillo, tamandua, margay and jaguarondi, among other mammals. These records provide robust evidence of species presence and activity patterns and highlight the value of camera trapping as a complementary monitoring tool.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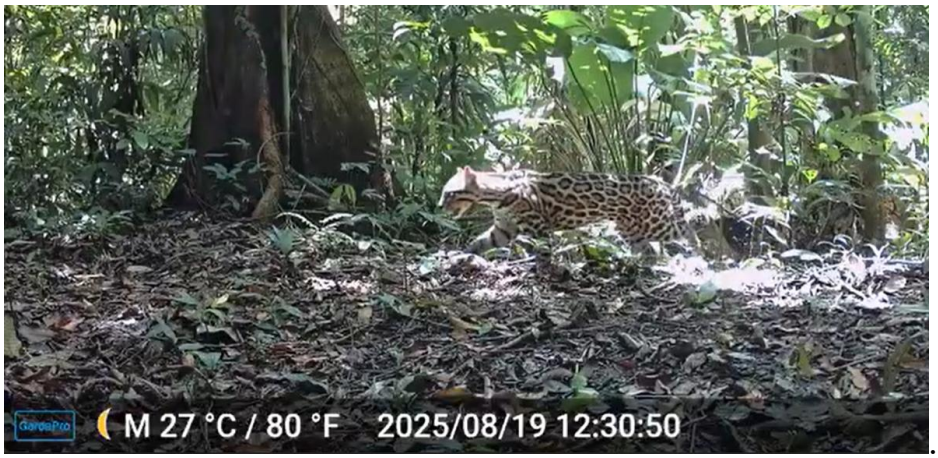
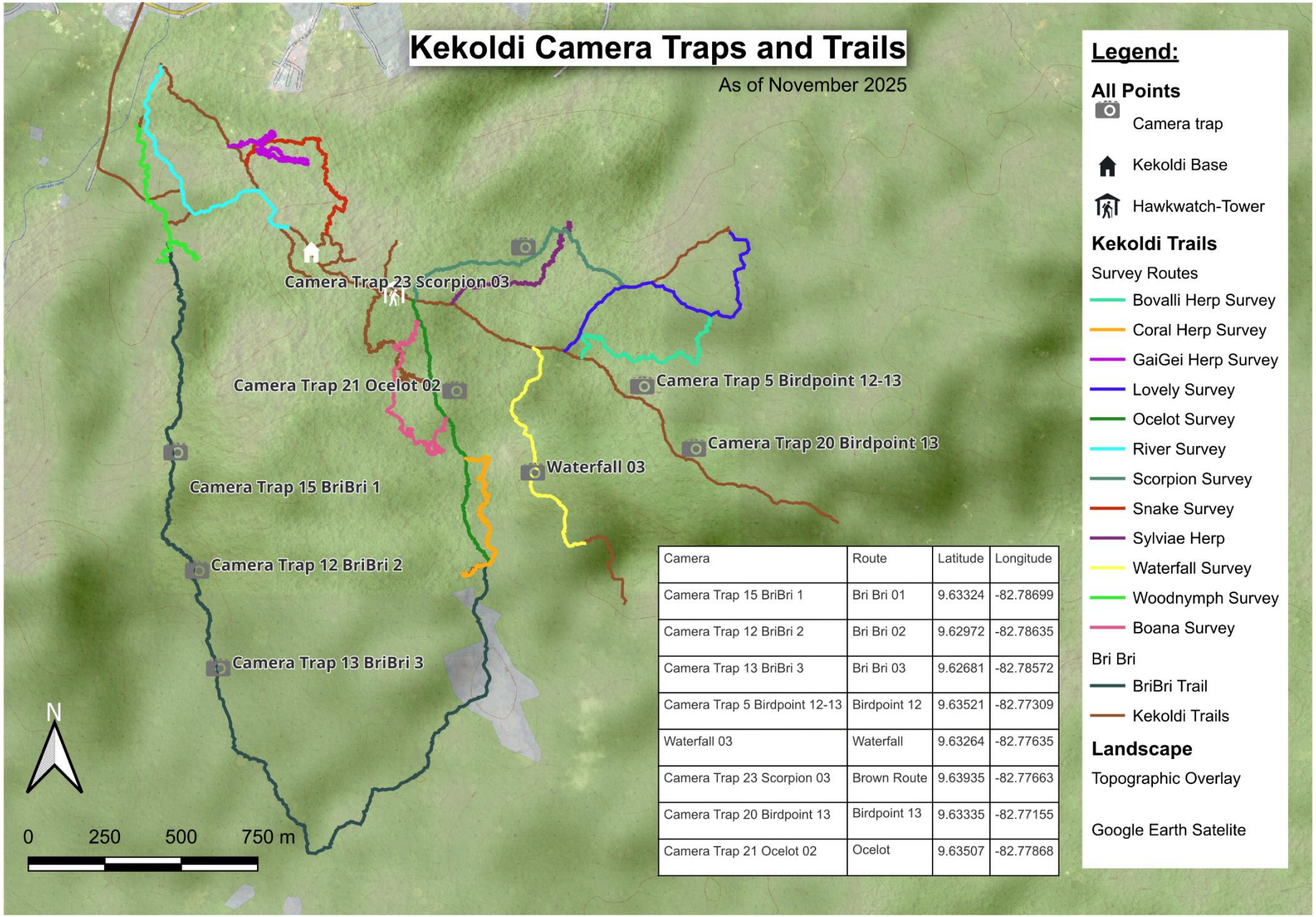

M 27 °C / 80 °F 2025/08/19 12:30:50



Camera	Route	Latitude	Longitude
Camera Trap 15 BriBri 1	Bri Bri 01	9.63324	-82.78699
Camera Trap 12 BriBri 2	Bri Bri 02	9.62972	-82.78635
Camera Trap 13 BriBri 3	Bri Bri 03	9.62681	-82.78572
Camera Trap 5 Birdpoint 12-13	Birdpoint 12	9.63521	-82.77309
Waterfall 03	Waterfall	9.63264	-82.77635
Camera Trap 23 Scorpion 03	Brown Route	9.63935	-82.77663
Camera Trap 20 Birdpoint 13	Birdpoint 13	9.63335	-82.77155
Camera Trap 21 Ocelot 02	Ocelot	9.63507	-82.77868

1.6 Ocelot monitoring results

Building on the general trail camera results, a targeted analysis was conducted to assess ocelot presence and individual identification within the reserve. Camera trap data were examined to identify individual ocelots based on coat pattern recognition, allowing for an assessment of minimum individual numbers and relative detection frequency over time.

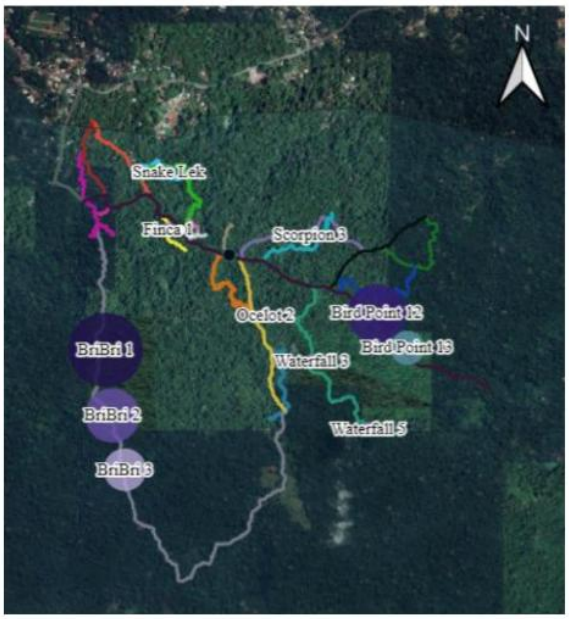
After a total of 2926 trap days, **5 individual ocelots** (1 female and 4 males), were fully identified on both sides of the animal. A further **7 individuals** (3 females, 2 males and 2 of unknown sex) have only been identified on their left side and **9 individuals** (3 females, 4 males and 2 of unknown sex) only on their right side.

Individual Name	*Sex*	*Age*	*Side Identified*
Hesperus	Male	Adult	Both
Artemis	Female	Adult	Both
Yeyewak	Male	Adult	Both
Mekchawak	Male	Adult	Both
Sibawak	Male	Adult	Both
Duriwak	Female	Adult	Left
Lukchawak	Male	Adult	Left
Ikiana	Female	Adult	Left
Twariwak	Unknown	Adult	Left
Kolkiwak	Female	Adult	Left
ONS1	Unknown	Adult	Left
ONS2	Male	Adult	Left
Impostor	Female	Adult	Right
Evelyn	Female	Adult	Right
Eclipse	Female	Adult	Right
Tukwak	Male	Adult	Right
Uniwak	Male	Adult	Right
ONS3	Unknown	Adult	Right
ONS5	Male	Adult	Right
ONS6	Male	Adult	Right
ONS7	Unknown	Juvenile	Right

ONS: One Night Stand = One Time Sighting.

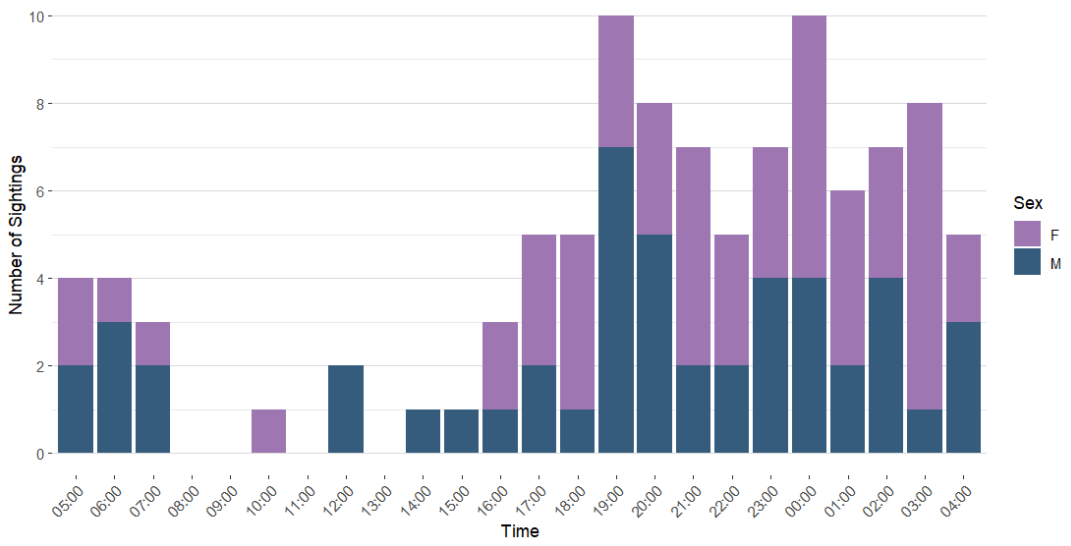
The most frequently recorded ocelot was *Artemis*, with a total of 21 detections. She was first recorded at the "BriBri 3" camera station on 10/11/2024, with most detections occurring at "BriBri 1" and "Bird Point 12". The second most frequently recorded individual was *Hesperus*, with 20 detections, recorded exclusively in 2025 and most often at the "BriBri 1" and "BriBri 2" camera stations.

Maps and representative camera trap images illustrating the spatial distribution of detections for the five fully identified individuals were created. An example is shown below.



Artemis

The temporal distribution of ocelot detections recorded by trail cameras is shown in the following graph. The figure summarizes the number of detections per hour, separated by sex where identification was possible. Ocelot detections occurred primarily between 17:00 and 06:00, with peak activity recorded around 19:00 and 00:00.



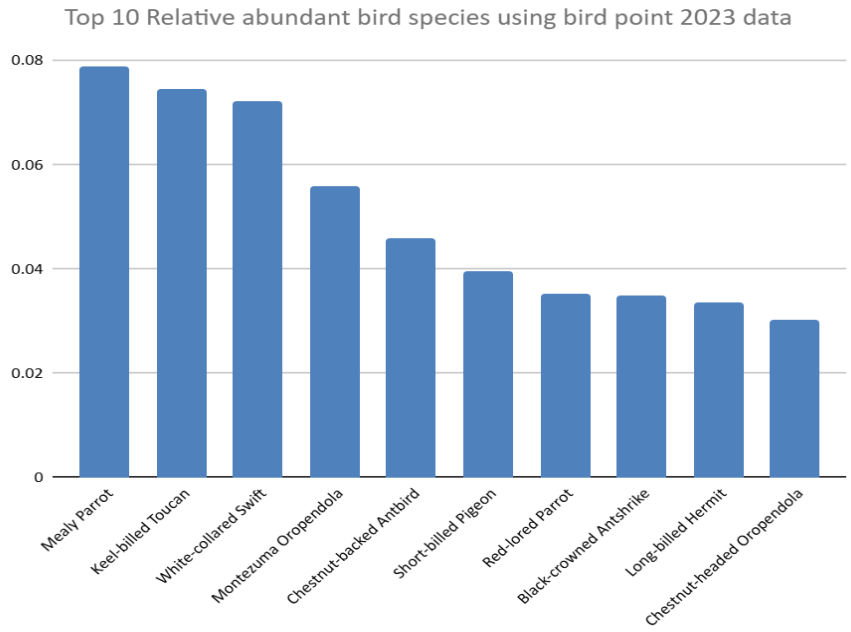
1.7 Bird Points Results

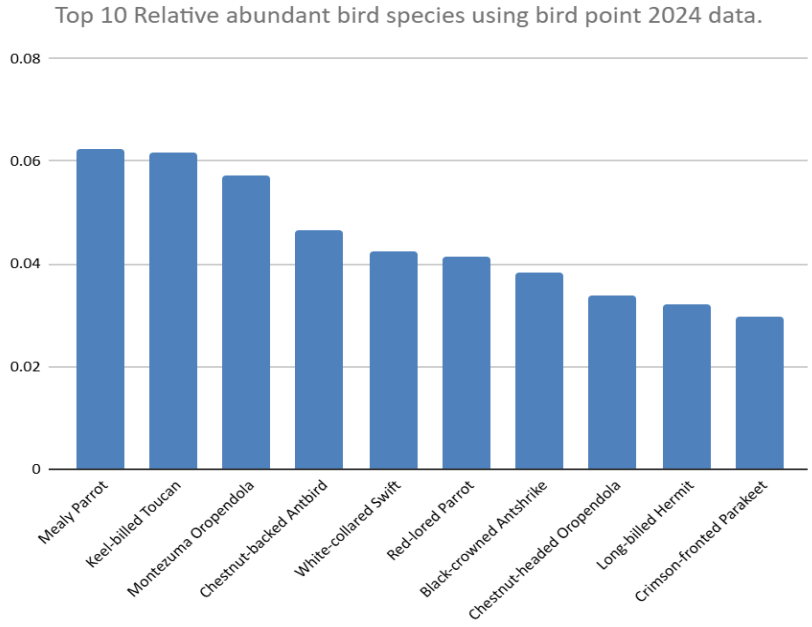
Long-term bird monitoring continues to highlight Kéköldi as an important site for avian diversity. Comparative analyses across years indicate overall stable species richness, suggesting consistency in bird community composition over the monitoring period. To further explore temporal patterns, the following figures

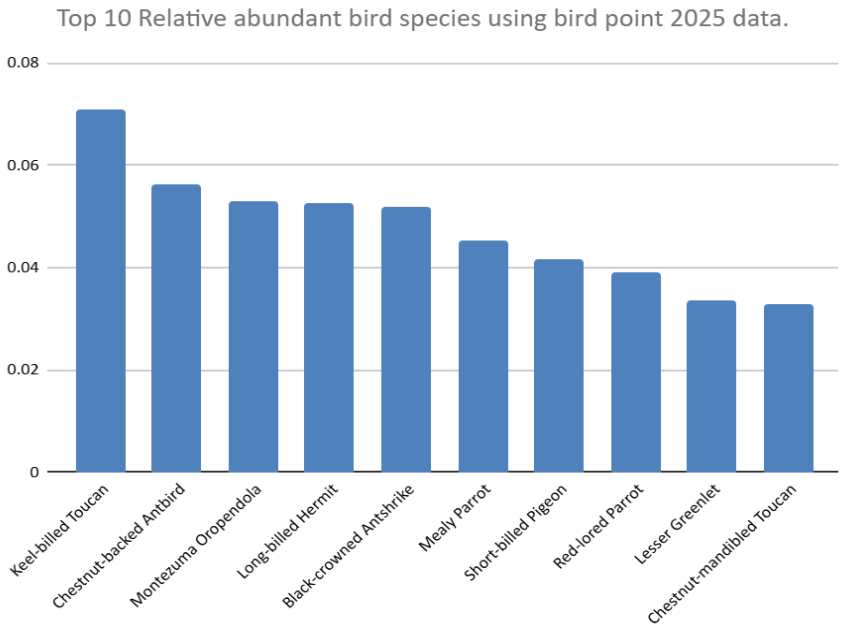
present year-by-year comparisons (2023–2025) of the ten most abundant bird species recorded during point count surveys.

Across all years, Mealy Parrot, Keel-billed Toucan, Montezuma Oropendola, and Chestnut-backed Antbird consistently ranked among the most abundant species. Their repeated dominance across survey years reflects their widespread presence and high detectability within the study area, as well as the suitability of available habitat for both canopy and understory species.

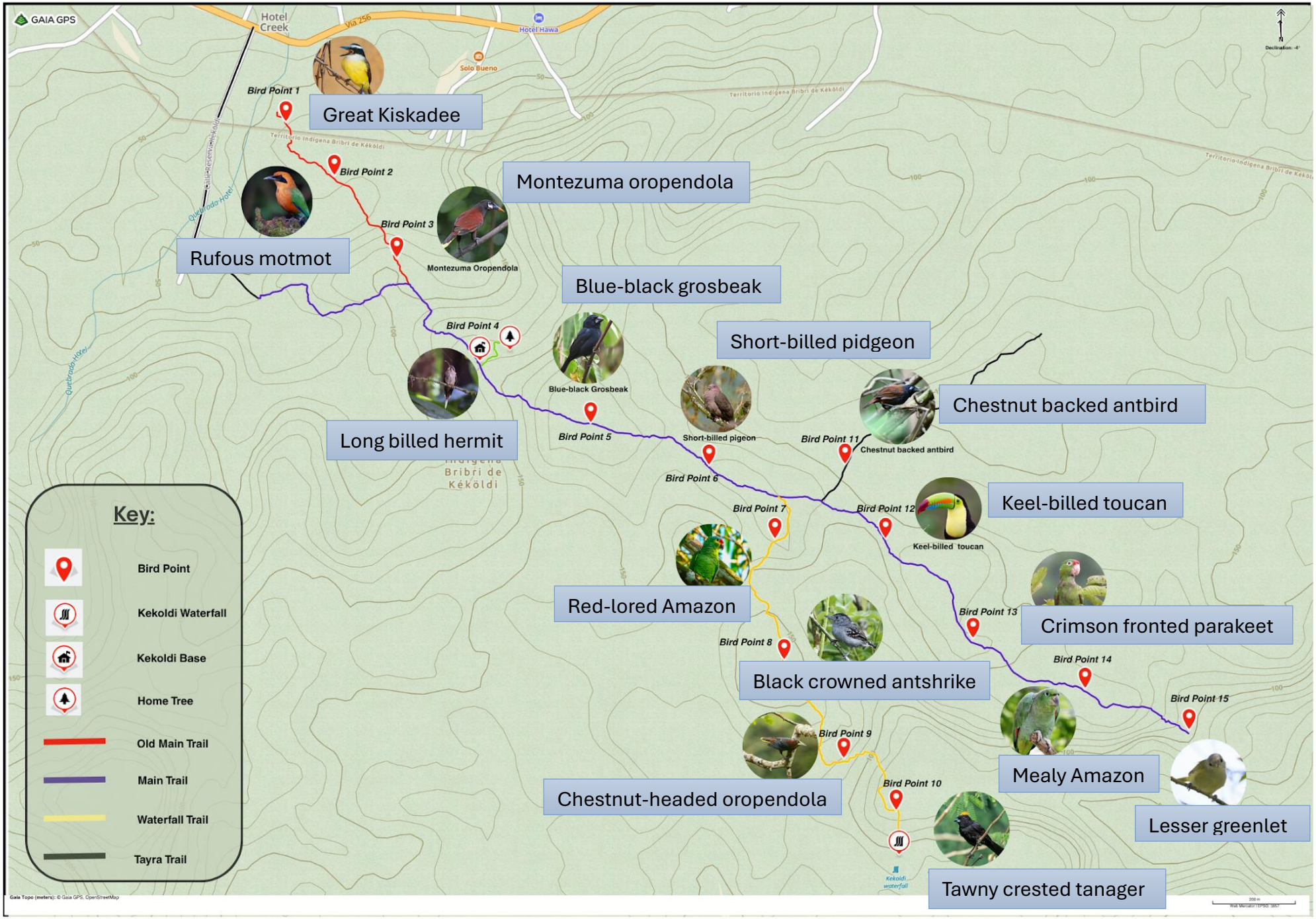
Some interannual differences observed in the relative abundance of certain species, particularly White-collared Swift and Amazon parrots, are influenced by slight methodological changes between survey years. These differences should therefore be interpreted with caution and do not reflect true population changes.







A map of the bird point count locations with their most representative species is provided below. This map shows the spatial arrangement of survey points within the reserve and highlights dominant species at each location, helping to visualize spatial variation in bird community composition.

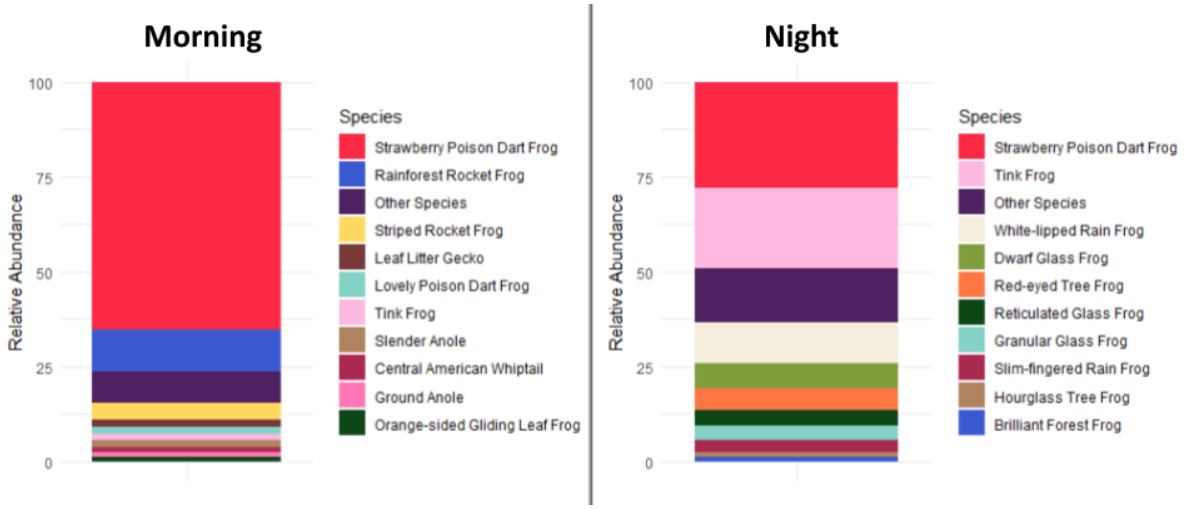

GAIA GPS
Hotel Creek
Via 256
Hotel Hawa
Solo Bueno
Territorio Indigena Bribri de Kéköldi
Quebrada Hotel
Bird Point 1
Great Kiskadee
Bird Point 2
Montezuma oropendola
Bird Point 3
Montezuma Oropendola
Rufous motmot
Blue-black grosbeak
Bird Point 4
Short-billed pidgeon
Blue-black Grosbeak
Long billed hermit
Bird Point 5
Short-billed pigeon
Chestnut backed antbird
Bird Point 11
Chestnut backed antbird
Bird Point 6
Keel-billed toucan
Bird Point 7
Bird Point 12
Keel-billed toucan
Red-lored Amazon
Bird Point 13
Crimson fronted parakeet
Bird Point 8
Black crowned antshrike
Bird Point 14
Bird Point 15
Bird Point 9
Mealy Amazon
Chestnut-headed oropendola
Bird Point 10
Lesser greenlet
Kekoldi waterfall
Tawny crested tanager
Key:
Bird Point
Kekoldi Waterfall
Kekoldi Base
Home Tree
Old Main Trail
Main Trail
Waterfall Trail
Tayra Trail

1.8 Herp monitoring results

Herpetofaunal community composition differed significantly between day and night surveys, indicating a strong effect of time of day on species detectability and activity patterns. In contrast, forest type (primary versus secondary forest) and season did not show a significant effect on community composition based on statistical analyses.

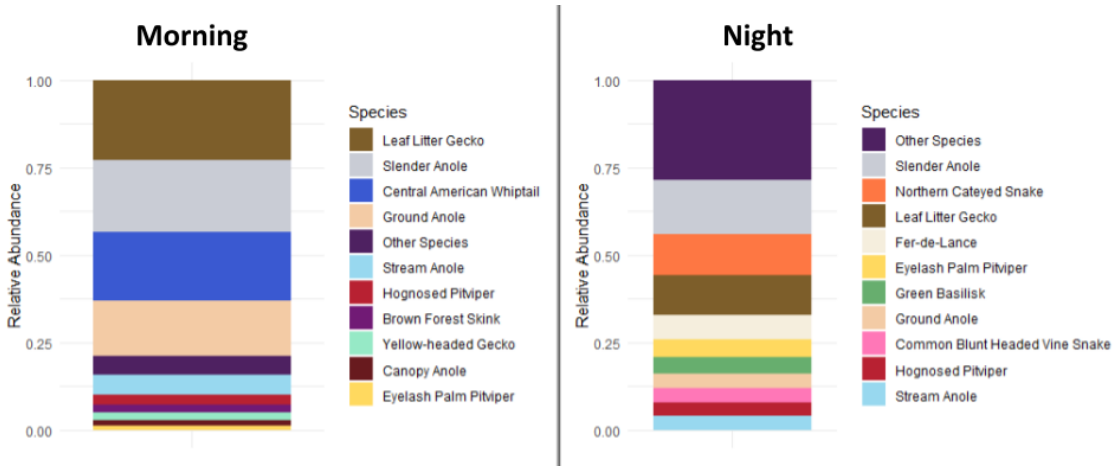
With respect to seasonality, it is important to note that although two distinct seasonal periods are recognized in the area—February to April being relatively drier and July to November wetter—Kéköldi remains consistently warm (approximately 28 °C) and humid throughout the year. These stable climatic conditions may contribute to the limited seasonal variation observed in herpetofaunal community composition.

The most commonly encountered amphibian and reptile species recorded during daytime and nighttime surveys are presented below.



The overall herpetofaunal community was largely dominated by the Strawberry Poison Dart Frog, which accounted for 41% of the relative abundance.

During daytime surveys, aside from the Strawberry Poison Dart Frog, the most frequently encountered species were the Rainforest Rocket Frog, the Striped Rocket Frog, and the Leaf-litter Gecko. In contrast, during nighttime surveys, in addition to the dominant Strawberry Poison Dart Frog, the most commonly recorded nocturnal herpetofauna included the Tink Frog, the White-lipped Rain Frog, the Dwarf Frog, and the Red-eyed Tree Frog.Frogs were considerably more abundant than other groups of herpetofauna across all surveys. To better visualize patterns within the reptile community, amphibians were therefore excluded from the following analysis. When considering only reptile records, the most commonly encountered species during daytime and nighttime surveys are presented below.



When considering only reptile records, clear differences were observed between daytime and nighttime surveys. During daytime surveys, the most commonly recorded reptile species were the Leaf-litter Gecko, Slender Anole, Central American Whiptail, and Ground Anole. In contrast, nighttime surveys were dominated by the Slender Anole, followed by the Northern Cat-eyed Snake, Leaf-litter Gecko, Fer-de-lance, and Eyelash Pit Viper.

This herpetofaunal analysis is based on survey data collected between 11 April 2024 and 30 April 2025 and provides a baseline overview of amphibian and reptile communities within the study area. A more detailed analysis is currently being prepared for publication by an intern.

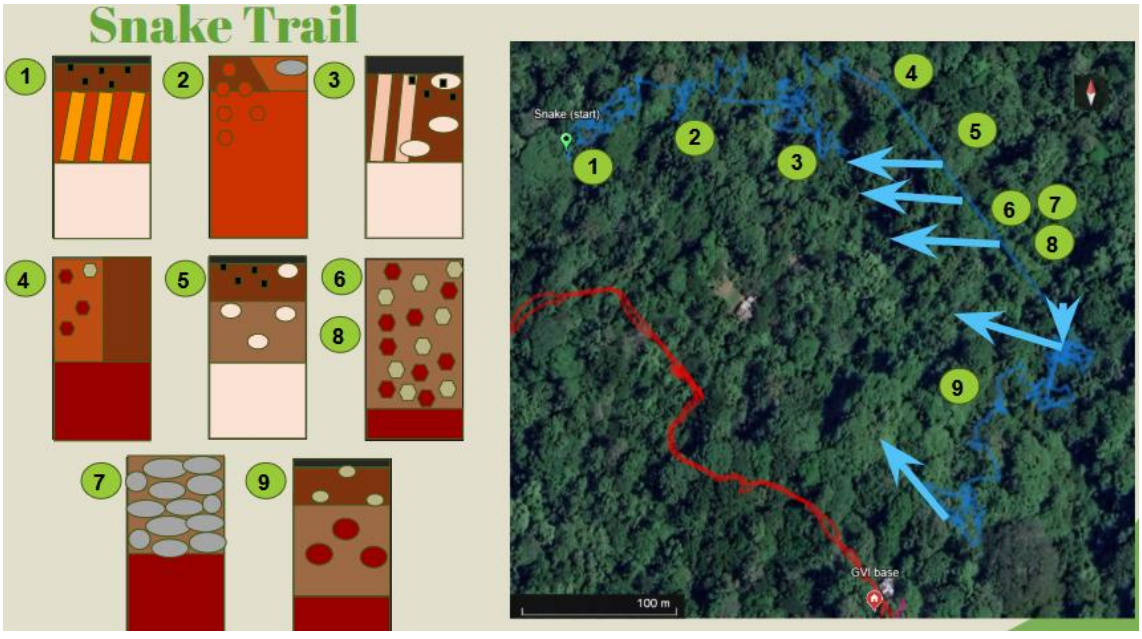
1.9 Geodiversity Studies

Although not part of the core GVI focus of study, in 2025 a participant conducted a detailed geodiversity research project examining the geological foundations that shape Kéköldi's biodiversity. The report describes how millions of years of tectonic uplift and sediment deposition formed the hills, valleys, and river systems that underpin the present-day rainforest ecosystems.

Trail assessments revealed clear evidence of past seismic activity and ongoing erosion, which have produced diverse microhabitats such as silt lagoons, meandering streams, and fault-related depressions. These features influence species distribution, especially for amphibians, reptiles, and burrowing mammals.

Soil analysis showed significant variation in clay types, mineral content, and organic composition across Kéköldi. These differences affect moisture levels, nutrient availability, and habitat suitability for many organisms.

Overall, the report demonstrates that understanding geodiversity is essential for interpreting habitat patterns, supporting conservation decisions, and identifying future research opportunities in Kéköldi.



Example of the Clay structure composition of one trail

2. CAHUITA TURTLE AND COASTAL PROGRAMS

2.1 Overview

2025 marked the first full season of the Turtle Program in Cahuita, developed as a satellite station of GVI Kéköldi. The program strengthened collaboration with Turtle Rescue Cahuita and expanded our conservation focus to include the coastal ecosystem as a whole, combining sea turtle protection with biodiversity research and community engagement.

Throughout the season, participants and staff carried out a wide variety of conservation and outreach activities, including:

- **Turtle Work:** morning and night surveys, hatchling releases, nest excavations, nursery duties, and educational sessions with local school groups.
- **Biodiversity Studies:** biodiversity, herpetofauna, citizen science, tide pool, and creek surveys, as well as participant presentations.
- **Community and Environmental Activities:** weekly socials, beach clean-ups, painting of beach markers, tree planting, and museum tours.

2.2 Turtle Results

Night Surveys

- Schedule: 21:30 – 01:30
- Duration: March – August
- Leadership: GVI teams began leading in June
- Frequency: 2 surveys per week
- Considered the most impactful activity for turtle conservation, directly contributing to nest protection and data collection, though sometimes challenging for participants due to its late hours.

Morning Surveys

- Schedule: 05:30 – 08:30
- Duration: April – September
- Leadership: GVI teams began leading in May
- Frequency: 3 surveys per week
- While chances of encountering active turtles were lower, these surveys remained highly popular among participants and served as valuable opportunities for education and community participation.

Nest and Hatchling Data

Species	Nests	Notes
Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)	29	Majority of nests successfully protected
Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)	2	Occasional nesting presence
Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)	2	Rare nesting species for the site

- Total Nests: 33
- Estimated Poached Nests: ~40
- Hatchlings Released: ~850
- Average Hatch Success: 54%

Releases and Excavations

Hatchling releases were conducted from May onwards, at 07:15 or 17:00, involving both public and private sessions with strong GVI participation. Releases were followed by nest excavations approximately five days after the first hatchling emerged to assess success rates.

During excavations, unhatched eggs were opened and classified across five developmental stages. The most common stage was Phase 0, indicating no embryonic development, often associated with bacterial or fungal infection.

Overall, the season demonstrated strong conservation impact: effective nest protection, successful hatchling releases, and increased public awareness through direct involvement. Compared with previous years and similar regional programs, Cahuita achieved higher hatch rates and stronger community engagement, highlighting the positive outcomes of this new satellite initiative.

2.3 Biodiversity Results

To support systematic biodiversity monitoring in Cahuita's coastal zone, six research trails were established within the study area, improving access to a representative range of coastal habitats, including beach vegetation, coastal forest, wetlands, and transitional forest areas.

Between March and August 2025, the monitoring team completed a total of **126 standardized biodiversity surveys**. During this period, **268 vertebrate species** were recorded, highlighting the high biodiversity value of the Cahuita coastal ecosystem.

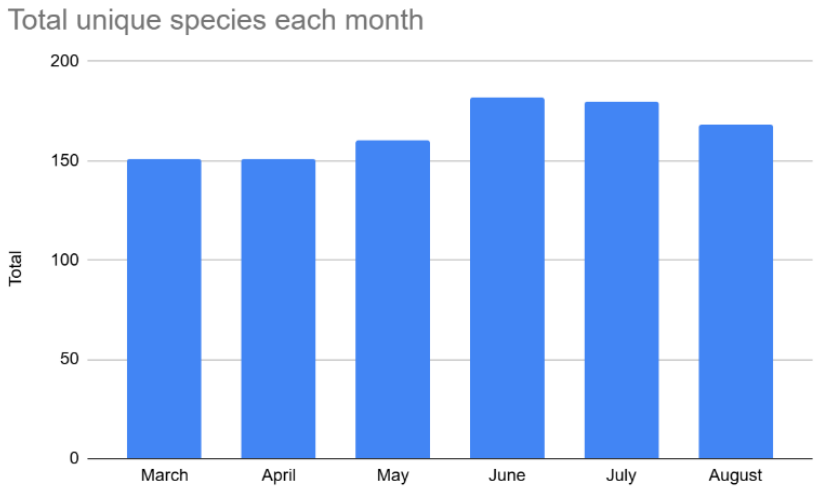
Species richness was distributed across taxonomic groups as follows:

- Birds: 184 species
- Mammals: 24 species
- Reptiles: 37 species
- Amphibians: 23 species

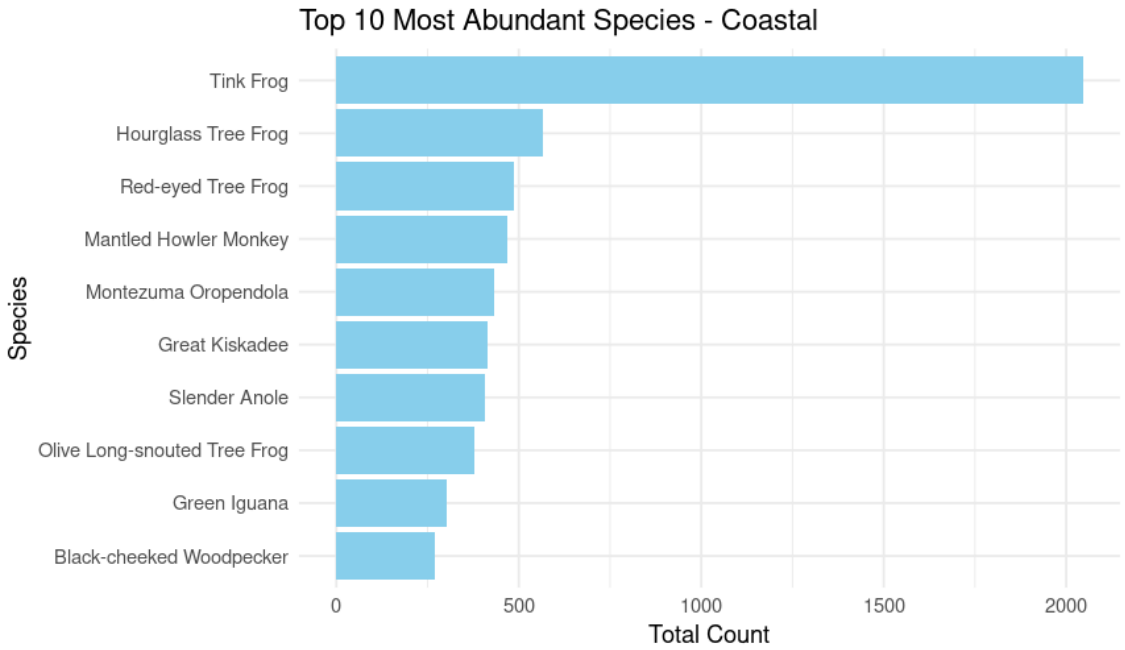
Birds accounted for the largest proportion of recorded species, reflecting the importance of Cahuita's coastal and near-shore habitats for resident and migratory avifauna.

Over the course of the monitoring season, June and July showed the highest number of species recorded, which is likely associated with increased survey effort during these months, including a higher number of participants, a greater total number of surveys conducted, and improved observer experience as the leader became more trained compared to the initial months of the season.

On average, **166 species were recorded per month** throughout the monitoring period, indicating consistently high biodiversity levels across the season and underscoring the ecological relevance of the study area.



The most frequently encountered species during Cahuita coastal surveys are presented in the graph below, reflecting species that are both commonly present in the area and more readily detectable during surveys.



Howler monkeys, Montezuma oropendolas and Great Kiskadees were the most frequently recorded diurnal species, while tink frogs, hourglass frogs, and red-eyed tree frogs were the most registered nocturnal species.

Overall, these results significantly strengthen the understanding of Cahuita's coastal biodiversity and provide a robust baseline for long-term ecological monitoring. Additionally, they allow for meaningful comparisons with biodiversity

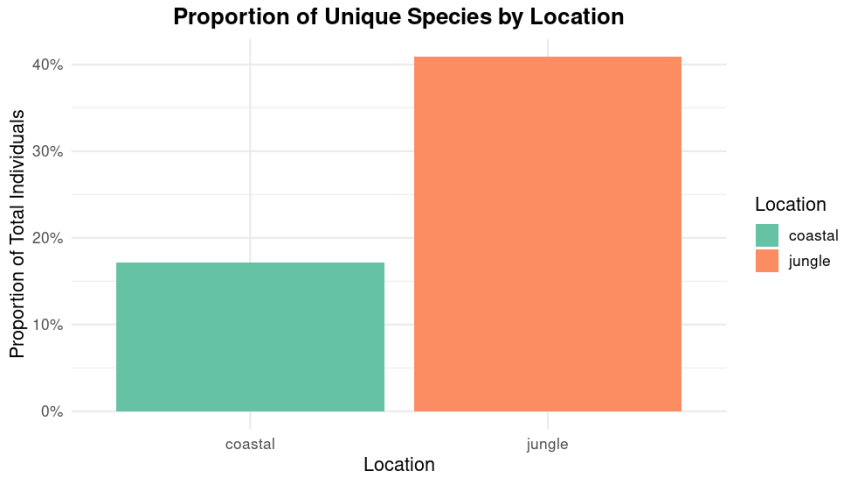
patterns documented in Kéköldi's inland forest monitoring, contributing to a more integrated landscape-level perspective of conservation within the region.

2.3 Comparisons between Cahuita Biodiversity Results and Kekoldi results

Both Kéköldi Forest and Cahuita Coastal monitoring areas support distinct assemblages of species, with several taxa recorded exclusively at one site and not the other. This pattern reflects differences in habitat type, ecological conditions, and species' habitat preferences between inland forest and coastal ecosystems.

It is important to note, however, that monitoring effort and duration differ substantially between the two sites. Biodiversity monitoring in Kéköldi has been conducted continuously over a three-year period, while Cahuita monitoring has been implemented for only six months to date. As a result, observed differences in species richness and composition should be interpreted cautiously, as additional species are likely to be recorded in Cahuita with continued monitoring over time.

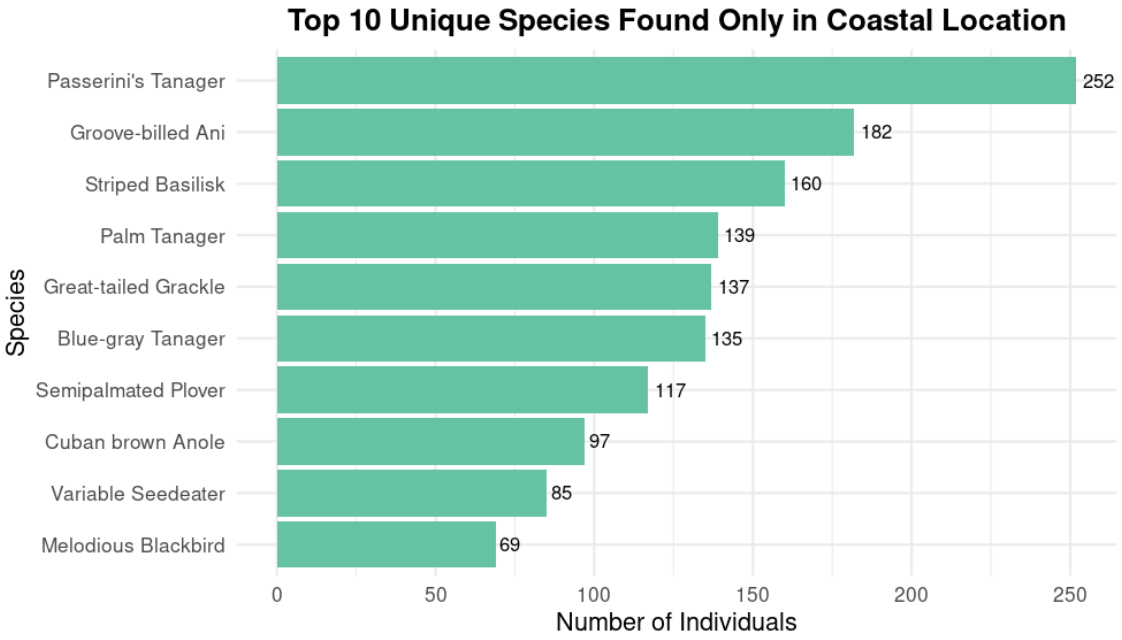
Despite these differences, the comparison provides valuable preliminary insights into complementarity between inland and coastal habitats within the region and highlights the importance of maintaining both ecosystems to support overall landscape-level biodiversity.

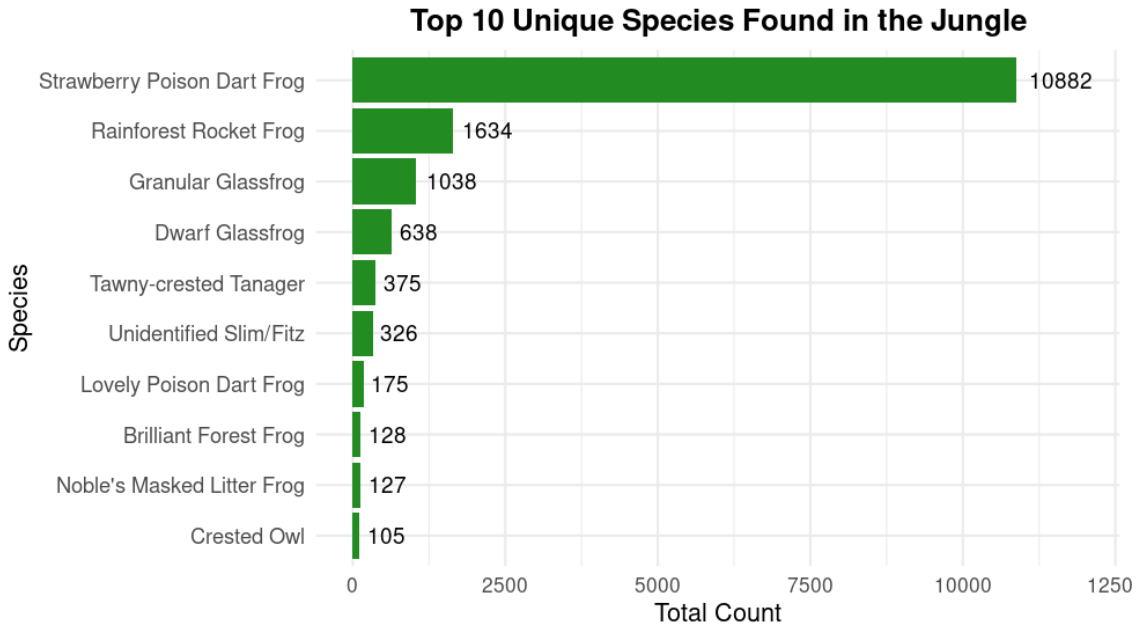


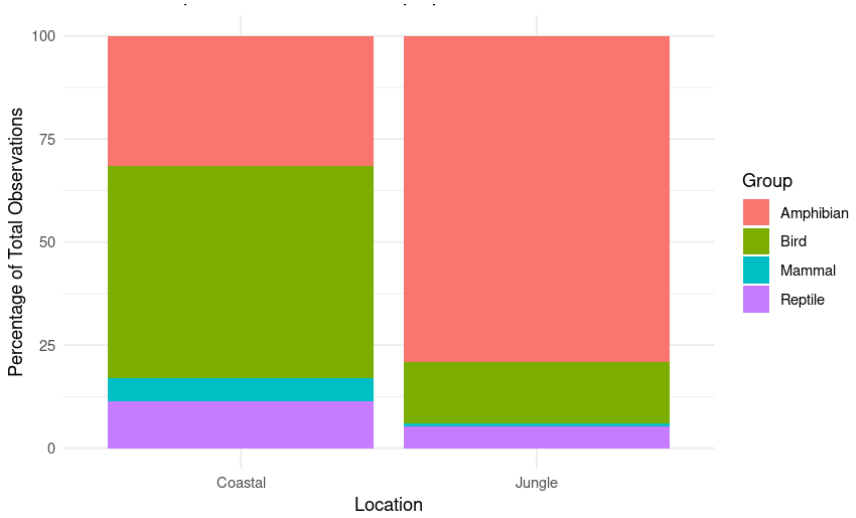
The graphs below illustrate the most common species recorded exclusively in either the Cahuita coastal area or the Kéköldi forest monitoring area.

A higher proportion of bird species were recorded exclusively in the Cahuita coastal area and not in the Kéköldi forest, while amphibians—particularly frog species—represented the largest group of species recorded exclusively in Kéköldi. This pattern reflects strong habitat specialization, with coastal environments supporting a distinct avifauna and inland forest conditions favouring higher amphibian diversity.

These exclusivity patterns are consistent with the vertebrate groups most frequently encountered at each site, reflecting not only unique species richness but also differences in **relative abundance** and detectability between locations, as shown in the graph below.







2.4 Community and Sustainability Results

In 2025, the Cahuita Turtle Program integrated conservation activities with community engagement and environmental stewardship, achieving measurable social and environmental impact across the season:

- **Beach Clean-Ups:** A total of 9 clean-ups were carried out, involving 258 people and removing 630 kg of plastic and other debris from nesting beaches. Special highlights include a community cleanup organized by Turtle Rescue Cahuita in February with Cahuita town, as well as two collaborative clean-ups between the Turtle team and KékölDi team in June and July. These efforts improved habitat quality for sea turtles and other coastal wildlife.
- **Painting of Beach Markers:** 12 km of beach were marked to standardize nest monitoring locations, supporting accurate data collection and helping participants and visitors navigate the coastline safely.
- **Tree Planting:** four tree planting events were held, resulting in over a hundred native trees planted in degraded coastal areas, contributing to habitat restoration and long-term ecosystem resilience.
- **Museum and Educational Tours:** were organized for tourists, school groups, and university groups. Participants actively helped lead these tours, enhancing both visitor experience and their own learning while fostering environmental awareness in the broader community.

These initiatives not only enhanced the sustainability of the program but also provided hands-on learning opportunities that strengthened participants' sense of environmental responsibility. By combining practical conservation work with education and community involvement, GVI's impact extended beyond turtle monitoring, leaving a lasting positive effect on both people and place.

CONCLUSION

The 2025 Annual Report reflects the continued maturation of GVI's conservation work in both Kéköldi and Cahuita, building on the foundations established in previous years. Following multiple years of continuous operations in the Kéköldi Indigenous Reserve and the expansion of systematic monitoring to Cahuita's coastal ecosystems, the program now benefits from an increasingly robust and complementary body of data spanning forest and coastal habitats.

The results presented in this report are the outcome of a collective, multi-year effort, made possible through the sustained participation of GVI volunteers, interns, apprentices, research fellows, and the dedicated work of staff. This continuity has enabled a transition from primarily descriptive reporting toward more analytical assessments of species patterns, community composition, and habitat use across ecosystems.

Beyond research outputs, the 2025 season further strengthened community engagement and collaborative partnerships, reinforcing the role of education and hands-on participation as central components of effective conservation. Together, the Kéköldi and Cahuita programs exemplify an integrated approach to biodiversity conservation—one that supports evidence-based decision-making, promotes long-term monitoring, and aligns with GVI's mission of protecting wildlife while empowering people across Costa Rica's diverse landscapes, while laying a strong foundation for continued conservation action in the years ahead.