

# ASA Yearly Report 2025-2026

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## A Message from the Executive Director

The 2025–2026 reporting period marks an important point in the implementation of the Amphibian Survival Alliance's 2023–2028 Strategic Plan. Three years into this strategy, many of the systems, relationships, and programs we set out to build are now firmly established and, more importantly, are increasingly translating into action. As of September 2026, 99.06% of the commitments contained in the Strategic Plan were under implementation or completed, providing a strong foundation from which ASA can continue to deepen its conservation impact.

This year also demonstrated what an alliance can accomplish when its role extends beyond connecting organizations to helping create the conditions in which conservation can happen. Across the report, we see partners identifying their needs and priorities and ASA responding through capacity building, knowledge exchange, conservation planning, policy engagement, funding support, communications, and mechanisms that connect expertise and opportunities across regions. We also see important initiatives progressing from planning toward implementation, from national amphibian conservation planning and the Tropical Amphibian Resilience Initiative to the launch of Panama's National KBA Assessment and the continued development of tools such as CARTA that will allow us to better understand where conservation is occurring and where gaps remain.

At the center of all of this is our partnership. Since the beginning of the current Strategic Plan, ASA has grown from 69 to 92 partner organizations, a 33.3% increase, with organizations now operating across 38 countries and all six biogeographic realms. But the strength of the Alliance cannot be measured by numbers alone. What matters is whether those connections create value: whether expertise is shared, organizations find collaborators and opportunities, practitioners gain skills, conservation priorities reach decision-makers, resources reach those implementing action, and knowledge is translated into better outcomes for amphibians.

This year's results give us encouraging evidence that this is happening. At the same time, our annual partner assessment continues to remind us of the challenges faced by the amphibian conservation community. Funding remains the most consistently identified need, while partners also call for greater networking, technical training, collaboration, project support, visibility, and opportunities to engage. These findings reinforce why ASA exists and why our role as a global connector, facilitator, and supporter of conservation action remains important.

The year also brought an important transition in ASA's leadership. After six years as Chair of the Global Council, Vivek Menon stepped down as he assumed increasing responsibilities as Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission. We are deeply grateful for his leadership and for the foundation he helped build. At the same time, we are delighted to welcome Dr. Sugoto Roy as the newly elected Chair of the ASA Global Council and look forward to working together as the Alliance enters its next chapter.

As we look ahead, our challenge is no longer simply to build the Alliance, but to make the connections within it increasingly consequential for conservation. That means continuing to listen to our partners, strengthening regional and global collaboration, mobilizing resources, supporting

locally led action, measuring outcomes rather than activity alone, and ensuring that the collective knowledge and capacity of this community are directed toward the amphibians and places where they are needed most.

This report reflects the work of an extraordinary global community. To our partners, Global Council and Advisory Committee members, donors, collaborators, practitioners, researchers, governments, communities, volunteers, and everyone who has contributed their knowledge, time, and resources to ASA: thank you! Our progress belongs to all of you, and so does the responsibility, and opportunity, to determine what comes next.



Dr. Gina Della Togna  
Executive Director  
Amphibian Survival Alliance



## **Celebrating Leadership and Service**

### **With gratitude to Mr. Vivek Menon**

As ASA marks an important leadership transition, we extend our deepest gratitude to Dr. Vivek Menon for his six years of service as Chair of the Amphibian Survival Alliance Global Council.

Vivek's tenure coincided with a period of significant development for the Alliance. Through years that brought both opportunities and considerable challenges for global conservation, his leadership provided ASA with continuity, perspective, and a strong commitment to collaboration. His guidance helped the Alliance strengthen its governance, navigate organizational change, expand its global partnership, and establish the foundations from which ASA continues to grow today.

Beyond his contributions to ASA, Vivek has long been an influential voice for wildlife and biodiversity conservation internationally. The experience, insight, and connections he brought to the Global Council strengthened ASA's ability to think beyond individual species or organizations and to position amphibian conservation within the wider global conservation community.

We are particularly grateful for the generosity with which Vivek has shared his time, experience, and counsel with the Secretariat and Global Council. His decision to step down as Chair reflects the increasing responsibilities of his new role as Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, and we are proud to see a leader who has contributed so much to ASA taking on this important responsibility for global species conservation.

On behalf of the ASA Secretariat, Global Council, and wider partnership, thank you, Vivek, for six years of leadership, commitment, and service to the Alliance and to amphibian conservation. The organization moving into its next chapter is stronger because of the foundation you helped build.

### **Welcoming Dr. Sugoto Roy**

ASA is delighted to welcome Dr. Sugoto Roy as the newly elected Chair of the Global Council.

Following the nomination and election process established in ASA's By-Laws, Sugoto was elected by the Global Council to succeed Vivek and guide the Council through its next chapter. He joins the role at an important moment for ASA, as the Alliance continues to strengthen its global partnership, expand its conservation programs, and translate an increasingly mature organizational framework into greater conservation impact.

We look forward to working closely with Sugoto and benefiting from his experience, perspective, and leadership as we continue building an Alliance that connects organizations, expertise, and resources around our shared commitment to amphibian conservation.

Welcome, Soggy. We are very pleased to have you leading the Global Council into this next chapter.

### **With appreciation**

We also extend our sincere appreciation to Dr. Mirza Kusri and Gemma Goodman as they conclude their service on the ASA Global Council. Mirza represented the Indomalayan region through ASAP, while Gemma represented Synchronicity Earth, and both brought valuable perspectives, expertise, and commitment to the Council's work. We thank them warmly for the time and knowledge they contributed to ASA and for their continued dedication to amphibian and biodiversity conservation.

## Goal 1: To enhance the capacity of ASA partners to develop and successfully implement conservation actions

**Goal Progress: 100%**

During 2025–2026, ASA continued strengthening the capacity of its partners by combining systematic assessment of their needs with targeted training, technical support, collaboration, and engagement in national and international policy processes. Participation in ASA’s annual partnership assessment increased from **82% in 2025 to 88% this reporting period**, continuing the substantial improvement in partner participation achieved under the Strategic Plan.

The results also reinforced an important principle underlying ASA’s capacity-building model: successful conservation implementation depends on more than technical skills alone. Partners identified interconnected needs for funding, networking, technical expertise, collaboration, project support, convening, and visibility, while the policy assessment highlighted the importance of creating enabling national and international frameworks through which conservation action can occur. ASA therefore continued to address capacity at multiple levels, from strengthening individual practitioners and institutions to facilitating policy and planning processes that can enable conservation at national and international scales.

*Objective 1: Understand ASA partner’s training needs and support capacity building to successfully implement conservation programs*

**Number of Activities: 4**

**Average Progress: 100%**

ASA continued its annual assessment of partner needs during 2025–2026, reaching 88% of the partnership, compared with 82% in the previous reporting period (Figure 1). This growing participation provides an increasingly representative evidence base for understanding the challenges faced by conservation organizations and directing ASA support toward the areas of greatest need.

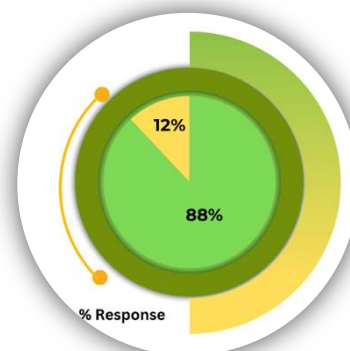


Fig 1. Percentage of Partners that submitted responses

The assessment showed that partners require a broad combination of support to implement conservation successfully. Among 80 organizations responding to the assessment of support needs, 83.3% identified network facilitation, 81.9% funding support, 79.2% technical training, 77.8% coordination of collaborations, 75.0% project support, 73.6% events and convening, and 70.8% a communication hub. The fact that every principal category was identified by more than 70% of respondents demonstrates that partner capacity cannot be strengthened through training alone and reinforces ASA’s role as a

mechanism for connecting organizations with knowledge, resources, collaborators, and opportunities.

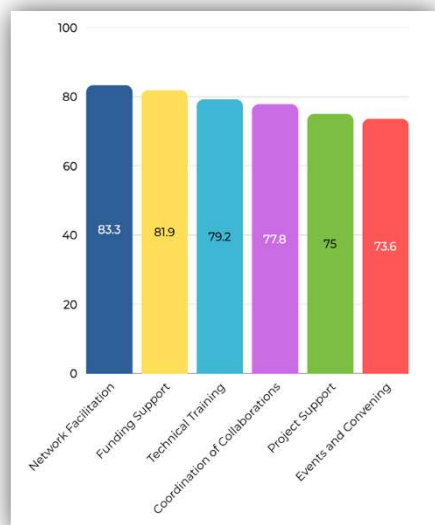


Fig 2. Needs prioritized by ASA Partners (shown as percentage of partners).

and Palearctic regions and among globally operating organizations (Figure 3). These findings are helping ASA move toward a more needs-driven and regionally responsive model of capacity development, rather than applying a uniform approach across a highly diverse global partnership.

ASA continued translating these identified needs into practical capacity-building opportunities. Last year's assessment had identified important gaps in specialized fields including Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs), biobanking and genomics, disease management, ecotoxicology, and climate-resilience planning, where expertise remained concentrated within relatively few institutions.

A complementary assessment asked the partners to rank their principal organizational needs. Funding emerged as the highest priority, ranked first by 66.3% of respondents and among the top three needs by 86.3%. Networking and technical training were each placed among the top three priorities by 61.3% of respondents, followed by capacity building (46.3%) and visibility (45.0%).

Importantly, analysis by biogeographic region confirmed that while funding was the highest-ranked need in every region, secondary priorities differed. Technical training was particularly prominent among Neotropical and Indomalayan partners and was frequently prioritized by Nearctic organizations, while networking emerged strongly across the Afrotropical, Australasian, Nearctic,

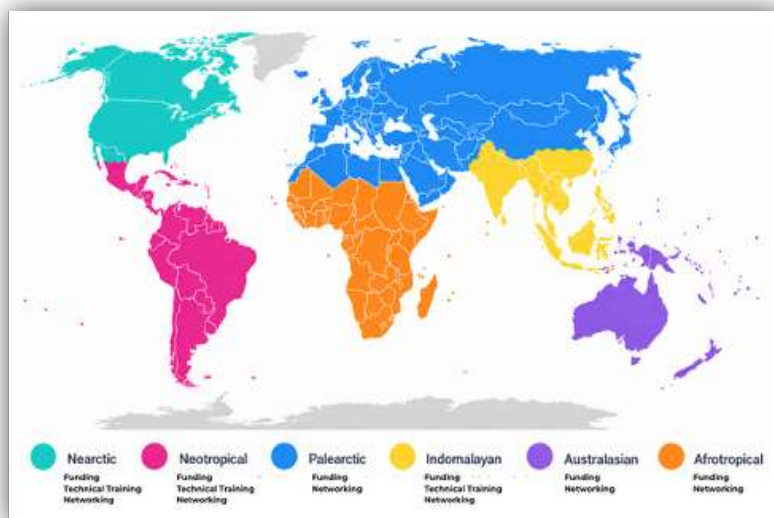


Fig 3. ASA Partner needs by biogeographical region.

During this reporting period, ASA organized and delivered an intensive one-week, 50-hour regional training course in Colombia focused on Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs) and biobanking (Figure 4). Several ASA partner organizations participated, strengthening

specialized technical capacity directly relevant to conservation programs involving threatened amphibians, including *Atelopus laetissimus*, *Dendrobates truncatus*, *Phyllobates terribilis*, and *Oophaga lehmanni*.



Fig 4. ARTs and Biobanking Training in Colombia.

Alongside intensive technical training, ASA expanded access to capacity building through a global virtual seminar model that draws directly on expertise across the Alliance. Two practitioner-focused seminars during the reporting period generated 457 registrations from people working in 94 countries and territories (Figure 5 and 6). The first, *Connecting Amphibian Conservation with International Development*, reached participants working in 71 countries and territories and focused on helping practitioners connect amphibian conservation outcomes with the priorities and language used by international development

funders. The second, delivered by ASA partner Anura

Africa, focused on the application of bioacoustics to amphibian research and monitoring and attracted 266 registrations from people working in 77 countries and territories. Importantly, 112 participants indicated an intention to begin acoustic monitoring, providing an early indication that the seminar may translate knowledge exchange into application. By combining ASA's convening capacity with expertise already present among its partners, this model enables a small Secretariat to make specialized knowledge accessible across a global 91-partner network while positioning partners themselves as providers of expertise.

These activities form part of a substantially larger capacity-building footprint developed since implementation of ASA's current Strategic Plan. Since 2023, ASA has delivered or supported 15 training and conservation-planning workshops, reaching at least 85 conservation practitioners and providing approximately 2,960 hours of formal training. More than 30 organizations have received tailored technical support, including 25 institutions that have received training in ARTs and biobanking. In addition to these formal training activities, ASA's practitioner seminar model is substantially extending the geographic reach of



Fig 5. 2026 Global Virtual Seminars.

capacity-building opportunities, with the two seminars held during this reporting period alone generating 457 registrations across 94 countries and territories.

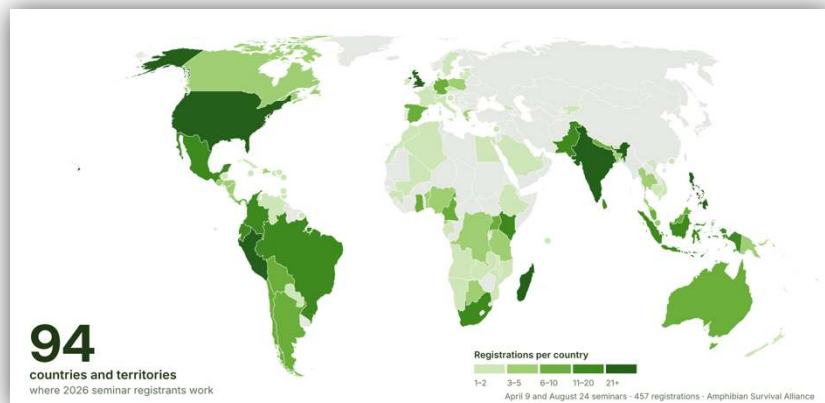


Fig 6. Reach and Registration of 2026 Global Virtual Seminars.

The cumulative results also show increasing connections between capacity development and its practical application. ASA-supported work has contributed to the development or strengthening of five biobanking initiatives and at least four technical protocols or Standard

Operating Procedures, while genetic material from 20 amphibian species is represented in regional biobanks during the first year of TARI. These conservation outputs cannot be attributed to training alone, but they demonstrate the broader institutional and technical environment in which ASA's capacity-building investments are being applied.

Together, these results represent an evolution from identifying broad training gaps toward a more integrated approach that combines needs assessment, specialized technical training, institutional support, regional responsiveness, and application of expertise within conservation programs. The remaining work under this objective will focus particularly on expanding regional training opportunities and further developing mechanisms for mentorship and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange across the Alliance.

*Objective 2: To increase integration of amphibians and their needs into international/national policy and planning through engagement with governments, NGOs and communities*

*Number of Activities: 2*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA strengthened its policy engagement during 2025–2026 by combining a partnership-wide assessment of policy priorities with targeted action at international and national levels. Building on the policy assessment conducted in the previous reporting period, which found increasing partner engagement in policy and advocacy and identified species and habitat protection among the principal priorities, this

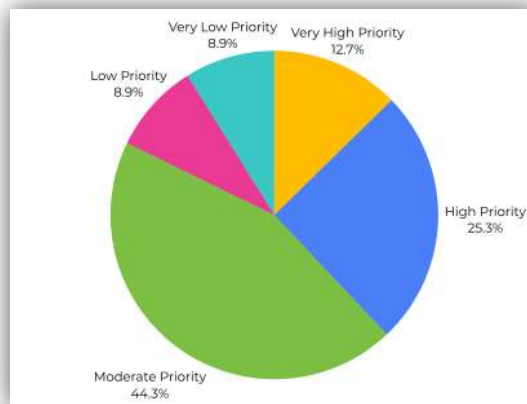


Fig 7. ASA partners' strategic focus on amphibian policy.

year's analysis provided a more detailed understanding of the issues around which the Alliance can build collective policy action.

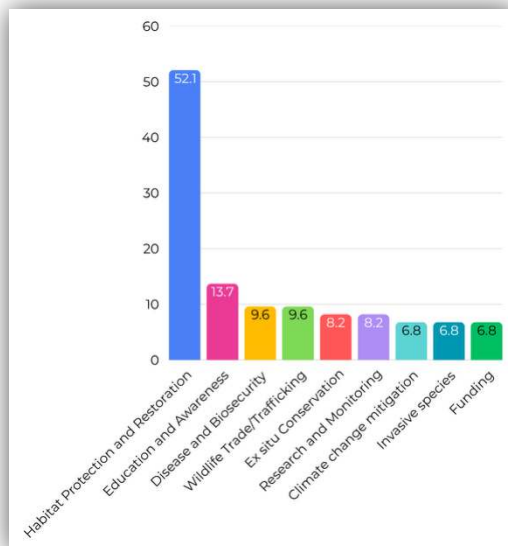


Fig 8. ASA partners' policy priorities.

Among partner organizations, 82.3% considered amphibian policy work at least a moderate priority, including 38.0% that regarded it as a high or very high priority (Figure 7). The analysis revealed particularly strong convergence around habitat protection, restoration, and land and water management, identified by 52.1% of partners. Additional recurring priorities included education and community engagement, disease and biosecurity, wildlife trade and harvest regulation, ex situ conservation and species recovery, research and monitoring, climate resilience, invasive species management, and conservation financing (Figure 8).

The analysis also revealed an important broader concern: partners emphasized not only what policies should address, but the need to translate conservation priorities into formal national frameworks and effective implementation. Partners highlighted national amphibian conservation action plans, species assessments and legal protection, integration of amphibians into national biodiversity strategies, environmental regulation and enforcement, land-use planning, and the need for conservation policies to be accompanied by concrete actions and adequate resources.

ASA's work during the reporting period responded to these priorities at complementary international and national scales. Internationally, the adoption of IUCN Motion 075, "Urgent scaling up of investment in amphibian conservation needed to prevent further extinctions," was reported as a major collaboration achievement in the previous annual report, following its approval with 98.9% of the vote. During 2025–2026, this milestone was followed by a joint publication in the journal *Oryx* communicating the adoption of the resulting IUCN Resolution and helping extend its reach within the broader conservation community (Figure 9).



Fig 9. Borzée A, Wren S, Lees C, et al. Adoption of new IUCN resolution guiding the conservation of amphibians. *Oryx*. 2025;59(6):687-687. doi:10.1017/S003060532510241X.

At the national level, a particularly important progression occurred in Panama. Last year, ASA reported having facilitated initial engagement between the KBA Secretariat and Panama's Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente), resulting in a government commitment to establish a National Coordination Group and initiate a national KBA assessment; formalization of that process was still pending at the time. During this reporting period, ASA continued coordinating the process, which culminated in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between MiAmbiente, ASA, and the KBA Secretariat, formally launching Panama's National KBA Assessment and establishing the collaborative framework for its implementation (Figure 10).



Fig 10. Panama KBA MoU Signing between MiAmbiente, ASA and the KBA Secretariat

ASA subsequently helped move the initiative from formal commitment toward implementation by working with MiAmbiente to secure the resources required to begin the assessment. ASA directly contributed to the development of the funding proposal and coordinated with MiAmbiente to secure \$139,241.50 for the first phase of the national assessment, with the funding implemented through the local conservation organization Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON) (Figure 11). ASA will also continue supporting the National Coordination Group, the multi-sectoral body bringing together government, scientific and academic institutions, conservation organizations, civil society,

Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders to guide the national assessment process. This progression, from initial dialogue and government engagement, through a formal international agreement, to mobilization of national funding and initiation of implementation, is particularly relevant to the priorities identified by ASA partners.

ASA's engagement with Key Biodiversity Areas is closely aligned with its mission to advance amphibian conservation and its role as a member of the KBA Partnership, the global partnership working to identify, map, monitor, and conserve sites of global importance for biodiversity. KBAs are particularly relevant to amphibian conservation because they provide a globally standardized, science-based mechanism for identifying sites essential to the persistence of species and ecosystems and for directing conservation



Fig 11. Panama KBA Assessment – Signing of Phase 1 funding contract between MiAmbiente and ANCON.

attention and resources toward them. As of the March 2026 update of the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, 1,631 amphibian species qualify as KBA trigger species, making amphibians the third-largest taxonomic group represented among qualifying species globally, after plants and birds. More broadly, 16,601 KBAs have now been identified worldwide across terrestrial, freshwater, and marine systems. These figures underscore both the importance of KBAs as a global conservation mechanism and their particular relevance for safeguarding amphibian diversity.

The National KBA Assessment provides a science-based mechanism to identify, map, and document sites of global importance for biodiversity and translate this information into national conservation planning and decision-making. Importantly, the assessment is directly aligned with Panama's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), linked to the Pacto de Panamá con la Naturaleza (Nature Pledge), and the country's commitments under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the 30×30 target to effectively conserve and manage at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas by 2030. In this way, the KBA process has the potential to provide an important scientific foundation for determining where conservation action can most effectively contribute to these national and global commitments.

Panama's Minister of Environment has also repeatedly expressed his intention for the process to extend beyond the identification of KBAs, with the longer-term objective of translating the results of the assessment into effective protection of priority sites. While identification and assessment must precede subsequent conservation measures, this stated ambition establishes an important potential pathway from scientific identification to national planning and, ultimately, site-based conservation action. The initiative therefore directly connects the partnership's strongest identified policy priority, habitat protection and management, with national biodiversity policy and global conservation commitments, while demonstrating ASA's capacity to convene government, international technical expertise, national conservation organizations, and financial resources around a shared conservation objective.



Fig 12. Panama Amphibian Action Plan Update Meeting.

ASA also continued collaborating with the Ministry of Environment of Panama and the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Ecuador to support updates to their respective National Amphibian Conservation Action Plans (Figure 12). These processes build on work already underway during the previous reporting period, when ASA and its partners began supporting both national plan updates through TARI. They respond

directly to partners' calls for greater integration of amphibian conservation priorities into national planning and for mechanisms capable of translating scientific and conservation priorities into coordinated action.

These achievements contribute to a growing cumulative policy footprint under ASA's current Strategic Plan. Since 2023, ASA has advanced or supported four major policy and planning initiatives, including the Panama and Ecuador National Amphibian Conservation Action Plans, the Panama National KBA Assessment, and IUCN Motion 075. This work has directly engaged two national governments, supported two national amphibian conservation planning processes, contributed to the adoption of one IUCN motion/resolution, and helped establish one formal agreement supporting a national biodiversity assessment process.

The alignment between these outcomes and the priorities identified by ASA partners is particularly significant. The partnership identified habitat protection as its strongest area of policy convergence while repeatedly emphasizing the importance of moving from policy commitments to implementation. ASA's work on the IUCN resolution, National Amphibian Conservation Action Plans, and Panama National KBA Assessment demonstrates how the Alliance can operate across scales, connecting the amphibian conservation community, governments, technical experts, and international frameworks to help translate identified priorities into formal planning mechanisms and conservation action.

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## **Goal 2: To increase conservation actions for amphibians based on the ACAP and CMP Conservation Actions Classification v2.0**

**Goal Progress: 94.4%**

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ASA continued to strengthen the mechanisms through which global amphibian conservation priorities are translated into practical conservation action. Overall implementation of Goal 2 increased from approximately 87.3% in 2024–2025 to 94.4% in 2025–2026, reflecting continued advancement in conservation planning and, particularly, completion of the activities designed to support partners in identifying globally important sites for amphibian conservation.

During the reporting period, ASA supported conservation planning at national and taxonomic scales, continued strengthening collaborative mechanisms among conservation practitioners and organizations, developed new digital infrastructure to map conservation activities against ACAP priorities, and substantially advanced support for national KBA identification. These activities are helping ASA move from facilitating individual conservation initiatives toward building an interconnected system through which conservation priorities, practitioners, organizations, and places can be identified and connected.

## Objective 1: Support partners to identify realistic local and regional conservation action for amphibian conservation aligned with ACAP

Number of Activities: 3

Average Progress: 83.3%

ASA continued moving this objective from identifying conservation priorities toward supporting partners in translating those priorities into coordinated and implementable conservation action. During the reporting period, this work combined national conservation planning, species-focused action, regional implementation through the Tropical Amphibian Resilience Initiative (TARI), and continued development of digital infrastructure to map conservation activity and identify remaining gaps.

A major vehicle for this work is TARI, a five-year regional initiative designed to prevent amphibian extinctions through an integrated approach combining threatened-species management, reintroductions, disease mitigation, genetic resource preservation, conservation planning, capacity building, and engagement with governments and communities. The initiative operates across Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, with ASA providing regional coordination and helping participating institutions exchange methodologies, identify emerging needs, and connect complementary conservation approaches. During Year 2, ASA coordinated three structured implementation-team meetings that allowed participating institutions to compare progress and obstacles across countries and identify solutions and opportunities to strengthen implementation.

After two years, this coordinated approach is producing substantial conservation results. TARI partners have conducted 24 release events involving eight species, exceeding the initiative's five-year target of five species; assurance colonies have grown to 6,430 animals, representing 180.9% growth from the initiative's baseline; five disease-mitigation techniques have been tested and two climatic disease-refuge techniques developed; and 20 species are represented in biobanks. These results demonstrate how conservation priorities can be translated into complementary in situ, ex situ, research, and threat-mitigation interventions rather than addressed through isolated actions.

Importantly, TARI is beginning to generate evidence not simply of implementation, but of the outcomes of those interventions. In Panama, wild-born juveniles of Pratt's rocket frog were documented more than a year after translocation (Figure 13), providing the program's first evidence of establishment, while released lemur leaf frogs have survived to adulthood. In Venezuela, released *Atelopus cruciger* showed adult survival comparable with demographically stable wild populations and indirect evidence of



Fig 13. Juvenile of Pratt's Rocket Frog found one year after translocation in Panama. Picture by Nate Weisenbeck.

oviposition in the wild (Figure 14). In Ecuador, *Atelopus* sp. released during 2025 continued to be recorded one year later. These early results are shifting the initiative's emphasis from initiating releases toward determining whether interventions result in recruitment and establishment of populations.

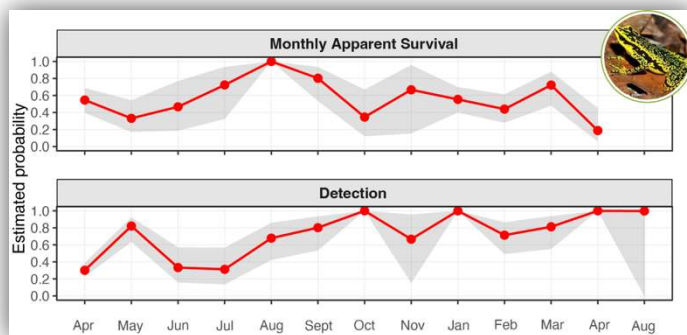


Fig 14. Adult survival of *Atelopus cruciger* after reintroduction. Chart courtesy of FUDECI.

work (Figure 12). The emerging plan addresses five interconnected components: research, conservation actions, education, illegal trafficking, and funding, providing a ten-year framework for coordinated national action. In Ecuador, ASA contracted and supported a national consultant to coordinate the participatory update of the country's Amphibian Action Plan, working with Centro Jambatu, government institutions, the Ecuadorian Herpetological Network and national experts. Together, these processes are advancing two of TARI's four targeted national Amphibian Action Plans.

A complementary mechanism for translating identified conservation needs into locally led action is ASA's Targeted Amphibian Research and Action Program (TARAP). The first-round grants was awarded prior to this reporting period with support from Synchronicity Earth's Amphibian Endowment Fund. During 2025–2026, these projects began producing results demonstrating how targeted research can inform practical conservation responses at the local level.

In Benin, Aimé Gansa and ONG AQUAGENIUS assessed harvest pressure on the edible frog *Hoplobatrachus occipitalis* in Bonou and Dangbo and found current harvest levels to be within sustainable limits. The project subsequently engaged 85 community members, established three local preservation committees, and translated its findings into a policy brief for Benin's Directorate of Water, Forests and Hunting. In Ecuador, Juan Pablo Reyes Puig and Fundación EcoMinga recorded 77 Coloma's harlequin toads (*Atelopus colomai*), identified new populations of two species, including a population provisionally identified as the Critically Endangered *Atelopus*

TARI is also helping translate global conservation priorities into nationally relevant conservation frameworks. In Panama, ASA worked with the Ministry of Environment and national experts to advance the Panama Amphibian Conservation Action Plan 2026–2036, bringing together 12 national experts through a five-day planning workshop and subsequent technical



Fig 15. TARAP in the field. Top: a male Coloma's harlequin toad (*Atelopus colomai*). Photo: Juan Pablo Reyes Puig. Bottom: the project team discusses wetland restoration with community leaders in Nepal, part of Bivek Gautam's TARAP work for the Himalayan salamander. Photo: Bishal Neupane.

*palmatus*, and screened 103 amphibians for chytrid fungus. These findings are now informing engagement with landowners to protect newly identified sites. In Nepal, Bivek Gautam and the Biodiversity Research and Conservation Society combined research on wildfire impacts with community-based habitat management for the Vulnerable Himalayan salamander, including restoration of a former breeding wetland, measures to reduce deliberately set fires, provision of fodder and grass seedlings to 100 families, and distribution of 1,000 Nepali-language awareness materials (Figure 15).

The TARAP program illustrates the value of small, targeted grants that connect locally identified research questions with conservation action. Their results have contributed to community-based management, policy engagement, identification and protection of important populations and habitats, disease surveillance, and habitat restoration across three countries. The program therefore complements larger regional initiatives such as TARI by enabling conservation practitioners to address specific evidence and implementation gaps within their own ecological and institutional contexts.

At the species level, ASA continued supporting implementation of the Harlequin Toad Conservation Action Plan (HarleCAP) through its participation in the *Atelopus* Survival Initiative and the IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group's *Atelopus* Task Force, including co-leadership of an ASI working group. This complements the country-level planning processes by linking regional and national implementation with conservation priorities for one of the world's most threatened amphibian genera.

ASA is simultaneously developing the infrastructure needed to make this process increasingly systematic across the entire Alliance. CARTA, ASA's new internal conservation coordination platform, has reached final pilot testing after approximately one year of development (Figure 16). Its ACAP Tracker currently maps approximately 350 conservation actions and is designed to visualize conservation coverage and gaps, while its Projects module

connects partner activities to specific ACAP actions. Once operationalized, these tools will allow ASA and its partners to move beyond periodic assessments toward a more dynamic understanding of which ACAP priorities are being addressed, where conservation activity is concentrated, and where additional action is needed. Across the wider Partnership, current

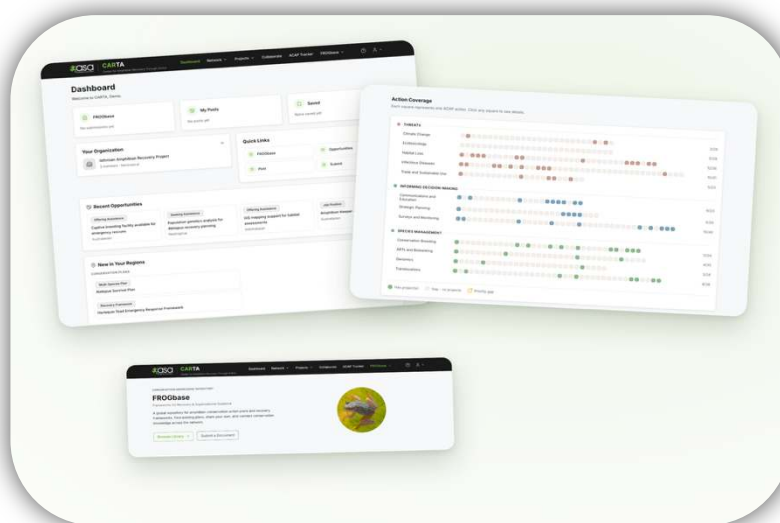


**Fig 16.** CARTA, ASA's partner coordination platform (pilot): the partner dashboard, the ACAP Tracker's view of all 380 ACAP actions across 12 chapters, and FROGbase, the library of conservation action plans. Pilot shown with sample data.

data indicate that ASA partners collectively work with at least 217 amphibian species across 122 genera, including 168 globally threatened species (67 Critically Endangered, 59 Endangered and 42 Vulnerable). These figures represent the collective conservation footprint of the Partnership, rather than outcomes attributable to ASA alone, but demonstrate the considerable species-level reach through which ACAP-aligned action can be supported and connected.

## *Objective 2: Increase collaborations within ASA's partners and between ASA's partners and other organizations*

*Number of Activities: 2*

*Average Progress: 100%*



Fig 17. AmphiBios Issue 1.

During the reporting period, ASA continued expanding the mechanisms through which partners and other conservation practitioners can discover complementary work, exchange knowledge, and identify opportunities for collaboration.

A significant new mechanism during 2025–2026 was AmphiBios, ASA's quarterly digital magazine for amphibian conservation practitioners (Figure 17). Designed as a Progressive Web App accessible in low-connectivity environments, AmphiBios functions not only as a communications product but also as a practitioner knowledge-exchange platform. AmphiBios creates

opportunities for practitioners working on related conservation problems to discover one another across institutional and geographic boundaries by sharing projects, methodologies, conservation challenges, regional experiences, and lessons learned.

Across the three issues published to date, AmphiBios has featured content associated with 38 countries and territories, with contributors based in or institutionally affiliated with at least 43 countries and territories (Figure 18). Contributors affiliated with 22 organizations represented in ASA's Partner Directory have participated. In total, 56 contributors had an affiliation with at least one directory-listed organization, while 31 articles included at least one contributor affiliated with an ASA partner.



Fig 18. Where AmphiBios contributors are based: at least 43 countries and territories across Issues 1 to 3 (March to September 2026). Smaller places are shown as dots.

CARTA will complement this knowledge-sharing function through its Collaborate network hub and its connection between organizations, projects, and ACAP conservation actions (Figure 16). Together, the two platforms address different dimensions of collaboration: AmphiBios increases the visibility and exchange of conservation knowledge, while CARTA is being designed to make the relationships among conservation priorities, projects, expertise, and implementing organizations more readily identifiable.

These mechanisms build upon ASA's broader collaborative model, which includes direct partner facilitation, technical training, conservation planning processes, TARI, working groups, and regional and international convenings. The successful implementation of this goal reflects not simply the continuation of existing partnerships, but an expansion of the infrastructure through which collaboration and knowledge exchange can occur across the Alliance.

### *Objective 3: Support partners in the identification of amphibian Key Biodiversity Areas and Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites*

*Number of Activities: 4*

*Average Progress: 100%*

This objective experienced the largest advancement within Goal 2, increasing from 82% to 100%. During the previous reporting period, ASA had focused primarily on building KBA capacity and facilitating the initial engagement necessary to establish a national KBA assessment in Panama. During 2025–2026, that groundwork progressed into an operational national assessment, providing partners with a concrete mechanism through which KBA identification can be undertaken.



**Fig 19.** April 2026 in person KBA Committee Meeting in Gland, Switzerland

ASA's involvement is directly aligned with its membership in the KBA Partnership (Figure 19) and with the importance of KBAs for amphibian conservation. As of the March 2026 World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas update, 1,631 amphibian species qualify under KBA criteria, making amphibians the third-largest taxonomic group among qualifying species globally. This makes the application of the KBA Standard an especially relevant mechanism for identifying sites critical to preventing amphibian biodiversity loss.

The Panama National KBA Assessment represents the most significant advancement under this objective. The institutional and policy pathway that enabled the assessment, including ASA's coordination with MiAmbiente and the KBA Secretariat, formalization through an MoU, mobilization of national funding, and establishment of the National Coordination Group, is described under Goal 1, Objective 2 (Figures 10 and 11). From the perspective of this

objective, its significance lies in creating a functioning national framework through which conservation organizations, taxonomic specialists, government institutions, Indigenous Peoples, academia, and other stakeholders can participate directly in the identification, evaluation, and proposal of sites meeting the Global KBA Standard.



Fig 20. General structure of the Panama KBA Assessment, showing the KBA Secretariat and ASA as international technical support, members of the NGC and selected taxonomic groups.

strengthening capacity to apply KBA criteria, reassessing existing sites, and identifying previously unrecognized areas of global biodiversity importance (Figure 20).

This represents an important progression from building awareness and technical capacity around KBAs to supporting partners in applying that capacity through a nationally coordinated assessment. It also creates opportunities to ensure that amphibians and freshwater biodiversity are adequately represented within a broader, multi-taxa national conservation process.

Achievements on this goal in the current reporting period reflect a substantive transition: ASA has moved from preparing partners and establishing the enabling relationships for KBA identification to supporting an operational process through which globally important sites can actually be identified and proposed for recognition.

### Goal 3: To effectively and efficiently achieve ASA's mission through improved governance, enhanced alignment of operations and strategic budget management

**Goal Progress: 100%**

Goal 3 maintained 100% implementation during 2025–2026, for the second consecutive reporting period. During this period, ASA continued the transition from establishing the governance, operational, financial, monitoring, and communication systems required to implement its

Strategic Plan toward institutionalizing, evaluating, and strengthening those systems. This organizational framework has supported sustained implementation across the Alliance: as of September 2026, overall implementation of the ASA Strategic Plan 2023–2028 had reached 99.06%. Rather than indicating that organizational development is complete, this level of progress reflects the extent to which the structures established under the Strategic Plan are now functioning as part of ASA's regular operations, while continuing to be adapted as the Alliance, its programs, and its partnership evolve.

During the year, ASA maintained its annual staff evaluation processes, successfully navigated a transition in Global Council leadership, strengthened impact monitoring and organizational due diligence, continued systematic financial planning and donor development, and expanded mechanisms for communicating organizational performance and conservation impact to the Global Council, partners, donors, and wider amphibian conservation community.

*Objective 1: Establish an operational plan for ASA Secretariat, Global Council and partners with clear roles, assignments and goals*

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*Number of Activities: 3*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA continued the systematic annual review of Secretariat positions, responsibilities, and performance indicators established under the Strategic Plan. During this reporting period, annual performance evaluations were completed for the Programs Director and Communications Officer, providing a recurring mechanism for assessing performance against organizational responsibilities and priorities.

ASA also continued adapting its staffing structure to financial realities and operational needs. Recruitment of the Director of Partnerships has been temporarily paused in response to the current global funding environment. Although the position is presently budgeted at 60% full-time equivalent, experience has demonstrated that the scope and responsibilities associated with managing and supporting ASA's growing partnership require a full-time position. ASA will therefore continue assessing the appropriate timing and resources required to fill this role sustainably rather than recruiting into a structure that does not adequately reflect the position's operational demands.

A major governance development during the reporting period was the transition in leadership of the ASA Global Council. After six years as Global Council Chair, Vivek Menon stepped down following his appointment as Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission. In accordance with ASA's By-Laws, nominations were opened to both internal and external candidates and the nominations were reviewed through the established governance process. A confidential election by the Global Council resulted in the selection of Dr. Sugoto Roy as ASA's new Global Council Chair, with his tenure beginning in October

2026 (Figure 21). Terms of Reference for the Chair position were also developed to further clarify responsibilities and expectations associated with the role.

Additional changes occurred in institutional representation on the Global Council. Gemma Goodman stepped down as Synchronicity Earth's representative, with the organization appointing Dr. Pria Ghosh to assume its seat. Dr. Mirza Kusrini also concluded her representation of the Asian Species Action Partnership (ASAP) following the end of her tenure on ASAP's governing council. ASAP subsequently formally informed ASA that it would relinquish its institutional seat as the Indomalayan Regional Representative, initiating the process through which ASA will fill the resulting vacancy in accordance with its By-Laws.

These transitions provide an important demonstration of the governance structures established under the Strategic Plan functioning in practice. Leadership succession, institutional representation changes, and emerging vacancies were addressed through the procedures established in ASA's By-Laws, supporting continuity, transparency, accountability, and institutional memory while allowing the Global Council to evolve alongside the Alliance.



**Fig 21.** Vivek Menon, ASA Global Council outgoing Chair (upper circle). Dr. Sugoto Roy newly elected ASA Global Council Chair (lower circle).

## *Objective 2: Build a sound organizational framework for evaluation and communication of the Strategic Plan and results*

*Number of Activities: 4*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA maintained 100% implementation of this objective while substantially strengthening how organizational progress and conservation impact are measured. Strategic Plan implementation continues to be evaluated quarterly, with results consolidated and communicated through the Annual Report. This recurring process enables the Secretariat to identify progress, outstanding activities, and areas requiring additional attention throughout the year rather than relying solely on an annual retrospective assessment.

ASA continued to evaluate implementation of the 2023–2028 Strategic Plan on a quarterly basis, allowing progress against individual goals, objectives, and activities to be monitored throughout the year and consolidated through annual reporting. As of September 2026, overall implementation of the Strategic Plan had reached 99.06% (Figure 22), providing a quantitative measure of progress against the commitments established at the beginning of the planning period.

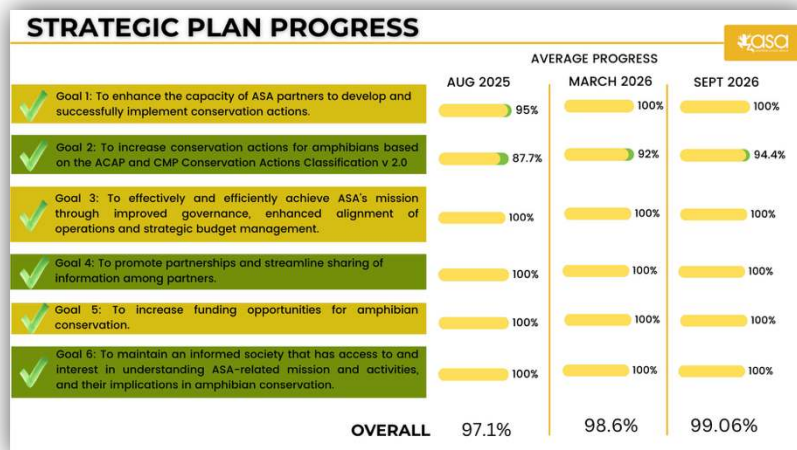


Fig 22. ASA Strategic Plan Progress.

During the reporting period, ASA further strengthened this evaluation framework through development of its Impact Matrix, which complements Strategic Plan implementation tracking by measuring a different dimension of organizational performance. While the Strategic Plan progress percentage assesses the extent to which ASA is implementing its planned

commitments, the Impact Matrix captures the scale, reach, outputs, outcomes, and emerging conservation impact associated with that work. Updated quarterly, these complementary tools provide a more complete evidence base for evaluating both whether ASA is delivering its strategy and what that implementation is achieving.

Quality assurance and control mechanisms were also strengthened during the reporting period. In addition to annual staff and role evaluations and the continued development of Terms of Reference where needed, ASA established a more systematic due diligence framework for assessing prospective partners and other organizations when institutional review is required. The process examines evidence relating to organizational legal identity and key personnel, conservation claims concerning species and sites, organizational capacity and track record, and relationships within the conservation network. Where information cannot be independently verified, this is explicitly identified, and each assessment concludes with a confidence evaluation and recommended next step.

During the reporting period, ASA completed 21 due diligence reviews spanning all six biogeographic realms. The framework was also applied beyond ASA's own partnership decisions when a peer conservation funder requested ASA's technical support in assessing an organization associated with a proposed land-acquisition grant for amphibian habitat. Importantly, the system evaluates organizations according to criteria relevant to effective amphibian conservation while allowing community-based and practitioner-led organizations to be assessed equitably alongside larger institutions.

Together, quarterly Strategic Plan evaluation, the new Impact Matrix, annual organizational assessments, and systematic due diligence provide ASA with an increasingly integrated framework for monitoring performance, assessing impact, managing institutional risk, and supporting evidence-based organizational decisions.

### *Objective 3: Develop a sustainable financial plan to support ASA operations*

*Number of Activities:7*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA maintained the financial planning and oversight mechanisms established under the Strategic Plan while continuing to diversify potential sources of long-term organizational support. During the reporting period, the Secretariat identified five prospective donors with potential to contribute to ASA's mid- and long-term financial sustainability.

A particularly positive result was the successful re-engagement of Zoo Leipzig as an ASA core-support donor (Figure 23), achieved with the support of a Global Council member (Björn Encke). Core funding is particularly important to the Alliance because it supports the Secretariat and organizational infrastructure required to coordinate the partnership and deliver ASA's broader conservation mission, complementing funding restricted to individual projects or programs.



Fig 23. Zoo Leipzig – re-engaged ASA core donor.

ASA also continued producing annual operational budgets linked to its financial planning and systematically monitoring financial performance. Budget implementation and financial progress are evaluated and reported to the Global Council twice annually, enabling Council members to review organizational resources, expenditures, financial needs, and emerging priorities as part of their governance responsibilities.

Maintaining 100% implementation under this objective therefore reflects both the continuation of established financial management procedures and ongoing efforts to strengthen ASA's funding base in a challenging global fundraising environment. The temporary pause in recruitment of the Director of Partnerships further demonstrates the connection between financial planning and operational decision-making, with staffing commitments being calibrated against the resources required to sustain them responsibly.

### *Objective 4: Strengthen communication between the ASA Secretariat, the Global Council and ASA partners*

*Number of Activities:4*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA continued strengthening communication and information-sharing mechanisms among the Secretariat, Global Council, partners, and broader conservation community. The Global Council receives at least two comprehensive updates annually covering ASA's operations,

finances, programs, partnership matters, and other issues requiring governance oversight, providing Council members with the information necessary for evidence-based discussion and decision-making.

Communication with the wider partnership has also expanded through AmphibiBios (Figure 16), ASA's quarterly digital publication for amphibian conservation practitioners. In addition to facilitating practitioner knowledge exchange and collaboration, as described under Goal 2, AmphibiBios provides the Secretariat with a recurring platform through which significant developments, conservation initiatives, opportunities, and achievements can be communicated across the Alliance.

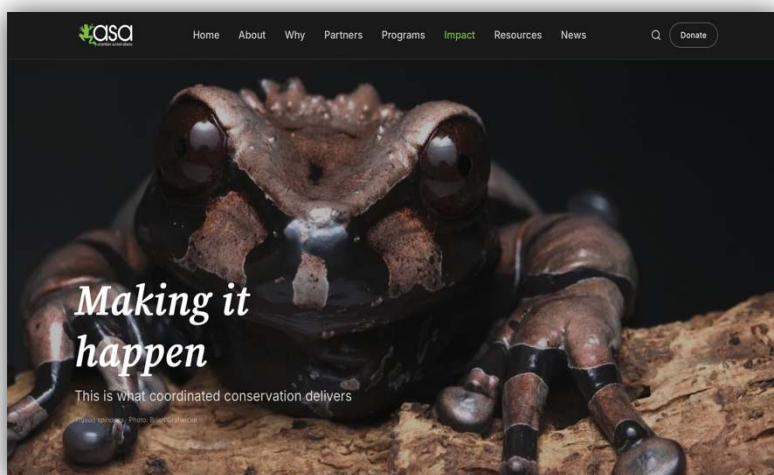


Fig 24. ASA's website impact page.

ASA also strengthened public reporting of organizational impact during the year through an updated website and dedicated Impact page (Figure 24). This provides partners, donors, conservation practitioners, and the broader public with accessible information on key indicators of ASA's contribution to amphibian conservation. Together with the Annual Report and Impact

Matrix, this creates complementary levels of reporting, from detailed internal monitoring to annual accountability and accessible public communication.

A major milestone during the reporting period was the organization of ASA's second General Assembly under the current Strategic Plan, held on October 7, 2026, together with the Regional Sessions taking place immediately following presentation of this report. The General Assembly provides an Alliance-wide forum for sharing progress, strengthening transparency between the Secretariat and partnership, and creating opportunities for partners to contribute to the future direction of ASA.

The associated Regional Sessions (Figure 25) substantially expand opportunities for partner participation and peer exchange. At the time of reporting, 84 people had confirmed participation across the broader Assembly and Regional Session process, with 56 confirmed for the General Assembly. The Regional Sessions include 52 confirmed presentation slots distributed across all six biogeographic realms: 11 Palearctic, 6 Indomalayan, 9 Afrotropical, 5 Nearctic, 16 Neotropical, and 5 Australasian presentations. The participation structure also includes 68 primary presentation assignments and 61 valid secondary regional attendance relationships, reflecting substantial cross-regional engagement by participants.

This is the second cycle of General Assembly and Regional Sessions delivered under the 2023–2028 Strategic Plan, demonstrating that what was initially established as a mechanism for Alliance-wide engagement has become a recurring component of ASA's governance and communication framework.

### Objective 5: Strengthen ASA programs

Number of Activities: 4

Average Progress: 100%

ASA continued to evaluate, strengthen, and expand its portfolio of programs and tools during the reporting period, with particular emphasis on ensuring that each responds to an identified need within the amphibian conservation community and contributes to ASA's broader mission. Several initiatives developed or redesigned during earlier implementation of the Strategic Plan are now fully operational, while others have advanced into pilot implementation. Collectively, the portfolio increasingly connects conservation planning and coordination, practitioner knowledge, professional development, public engagement, and access to conservation information.

AmphiBios has developed into a major practitioner-focused knowledge program designed to address an important gap in amphibian conservation: much of the experience

|                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                             |                                                                                                                       |
| ASA REGIONAL SESSIONS 2026                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Paleartic Regional Session</b>                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                       |
| Monday, October 12, 2026 · 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM ET                                                                                            |                                                                                                                       |
| That's 2:00 PM in London and 3:00 PM in Berlin and Stockholm.                                                                                |                                                                                                                       |
| PROGRAM                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                       |
| 9:00 AM to 9:30 AM                                                                                                                           | Welcome and ASA opening<br>Amphibian Survival Alliance                                                                |
| 9:30 AM to 9:42 AM<br>PAL-01                                                                                                                 | Using Evidence to Improve Decision-Making in Amphibian Conservation<br>Silviu Petrovan · Conservation Evidence        |
| 9:42 AM to 9:54 AM<br>PAL-02                                                                                                                 | Highlights from 25 Years of Innovative Community Engagement<br>Jenny Tse-Leon · Froglife                              |
| 9:54 AM to 10:06 AM<br>PAL-03                                                                                                                | Native Amphibian Conservation Projects at Nordens Ark<br>Kristofer Forsäter · Nordens Ark                             |
| 10:06 AM to 10:18 AM<br>PAL-04                                                                                                               | Background on EAZA and Its Work on Amphibians<br>David Aparici · European Association of Zoos and Aquariums (EAZA)    |
| 10:18 AM to 10:30 AM<br>PAL-05                                                                                                               | Dentrobates: Cataloging Amphibians for Conservation Projects and Public Science<br>Benoit Chartier · Fishipedia       |
| 10:30 AM to 10:42 AM<br>PAL-06                                                                                                               | Amphibian Conservation: Boosting RZSS Biobank Submissions<br>Cecilia Langhorne · Royal Zoological Society of Scotland |
| 10:42 AM to 10:54 AM<br>PAL-07                                                                                                               | Durrell's Global Programme: Saving Amphibians from Extinction<br>Bela Barata · Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust    |
| 10:54 AM to 11:06 AM<br>PAL-08                                                                                                               | A Network of Arks for European Salamanders<br>Johannes Penner · Frogs & Friends                                       |
| 11:06 AM to 11:18 AM<br>PAL-09                                                                                                               | Overview of DGHT's Activities<br>Claudia Koch · DGHT (The German Society for Herpetology and Herpetoculture)          |
| 11:18 AM to 11:30 AM<br>PAL-10                                                                                                               | Species Conservation Planning for Amphibians<br>Natasha Peters · IUCN SSC CPSPG                                       |
| 11:30 AM to 11:42 AM<br>PAL-11                                                                                                               | UK Amphibian Recovery: Progress and Challenges<br>Jim Foster · Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust               |
| 11:42 AM to 12:00 PM                                                                                                                         | Open discussion and Q&A<br>All participants                                                                           |
| ALSO JOINING                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                       |
| Bolivian Amphibian Initiative · Chester Zoo · FrogLog Co. · Key Conservation                                                                 |                                                                                                                       |
| PMAS-Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi · Synchronicity Earth · Zoo Frankfurt                                                            |                                                                                                                       |
| All times are Eastern Time (ET). Please keep presentations free of confidential information.<br>Amphibian conservation doesn't happen alone. |                                                                                                                       |

Fig 25. ASA's Paleartic Regional Session Program.

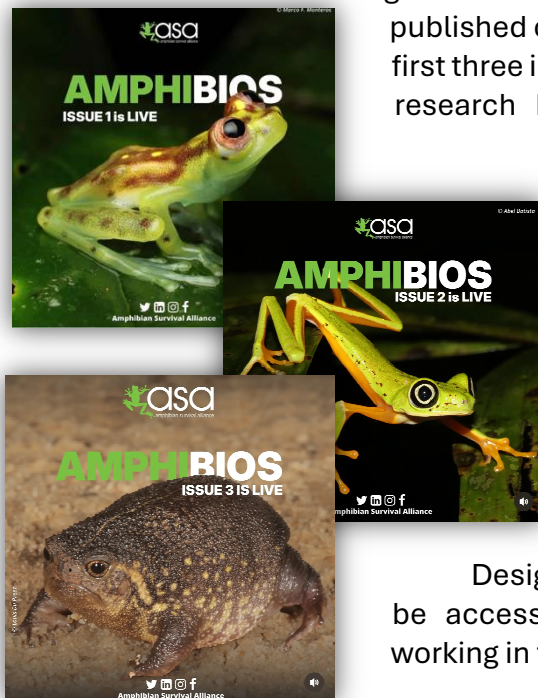


Fig 26. AmphiBios Issues 1 to 3.

generated through field conservation is never formally published or easily accessible to other practitioners. Across its first three issues, 172 contributors published 86 articles and 19 research highlights covering work from 38 countries and territories, with contributors based or institutionally affiliated in at least 43 countries and territories (Figure 26). The publication combines practitioner accounts with research summaries, disease and biosecurity information through *Pathogen Pulse*, and practical opportunities for the community. Its first three issues included 127 listings of funding, training, events, and calls for participation, and the platform has attracted nearly 20,000 visitors since launch.

Designed as a Progressive Web App, AmphiBios can also be accessed offline, increasing its utility for practitioners working in field settings or areas with limited connectivity.

ASA also expanded its digital program infrastructure through the February 2026 relaunch of [amphibians.org](https://amphibians.org), designed and developed in-house by the Secretariat. Rather than functioning solely as an organizational website, the redesigned platform incorporates conservation-oriented tools. Its “Where Action Is Needed Most” feature connects geographic patterns of threatened amphibians and highly threatened genera with ASA partners working in those areas, helping users identify both conservation need and existing institutional capacity (Figure 27).

Disease Watch brings together disease alerts and biosecurity information while providing a mechanism through which scientists and members of the public can report observations of sick amphibians for expert review. These functions extend the website from organizational communication toward a practical gateway to conservation information and participation.

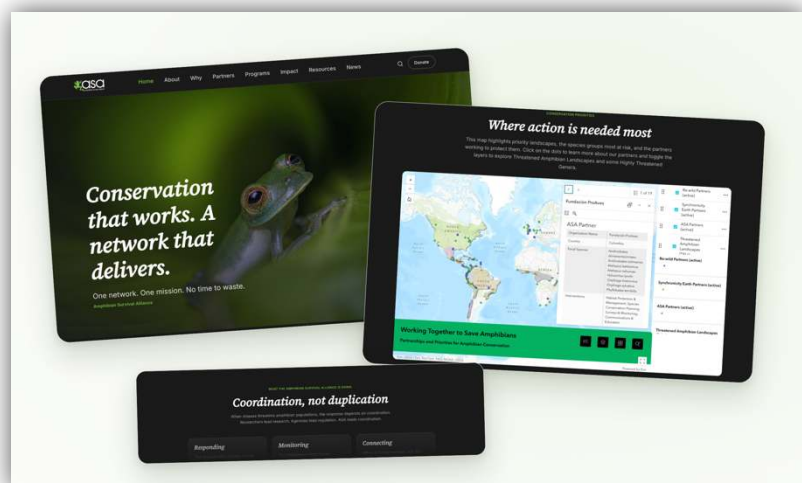


Fig 27. ASA's updated website.

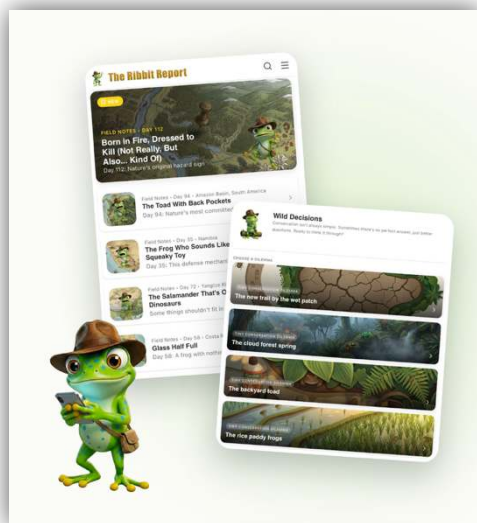


Fig 28. ASA's Ribbit Report and MarshMellow.

At the public-engagement end of ASA's program portfolio, the Ribbit Report was launched in February 2026 as a free conservation application for children aged 9–12 (Figure 28). Available offline and in 10 languages, the program uses stories, games, and field-based conservation content to introduce young audiences to amphibians and the people working to conserve them. Its geographic reach is beginning to reflect its intended audience, with Nepal, Brazil, India, Panama, and Ecuador among the countries generating the strongest readership. Importantly, the Ribbit Report is increasingly connected to ASA's practitioner programming: selected *AmphiBios* stories are adapted by its character, MarshMellow, for younger

audiences, allowing conservation knowledge generated

by practitioners to reach audiences far beyond professional conservation networks.

ASA's Future Leaders of Amphibian Conservation Program continued to invest in the next generation of practitioners. Since its establishment in 2015, the program has supported 45 early-career conservationists from 18 countries (Figure 29). During this reporting period, ASA supported three Future Leaders from Brazil and Mexico to participate in the 2026 Global Amphibian and Reptile Disease Conference (GARD), providing access to an important international forum for amphibian disease research and conservation (Figure 30). The longer-term value of the program is also increasingly visible through continued engagement of former participants within the conservation community: 2025 Future Leader Tiaan Botha subsequently co-authored the cover story of *AmphiBios* Issue 3, while Mariana Retuci Pontes has progressed to become Director of Conservation at Instituto Boitatá in Brazil. These examples illustrate how Future Leaders functions not only as a grant or training mechanism, but as an entry point into longer-term professional participation in amphibian conservation.

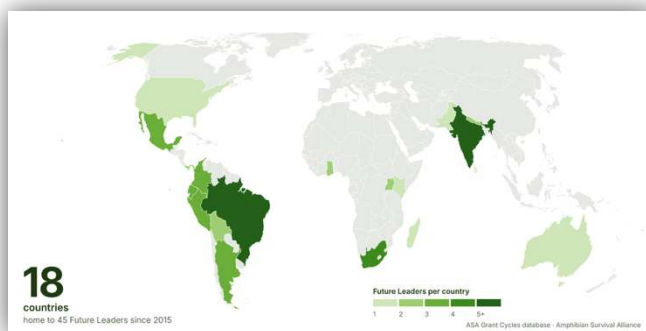


Fig 29. ASA's Future Leaders of Amphibian Conservation geographical distribution.

A major new programmatic development is CARTA, the Center for Amphibian Recovery Through Action, which entered its pilot phase during the reporting period following approximately one year of development. As discussed in greater detail under Goal 2, CARTA is intended to provide the coordination infrastructure through which ASA can connect partner projects, expertise, conservation priorities, and implementation of the Amphibian Conservation Action Plan. As of September 2026, its ACAP Tracker had translated the 2024 ACAP into 380 recommended actions across all 12 chapters, each checked against the source document. CARTA therefore represents an important evolution in ASA's program portfolio: from supporting individual conservation activities toward developing infrastructure capable of helping the Alliance systematically identify where action is occurring, where gaps remain, and where additional expertise or resources may be needed.



**Fig 30.** Future Leaders in action. Top: Dr. Mariana Retuci Pontes with her GARD 2026 poster on the first detection of Ranavirus in threatened Brazilian frogs and toads. Photo: Mariana Retuci Pontes. Bottom: Dr. Felipe R. Floreste with a hellbender in the field. Photo: Dr. Elle Barnes (Rochester Institute of Technology). ASA Future Leaders travel grants helped both attend GARD 2026.

Taken together, these programs demonstrate an increasingly integrated approach to program development. CARTA helps organize and connect conservation action; AmphiBios captures and circulates practitioner knowledge; Future Leaders invests in the people who will carry that work forward; the redesigned website makes conservation information and participation more accessible; and the Ribbit Report translates conservation science and practitioner experience for the next generation. Rather than operating as isolated initiatives, these programs increasingly reinforce one another and extend ASA's ability to support amphibian conservation from professional practice and coordination through knowledge exchange, career development, and public engagement.

Overall, Goal 3 demonstrates an important transition from building organizational systems to institutionalizing and strengthening them. Maintaining 100% implementation for a second consecutive reporting period does not mean that ASA's governance and operational framework has remained static; rather, the year demonstrates that established systems are being actively used, evaluated, and improved. Leadership succession was managed through the By-Laws, organizational

performance continued to be evaluated, impact measurement was expanded, due diligence became more systematic, financial planning informed operational decisions, and communication mechanisms continued to evolve. At the same time, ASA continued to strengthen and integrate its program portfolio, with established and emerging initiatives increasingly connecting conservation coordination, practitioner knowledge, professional development, and public engagement. Together, these systems and programs provide the organizational foundation necessary for ASA to coordinate a growing global partnership while maintaining accountability, transparency, evidence-based decision-making, programmatic effectiveness, and responsible stewardship of its resources.

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## Goal 4: To promote partnerships and streamline sharing of information among partners

**Goal Progress: 100%**

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Goal 4 maintained 100% implementation during 2025–2026, reflecting continued progress in strengthening the relationships, communication systems, and information-sharing mechanisms that underpin ASA's global partnership. Since implementation of the current Strategic Plan began in 2023, the Alliance has grown from 69 to 92 partner organizations, a 33.3% increase, spanning 38 countries and all six biogeographic realms. During the current reporting period, ASA continued shifting its emphasis from establishing communication and partnership systems toward ensuring that these mechanisms effectively connect, inform, assess, and support an increasingly diverse global network.

This year saw the operationalization or expansion of several mechanisms developed during earlier stages of the Strategic Plan, including AmphiBios, Regional Sessions, systematic partner assessments, strengthened due diligence, and the pilot phase of CARTA. These mechanisms are creating a more integrated partnership infrastructure through which organizations can access opportunities, share expertise and achievements, identify complementary needs and strengths, and participate more directly in the work of the Alliance.

*Objective 1: Ensure and maintain open communication within ASA, between ASA and its partners, and within ASA partners*

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*Number of Activities: 5*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA maintained full implementation of this objective while expanding both the volume and diversity of information available to partners. The communication mechanisms established during earlier years of the Strategic Plan, including direct Secretariat engagement, email updates, annual reporting, website content, social media, partner features, program communications, and Global Council reporting, continued throughout 2025–2026.

ASA also directly assessed how partners perceive the quality and frequency of communication with the Alliance. Among partners, 90% characterized ASA's communications as either highly effective or moderately effective while remaining consistent and concise. Specifically, 42.5% rated communications as highly effective, reliable, consistent, concise, clear and frequent, while 47.5% considered them moderately effective, consistent and concise, but infrequent. A further 7.5% reported moderately

effective but inconsistent communication, and 2.5% selected the lowest effectiveness category (Figure 31).

These results provide both a strong measure of communication performance and a clear area for continued improvement. While nine out of ten responding partners viewed ASA's communications positively in terms of effectiveness and/or consistency, the proportion

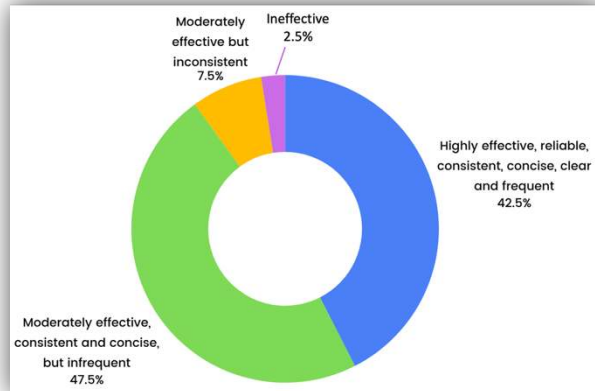


Fig 31. How ASA partners perceive ASA communications.

identifying communications as effective but infrequent indicates an opportunity to strengthen the regularity of engagement without increasing unnecessary communication or duplication. The diversification of ASA's communication mechanisms during this reporting period, including AmphiBios, the expanded website News section, Regional Sessions, and the development of CARTA, provides additional channels through which this need can be addressed.

Partners also reported broad access to multiple ASA communication channels. Among respondents, 85.0% had access to the ASA website, 73.8% to direct communication with ASA staff, 61.3% to the ASA Newsletter, 61.3% to ASA social media, 52.5% to ASA email updates, and 35.0% to ASA reports (Figure 32). Rather than relying on a single communication mechanism, ASA therefore maintains a complementary set of direct, digital, publication-based, and reporting channels through which partners can access information according to their needs and preferences.

A major development this year was the launch of AmphiBios, which has transformed a publication originally conceived to showcase partner work into a broader information and knowledge-sharing platform for the amphibian conservation community. Across its first three issues, AmphiBios disseminated 48 training and capacity-building opportunities, 35 funding opportunities, 25 conferences and events, and 19 calls for contributions, a total of 127 opportunities and calls made visible to partners and the wider amphibian conservation community (Figure 33).

Importantly, AmphiBios also enables partners to learn directly about one another's work. As described under Goal 2, its first three issues have included content associated with 38 countries and territories and contributions from practitioners affiliated with organizations

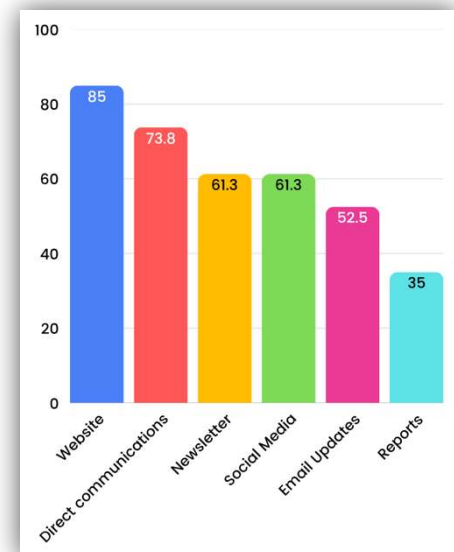


Fig 32. ASA Partners' Preferred Communication Mechanisms with ASA (%)

across the global amphibian conservation community. Rather than repeating those statistics here, their significance for this objective is that AmphiBios now provides ASA with a recurring mechanism through which partner achievements, conservation knowledge, resources, opportunities, and calls for participation can circulate through the network.

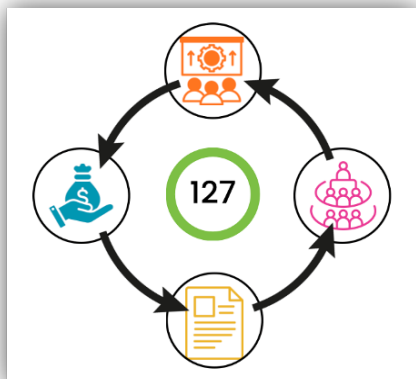


**Fig 33.** A total of 127 opportunities, including capacity building, funding, conferences and calls for contributions, were showcased in the three published issues of AmphiBios.

ASA's website provides a complementary, continuously accessible information channel. A new News section consolidates partner and ASA news, events, partner spotlights, press releases, and other relevant developments; 22 items were published during 2026. These mechanisms complement ASA's continuing email communications, annual reporting, social media amplification of partner work, program updates, and direct Secretariat engagement.

Regional communication and exchange were also strengthened through the second cycle of ASA Regional Sessions under the current Strategic Plan. The first 2024 cycle had already established the regional-session model as a mechanism through which organizations working within the same biogeographic realm could present their activities, identify shared challenges, and explore opportunities for collaboration. This year's sessions continue that model across all six biogeographic realms, providing a structured space for regional peer exchange rather than relying exclusively on global communication channels.

CARTA adds another dimension to this communication ecosystem. Rather than repeating its ACAP functionality described under Goal 2, its relevance here lies in providing a persistent digital environment through which partners will be able to find organizations and practitioners working on related species, regions, threats, and conservation priorities; access shared resources through FROGbase; and use the Collaborate hub to make needs, expertise, and opportunities visible across the Alliance. Following the limitations identified through ASA's earlier experimentation with third-party communication platforms, CARTA represents a purpose-built response to the information-sharing requirements of the partnership.

Communication continues to be informed by evidence rather than assumptions about partner needs. ASA's annual partnership assessment reached 88% of the partnership during this reporting period, compared with 82% the previous year, and assessed organizational needs, regional priorities, engagement, policy interests, and opportunities for collaboration. Findings from these assessments directly inform ASA's programs, capacity-building priorities, communications, and partner-support mechanisms.

These mechanisms create complementary levels of communication: direct relationships with the Secretariat, recurring information and opportunity sharing through AmphiBios,

continuously accessible information through the website, regional peer exchange through Regional Sessions, and emerging network-to-network interaction through CARTA. Maintaining 100% implementation therefore reflects not simply continued communication with partners, but the development of an increasingly interconnected information ecosystem designed around the needs of a global conservation network.

### *Objective 2: Strengthen internal and external communications*

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*Number of Activities: 2*

*Average Progress: 100%*

The principal activities under the objective, the development of an internal communication framework and establishment of priorities for external communications, were completed during earlier implementation of the Strategic Plan. During 2025–2026, ASA therefore focused on applying and maintaining these systems rather than redesigning them.

Internally, the Secretariat continued implementing established processes for information sharing, project coordination, documentation, meetings, follow-up, and reporting. These systems support communication across programs while also contributing to the Monitoring & Evaluation framework described under Goal 3 by ensuring that information required for Strategic Plan evaluation, impact reporting, financial oversight, and program management is systematically captured and shared.

Externally, ASA continued implementing its established communications strategy, including its Brand Identity Guidelines, External Communications Plan, Social Media Plan, and content-planning processes. These frameworks provide consistency in how ASA communicates its mission and conservation priorities while ensuring that partner achievements and opportunities remain central to the Alliance's external communications.

The most significant development during this reporting period was therefore not the creation of another communication strategy, but the expansion of the channels through which the existing strategy is implemented. AmphiBios, the redesigned website and News section, ASA's Impact page, social media, program communications, and partner-focused content now operate within a common framework established during earlier years of the Strategic Plan.

This continuity is important: maintaining 100% implementation means that communication planning has become an institutionalized operational function, supporting organizational efficiency internally while providing consistent, strategic, and partner-focused communication externally.

### Objective 3: Strengthen the existing partnerships and promote the strategic recruitment of new partners

Number of Activities: 4

Average Progress: 100%

ASA maintained full implementation of this objective while continuing to strengthen and strategically expand its global partnership. Since 2023, the Alliance has grown from 69 to 92 partner organizations, representing a 33.3% increase over the implementation period of the current Strategic Plan. The network now includes organizations operating across 38 countries and all six biogeographic realms, providing a global institutional foundation through which local, national, regional, and international expertise can be connected (Figure 34).

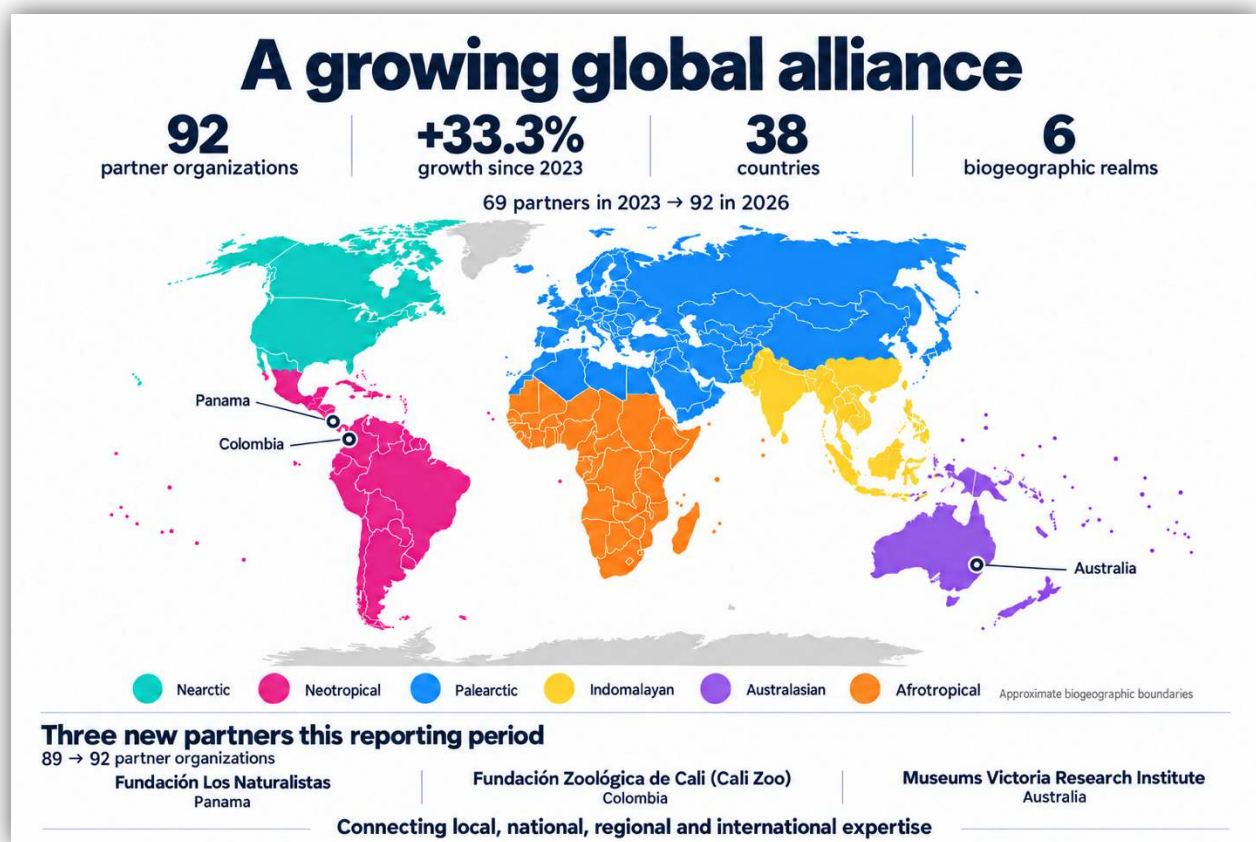


Fig 34. ASA's growth since 2023.

Growth continued during the current reporting period, although at a more measured pace than during the previous year, increasing from 89 to 92 partners. Three organizations joined ASA: Museums Victoria Research Institute in Australia, Fundación Zoológica de Cali (Cali Zoo) in Colombia, and Fundación Los Naturalistas in Panama. This more targeted growth accompanies an increasing emphasis on the quality, engagement, complementary

expertise, and accountability of the network, rather than expansion based on partner numbers alone.

ASA also continued systematically assessing partner strengths, needs, engagement, and opportunities for collaboration. Participation in the annual partnership assessment increased from 82% to 88%, providing an increasingly representative evidence base through which ASA can understand what organizations need from the Alliance and where complementary expertise exists across the network. As discussed under Goal 1, the assessment identified particularly strong demand for network facilitation, funding support, technical training, collaboration, project support, convening, and communication, while regional analysis revealed meaningful differences in partner priorities. These findings are used not only to design ASA programs but also to strengthen the value of partnership itself.

A significant advancement has been the operationalization of ASA's evidence-based due diligence framework for prospective partners and other organizations requiring institutional assessment. As described under Goal 3, the process examines organizational identity and leadership, conservation claims, capacity and track record, and relationships within the conservation network, while clearly distinguishing verified from unverified information. During this reporting period, ASA completed 21 reviews across all six biogeographic realms.

For this objective, the significance of that system is specifically its contribution to responsible partnership growth. The framework provides a consistent basis for evaluating prospective organizations while remaining appropriate to the diversity of the amphibian conservation community: community-based and practitioner-led groups can be assessed on evidence relevant to their operating context rather than against expectations designed only for large institutions. This supports ASA's commitment to maintaining a partnership that is both inclusive and accountable.

The reporting period also saw an important example of partnership continuity beyond organizational membership. When the Foundation for the Conservation of Salamanders (FCSAL) chose to cease operations and transition its work to ASA, the organizations established mechanisms to preserve resources developed specifically for salamander conservation (Figure 35). This included maintaining a restricted Salamanders Fund, ensuring that donations designated for salamanders continue to support salamander conservation, and preserving public access to 60 published resources from FCSAL's library. To further support continuity and responsible stewardship of these resources, Lauren Augustine, former President of FCSAL (Figure 36), joined ASA's Advisory Committee, where she will help support the resources transferred by FCSAL and provide specialized advice to ASA on salamander conservation matters. This transition therefore preserves not only financial and

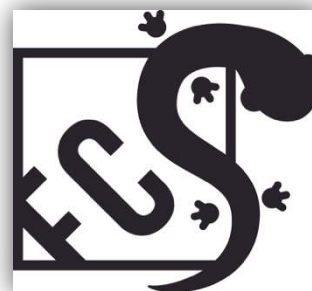


**Fig 35.** FCSAL, an ASA partner, is pausing operations. ASA is providing support by keeping some of its resources active.

knowledge resources, but also institutional expertise and continuity, helping ensure that FCSAL's contributions to salamander conservation remain active within the broader ASA partnership.



**Fig 36.** Lauren Augustine, new member of ASA's Advisory Committee.

This transition is particularly valuable because it demonstrates another dimension of ASA's role as an alliance: strengthening the amphibian conservation community does not always mean adding another organization to the partner count. It can also mean preserving conservation knowledge, resources, donor intent, and institutional legacy when an organization changes or concludes its operations. In the context of continuing and emerging threats to salamanders, including *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (Bsal), maintaining access to these resources ensures that previous investment and expertise remain available to practitioners.

Implementation of the ASA Amphibian Conservation Award, envisioned as an annual mechanism to recognize outstanding contributions by ASA partners, was postponed following the temporary pause in recruitment of the Director of Partnerships. Because administration and coordination of the Award falls within the portfolio of this position, launching it without the necessary staff capacity would have limited ASA's ability to implement the program effectively. Nevertheless, the coordination platform and operational infrastructure required to launch the Award have been completed, positioning ASA to activate the initiative once appropriate staffing capacity is restored.

These results demonstrate a maturing approach to partnership management. After rapid network expansion during the previous reporting period, ASA is increasingly balancing strategic recruitment with partner engagement, systematic assessment, institutional accountability, and continuity of conservation resources. The result is not simply a larger Alliance, but one increasingly structured to understand, connect, and support the organizations within it.

## Goal 5: To increase funding opportunities for amphibian conservation

### Goal Progress: 100%

ASA continued to operate within a changing philanthropic environment during 2025–2026, building on the fundraising strategy developed during the previous reporting period in response to shifts in contributions from several long-standing donors. These changes reinforced the importance of reducing dependence on a small number of funding sources, diversifying both institutional and individual support, and pursuing complementary funding mechanisms for ASA's core operations and conservation programs.

During the reporting period, ASA therefore focused on implementing and adjusting its existing fundraising strategy, cultivating new and returning donors, expanding individual giving and alternative fundraising mechanisms, and pursuing larger funding opportunities capable of supporting both organizational sustainability and programmatic growth.

### Objective 1: Increase ASA's fundraising capacity

Number of Activities: 4

Average Progress: 100%

Following the comprehensive reassessment of ASA's donor portfolio and the development of its Strategic Fundraising Plan during the previous reporting period, ASA continued to review donor contributions, funding conditions, organizational needs, and prospective funding sources during 2025–2026 (Table 1). This was particularly important as the Alliance continued adjusting to changes in support from some of its historically significant donors. Rather than relying on replacement of any single funding source, ASA's approach has increasingly emphasized diversification across institutional donors, grants, individual giving, and complementary fundraising initiatives, while maintaining relationships with existing supporters.

| DONOR                      | ANTICIPATED INCOME FOR 2026-2027 |                     |           |                         |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|                            | PERCENTAGE                       | AVERAGE ASK         | TYPE      | NATURE                  |
| Bezos Earth Fund           | 21.2                             | \$40,000.00         | Financial | Restricted/Unrestricted |
| George and Mary Rabb Fund  | 21.2                             | \$40,000.00         | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| Synchronicity Earth        | 26.5                             | \$50,000.00         | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| Detroit Zoological Society | 4.2                              | \$8,000.00          | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| FrogCon                    | 2.6                              | \$5,000.00          | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| Online Donations           | 5.3                              | \$10,000.00         | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| Zoo Leipzig                | 2.6                              | \$5,000.00          | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| FAUNAM                     | 0.5                              | \$1,000.00          | Financial | Unrestricted            |
| Re:wil                     | 15.9                             | \$30,000.00         | In Kind   | Unrestricted            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>               | <b>100.00</b>                    | <b>\$189,000.00</b> |           |                         |
| <b>FINANCIAL</b>           | <b>84.10</b>                     | <b>\$159,000.00</b> |           |                         |

Table 1. 2026-2027 ASA's Donor list.

5,000, and added FAUNAM as a new core donor, with an annual contribution of USD 1,000 (Figure 37). These developments meet the Strategic Plan activity of incorporating at least two new or renewed donors annually into ASA's core donor base and represent progress toward broadening the range of institutions contributing directly to ASA's organizational sustainability.

ASA also continued diversifying funding beyond institutional donors. The first ASA World Photography Contest generated USD 1,675, creating an additional fundraising mechanism that simultaneously supports public engagement with amphibian conservation. Individual giving generated a further USD 13,289.76 during the reporting period. Together, these mechanisms demonstrate the increasing importance of maintaining multiple pathways through which individuals and institutions can financially support ASA's mission.

This strategy began producing concrete results during the reporting period. ASA successfully re-engaged Zoo Leipzig as a core donor, securing an annual commitment of USD



**faunam**

Fig 37. FAUNAM joined the ASA core donor list in 2026.

At the same time, ASA continued pursuing larger-scale opportunities capable of strengthening both core operations and conservation programs. During the reporting period, ASA submitted an application to the BBVA Foundation Biodiversity Conservation Awards for EUR 250,000. A decision is expected on October 30, 2026; consequently, this amount is not included as secured funding in the present report. If successful, the award would provide substantial additional support across ASA's core and programmatic activities.

ASA's 2026–2027 Fundraising Plan establishes a targeted pipeline of institutional donors, grants, and complementary fundraising mechanisms with approximately USD 73,500 in prospective asks. The plan includes engagement with organizations such as Rainforest Trust, Nordens Ark, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, FUNDAECO, Mandai Nature, Belfast Zoo, and Warsaw Zoo, alongside grant applications and continued development of the World Photography Contest as a fundraising mechanism. Importantly, these figures represent fundraising targets and prospective asks rather than secured income, and provide a structured framework for prioritizing donor cultivation according to ASA's projected financial requirements (Table 2).

These activities build directly on the fundraising infrastructure developed during the previous reporting period, including

| SOURCE                    | FUNDRAISING PLAN 2026-2027 |                    |           |            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
|                           | %                          | AVERAGE ASK        | TYPE      | NATURE     |
| Rainforest Trust          | 13.6                       | \$10,000.00        | Financial | Restricted |
| Nordens Ark               | 13.6                       | \$10,000.00        | Financial | Unknown    |
| SDZWA                     | 13.6                       | \$10,000.00        | Financial | Restricted |
| FUNDAECO                  | 6.8                        | \$5,000.00         | Financial | Restricted |
| World Photography Contest | 3.4                        | \$2,500.00         | Financial | Unknown    |
| Mandai Nature             | 13.6                       | \$10,000.00        | Financial | Unknown    |
| Belfast Zoo               | 4.1                        | \$3,000.00         | Financial | Unknown    |
| Warsaw Zoo                | 4.1                        | \$3,000.00         | Financial | Unknown    |
| Grants                    | 27.2                       | \$20,000.00        | Financial | Restricted |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>100</b>                 | <b>\$73,500.00</b> |           |            |

Table 2. 2026-2027 ASA's Fundraising Plan.

ASA's Strategic Fundraising Plan and Case for Support, rather than representing a new fundraising framework. The focus has shifted toward implementation: using these tools to cultivate prospective donors, re-engage previous supporters, diversify revenue sources, and pursue funding opportunities appropriate to both core and programmatic needs. This adaptive approach is particularly important as ASA continues navigating changes in the philanthropic landscape while seeking to reduce financial vulnerability and maintain continuity in its global coordination and conservation programs.

## Objective 2: Provide support to partners in their fundraising efforts

Number of Activities: 4

Average Progress: 100%

Supporting partners in accessing financial resources remained a central component of ASA's role during the reporting period. The annual partner assessment continued to demonstrate the scale of this need: among partner organizations, 81.9% identified funding support as an area in which ASA can help them achieve their mission. A complementary regional prioritization exercise reinforced this finding, with funding ranked as the highest

priority across all six biogeographic realms; 66.3% of partners ranked it first and 86.3% placed it among their three highest priorities. These results confirm that access to adequate and sustained financing remains one of the most consistent challenges facing organizations implementing amphibian conservation.

In response, ASA continued to identify and disseminate funding opportunities relevant to amphibian conservation practitioners. AmphiBios has become an important mechanism for this work, with its first three issues providing 35 funding opportunity listings alongside training, events, and other calls for participation. By integrating funding opportunities into a practitioner-focused publication that can also be accessed offline, ASA is building a more systematic mechanism through which organizations and individuals across the network can identify potential sources of support.

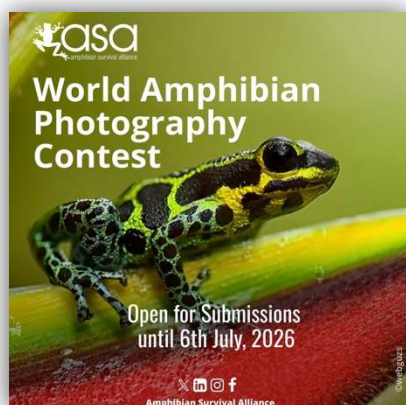


Fig 38. ASA's World Amphibian Photography Contest announcement on social media.

Beyond circulating existing opportunities, ASA continued exploring mechanisms for generating additional resources for amphibian conservation. Initiatives such as the ASA World Photography Contest and the application to the BBVA Foundation Biodiversity Conservation Awards form part of this broader effort to diversify potential funding sources (Figure 38). While these mechanisms are discussed in greater detail under Objective 1, their development also contributes to ASA's longer-term ability to mobilize resources that can support conservation programs and partner implementation.

ASA also continued developing mechanisms through which conservation needs can be organized and presented as fundable opportunities. The pilot phase of CARTA represents an important advancement in this area. As partners begin linking their projects to the 380 recommended actions extracted from the 12 chapters of the ACAP, CARTA is intended to provide a more systematic picture of where conservation action is underway, where gaps remain, and where additional financial support could have the greatest value. This will strengthen ASA's ability to maintain an evolving portfolio of conservation needs and partner-led projects that can be connected with prospective donors.

At the global level, ASA also continued contributing to development of the Global Amphibian Coalition, together with the IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group, Amphibian Ark, Synchronicity Earth, Re:wild, and IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group. The Coalition remains under development, including work toward a collaborative proposal for amphibian conservation in Sri Lanka. These efforts complement CARTA by creating additional pathways through which priority conservation needs can be assembled into collaborative funding propositions rather than pursued by organizations independently.

ASA maintained direct investment in conservation practitioners and partner organizations through its existing programs. During 2026, ASA provided USD 20,000 to three ASA partners

(USD 60,000 total) through the Tropical Amphibian Resilience Initiative (TARI), supporting implementation within the initiative's regional conservation framework. As described under Goal 2, TARI partners are collectively advancing ex situ population management, reintroductions, disease mitigation, biobanking, conservation planning, and associated conservation action across Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela. ASA also continued supporting the Future Leaders of Amphibian Conservation Program, with this year's investment contributing specifically to disease-mitigation capacity by supporting three Future Leaders from Brazil and Mexico to participate in the 2026 Global Amphibian and Reptile Disease Conference (GARD).

In addition to providing direct support, ASA worked alongside partners, governments, and collaborative initiatives to pursue and mobilize external funding for amphibian and biodiversity conservation. A major achievement during the reporting period was ASA's role in helping mobilize USD 139,241.50 from Panama's Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente) to initiate the first phase of the Panama National Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Assessment. ASA contributed directly to development of the funding proposal and coordinated the process through which resources were secured for implementation through ANCON, a member of the National Coordination Group. This investment provides the financial foundation for initial capacity building, reassessment of existing KBAs, establishment of taxonomic expert groups, and identification of new sites of global biodiversity importance.

ASA also supported development of an additional KBA proposal submitted to the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) CSO Innovation Challenge for USD 299,059, which remains under review at the time of reporting. If successful, this funding would further support implementation of the national KBA assessment and associated conservation work. Because the proposal remains under review, this amount is reported as funding pursued rather than funding secured.

These efforts complemented ASA's support for other collaborative funding applications during the reporting period, including a joint proposal co-led with ASA's partner the Amphibian Genomics Consortium (AGC) and two applications developed through the Latin American Biobanking Alliance for Conservation (LABAC). Although not every application was successful, these processes demonstrate ASA's role in helping partners and collaborative initiatives identify opportunities, assemble institutional expertise, develop competitive proposals, and connect conservation priorities with potential sources of financing.

These activities reflect an increasingly diversified approach to partner fundraising support. ASA's role extends from identifying financial needs and disseminating opportunities to providing direct financial support, developing fundable conservation portfolios, supporting and co-developing proposals, and helping mobilize substantial external investment for conservation implementation. During the reporting period alone, this included USD 60,000 provided directly to three ASA partners through TARI and USD 139,241.50 in external funding mobilized for the Panama KBA Assessment, alongside additional proposals still under

review. This approach responds directly to partner-identified needs while strengthening the pathways through which financial resources can reach ACAP-aligned and other priority conservation action.

## **Goal 6: To maintain an informed society that has access to and interest in understanding ASA-related mission and activities, and their implications in amphibian conservation**

*Goal Progress: 100%*

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Goal 6 maintained 100% implementation during the reporting period, while ASA continued to expand the reach, diversity, and accessibility of its education, outreach, and public communications. Building on the communications infrastructure established during earlier years of the Strategic Plan, ASA strengthened the ways in which amphibian conservation information reaches different audiences, from children and students to early-career conservationists, practitioners, partners, donors, and the broader public. This expansion was reflected in measurable digital reach: between January and August 2026, ASA generated approximately 304,300 impressions and reached 83,600 accounts on Instagram, reached 235,300 accounts on Facebook, 26,300 on LinkedIn, and 32,100 on X. Instagram grew to approximately 11,300 followers, while LinkedIn reached 2,650 followers, demonstrating continued growth in ASA's public-facing audience.

This broader reach was complemented by an increasingly diversified communication and engagement ecosystem. ASA now operates platforms designed for distinct audiences and purposes: [amphibians.org](https://amphibians.org) as its principal public-facing information hub; *AmphiBios* as a practitioner-focused conservation publication; the *Ribbit Report* as a multilingual youth-engagement platform; and social media and educational outreach as mechanisms for extending conservation information to wider audiences. Together with ASA's Future Leaders Program and professional-development activities, these mechanisms are expanding both access to amphibian conservation information and opportunities for people to engage with it.

### *Objective 1: Engage youth, young professionals and Future Leaders with ASA-related activities through education and outreach opportunities*

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*Number of Activities: 6*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA continued expanding opportunities for children, students, young professionals, and emerging conservation leaders to engage with amphibian conservation during the reporting period. Activities combined public education and outreach with practitioner-oriented learning, professional development, and direct support to early-career conservationists.

A major development was the launch of the Ribbit Report in February 2026 (Figure 39), a free educational application specifically designed for children aged 9–12. Available offline and in 10 languages, the platform uses stories, games, field notes, conservation dilemmas, and accounts from real researchers to translate amphibian science and conservation into age-appropriate content. Early readership demonstrates its international reach, with Nepal, Brazil, India, Panama, and Ecuador among its leading countries. This directly advances the Strategic Plan commitment to disseminate conservation and science resources designed for younger audiences; the platform was specifically developed to reach children and families in amphibian-rich regions that ASA's other communication channels do not directly target.



Fig 39. ASA's Ribbit Report.



Fig 40. ASA's Participation in the Cumbre Kids Podcast.

ASA also participated directly in educational outreach through collaboration with the Smithsonian on the *Cumbre Kids* podcast (Figure 40), discussing harlequin frogs and the Panamanian golden frog. Episodes produced by *Cumbre Kids* typically reach audiences of more than 40,000 children, providing an opportunity to introduce amphibian conservation to a substantial Spanish-speaking youth audience through a format specifically developed for children.

At the practitioner and young-professional level, ASA continued its conservation seminar series. On August 24, ASA collaborated with Anura Africa on a seminar focused on the application of bioacoustics to amphibian research and conservation, presented by Dr. Jeanne Tarrant, IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group Afrotropical Regional Chair, and Alex Nieto. The seminar attracted 266 registrations from people working in 77 countries and territories, with particularly strong participation from students and early-career researchers. Importantly, 112 registrants indicated that they intended to begin applying acoustic monitoring, demonstrating interest in translating the knowledge shared through the seminar into conservation practice. Together with ASA's April seminar on connecting amphibian conservation with international development, the two capacity-building events generated 457 registrations from people working in 94 countries and territories during the reporting period (Figure 5).

ASA also continued developing the Future Leaders of Amphibian Conservation Program as a mechanism for supporting emerging practitioners. Since its establishment in 2015, the program has supported 45 early-career conservationists from 18 countries. During

2026, three Future Leaders from Brazil and Mexico received awards enabling their participation in the Global Amphibian and Reptile Disease Conference (GARD), providing access to an important international forum for amphibian disease research, professional exchange, and collaboration. ASA additionally maintained its Future Leader internship pathway, including a Communications Internship that provides practical experience within the Secretariat while integrating an emerging professional into ASA's global conservation network.

ASA further strengthened the strategic development of its youth and early-career engagement by welcoming Dr. Collin VanBuren to the ASA Advisory Committee as Strategic Youth Advisor (Figure 41). A co-founder of the Future Leaders of Amphibian Conservation program in 2015, Collin brings experience spanning amphibian research, international development, youth participation, climate adaptation, and biodiversity conservation, and will advise ASA on strengthening opportunities for the next generation of amphibian conservationists and connecting conservation practice with broader international development priorities.



Fig 41. Dr. Collin VanBuren, new member of the ASA Advisory Committee.

Opportunities for Future Leaders are also increasingly connected across ASA programs. The former *Horizons* Future Leaders publication has been integrated into *AmphiBios*, allowing Future Leaders to publish alongside established conservation practitioners rather than through a separate cohort publication. ASA Digital Platforms - Strateg... Former and current Future Leaders are already contributing through this model: 2025 Future Leader Tiaan Botha co-authored the cover story of *AmphiBios* Issue 3, while other alumni have continued progressing into professional conservation roles.

Together, these activities reflect an increasingly connected pathway for engagement. ASA is providing early exposure to amphibian conservation for children, accessible conservation knowledge for students and young practitioners, opportunities for technical learning and professional participation, and targeted support for emerging conservation leaders. Rather than treating education, outreach, and professional development as separate activities, these mechanisms increasingly connect different stages of engagement with amphibian conservation.

## *Objective 2: Generate awareness and support for ASA's work in the public sphere*

*Number of Activities: 6*

*Average Progress: 100%*

ASA continued strengthening its public communications during 2025–2026 through social media, digital publications, an extensively redesigned website, public campaigns, and greater amplification of conservation work undertaken across the Alliance. The emphasis during this reporting period expanded beyond maintaining visibility toward providing audiences with more accessible pathways to conservation information, partner work, educational resources, opportunities, and participation.

| Platform   | Following | Reach  | Impressions |
|------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Instagram  | 11.5k     | 83.6K  | 304.3K      |
| Facebook   | 33.8k     | 235.3K | 212.2K      |
| LinkedIn   | 2.6k      | 26.3K  | 42.4K       |
| Twitter(X) | 10.4k     | 32.1K  | 51.3K       |

Table 3. 2026-2027 ASA's social media channels stats.

ASA maintained a substantial presence across its principal social media platforms. Between January and August 2026, Instagram reached approximately 83,600 accounts and generated 304,300 impressions, Facebook reached approximately 235,300 accounts, LinkedIn reached 26,300, and X reached 32,100 (Table 3). Audience growth was particularly strong on Instagram and LinkedIn: Instagram increased from 9,245 followers in August 2025 to approximately 11,300 in August 2026, while LinkedIn increased from 1,773 to 2,650 during the same period. Instagram was the strongest-performing platform in terms of follower growth, increasing approximately 25% over the year.

Performance nevertheless varied across platforms, providing useful information for adaptive communications planning. Facebook's lifetime following declined slightly to approximately 33,700, while X remained essentially stable in follower numbers but experienced an approximately 34% increase in engagement rate between January and August 2026. Analysis of content performance also showed that grant announcements, the World Amphibian Photography Contest, and collaborative posts with other organizations were among ASA's strongest-performing content, helping inform future communication priorities.

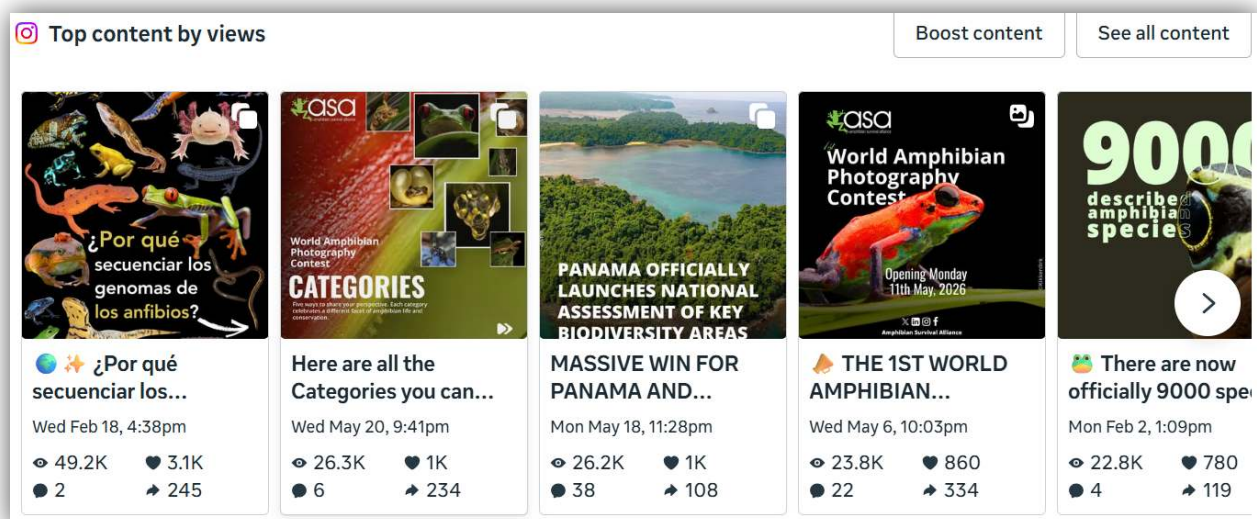


Fig 42. ASA's Top content by views on Instagram.

ASA substantially expanded its long-form conservation communication through AmphiBios. Across its first three issues, 172 contributors produced 86 articles and 19 research highlights covering work from 38 countries and territories, with contributors based or institutionally affiliated in at least 43 countries and territories. The publication has attracted nearly 20,000 visitors since launch. Beyond reporting conservation stories, AmphiBios provides practitioner-oriented research summaries, disease and biosecurity information, and practical opportunities; its first three issues contained 127 listings of grants, training opportunities, events, and other calls. Its Progressive Web App format also allows issues to be saved and accessed offline, extending accessibility to practitioners working in areas with limited connectivity.

A second major advancement was the February 2026 relaunch of [amphibians.org](http://amphibians.org), designed and built in-house by the ASA Secretariat. The redesigned site directly fulfills the Strategic Plan commitment to update ASA's website and extends its function beyond organizational communication. Its “Where Action Is Needed Most” map connects landscapes containing threatened amphibians and highly threatened genera with organizations already working in those areas, while Disease Watch consolidates disease alerts and biosecurity guidance and provides a mechanism through which scientists and members of the public can report observations of sick amphibians for expert review. The website consequently serves as ASA's principal public and donor-facing hub while providing access to partner information, conservation resources, organizational progress, and opportunities for engagement.

Public engagement was further expanded through the inaugural World Amphibian Photography Contest. Between May 12 and July 7, 67 photographers from 24 countries and territories submitted 613 photographs across three categories: *In the Wild*, *Portraits*, and *Conservation in Focus*. The contest combined public engagement with conservation messaging and explicit ethical standards for wildlife photography, while generating a new collection of imagery that can further support public communication around amphibians and the people working to conserve them.

ASA's public communication increasingly functions not only to communicate the work of the Secretariat but also to amplify conservation undertaken across its partnership and the wider amphibian community. AmphiBios provides a publishing platform for field practitioners and researchers, the website connects conservation need with organizations working on the ground, the Ribbit Report translates conservation stories for younger audiences, and social media extends these stories to broader global audiences. The result is a communications system that provides multiple routes through which people can encounter, understand, and engage with amphibian conservation.

Overall, Goal 6 maintained 100% implementation while significantly expanding the ways in which ASA connects people with amphibian conservation. During the reporting period, ASA moved beyond relying primarily on traditional outreach and social media toward a more

diversified communication and engagement ecosystem designed for distinct audiences. Children can encounter amphibian conservation through the multilingual Ribbit Report and educational outreach; students and emerging practitioners can access technical learning and professional opportunities; Future Leaders receive direct support and platforms through which to participate in the wider conservation community; practitioners can share knowledge through AmphiBios; and the broader public can access conservation information, partner activities, disease resources, and opportunities through [amphibians.org](http://amphibians.org) and ASA's social media channels. Growth in digital audiences, nearly 20,000 visitors to AmphiBios, participation from contributors and photographers across dozens of countries and territories, and sustained investment in emerging conservation leaders demonstrate both the reach and increasing diversity of ASA's engagement mechanisms. Together, these efforts strengthen ASA's ability to maintain an informed and engaged global community while ensuring that the knowledge, people, and conservation actions within the Alliance are increasingly visible and accessible.