

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Project Title:	Freshwater Biodiversity Assessments in the Western Ghats: Fishes, Molluscs, Odonates, and Plants
Date of Report:	28/11/2011
Report Author and Contact Information	Kevin Smith - kevin.smith@iucn.org Programme Officer, Freshwater Biodiversity Unit, Global Species Programme , IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK Tel: +44 (0)1223 277 966 / (0)1223 814 696

CEPF Region: Western Ghats

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 2: improve the conservation of globally threatened species through systematic conservation planning and action.

Grant Amount: \$179,756.00

Project Dates: November 1, 2009 – September 30, 2011

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner): Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Zoo Outreach Organisation & Convenor (ZOO), Conservation Research Group (CRG), Department of Aquaculture, St. Albert's College, Kochi, IUCN Asia, Ecosystems and Livelihoods Group, IUCN India Programme, Dehli, Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Robin Abraham (Wildlife Conservation Society - India & National Center for Biological Sciences, Bangalore, India), Watershed Organisation Trust (Pune Office), Dr. Ranjit Daniels of the Care Earth Trust.

All stakeholders have received copies of the final scientific report and data. IUCN and ZOO will continue to communicate and work with them with the aim of meeting the short and long term impacts of the project. Please see 'Annex 7' for a full list of the stakeholders and their role within the project (Compilers – are species assessors and chapter authors; Evaluators – species experts that reviewed species assessments at the review workshops; Training workshop – experts that only attended the training workshop; External stakeholder – the other stakeholders targeted to be recipients of the project outputs).

Center for Applied Biodiversity Science – Provided support with the proposal and project design, technical support throughout the project and at the review workshop.

Zoo Outreach Organisation – Main project partner. Identified suitable scientific experts and key stakeholders, organised the logistics of the training and review workshops, co-ordinated the press launch and lead on the communications with stakeholders. ZOO also assisted with many technical aspects of the project including the co-ordination of sub-contractors (assessors), species assessment data tidying in SIS, provision of plant assessments (when species assessors willing to take on the assessment work could not be found), writing and editing of the final scientific report

Conservation Research Group (CRG), St. Albert's College, Kochi – Dr. Anvar Ali and Rajeev Raghavan were involved as species assessors, attending the training and review workshops and as report chapter authors.

IUCN Asia – Dr. Robert Mather and Michael Dougherty provided support with the production, dissemination and management of press releases.

IUCN Asia, Ecosystems and Livelihoods Group - Dr. Devaka Weerakoon attended the training workshop where discussion on the utilization of species and potential data sources and regional stakeholders were discussed.

IUCN India Programme – Dr M.N. Iswar attended the training workshop, and provided guidance on the identification of experts and stakeholders.

Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) – Dr. K.A. Subramanian was involved as a species assessor, attending the training and review workshops and as a report chapter author. Dr. Rema Devi was involved as a species reviewer.

Wildlife Conservation Society - India & National Center for Biological Sciences - Robin Abraham was involved as a species assessor, attending the training and review workshops and as a report chapter author.

Watershed Organisation Trust (Pune Office) - as a stakeholder that will use the results of the biodiversity assessments and analysis.

Care Earth Trust - as a stakeholder that will use the results of the biodiversity assessments and analysis.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The project contributes to “Strategic Direction 2: improve the conservation of globally threatened species through systematic conservation planning and action.” Before this project very little information on the conservation status of freshwater species in the Western Ghats hotspot existed. There was only one recorded globally threatened species of freshwater fish, and no odonates or freshwater molluscs were assessed for the IUCN Red List (before this project) resulting in significant underestimates of the total number of threatened species for these groups. In the CEPF Ecosystem Profile for the Western Ghats, recommendations for specific conservation outcomes for freshwaters (e.g., identification of Key Biodiversity Areas) were limited by the absence of compiled data on the distribution, conservation status and ecology of freshwater species.

This project has filled this information gap, that has until now has impaired conservation planning and policy decisions, by assessing the distribution and ecological characteristics of all species of freshwater fishes, molluscs, odonates and selected aquatic plant families throughout the Western Ghats region of the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka biodiversity hotspot. The project has also made precise evaluations of their risk of extinction according to the internationally recognized Criteria and Categories of threat defined in IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species. This information can now inform systematic conservation planning and action within the Western Ghats and will be essential for guiding environmental and development planning decisions that may impact the species present.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

The project has resulted in the production of a unique freely available dataset on the conservation status and distribution of all species of freshwater fishes, molluscs, odonates and aquatic plants in the Western Ghats and throughout all connected river systems across peninsula India. An analysis of these data has been published in a freely available scientific report, which is accompanied by the GIS data (all the Red List assessment data are available on the IUCN Red List website). Capacity within the Indian freshwater biodiversity scientific community has been strengthened by the training of 20 scientists, through their experience of the work undertaken for this project, and links made to the IUCN Species Survival Commission and to each other through this project. Awareness raising and application of the data to freshwater conservation planning has begun, with a successful press release and communications with relevant government bodies and stakeholders (including targeted distribution of the scientific report).

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

The long-term impacts of this project are:

- 1) Conservation of the biological diversity of the freshwater ecosystems of the Western Ghats region and associated river catchments throughout Peninsula India.
- 2) Development of sustainable management practices for the freshwater ecosystems of the Western Ghats, protecting the functional integrity of the ecosystems and safeguarding the food security and livelihoods of millions of people in the region dependent upon the biodiversity in inland waters.
- 3) Strengthening the work of IUCN and other project partners in the development of policies for natural resource management for human well-being (specifically linking to IUCN's Water and Nature Initiative, which works towards the future management and protection of global water reserves for the future benefit of human livelihoods).
- 4) Integration of the results of this project with terrestrial conservation and management plans, to create landscape scale plans for ecosystem management (specifically linking to Conservation International's landscape-scale conservation planning approach).
- 5) Development of guidelines for integrated wetlands management within the Western Ghats.
- 6) Use of the project outputs by government departments in the Western Ghats region responsible for designation and management of Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance.
- 7) Cross-sectoral application of the results to national development strategies and legislation (e.g., National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans) and multilateral agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES] (Rodrigues et al., 2006).
- 8) Provision of advice and recommendations for conservation planning and sustainable management of the Western Ghats region as a proposed World Heritage site (see Long-term Sustainability/Replicability).
- 9) Application of the assimilated species distribution data to species modelling techniques to predict areas that may be impacted by future threats, especially relating to changes in hydrological flows caused by direct human activity and by the effects of climate change.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

Progress has been made towards all Long-term Impacts. The final dataset and the analysis and report are published and freely available, giving open and free access for policy makers, conservation and development agencies and other sectors within India and across the world (see www.iucnredlist.org for species assessments and <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/RL-540-001.pdf> for the final scientific report, but please note it takes a while to download).

This dataset, along with continued institutional support from IUCN and ZOO, provides a solid basis for future conservation planning for the freshwater system of the Western Ghats, and the rest of Peninsular India. IUCN (Species Programme and IUCN India) and ZOO will continue work to facilitate use of the project data to inform water management and development decisions, helping to safeguard the ecosystem services (including food security) generated by the freshwater biodiversity of the Western Ghats. This will involve continued communications with Indian Government, other IUCN Programmes (including IUCN Water and Nature Initiative), members and partner organizations (including Conservation International). Already IUCN are working with the Indian Government (Ministry of Environment and Forests) using the assessments made through this project to produce the first phase an Indian national Red List, and also to report to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition key NGOs and government offices related to freshwater conservation and development in the Western Ghats have received copies of the reports, and follow up discussions have begun and will continue. For example, two central government officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been contacted and briefed by ZOO regarding the results of the assessments. They include Mrs. Prakriti Srivastav, DIG Wildlife (in charge of policy), and Mr. Prabhat Tyagi AIG Wildlife (in charge of protected areas). Continued discussions with these people are planned for the near future.

Publication of the project data on the IUCN Red List will help to inform existing IUCN partnerships such as with CITES, Ramsar, Convention on Migratory Species, and World Heritage and also between IUCN and the Indian Government. Finally, based on experience from previous assessments, the data will most likely be used for further analysis or modelling by IUCN and third parties. There have already been six peer reviewed publications (in the free access Journal of Threatened Taxa) produced through this project, all of which acknowledge the contribution of CEPF. They are included in Annex 5 to this report.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

The short-term impacts of the project are:

- 1) Regional professional development for conservation assessment, through the formation of a network of at least twenty specialists, mainly from within the Western Ghats region, who are trained in the process of conducting rigorous biodiversity assessments according to the internationally recognized methods of IUCN's species database and Red List of Threatened Species.
- 2) Expansion of the global network of practitioners who form the core of IUCN's Species Survival Commission and have the competence to review and update IUCN's species database and Red List (provided by the network of specialists noted in (1) above).
- 3) Increased capacity for regional peer-to-peer training for conservation assessments, lead by the network of specialists (see (1) above) selected in this project.
- 4) An improved set of resources for conservation planning and sustainable management, provided by the database of information on the distribution, conservation status, threats, and livelihood values for all known species of freshwater fishes (289), freshwater molluscs (80), dragonflies and damselflies (160), and species from selected families of freshwater plants (200) in the Western Ghats and associated river catchments.
- 5) Quantified measures of the geographic distribution and severity of threats to freshwater species, through analysis and publication of the results of the project that are included in the database (see (4) above).
- 6) Identification of species at greatest risk of extinction, through analysis and publication of the results of the project.
- 7) Identification of areas that are priorities for conservation, based on analyses of geographic patterns of species richness and endemism, and the livelihood values and threats for the species.
- 8) Greater public and political awareness of the significant threats to freshwater species, as itemized in the database (see (4) above), Red List, and associated analyses and publications (points (5-7) above).
- 9) Application of the results of this study, and the raised public awareness, into site-specific based conservation programs that will mitigate threats and control ecosystem degradation and species loss as much as possible.
- 10) Provision of advice and recommendations for conservation planning and sustainable management of freshwater resources to relevant stakeholders that are likely to use the results of this project.
- 11) Application of the project outputs to immediate conservation policy objectives, such as raising India's capacity to meet the targets set by the United Nations Development Programme for the Millennium Development Goal 7 ("Ensure environmental sustainability"), and meet the obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular the 2010 Target (ratified by India).

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Progress made towards fulfilling Short-term Impacts:

Impacts 1, 2 & 3 have been met. Following the Red List and GIS mapping training workshop (11-15 January 2010 in Coimbatore, India) 20 species experts from the region are now trained in application of the Red List Categories and species mapping using GIS software (ESRI ARC View software and licenses were also provided). See Annex 1 for the workshop report. These experts are now capable of passing on their expertise in peer to peer training. The IUCN Freshwater Fish

specialist group is soon going to be expanding its network of members beyond a core group, and some of the assessors have expressed an interest in joining. Also see the project wiki/website (<http://sites.google.com/site/iucnwesternghats>) where all the project documents including the workshop report "IUCN Red List and GIS training workshop report" can be found.

Impacts 4, 5, 6 and 7 have been met through the analysis and publication of resulting datasets for all known, described species of freshwater fishes (290 species), molluscs (77), odonates (171) and aquatic plants from selected families (541) including the species Red List assessments, published on the IUCN Red List website and GIS species distribution maps. The analysis, published in a freely available report (hard copy and downloadable pdf), shows the levels of threat faced by each group, threats facing each species, areas of high density of threatened species, endemism and data deficiency, livelihood values and the identification of proposed freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas.

Impact 8 has been met through the project's awareness raising campaign targeting public, scientific and policy communities. On 22 September 2011, IUCN and ZOO issued a press release (in English and Marathi) targeting the Indian press with separate launch events taking place in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra led by assessors from the project and ZOO. We received extensive coverage in the Indian national and state press, for examples of the press coverage and the press release see Annex 6. For the scientific community the project has supported and provided data for six peer reviewed publications (in the free access Journal of Threatened Taxa), all of which acknowledge the contribution of CEPF. They are included in Annex 5 to this report. Dr Sanjay Molur also gave a presentation at the Indian Biodiversity Congress in December 2010, the summary of his presentation is also attached in Annex 4 to this report. In terms of targeting policy and decision makers we sent out 193 copies of the report to stakeholders that are not directly involved in the project, mostly to Indian stakeholders (including government, academia, and NGOs), a distribution list is attached as Annex 7. IUCN and ZOO have started to communicate with many stakeholders (including the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests) and will continue to do so - see the section on meeting the long term goals (above) for more information.

Good progress has also been made towards impacts 9, 10 and 11 through the actions taken above for Impact 8. However these Impacts will be further developed through the continued interactions between IUCN, ZOO and the relevant stakeholders over the next few years, see the section on meeting the long term goals (above) for more information.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: N/A
Species Conserved: N/A
Corridors Created: N/A

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

The project has achieved, or made good progress towards achieving all of its impact objectives. All of the impacts that could have been fully achieved within the timeframe of the project, have been achieved. There were challenges, particularly with getting assessors to complete tasks (compilation of assessment data, mapping and report writing) on time. In addition, sufficient number of species experts willing to take on the species assessment work could not be identified for all groups and therefore a large proportion of the plant assessments had to be undertaken by ZOO, which were then peer reviewed by Indian botanists at an additional workshop. However there have been many successes including the excellent engagement of many of the assessors in the project work and their sense of ownership of the data and report, which was shown through the willingness of many of the assessors to write chapters for the report and represent the project

during the regional press release events (both unpaid). The press release of the project findings was also a great success, receiving widespread national and state coverage in both English and Indian local languages. The report itself has also received many favourable comments from people who have received it. Some success with the long term impacts is already evident, including uptake of the Western Ghats data by the Indian Government to assist them in producing the first national Indian Red List. Many challenges remain if we are to get the data used to inform conservation and development decisions by different stakeholders, but IUCN and ZOO will continue to work with stakeholders and each other towards achieving these impacts.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The unexpected positive impacts have been: 1) the six scientific papers made possible through the project; ii) uptake of the Western Ghats data by the Indian Government for production of the first Indian National Red List, and iii) utilisation of the project outputs to inform government reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity. IUCN also provided (for free) all the training workshop participants with ESRI ARC View GIS software along with training in its use.

Project Components

Project Components: *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned: Professional capacity to assess the status of freshwater biodiversity increased within the Western Ghats region, through training on the use of the data entry system (IUCN's 'Species Information Service' [SIS]) for IUCN's species database, and the use of IUCN's Red List Categories and Criteria.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

A network of 20 conservation biologists from the region were trained in the data entry system (IUCN's 'Species Information Service' [SIS]) for IUCN's species database; (ii) application of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria to evaluate the risk of extinction to species at global and regional scales, and (iii) to create digital species distribution maps. This was conducted at the Red List training workshop held 11-15 January 2010 in Coimbatore, India. See Annex 1 for the workshop report. A project wiki/website was set up and used to communicate project progress, documents and photos with the project partners and assessors (see <http://sites.google.com/site/iucnwesternghats>).

Component 2 Planned: A repository of information made widely and freely available and summarizing the taxonomy, distribution, ecology, utilisation, livelihoods values, threats, conservation measures (in place and/or needed), and associated bibliographic citations for freshwater fishes (289 species), molluscs (90 species), odonates (160 species), and selected freshwater plant species (200 species) for the Western Ghats region.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

A dataset of all Western Ghats freshwater fishes (290 species), molluscs (77), odonates (171) and aquatic plants from selected families (541) has been produced. The species assessments (including the taxonomy, distribution, ecology, utilisation, livelihoods values, threats, conservation measures (in place and/or needed), and associated bibliographic citations) is published on the IUCN Red List website (www.iucn.org). All species distribution ranges, mapped to HydroSHEDS sub-catchments (as shapefiles) are available currently via contact with IUCN and are also attached to the published report 'The status and distribution of freshwater biodiversity in the Western Ghats, India' on a DVD. The distribution maps will soon be available on the Red List website (IUCN are currently moving away from static image maps towards an interactive mapping system called 'Species Browser' which is going live in December 2011, the freshwater species

data, including the Western Ghats will be added as soon as possible. All information is freely available.

Component 3 Planned: Risk of extinction assessed (according to internationally recognized Categories and Criteria of threat set out by the IUCN Red List) and made widely and freely available, for all freshwater fishes, molluscs, odonates, and selected freshwater plant species for the Western Ghats region.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

The risk of extinction has been assessed for all species according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria v3.1 and the results are freely available on the IUCN Red List website (www.iucn.org),

Component 4 Planned: Priority areas for conservation (Key Biodiversity Areas) identified, ecosystem service value of freshwater habitats described, and information made widely and freely available via the IUCN Red List and associated publications.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas have been proposed for all freshwater taxonomic groups assessed through the project (according to the methodology in "Holland, R.A., Darwall, W.R.T. and Smith, K.G. 2011 (in review). Conservation priorities for freshwater biodiversity: the Key Biodiversity Area approach refined and tested for continental Africa. Biological Conservation".), and the socio-economic values of Western Ghats freshwater species have also been assessed. These findings are published in the project's final scientific report 'The status and distribution of freshwater biodiversity in the Western Ghats, India', which is freely available, and can be downloaded on the IUCN website here (<http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/RL-540-001.pdf>) and is also included as Annex 8 (low resolution) and 9 (high resolution).

Component 5 Planned: Conservation planning and sustainable management of freshwater biodiversity by stakeholders in the Western Ghats region is improved by application of the results of this project.

Component 5 Actual at Completion:

Key stakeholders have been identified and in many cases involved in the production of the data set and analysis. All stakeholders were sent a copy of the final report. See the Annex 7 for the distribution list which lists all the stakeholders and their involvement in the project. For example those who took part in the project assessment and report writing activities included the Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research (IISER), Conservation Research Group (CRG), Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), Kerala State Biodiversity Board, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Malacology Centre - Poorna Prajna College, Zoological Survey of India, Department of Zoology - St. Thomas College Kerala, HiraKud Wildlife Division, Advanced Centre of Environmental Studies and Sustainable Development Kottayam, Centre for Ecological Sciences - Indian Institute of Science and a number of independent scientists.

Component 6 Planned: Strong regional support and sustainability of the project ensured through direct involvement of Zoo Outreach Organisation (based in Coimbatore) in all aspects of project planning, implementation, and application to regional policy and development programmes.

Component 6 Actual at Completion:

ZOO was involved in all aspects of the project. They identified suitable scientific experts and key stakeholders, organised the logistics of the training and review workshops, co-ordinated the press launch in India and led on the communications with Indian stakeholders. ZOO also assisted with many technical aspects of the project including the co-ordination of sub-contractors (assessors), species assessment data tidying in SIS, provision of plant assessments (when species assessors

willing to take on the assessment work could not be found), and writing and editing of the final scientific report.

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

The only component not fully realised is 'Activity 2.7 initiated and completed: Distribution maps made publicly accessible from Red List at same time as publication of final report (activity 4.5)'. All the distribution maps (as static images) have been created and added to the data DVD included in the published report. However the IUCN Red List is moving away from static image maps towards an interactive mapping system (called 'Species Browser') which is going live in December 2011. The Western Ghats freshwater species data (in fact all Red List freshwater species data) are currently waiting on a GIS dataset (HydroSHEDS) to be supplied which allows the freshwater species distributions to be displayed in the Species Browser. We expect this data layer to be supplied by the end of December 2011 at which time the freshwater species data (including the Western Ghats) will be made available through the Species Browser.

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

We will submit the following Annexes to this report:

- Copies of the final scientific report and full dataset on DVD (5 hard copies already sent to Jack Tordoff)
- PDF – Annex 1 IUCN Red List training workshop report
- PDF – Annex 2 IUCN Red List assessment review workshop 1 report
- PDF – Annex 3 IUCN Red List assessment review workshop 2 plants report
- PDF – Annex 4 Indian Biodiversity Congress presentation abstract
- PDF – Annex 5 peer review papers from the WG project
- PDF – Annex 6 press release and coverage
- PDF – Annex 7 of the stakeholder and report distribution list
- PDF – Annex 8 and 9 (low and high resolution) of the final scientific report

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

Identification of experts willing to take on the assessments.

One major problem encountered was the lack of sufficiently experienced species experts willing to take on the task of species assessments, especially for the plants. We underestimated the number of plant species to be assessed - if these lists, that require expert input, had been put together before the training workshop rather than afterwards, more plant experts might have been identified and invited to the training workshop (where the assessors were identified and contracts agreed). We believe that for future assessments an attempt should be made to draw up species lists before the invitations to the training workshop are made so suitable number of species experts (and potential assessors) can attend.

Data quality control

IUCN moved to a new data management system called the Species Information System (SIS) just before the project proposal was put together. Given the lack of testing at that time we underestimated the amount of time taken for quality control of the assessment data. We have now determined the amount of data tidying that is necessary in the future, and have also learned

how to minimise the errors (or data gaps) made by assessors through strengthening our training programme and through the inclusion of automatic checks within SIS.

Writing of the final scientific report – meeting deadlines.

The writing and editing of the report and final analyses took place very late and involved additional staff members to make sure the project met the (extended) deadline. One lesson would be to request chapter authors, including IUCN and ZOO to submit drafts to editors at regular intervals. Also, if possible, it would be beneficial to pay chapter authors to deliver under contract, as the authors would more likely prioritise this work and it would allow terms and conditions to be set (like regular drafts/penalties for late delivery etc). These measures if adopted would probably solve the problem of chapters being submitted late and relieve the pressure of working last minute to meet the deadline.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

One of the key successes to this project was the wide engagement with different stakeholders, particularly through the assessment and review process, along with the weeklong training workshop which was needed to ensure that assessors fully understood the Red List Criteria, use of SIS, and GIS species mapping – this helped to generate a strong sense of ownership of the project outputs. Also having a strong and well connected national partner (ZOO) to provide support with the implementation of the project is a major reason for the success of this project.

However there were two key shortcomings; i) general underestimation of the time needed for quality control of the data (species assessments in SIS and species distribution shapefiles); and, ii) the resulting need for a second review workshop for the plants.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Some of the key implementation aspects that contributed to the project success were the regular communications (by email and skype) with ZOO; the clear delineation of responsibility of tasks and deadlines between IUCN and ZOO; the regular communications with assessors and reviewers; and the provision of ESRI Arc View software to all the training workshop participants (though this was not in the project design).

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

N/A

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Center for Applied Biodiversity Science	D	7,200	Ian Harrison (CI, CABS) provided 1 month of his time to help in final data preparation and report assistance.
IUCN Species Programme	D	11,855	This is provided by IUCN staff time of non-project funded staff, particularly finance and administration staff in Cambridge and Gland (IUCN HQ).
MacArthur Foundation	D	2,160	Three specialists used in this project were trained (Red Listing) by the Eastern Himalayas freshwater assessment project funded by MacArthur Foundation
ESRI ARCView 3.3. GIS licences to assessors	D	?	Through an agreement between IUCN and ESRI, IUCN can provide free ESRI Arc GIS software for limited time (3 years) to species assessors. We provided 20 participants of the training workshop with Arc View 3.3. software. The value of this is hard to estimate.

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*
- D** *In-Kind contributions can include staff and volunteer time, supplies, and other materials your organization provides to the project.*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The key successes are the twenty species experts from many different institutions (government and non-government) that were trained at a week long Red List training workshop, giving them the skills to pass on this knowledge to others within their institutions. Also many of the stakeholders have expressed an interest in using the data, particularly the threatened and Data Deficient species identified through the project, to generate funding for further research (e.g. Francy Kakkasery, “Studies on Endemism and Distributional Status, and Visual Documentation of Odonate fauna of the Western Ghats of Kerala State”, Aparna Watve “Networking and information support for conservation of rocky plateaus in the Sahyadri-Konkan corridor” – both applications to CEPF). This is hopefully just the start of additional funding and research directed towards Data Deficient and threatened species identified through this project.

The assessments made through this project will be combined with other regional assessments, including the Eastern Himalaya and Indo Burma, allowing for the production a wider south Asian regional analysis. They are also part of the “Global Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment” initiative operated by the IUCN Freshwater Biodiversity Unit in collaboration with Conservation International, and therefore will be integrated into Conservation International’s ‘Freshwater Initiative and Ecosystem Services’ programme, which informs freshwater policy decisions in support of human well-being at regional and global scales. The data can also be used with other terrestrial species assessments work within the Western Ghats (including the current CEPF funded Western Ghats reptile assessment) to provide a broader analysis of the status of the Western Ghats ecosystems.

Outputs of this project will directly input to the EC funded Project “BioFresh” (<http://www.freshwaterbiodiversity.eu/>) and will be made available as significant components within the information portal to be maintained as a key information source on freshwater biodiversity for the foreseeable future – IUCN is a partner in this project.

A key challenge will be to take the potential freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas identified through this project to completion, i.e. through the final step of regional stakeholder workshops that will confirm those species/KBA’s that require site based conservation actions (i.e. benefit from a KBA designation) and to define their delineation.

Another challenge will be to get the information produced through this assessment carried forward by IUCN, ZOO and the project partners through their current work activities and stakeholder relationships. This will ensure that the results of the assessments are properly used in regional, national, and local guidelines for integrated wetlands management, including conservation of freshwater biodiversity, and used in development plans in the priority corridors. Project outputs will also be of immediate value to government departments throughout the region responsible for designation and management of Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance.

Given that the new CBD targets agreed at Aichi in 2010 specify in Target 11 “By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, **especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services**, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes” it is hoped that the government will act to ensure the KBA sites identified through this project are sustainably managed.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

A major unplanned success for the sustainability of this project is the adoption of the assessments coming from this project by the Indian Government to produce India’s first national Red List (IUCN are working with the Indian Government to produce the national Red List). This will help to ensure ongoing institutional support for updating the assessments in the future. The

training and support given to the experts through this project will already provide much of the necessary capacity within India to do this work.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

N/A

Additional Comments/Recommendations

N/A

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Kevin Smith

Organization name: IUCN

Mailing address: 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1223 277 966

Fax: +44 (0)1223 277 845

E-mail: Kevin.smith@iucn.org

*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Total																					

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

