

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	University of Delhi
Project Title:	Western Ghats Network of Protected Areas for Threatened Amphibians
Grant Number:	55918
Hotspot:	Western Ghats
Strategic Direction:	2 Improve the conservation of globally threatened species through systematic conservation planning and action
Grant Amount:	\$120,000.00
Project Dates:	October 01, 2009 - March 31, 2020
Date of Report:	June 01, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Key project staff: SD Biju, Project Director, University of Delhi, held responsibility of the overall charge of the project throughout the duration of the project. He devoted more than the devoted 20% of his working time and almost single-handedly managed and executed the project as the only key project staff after year 2012. Monetary value of Biju's time and expertise were not charged to the project; Kartik Shanker was originally proposed as Asst. Director (supportive role), but his involvement was limited to initial project preparation and collaboration discussions with CES, IISc Bangalore, and participation in the first project workshop when he declined to be part of the project. CES was not designed to receive CEPF funding under this project and no monetary value was charged to the project for Kartik's anticipated time; KV Sreenivasan, Project Coordinator, CoPAC, held responsibility of overall coordination of the project and contributed significant managerial services during the project tenure. Monetary value of 25% of Sreenivasan's working time was charged to the project from 2009 to 2012. Additional CoPAC staff contributed time and managerial support when required.

Supporting staff: Systematics Lab team (PhD scholars, masters students, and assistants: Ashish Thomas, Rachunliu G Kamei, Robin Suyesh, Stephen Mahony, Pratyush, Sonali Garg, Gargi Sircar, Nandan Singh Rawat) contributed managerial and organizational support for project activities between 2009–2013. From 2014 to the end of project tenure, Sonali Garg served active supportive role to the Project Director for all technical and managerial activities. No monetary value was charged to the project for lab members' time. Project headquarter, CEMDE, University of Delhi provided necessary infrastructure and facilities. University Finance department managed funds, for which Management Support Costs were charged to the project.

List of WNPATA partners is attached and available on <https://www.wnpata.org>

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. Total area for amphibian sanctuaries increased 2. Conservation related studies on amphibians increased 3. At least one amphibian sanctuary established</p>	<p>1. Total area for amphibian sanctuaries advocated to be increased with future funds from other sources. 2. Significant improvement in new scientific knowledge on amphibians of the Western Ghats and conservation related studies on amphibians increased. 3. Preliminary identification of five potential sites for establishment of a future amphibian sanctuary or a network of protected areas for threatened amphibians in the Western Ghats. As such, establishment and management of at least one amphibian sanctuary were not the proposed outcomes of this current project for which funding was received.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. Tools and techniques for amphibian conservation enriched (At least two tools, one technical and the other managerial, developed) 2. Number of people oriented to amphibian conservation increased (Numbers of people reached is equal to the coverage of mass media through which orientation will be delivered. Since delivery channels are not yet decided, specific quantification is not possible at this point in time. However, since mass media is used, the number of people oriented will be in the range of many thousands) 3. Number of sanctuaries with amphibian conservation management tools increased (at least 10 sanctuaries) 4. Number of individuals specifically trained for amphibian conservation management increased (At least 20 amphibian / conservation professionals trained) Additional short term impacts for Surveys to rediscover amphibian species in the Western Ghats that have not been reliably recorded for many years (numbering continued from above) 5. About 40 amateurs and 20 amphibian researchers trained in field survey (with hands on experience) 6. About 20 species rediscovered (please note that there is a strong element of uncertainty in field studies. In the context of the study, even non-discovery, though</p>	<p>1. Tools and techniques for amphibian conservation enriched (at least two tools, one technical and the other managerial, developed). 2. Number of people oriented to amphibian conservation increased through direct trainings to over 100 individuals, and thousands of individuals reached and oriented through the coverage of mass media. 3. Number of sanctuaries with amphibian conservation management tools increased (at least 10 sanctuaries) through training and orientation of forest personnel and management staff. 4. Number of individuals specifically trained for amphibian conservation management increased (at least 20 amphibian / conservation professionals trained, and over 80 early career herpetologists or amateur naturalists). 5. Additional short-term impacts for surveys to rediscover amphibian species in the Western Ghats that have not been reliably recorded for many years led to over 500 individuals oriented, and about 100 amateurs and 20 amphibian researchers trained in field survey (with hands on experience) 6. About 18 lost species rediscovered and 63 new species discovered and formally described in scientific publications with due acknowledgement of the grant support.</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
disappointing, is a valid finding and this will place that particular species in the list of extinct species)	

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Positive: Although the project’s approach in itself aimed at collaborative working of one or more of partner organizations to establish a network, and the active participation of not only the project partners but also other stakeholders relevant to the project’s objectives, the project received a far more overwhelming, overall support and participation from a wider community of amphibian experts, stakeholders as well as the public, within and outside the Western Ghats region. This positive response was seen to rapidly transpire across the whole country and has provided momentum to a larger amphibian conservation movement in India. The new technical and managerial knowledge and tools that have come out of this project, and the large number of new trained amphibian experts, amateur enthusiasts, and conservation supporters especially representing younger generations that have emerged across the country during the past decade, provides hope and encouragement to the overall objectives of this project, and its future path and goals within the framework of a much larger mission for amphibian conservation under which this project was conceived and initiated.

Challenges: Although a programme involving multiple partners and stakeholders anticipates certain challenges, project WNPATA faced some unexpected impacts with non-participation of a few initially committed partners who expressed differing philosophies with the overall objectives and priorities of the project, and inability to share data or contribute support for the project outcomes citing conflicts with their other ongoing projects funded by CEPF with similar outputs. These impacted decisions about the components of two originally proposed books, including mapping, and deferred the associated management manual outcome of the project.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

The project successfully laid the groundwork for amphibian conservation through technical and managerial preparations for establishing a future amphibian sanctuary in highly threatened habitat of the Western Ghats, which incidentally is also one of the world’s biodiversity hotspots. Major results were:

WNPATA Network: Project Director conducted 23 small group meetings and consultations with Central and State Ministers, Senior Advisors of Central Government Ministries, State Forest officials, and various potential individual partners and organizations, to seek their participation in the project. Visits were also yielded short videos and endorsements later posted on the project website. These resulted in establishment of the WNPATA network of partners. See further description in the section on tools, products or methodologies resulting from project.

Network Consultation Workshops: (1) International conference and workshop: WNPATA 2010 – NET Chorus: For the first-time amphibian researchers from all over India, amphibian experts from across the world, and multiple relevant stakeholders gathered in a common place, for a common cause of amphibia conservation in the Western Ghats. This two-day conference cum workshop was organized from 2 to 3 November 2010 by and at University of Delhi in collaboration with CoPAC, with support from core funder (CEPF) and additional

support from government agencies (DBT and DST). About 70 key participants comprising WNPATA partners, Friends of WNPATA from the Northeast, invited guests including Principal Forest officials of Western Ghats States, bureaucrats of Indian Forest Service, Senior Advisors to Central Ministries, Vice Chancellors and academicians from universities, and 250 other attendees participated in the event in various capacities. The event highlighted the diversity and uniqueness of amphibians in the Western Ghats, key threats to amphibians in the region, and evolving strategies for conservation of highly threatened amphibians and habitats, through collaborations and participatory involvement of key stakeholders of the WNPATA network and lay the technical and managerial groundwork for future establishment of an amphibian sanctuary and a protected areas network for threatened amphibians in the Western Ghats. The conference and workshop resulted in several important suggestions, feedbacks, and takeaways, and in general became a starting point for stakeholder networking and collaborations. This event also formally launched the nation-wide Lost Amphibians of India campaign, an additional component of the WNPATA project. A detailed report of the conference and workshop proceedings is available as an annexure to this report. (2) National seminar and workshop: WNPATA 2011 – NET Chorus – Advancing frontiers of amphibian conservation: Second consultation seminar cum workshop was organized on 8 August 2011 at the Kerala State Forest Headquarters in Trivandrum, by University of Delhi in collaboration with CoPAC and Kerala State Forest Department. The meeting largely targeted regional stakeholders such as State Ministers and Forest Officials directly involved in policymaking, administration, and management of protected areas in the Western Ghats, and media personnel for their role in advocacy and public awareness. Meeting was attended by about 150 participants. Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Oommen Chandy, inaugurated the meeting and promised his support for protection of forests in the state. State Forest Minister, Shri K B Ganesh Kumar, emphasized the importance of conservation of the Western Ghats and reiterated his full support for amphibian conservation and implementation of WNPATA activities. Forest officials representing various Western Ghats protected areas involved in discussions and contributed practical suggestions and feedback on conservation management aspects. About 25 media personnel representing 19 dailies actively participated in a dedicated session on understanding and disseminating the importance of amphibians and conservation in the Western Ghats.

Advocacy and public awareness: Project WNPATA and Lost Amphibians of India initiative together began what may be termed as India's first citizen science initiative on amphibians. The advocacy efforts with Central and State ministers and Senior Advisors to the Government, received tremendous positive support, especially from Central Forest minister Shri Jairam Ramesh; Kerala Chief Minister, Shri Oommen Chandy; Kerala Forest Minister, Shri KB Ganesh Kumar; Kerala PCCF, Shri TM Manoharan; Karnataka PCCF, Shri BK Singh; Tamil Nadu PCCF, Shri AS Balanathan; Dr S Natesh, Senior Advisor, Department of Biotechnology; Dr GV Subrahmanyam, Advisor, MoEF, Government of India, among many others. Forest officials in the Western Ghats states of Kerala and Karnataka particularly supported and engaged in discussions on preparing a working plan for identification of potential sites in buffer zones of existing protected areas in the states with high amphibian diversity, endemism, and threats, for establishing an amphibian sanctuary through future projects of a much larger programme. Public figures such as Anil Kumble and George Meyer endorsed their support to the cause of amphibians and motivated the masses through video messages. National and international media provided wide press coverage for the project activities and outputs and played an important role in spreading the message of amphibian conservation in the Western Ghats. In the end, the overwhelming participation and support received for the project from amphibian experts and the public, at the regional, national, and international scale, emerged as the most rewarding outcome that will go a long way in contributing towards the overall objectives of this project.

Preliminary identification of potential locations for amphibian sanctuary in the Western Ghats: See description in the section on tools, products or methodologies resulting from project.

Book on Frogs of Peninsular India: A major and significant outcome of project is a much-needed reference book on Frogs of Peninsular India with comprehensive accounts for all species of frogs in the Western Ghats, including color photographs, scientific illustrations, distribution maps, taxonomy notes, and genetic relationships, conservation status, and information and notes on natural history, behavior, advertisement calls, ecology, habitats, and threats. Introductory chapters of the book also include a synopsis to the amphibian fauna of India, a checklist of amphibians, an overview on the geographical region of Peninsular India with focus on the Western Ghats, brief history of amphibian research in the region, basic amphibian identification characters and terminologies, followed by the detailed species accounts. This book aims to serve as an important tool for understanding the current status and knowledge on the amphibian fauna of the Western Ghats region that incidentally is the country's major amphibian hotspot, and their distributions and conservation status, which are the starting point not only for amphibian experts to make amphibian conservation strategies but also for approaching various stakeholders, particularly government agencies, policymakers, forest managers, and future donors, to seek their involvement and support in effective amphibian conservation measures, including establishment and management of amphibian sanctuaries and a protected area network for threatened amphibians in the Western Ghats.

Improved scientific knowledge and new species discoveries; and Contribution to IUCN conservation status assessments of Western Ghats amphibians: See description in the section on tools, products or methodologies resulting from project.

Additional Popular Initiatives and the 'LOST Amphibians of India' (LAI) initiative: See description in the section on tools, products or methodologies resulting from project.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Consultation workshop for formation of Western Ghats Network of Protected Areas for Threatened Amphibians held.	1.1	Report on consultation workshop	Information on consultation workshops included in this report and attached annexures.
1.0	Consultation workshop for formation of Western Ghats Network of Protected Areas for Threatened Amphibians held.	1.2	Website for workshop	Website for project WNPATA and undertaken workshops (https://www.wnpata.org) and additional Lost Amphibians of India component (http://www.lostspeciesindia.org/LAI2/) launched for disseminating information about the project activities and other important aspects related amphibian conservation in the Western Ghats. The websites are still being maintained and aim to host new information and knowledge that has resulted from the project about Western Ghats amphibians, their conservation needs and planning, as well as future extension activities related to the overall objectives of these projects.
2.0	Book on amphibians of the Western Ghats published. The book will be a synthesis of existing knowledge upto the point of preparation of the printing draft. This may/would require	2.1	Draft of book on amphibians of the Western Ghats.	Draft of book on Frogs of Peninsular India prepared.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	updating at a future point of time.			
2.0	Book on amphibians of the Western Ghats published. The book will be a synthesis of existing knowledge upto the point of preparation of the printing draft. This may/would require updating at a future point of time.	2.2	Printed copies of book on amphibians of the Western Ghats. Some production details 1. Number of copies 750 - 1000 2. Number of pages 250 - 300 3. Type of printing: 4 colour printing, high quality illustration, 6 colour super imposing and scanning	Printer identified and paid for printing copies of the book on Frogs of Peninsular India. A print-ready version is being prepared along with the production, design and layout personnel. The final book production and publication due in 2023. Some production details: 1. Number of copies 1000. 2. Number of pages 600-650. 3. Type of printing: 4 colour printing, high quality illustration, 6 colour super imposing and scanning.
2.0	Book on amphibians of the Western Ghats published. The book will be a synthesis of existing knowledge upto the point of preparation of the printing draft. This may/would require updating at a future point of time.	2.3	Report on book release	Formal book release to be scheduled in 2024, followed by a report on book release.
3.0	Book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats published.	3.1	Draft of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats	Draft of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats was deferred for future funded projects, after consultations with the current funder.
3.0	Book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of	3.3	Report on book release	Report on release of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats deferred until future

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	the Western Ghats published.			materialization and completion of this outcome through other funded projects.
3.0	Book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats published.	3.4	e-book version book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats	e-book version of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats deferred until future materialization and completion of this outcome through other funded projects.
3.0	Book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats published.	3.5	Website for e-book version of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats	Website for e-book version of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats deferred until future materialization and completion of this outcome through other funded projects.
4.0	Candidate sites for amphibian sanctuaries mapped.	4.1	Location map of protected areas	Location map of protected areas delayed for completion after the formal release of the book on Frogs of Peninsular India and associated outcomes.
4.0	Candidate sites for amphibian sanctuaries mapped.	4.2	Broad map of each protected area	Broad map of protected areas delayed for completion after the formal release of the book on Frogs of Peninsular India and associated outcomes.
4.0	Candidate sites for amphibian sanctuaries mapped.	4.3	Profile of each protected area	Profile of each protected area deferred until future materialization and completion of this outcome through other funded projects.
4.0	Candidate sites for amphibian sanctuaries mapped.	4.4	Website on protected areas	Website on protected area deferred until future materialization and completion of this outcome through other funded projects.
5.0	Survey to shortlist locations for amphibian sanctuaries conducted.	5.1	Constitution of survey team	Constitution of a team of WNPATA partners achieved. Survey teams for expeditions primarily constituted members of Systematics Lab, CEMDE, University of Delhi, with one or

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				more (or none) participating WNPATA partners during one of more expeditions.
5.0	Survey to shortlist locations for amphibian sanctuaries conducted.	5.2	Report of survey team	List of individual partners of the WNPATA network available on the project website (https://www.wnpata.org) and attached as annexure to this report. List of volunteers and survey teams for Lost Amphibians of India available on project website (http://www.lostspeciesindia.org/LAI2/), with detailed technical report for the LAI project delayed and due after completion of associated outcomes.
6.0	Establishment of at least one amphibian sanctuary advocated.	6.1	List of individuals and institutions with whom advocacy needs to be carried out	Report on WNPATA consultation workshop with information on individuals and institutions with whom advocacy was carried out is attached in the annexures.
6.0	Establishment of at least one amphibian sanctuary advocated.	6.2	Operations manual on advocacy for setting up amphibian sanctuary	Operation manual on advocacy for setting up amphibian sanctuary deferred until future materialization and completion of associated outcomes through other funded projects.
6.0	Establishment of at least one amphibian sanctuary advocated.	6.3	Report on advocacy	Information on advocacy included in this report and attached annexures.
7.0	Surveys to rediscover amphibian species in the Western Ghats that have not been reliably recorded for many years.	7.1	Technical report assessing the status of 'lost' amphibian species in the Western Ghats, and announcing the rediscovery of species that had been lost to science.	Individual species rediscoveries announced through media or scientific publications. The final technical report assessing the status of 'lost' amphibian species in the Western Ghats and the rediscovery of species that had been lost to science, in preparation and is due to be published after completion of the project and associated outcomes.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
7.0	Surveys to rediscover amphibian species in the Western Ghats that have not been reliably recorded for many years.	7.2	Action plan to address immediate and long-term threats to rediscovered amphibians and their critical habitats, agreed in consultation with key stakeholders.	Action plan to address immediate and long-term threats to rediscovered amphibians and their critical habitats, agreed in consultation with key stakeholders, in preparation and require additional future studies. New knowledge and species-wise data generated from the project contributed for IUCN Red List assessments as part of the Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA2), published in scientific research articles, included in the resulting book, or shared in other forms with relevant stakeholders for conservation planning.
7.0	Surveys to rediscover amphibian species in the Western Ghats that have not been reliably recorded for many years.	7.3	Popular book on Lost! Amphibians of India (primary authors S. D. Biju, Robin Moore, Don Church and K V Sreenivasan) to generate awareness of the amphibian fauna of the Western Ghats. - Number of copies 1000 - Number of pages 170 - Type of printing: colour	Popular book on Lost! Amphibians of India to generate awareness of the amphibian fauna of the Western Ghats, under preparation. - Number of copies 1000 - Number of pages 170 - Type of printing: colour
3.0	Book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats published.	3.2	Printed copies of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats Some production details 1. Number of copies 750 - 1000 2. Number of pages 250 - 300 3. Type of	Printed copies of book on National Management Plan for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats deferred until future materialization and completion of this outcome through other funded projects.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			printing: black and white printing with colour illustration pl	

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

A dedicated project website <https://www.wnpata.org> was launched and continues to be maintained for disseminating information on project activities and amphibian conservation in the Western Ghats.

WNPATA Network: A first time for the region, a network of widely accepted and respected academicians, amphibian experts, educational and scientific institutions, forest managers, land managers, administrators, politicians, media personnel, public figures, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders was established in 2010 for consultations in planning a Protected Area Network for Threatened Amphibians of the Western Ghats. WNPATA partners contributed to the programme by bringing in their past technical and managerial knowledge and skills in their respective domains. Many individual stakeholders and their organizations contributed to organizing, facilitating, or documenting the consultation workshops (DU; CoPAC; CEPF; CI; IUCN; GWC; DBT, DST, MoEFCC; State Forest Depts; ATREE; ZSI; BNHS; IISc; MCBT; VUB Belgium; NHM London; among others), and additional individual consultative and supportive roles (SD Biju, KV Sreenivasan, Sonali Garg, Jack Tordoff, Neil Cox, Simon Stuart, Russell Mittermeier, Claude Gascon, Ariadne Angulo, Franky Bossuyt, Darrel Frost, Mark Wilkinson, David Gower, Don Church, Robin Moore, Indraneil Das, Deepak Pental, Dinesh Singh, B Bhaskar Acharya, KP Dinesh, KV Gururaja, NA Aravind, Varad Giri, Oommen V Oommen, Romulus Whitaker, Praveen Karanth, Saibal Sengupta, Sabitry Bordoloi, Abhijit Das, Firoz Ahmed, Ines Van Bocxlaer, Ashish Thomas, Rachunliu G Kamei, Stephen Mahony, Robin Suyesh, K Jayaram, Mohan Kumar, Gopinath Sricandane, among others). List of individual partners and participating organizations is attached & available on project website.

Additional Popular Initiatives: Project also conducted over 50 regional workshops, talks, and lectures targeting amphibian conservation awareness for school and college students, amateur naturalists and herpetologists from universities or NGOs, and forest personnel, across all Western Ghats states, contributing towards education and training of over 700 individuals in basic identification and amphibian conservation tools.

Preliminary identification of potential locations for amphibian sanctuary in the Western Ghats: The various project activities led to preliminary identification of five potential locations for establishment of amphibian sanctuaries in the Western Ghats regions of Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra states, based on a combination of following major determining criteria such as: amphibian species richness, abundance and endemism; number of threatened species and habitats in a small area; populations of threatened species either in buffer zones of existing protected areas, forest reserves or unprotected forest areas under government ownership, or adjoining privately-owned land areas; and the levels of support received from various involved stakeholders in the region. The potential locations include three in Kerala State (one each in the districts of Idukki,

Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad), one in Karnataka State (Kodagu district), and one in Maharashtra State (Sindhudurg district).

Book on Frogs of Peninsular India: See details in the summary of the overall results of the project.

Improved scientific knowledge and new species discoveries: The project created significant improvement in the scientific knowledge on the amphibians in the Western Ghats, generated through dedicated amphibian surveys as part of over 50 field expeditions conducted across the Western Ghats. The outcomes include hundreds of new distribution records (over 500), resolutions to century-old taxonomic problems that previously deterred proper identification of poorly known species (nearly one-third of the regions amphibians), rediscoveries of several species previously known only from their original descriptions, and the unprecedented discovery and formal descriptions of 63 new species as part of research articles published in scientific journals. This new and comprehensive knowledge is important for understanding the overall species diversity and richness, distribution patterns, habitat requirements, and current population status and threats to amphibian species, all of which is essential for identifying the centers of amphibian diversity within the Western Ghats and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) for conservation prioritization.

Contribution to IUCN conservation status assessments of Western Ghats amphibians: All new resulting data and scientific knowledge on amphibians of Western Ghats directly contributed to IUCN’s conservation assessment of Western Ghats amphibian as part of Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA2). This led to first-time assessments for several previously unassessed species, proper assessments of several data deficient species, as well as revised assessments leading to changes in the threat status of several previously assessed Red List species, based on a significant proportion of new scientific data and knowledge contributed from the outcomes of project WNPATA.

Additional Project Component: The Lost Amphibians of India (LAI) initiative and its website <http://www.lostspeciesindia.org/LAI2/> were launched in November 2010. This component was successful in rediscovery of 18 species out of nearly 50 ‘lost’ amphibian species. LAI received active participation of amphibian experts and citizen scientists from all walks of life, totaling nearly 500 individuals, including participation in expeditions (of over 50 expeditions) to search for lost species; garnered wide press coverage and social media attention reaching thousands of individuals; and endorsements from public figures such as legendary Cricket player Anil Kumble. LAI in partnership with WNPATA organized over 75 popular events throughout the country (nearly 50 in Western Ghats) to spread awareness about amphibians, lost species, and conservation.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
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GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
65	35	Amphibian identification and conservation management tools and techniques; hand on training on amphibian field surveys; Current status and knowledge of global, Indian, Western Ghats and regional state-level amphibian diversity, distribution patterns and conservation requirements; Lost amphibians of India; Role of media in dissemination of knowledge on amphibians and their conservation needs; Role and importance of advocacy with multiple stakeholders for effective conservation planning and actions; Role of Citizen Science in amphibian conservation; Role and scope of project WNPATA and a protected areas network for threatened amphibians in the Western Ghats; Role of IUCN Red List assessments and the need for proper scientific documentation of species, habitats and threats in determining conservation priorities; Available tools, techniques, and methodologies for

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
		amphibian conservation; Biodiversity Conservation.

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				
Local communities across Western Ghats regions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India	50	20								

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Public statements of intent by the Chief Minister of Kerala and the State Forest Minister promising support for protection of forests in the state and support to project WNPATA.	Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	India	August 08, 2011	Support in planning and establishment of an amphibian sanctuary and protected areas network for threatened amphibians in the Western Ghats.	Advocacy and awareness engaging multiple stakeholders through project WNPATA.

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Western Ghats Network of Protected Areas for Threatened Amphibians	2010	India	Yes	Collaborative partnership of experts and stakeholders for strengthening conservation of threatened amphibians in the Western Ghats through systematic planning and actions.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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LESSONS LEARNED

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

The long-term sustainability and further development of the WNPATA network will depend on the continued energy and initiatives of its partners. The project results hold potential to serve as model that can be replicated in other biodiversity hotspots in the country, not just for amphibians, but other similar overlooked forms of wildlife.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$0.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	Reported additional funding in the proposal was not charged to the project.

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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