CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (CAMP) WORKSHOP PROCESS:

A TOOL FOR RAPID SPECIES ASSESSMENT

Knowledge-based, catalytic facilitation for conservation

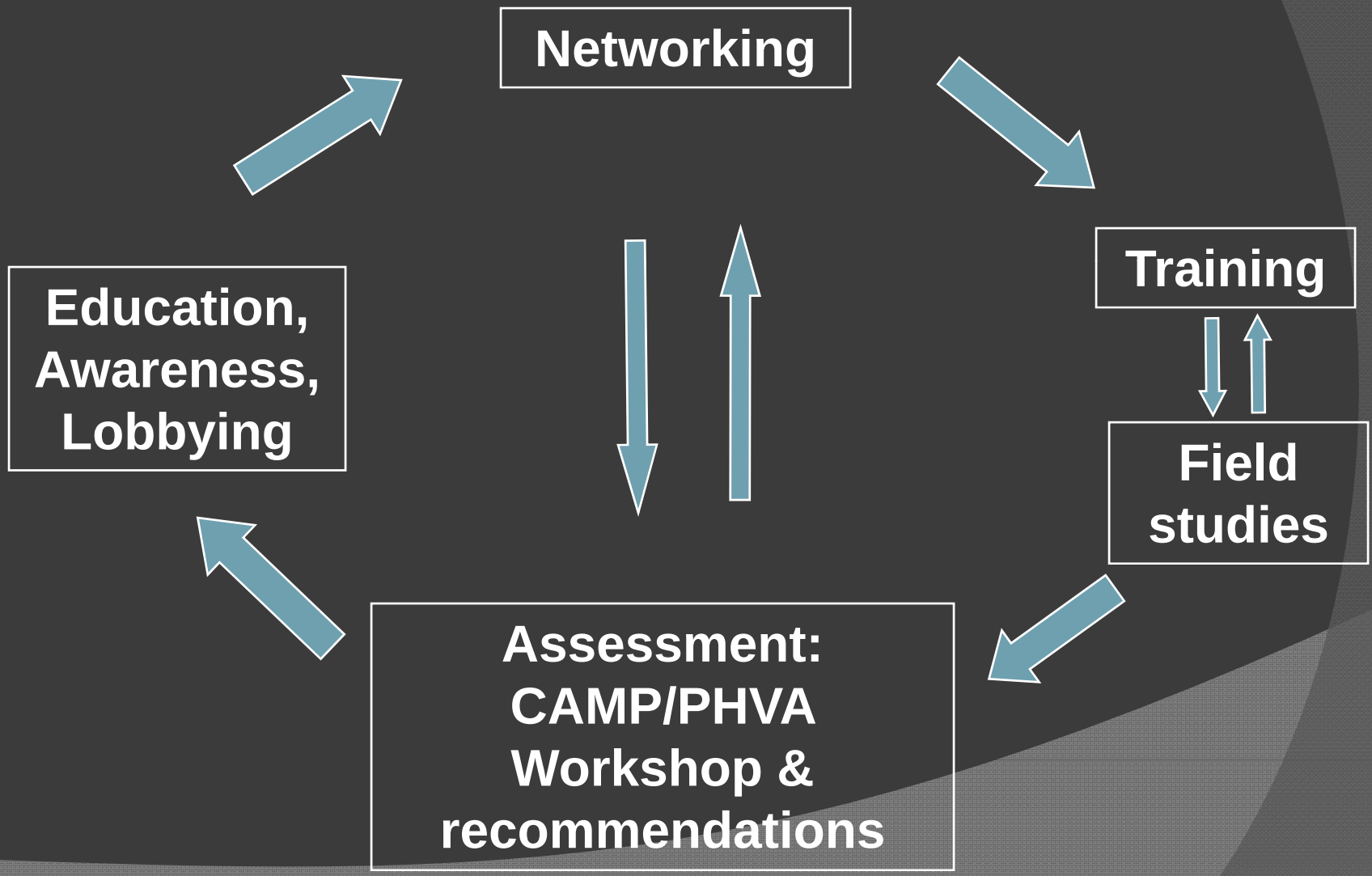
BA Daniel
Zoo Outreach Organisation/CBSG South Asia
Coimbatore, South India

ZOO & its networks use a Conservation Action Formula

It has 5 steps

1. Networking – taxon specialist / species
2. Training – in Field techniques, taxonomy, captive management, education for each taxon group
3. Field surveys - follow training to precede as well as follow CAMP workshops & recommendations
4. Assessments – C.A.M.P. workshops for each taxon group & Report etc. and PHVA
5. Education / awareness / lobbying- follow up CAMP workshops -- three-tiered target groups

Conservation Action Model



STEP 4 of Conservation Action Model

Source for our education programmes and materials

Rapid species assessment using C.A.M.P. and PHVA workshops developed by CBSG

IUCN's Six Commissions

SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION

6,800 volunteers in 179 countries provide technical and scientific advice for biodiversity conservation to governments, international conventions, and conservation organizations.

~105 Taxon-based Specialist Groups	5 Disciplinary Specialist Groups	2 Task Forces
Cat	Conservation Breeding	Declining Amphibian Populations
Bear	Sustainable Use	Declining Pollinators
Cetacean	Veterinary Medicine	
Hornbill	Invasive Species	
Cracid	Reintroduction	
Seabird		
Crocodile		
Freshwater Fish		
Lepidoptera		
Cactus & Succulent		
Carnivorous Plant		
and 90 others		

CBSG is experienced in dealing with difficult management and conservation issues

Working groups

CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLANS (CAMPS)

AND
POPULATION AND HABITAT VIABILITY ASSESSMENTS (PHVAS)

CAMPS	PHVAS
Multiple taxa	Single taxon
Uses available data to assess threat	Uses available data to assess risk of extinction/ probability of persistence
Prioritizes research and management action	Tests sensitivity to various factors using models
	Develops integrated management strategy most likely to lead to population recovery
	Identifies new research directions

CBSG WORKSHOP PROCESSES

- Stakeholder participation
- Common ground and agreements
- Common goal: preventing extinction/further biodiversity loss
- Knowledge in experts' heads
- Pooling of resources
- Outside expertise provides unbiased perspective
- Product owned by participants
- CBSG a knowledge-based facilitator

CAMP Workshop Goals

- Review population and habitat status and trends and assign new IUCN Red List categories of threat
- Identify research and management recommendations
- Develop preliminary action plans
- Complete a draft Conservation Assessment and Management Plan document

CAMP Process

- Working groups (taxon based)
- Each group has reference set of draft taxon data sheets and a computer with the CAMP database program
- Identify a facilitator, recorder and presenter
- Initially complete one TDS including Red List assessment, then report back to plenary
- Continue in working groups - complete all assessments, including Red List assignments and distribution maps
- Form corridor-based groups for action planning
- Complete draft workshop report

Primary Tool: The Taxon Data Sheet

- Scientific designation
- Distribution
- Extent of occurrence and area of occupancy
- Habitat status and trends
- Threats
- Trade
- Population status and trends
- Field studies
- IUCN Red List category of threat
- Research and management recommendations
- Sources and collaborators

IUCN Red List

- The IUCN Red List is a record of the conservation status of wild species.
- The Red List Categories provide an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction.
- The latest version (3.1) of the categories and criteria was adopted in February 2000.

IUCN Red List Categories (3.1)

Extinct (EX)

Extinct in the wild (EW)

***Critically Endangered* (CR)**

***Endangered* (EN)**

***Vulnerable* (VU)**

Near Threatened (NT)

Least Concern (LC)

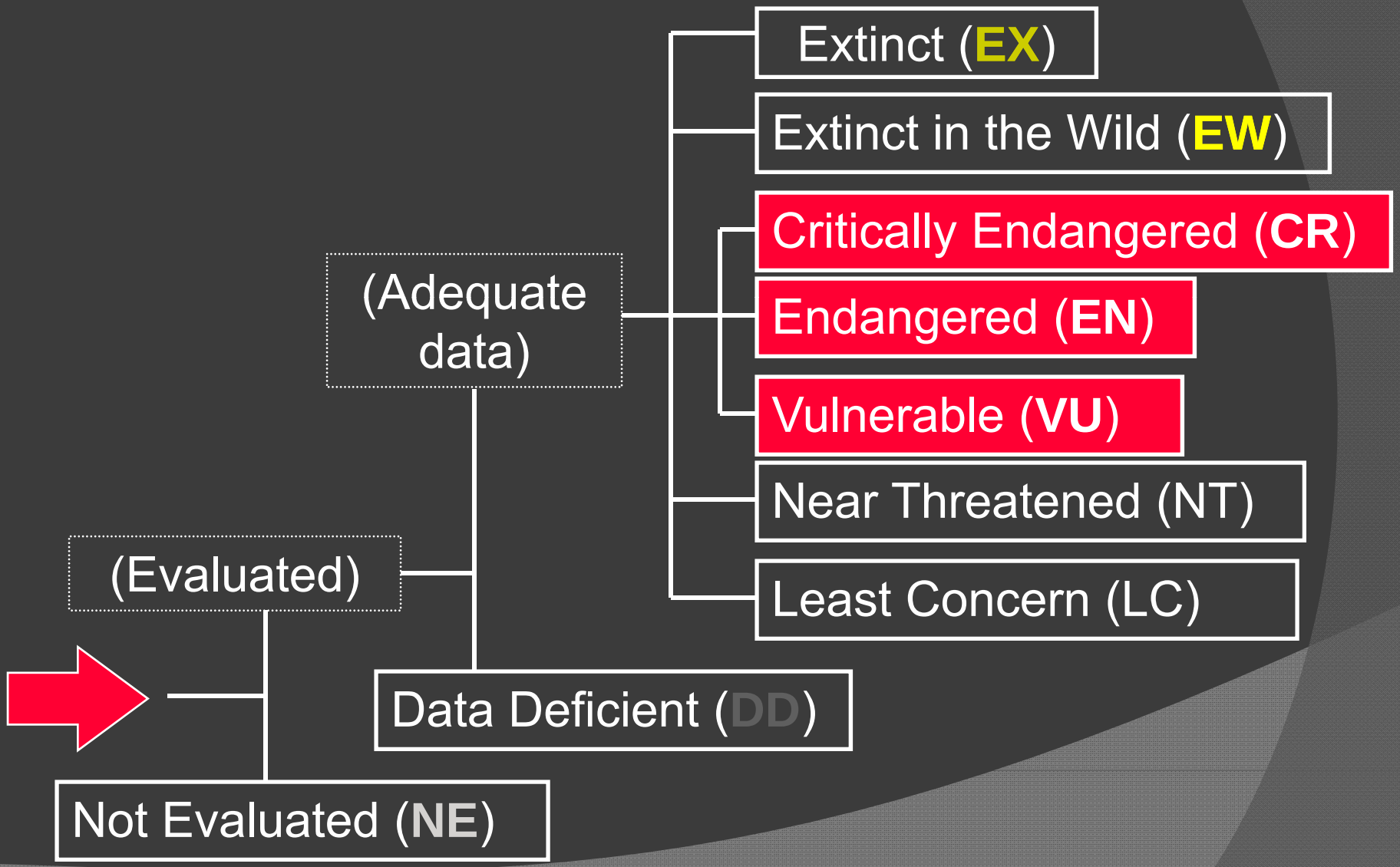
Data Deficient (DD)

Not Evaluated (NE)

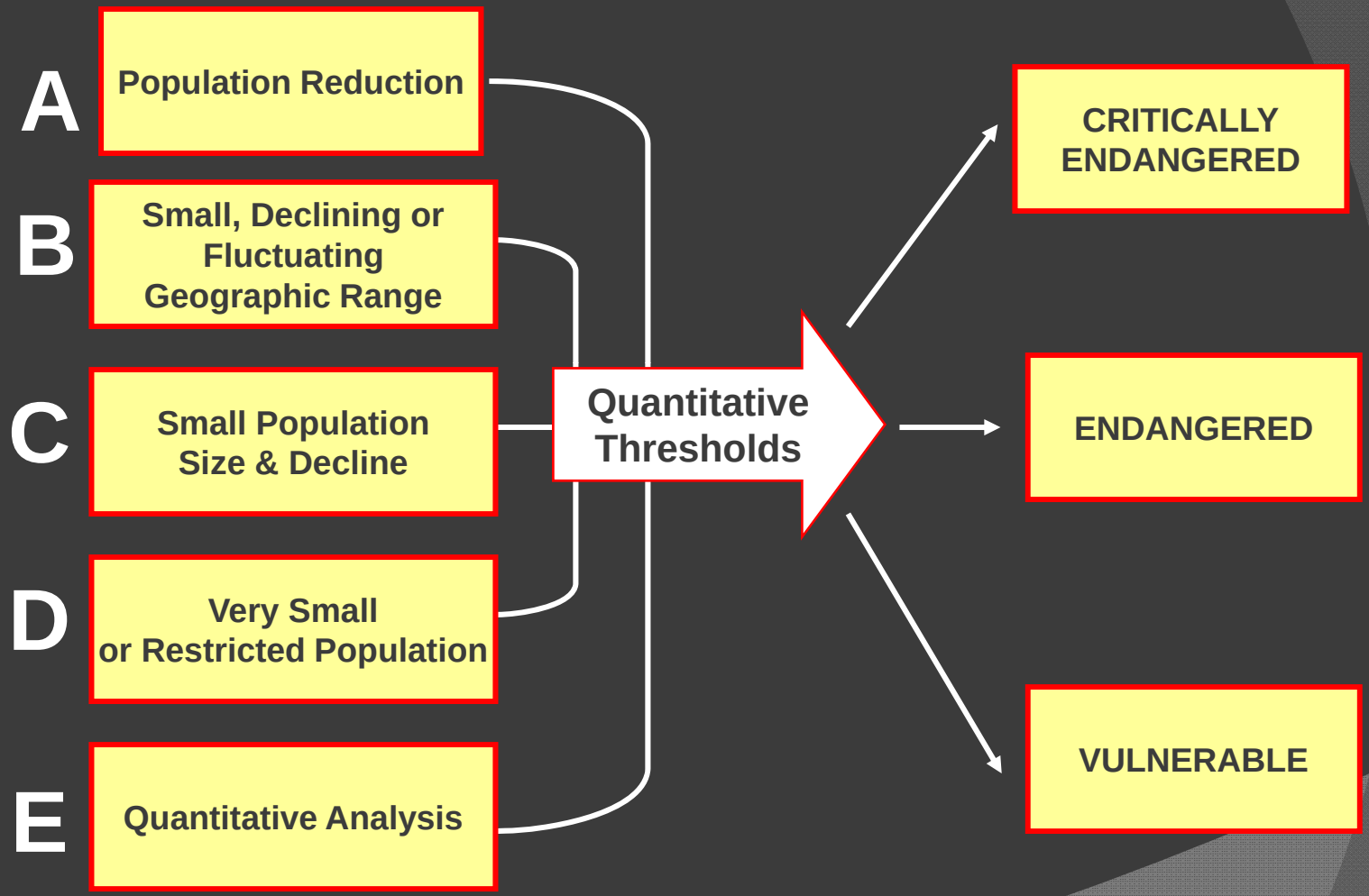
IUCN Red List Categories

- For listing as CR, EN or VU there is a range of quantitative criteria; meeting any ONE of these criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat.
- Each taxon must be evaluated against all the criteria.
- Any criterion met must be listed.

IUCN Red List Categories 2001

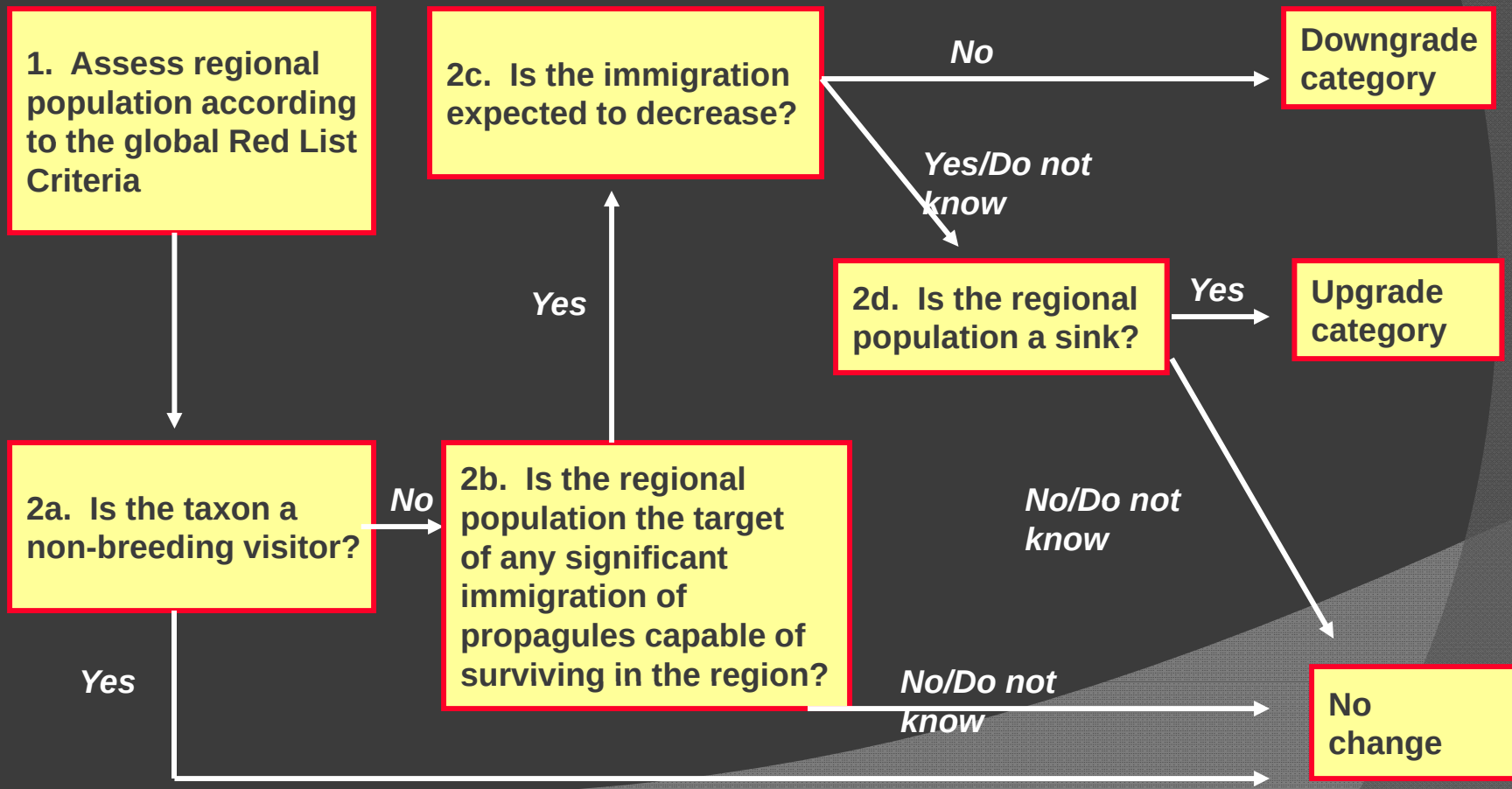


IUCN Red List Criteria



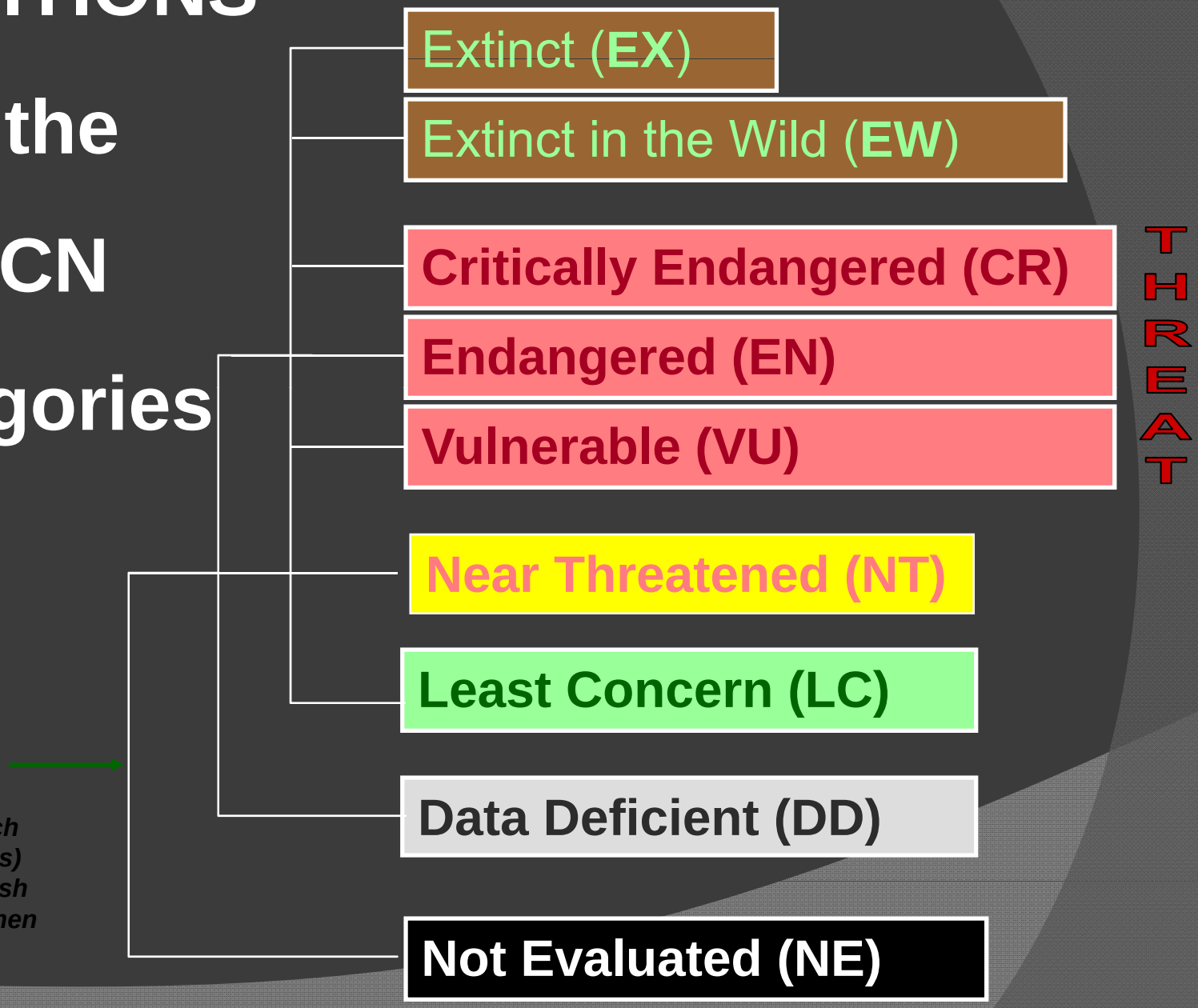
Gardenfors et al.

Regional Application of Red List Criteria

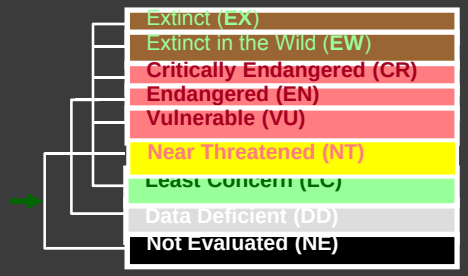


Gardenfors et al., 2001

DEFINITIONS of the IUCN Categories

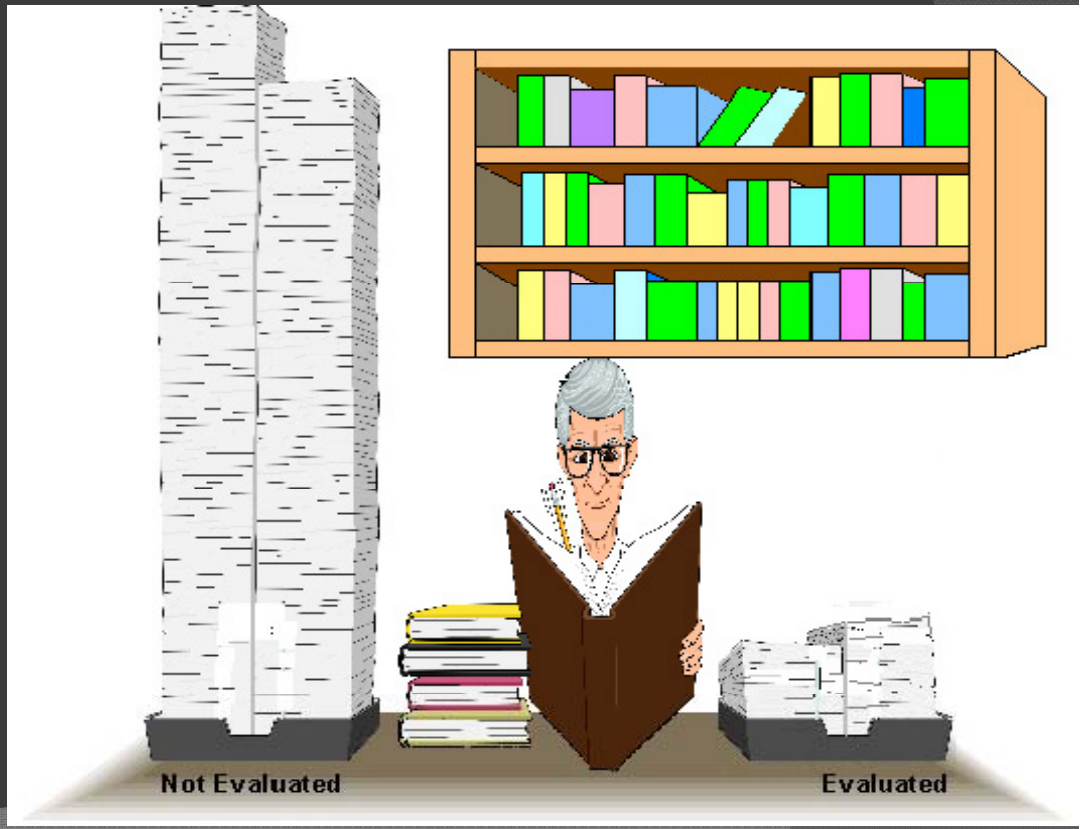


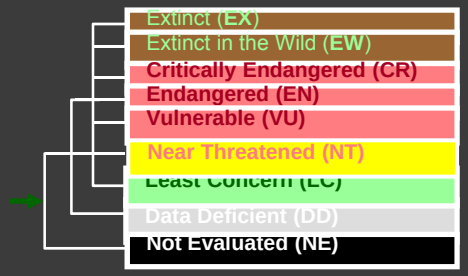
The abbreviation of each category (in parenthesis) should follow the English denominations even when translated into other languages)



Not Evaluated (NE)

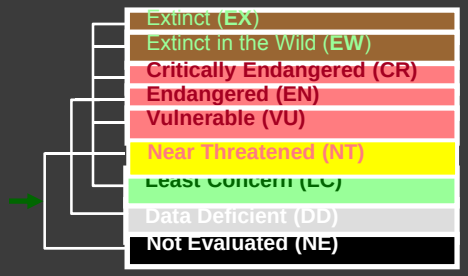
A taxon is *Not Evaluated* when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.





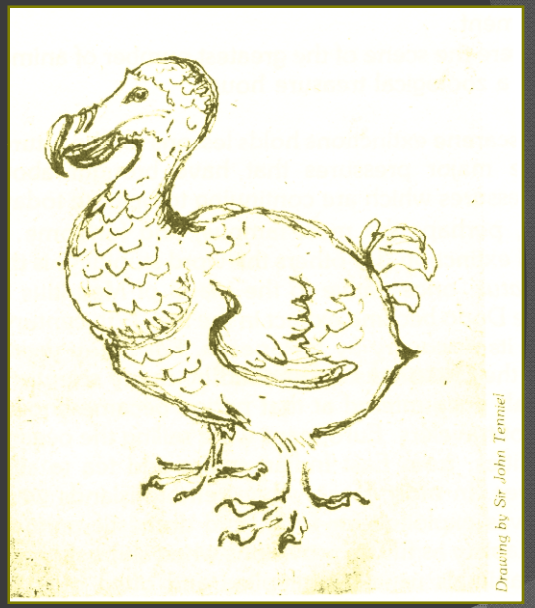
Data Deficient (DD)

A taxon is *Data Deficient* when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.

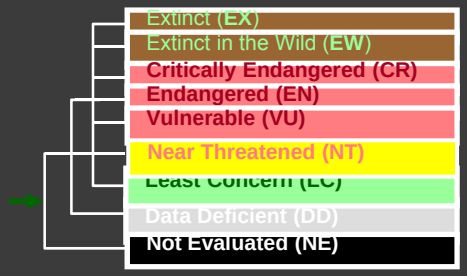


Extinct (EX)

A taxon is *Extinct* when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

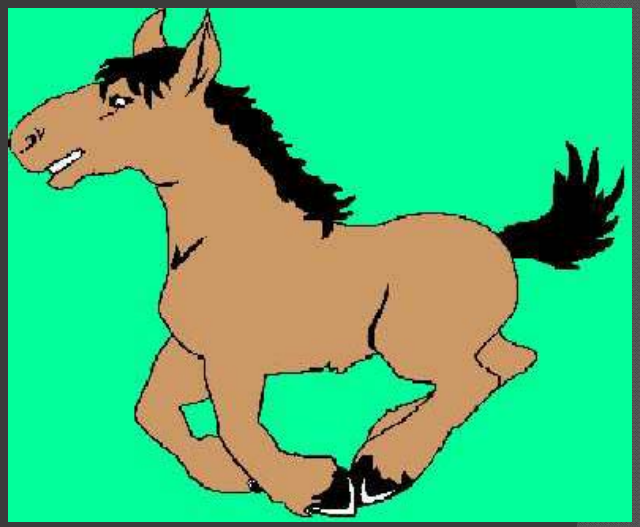


Raphus cucullatus = dodo

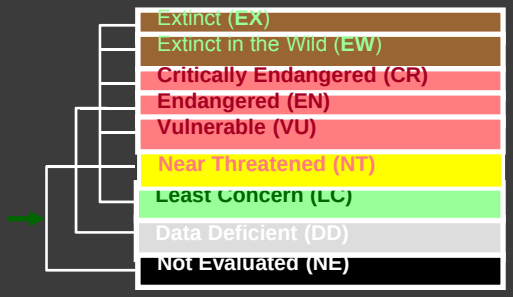


Extinct in the Wild (EW)

A taxon is *Extinct in the Wild* when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range.

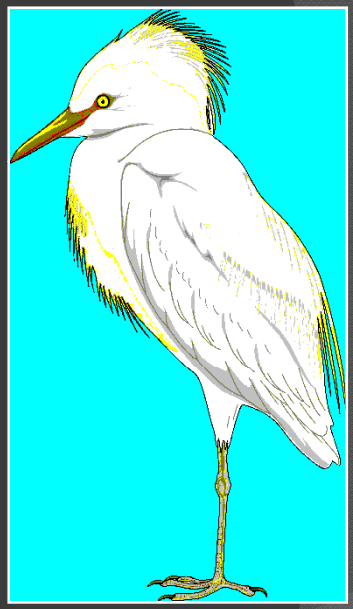


Equus przewalskii = Przewalski's horse

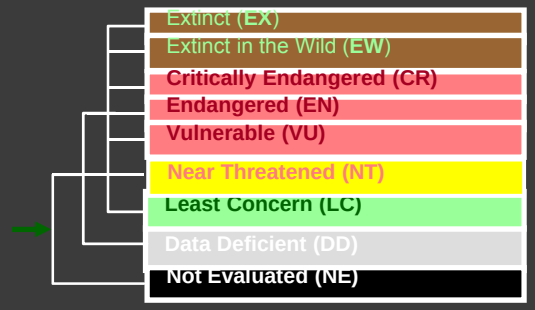


Least Concern (LC)

A taxon is *Least Concern* when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.

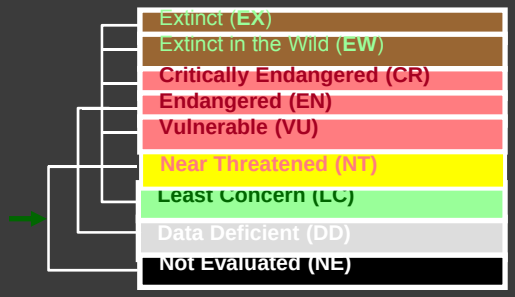


Bulbucus ibis = Cattle egret



Near Threatened (NT)

A taxon is *Near Threatened* when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is *close to qualifying* for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.



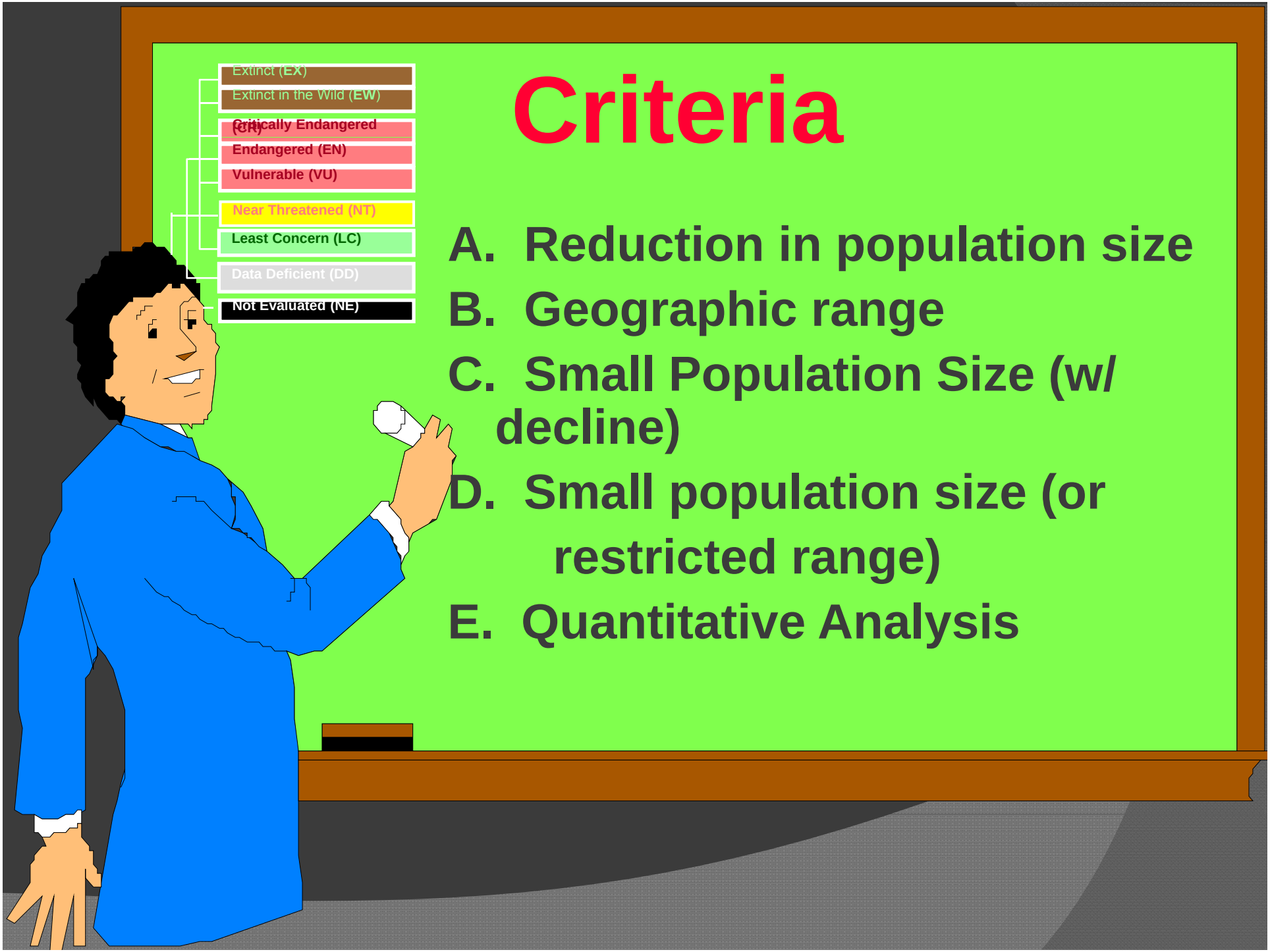
Categories of Threat

Critically Endangered (CR)

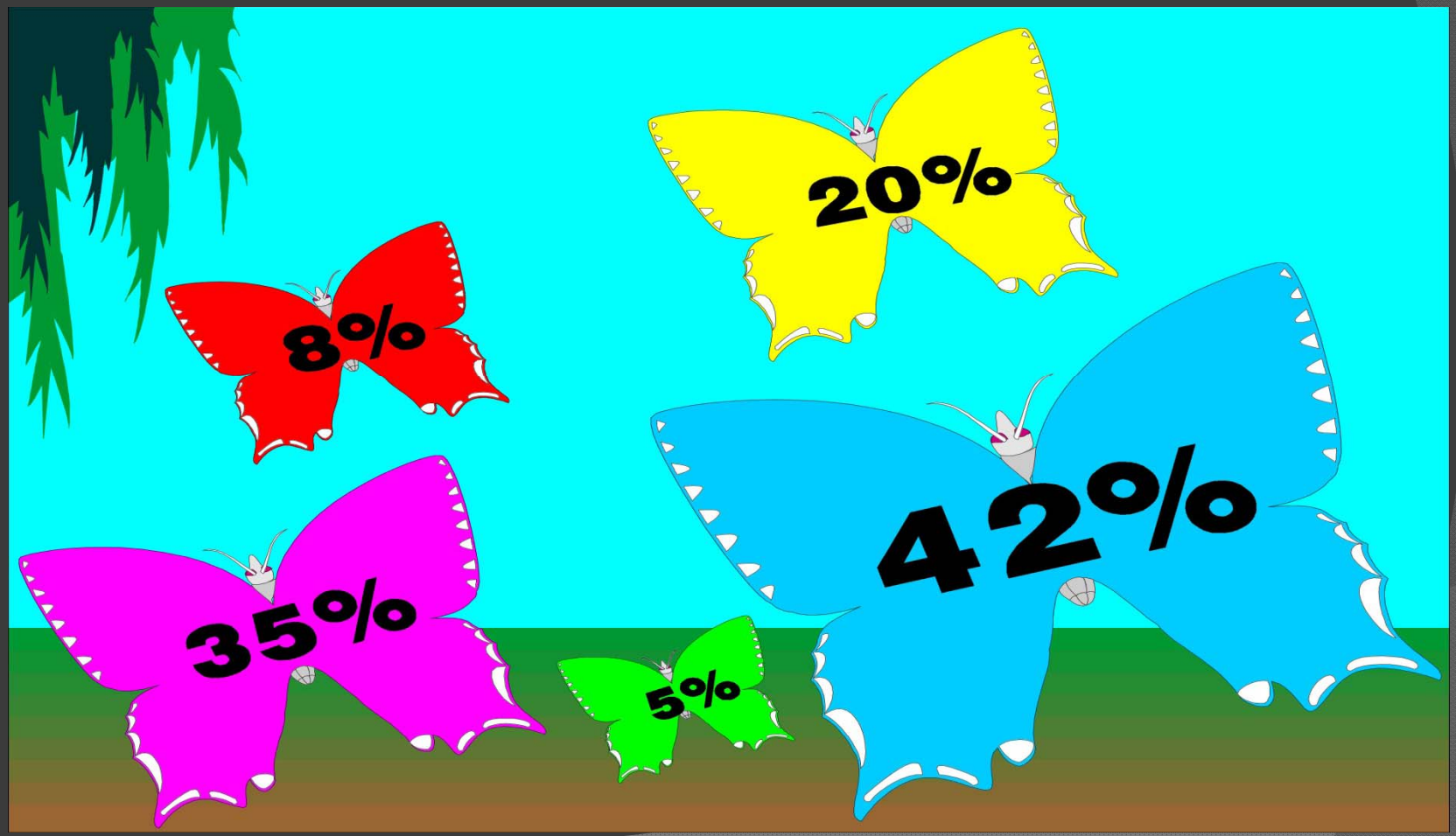
Endangered (EN)

Vulnerable (VU)

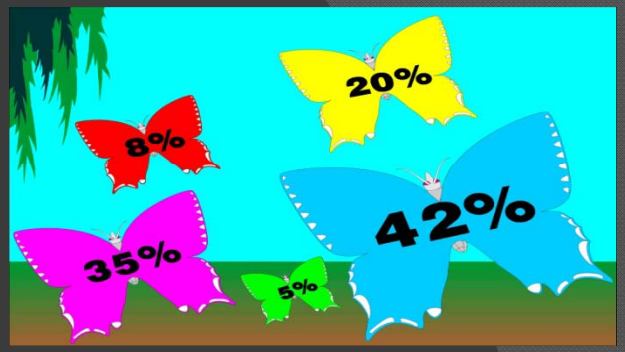
(as defined by criteria A-E)


Extinct (EX)
Extinct in the Wild (EW)
Critically Endangered (CR)
Endangered (EN)
Vulnerable (VU)
Near Threatened (NT)
Least Concern (LC)
Data Deficient (DD)
Not Evaluated (NE)
Criteria
A. Reduction in population size
B. Geographic range
C. Small Population Size (w/ decline)
D. Small population size (or restricted range)
E. Quantitative Analysis

A: Reduction in population size



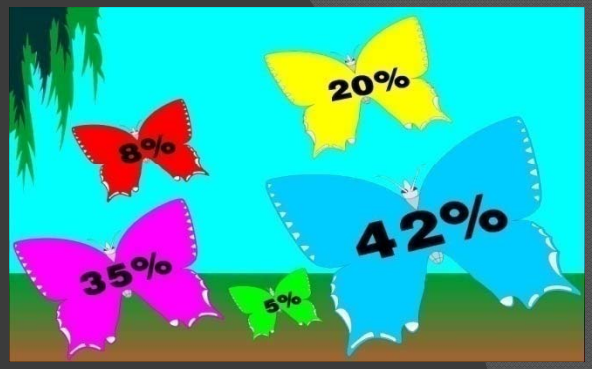
A1. Reduction in population size



where the causes of the reduction are: clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased

Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
= or > 90%	= or > 70%	= or > 50%

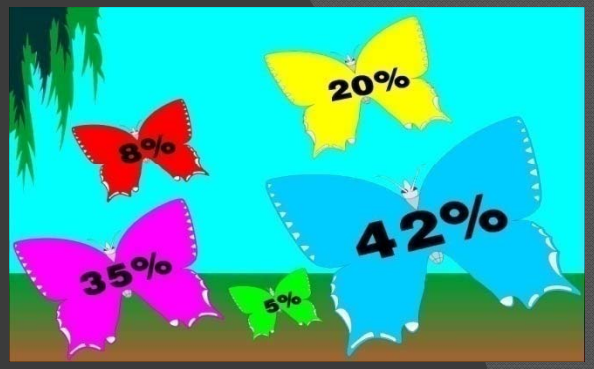
A2. Reduction in population size



where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR be understood OR be reversible

Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
= or > 80%	= or > 50%	= or > 30%

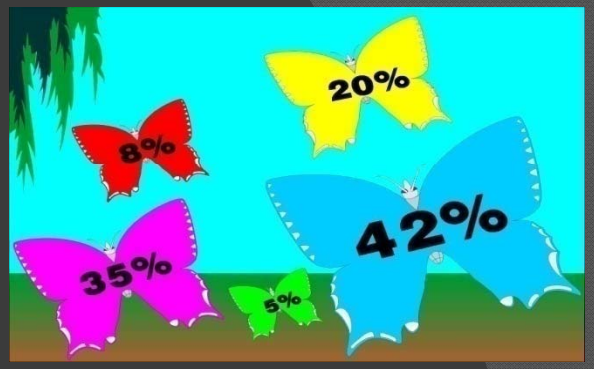
A3. Reduction in population size



projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or 3 generations

Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
80%	50%	30%

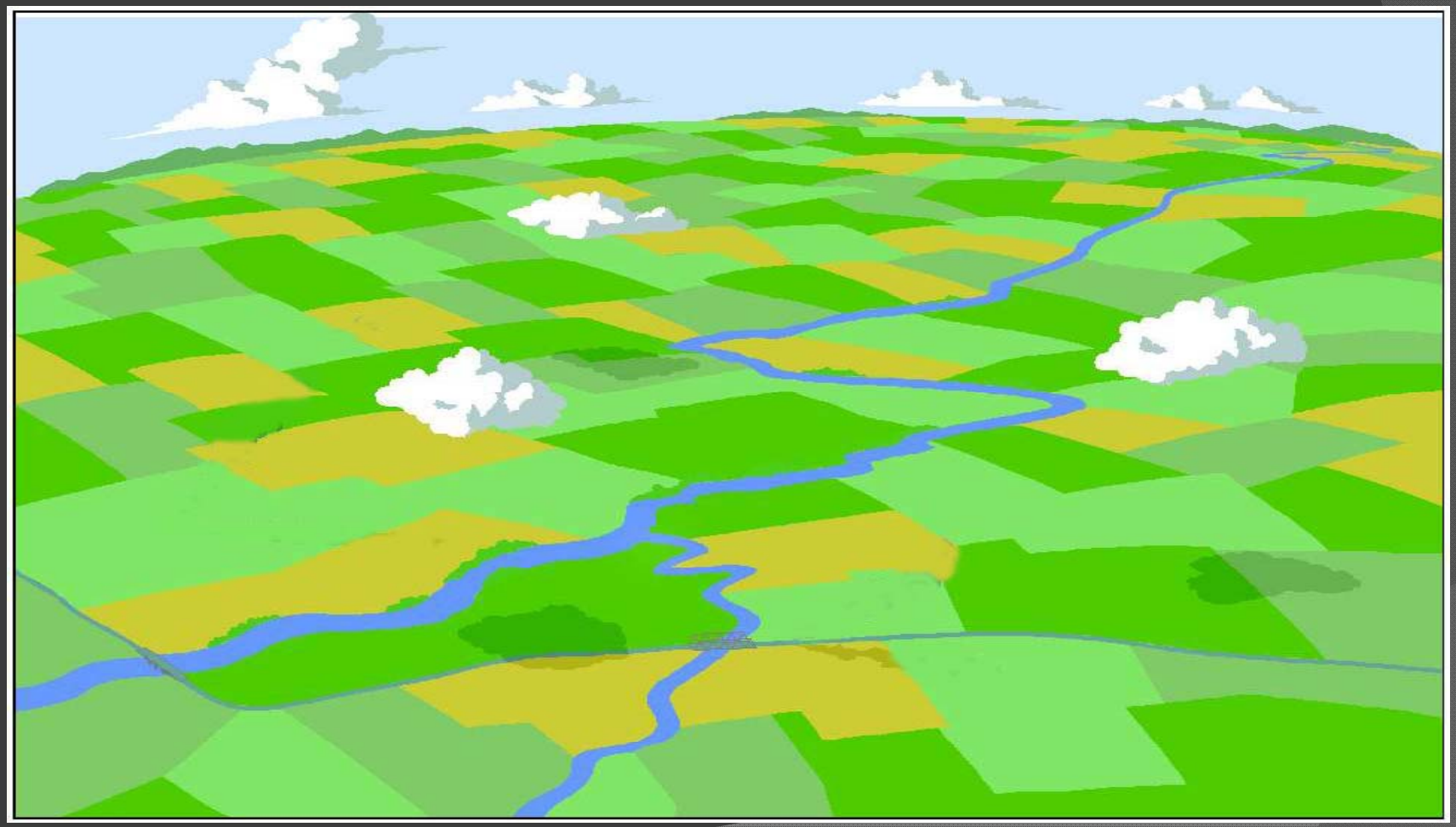
A4. Reduction in population size



over any period of **10 years or 3 generations** whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), where the time period includes both the past and the future, and where **the decline or its causes have not ceased**

Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
= or > 80%	= or > 50%	= or > 30%

B: Small Distribution



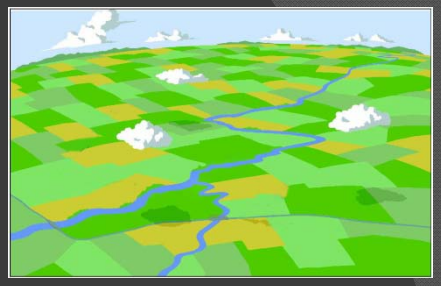
B. Small Distribution +

Decline or Fluctuation

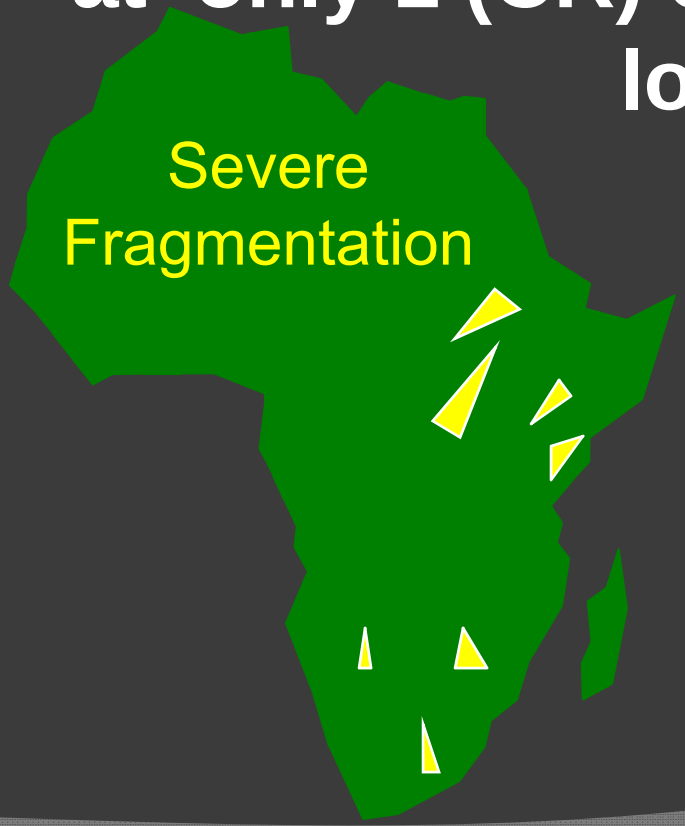
	CR	EN	VU
1. Extent of Occurrence	<100km^2	<5 000km^2	<20 000km^2
or			
2. Area of Occupancy	<10km^2	<500km^2	<2 000km^2

+ 2 of the following

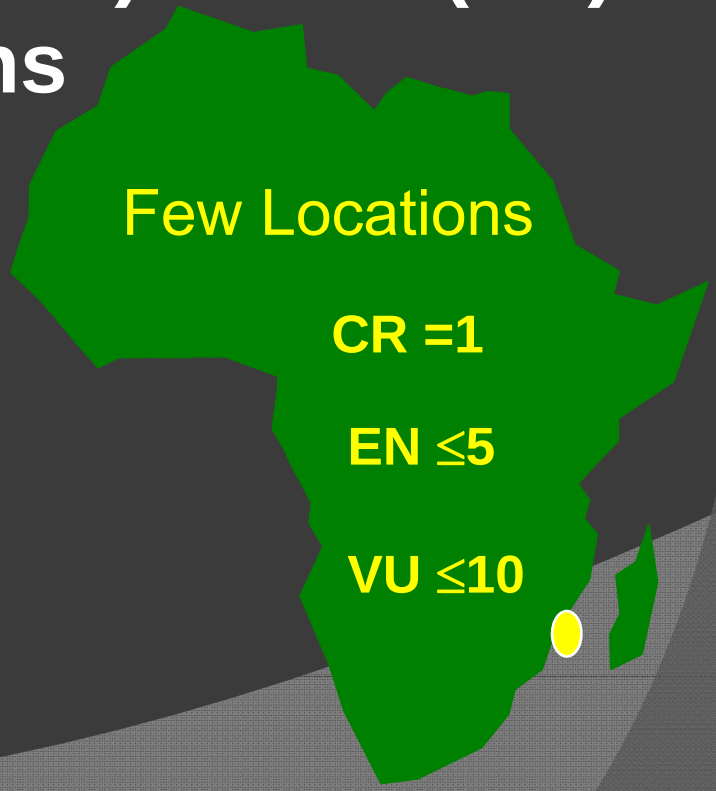
B: Small Distribution +



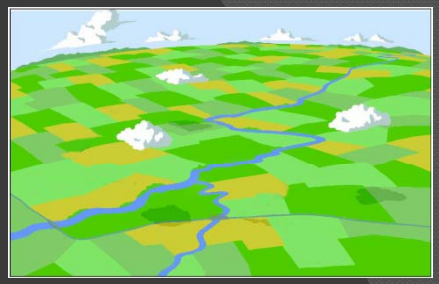
a: Severely fragmented or known to exist at only 1 (CR) or ≤5 (EN) or ≤10 (VU) locations



or

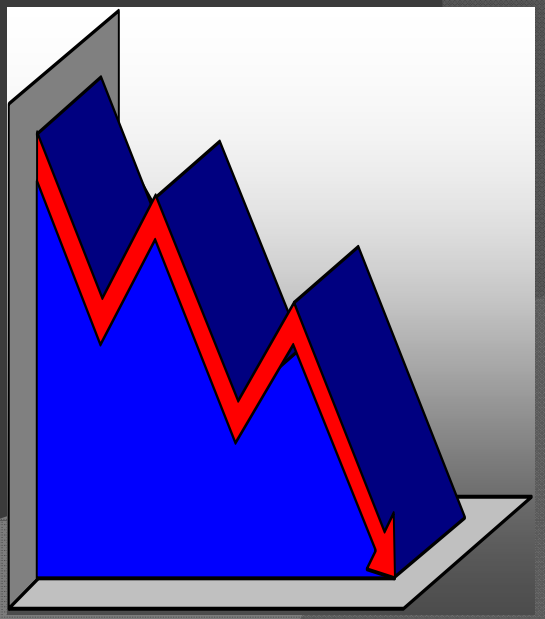


B: Small Distribution +

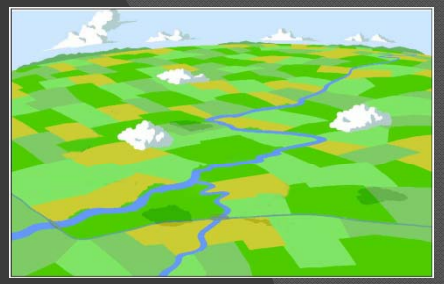


b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence
(ii) area of occupancy
(iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
(iv) number of locations or subpopulations
(v) number of mature individuals.



B: Small Distribution +

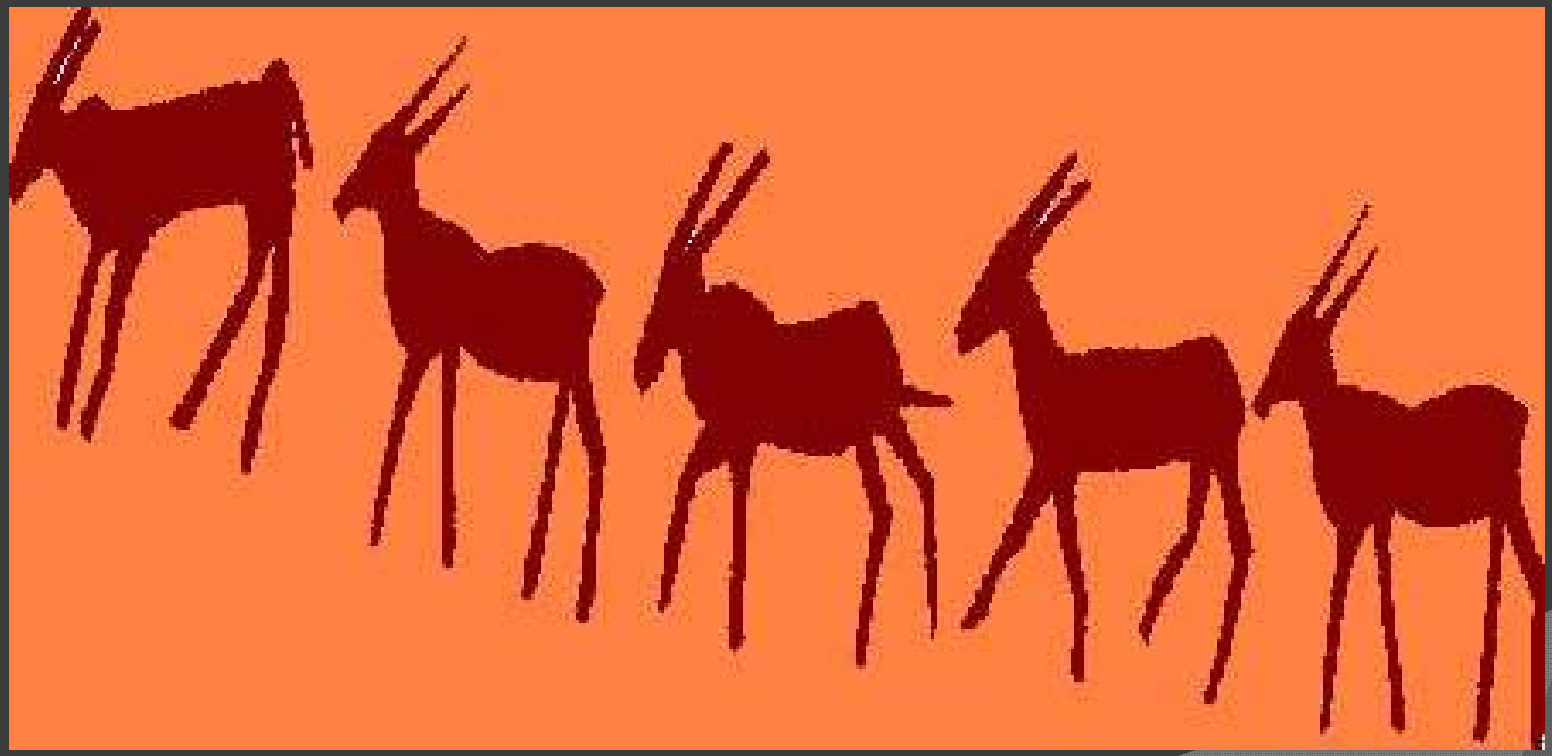


c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:

(i) extent of occurrence
(ii) area of occupancy
(iii) number of locations or subpopulations

(iv) number of mature individuals.

C: Population size (and decline)



C: Population size ...

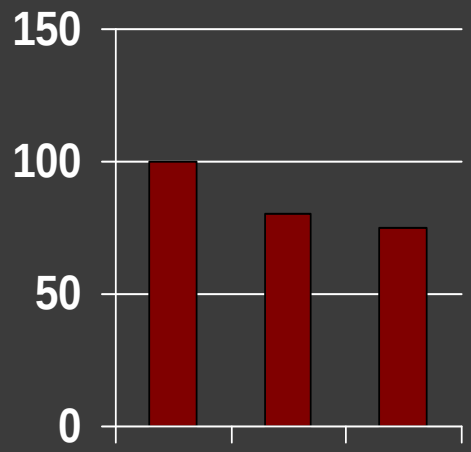
	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
estimated to be less than...	250	2’500	10’000
… mature individuals **AND** either C1 **OR** C2			

C: Population size

… estimated to number less than (mature individuals) and either (C1 or C2) ...

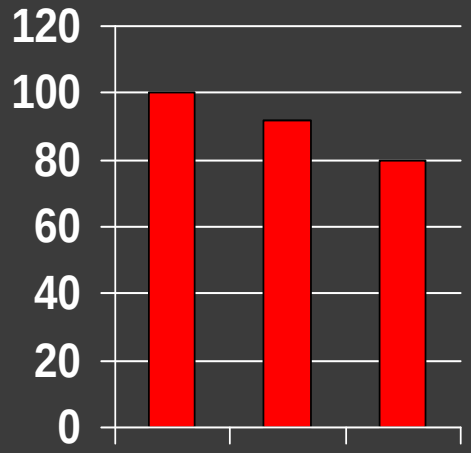
C1. An estimated continuing decline of at least...

CR



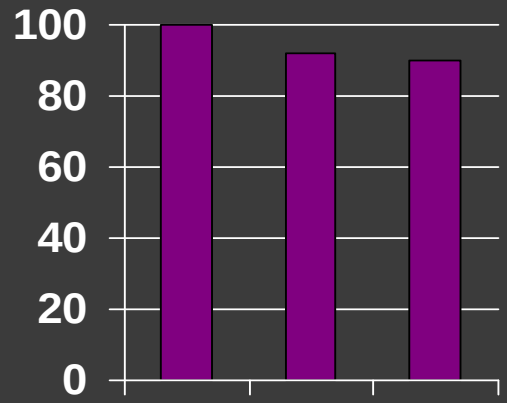
25% within 3 years or 1 generation

EN



20% within 5 years or 2 generations

VU



10% over 10 years or 3 generations

…whichever is longer, OR C2

C: Population size

… estimated to number less than (mature individuals) and either (C1 or C2) ...

C2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following: (a-b)

C: Population size

… estimated to number less than (mature individuals) and either (C1 or C2) ...

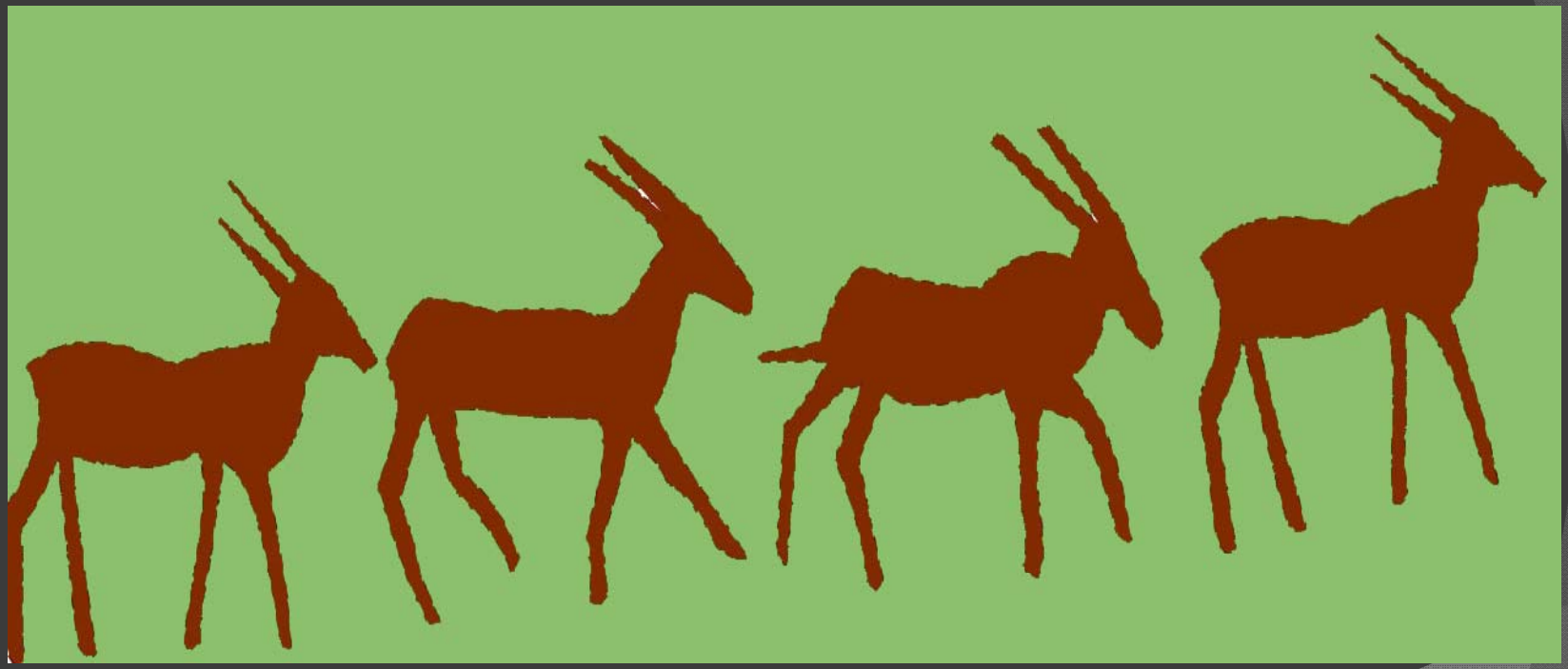
a) Population structure in the form of one of :

	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
(i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than ___ (mature individuals), OR	(CR) 50	(EN) 250	(VU) 1,000
(ii) at least (%) of mature individuals are in one subpopulation	90%	95%	100%

OR

(b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D: (Small) Population size



D: (Small) Population size

D1: Population size	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
Mature individuals estimated to number less than	50	250	1,000

D: (Small) Population size

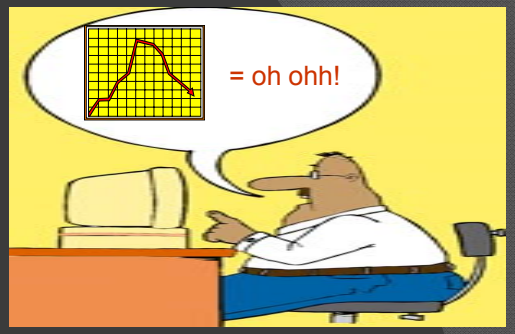
(only for “Vulnerable”)

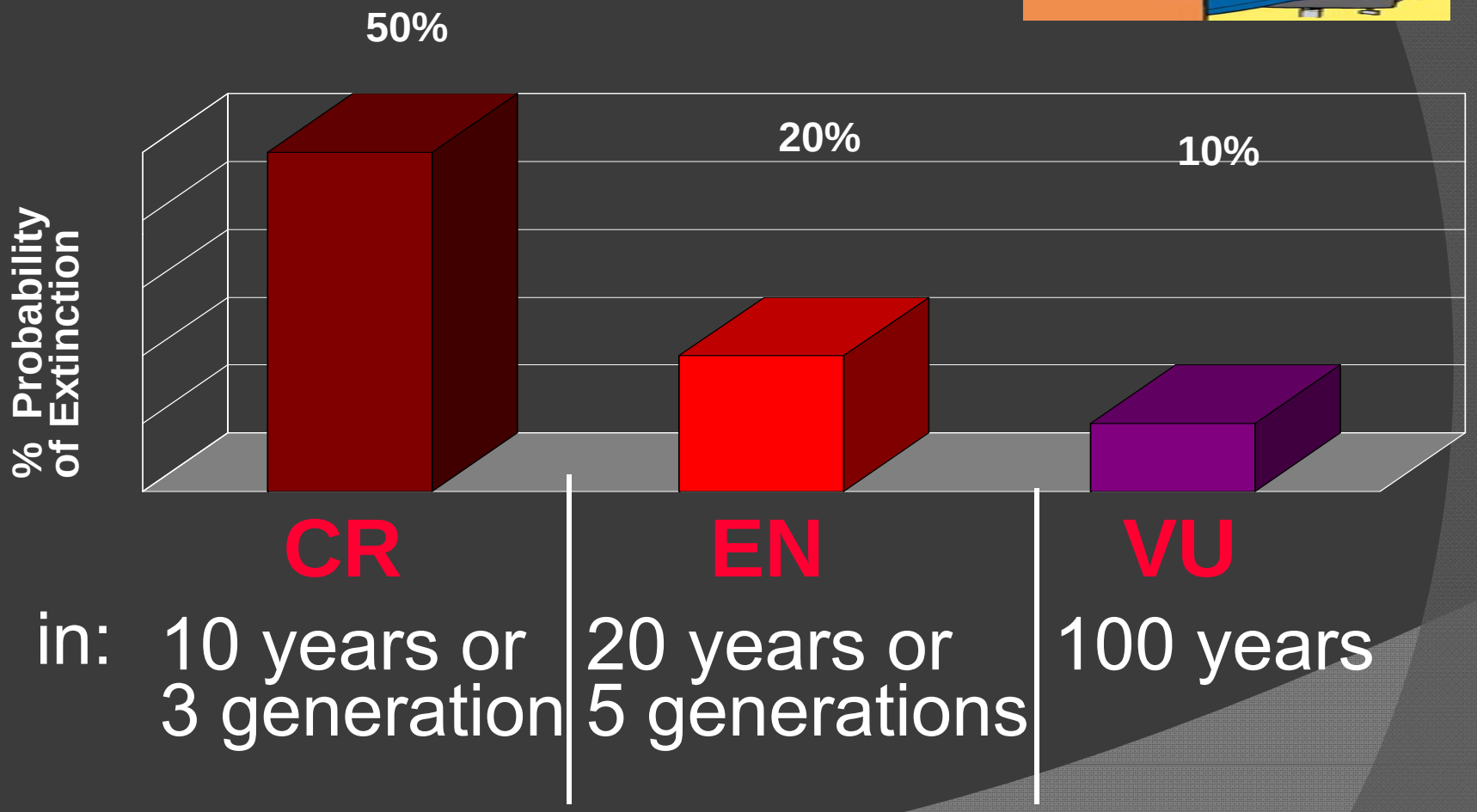
VU- D2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20km^2) or number of locations (typically 5 or less)

E. Quantitative analysis

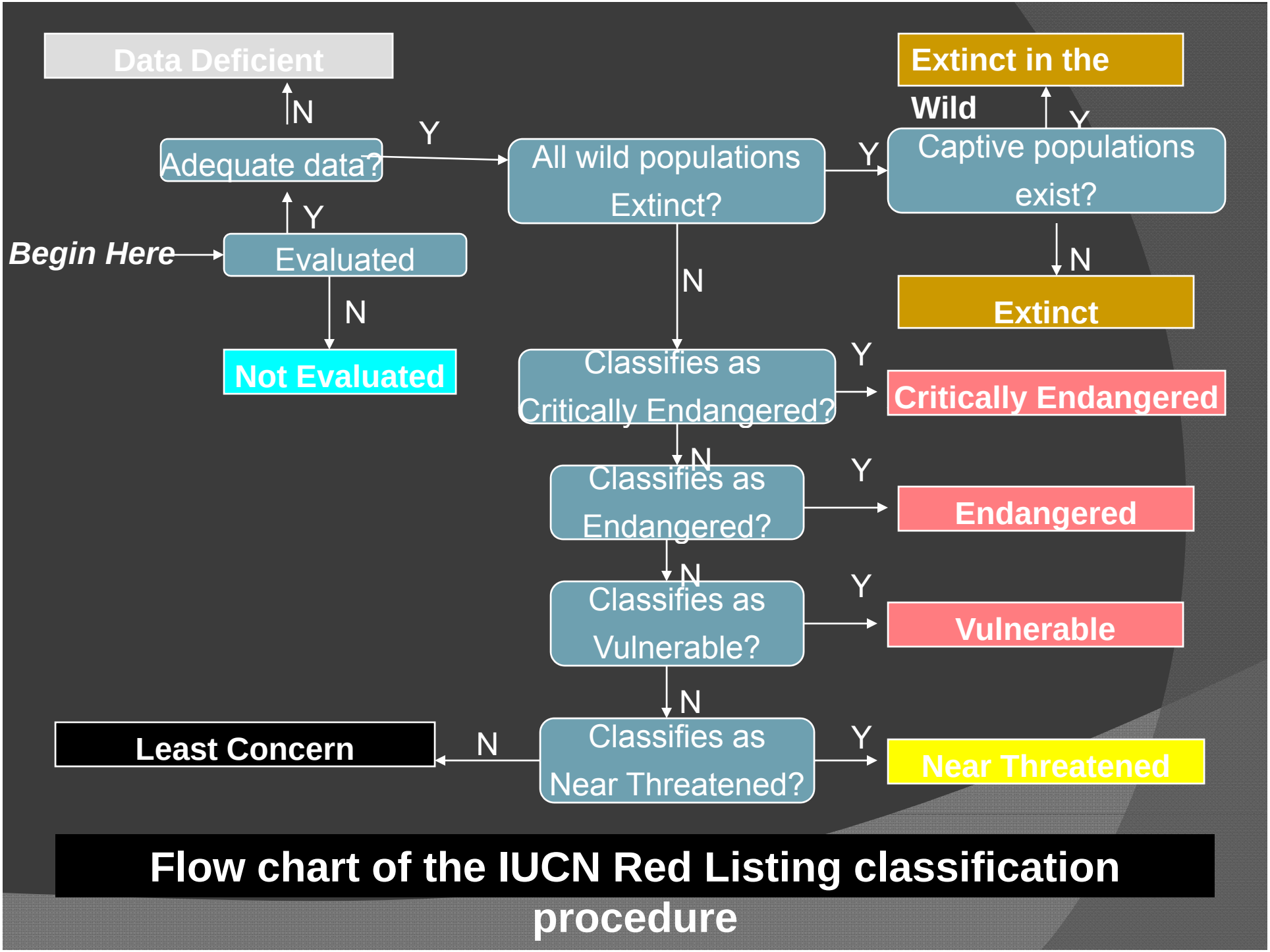
E. Quantitative analysis,

showing the probability of extinction in the wild to be at least

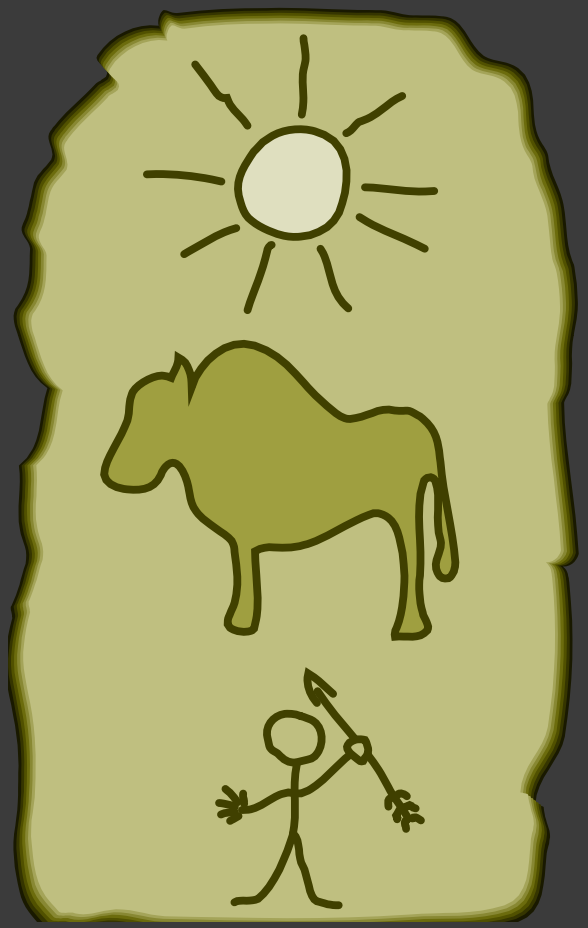




Whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years)



Flow chart of the IUCN Red Listing classification procedure



Citation of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria

Examples:

- **EX**
- **VU A2c+3c**
- **EN B1ac(i, ii, iii)**
- **CR A2c+3c; B1ab(iii)**
- **VU D2**

Documentation Requirements for Taxa Included on the IUCN Red List

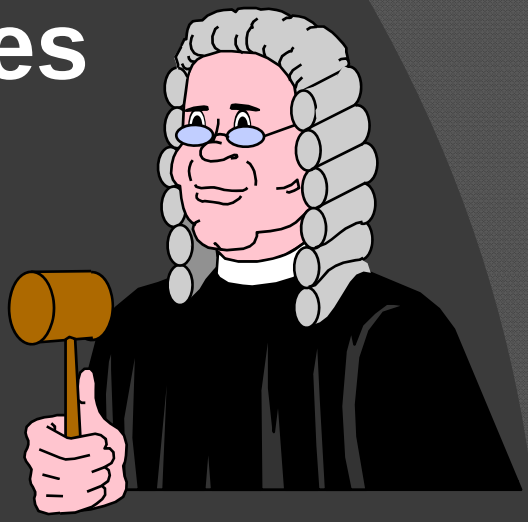
The documentation of evaluations gives greater credibility and transparency to the Red List and facilitates better analysis of the findings.

It also provides a basis on which listings can be contested.

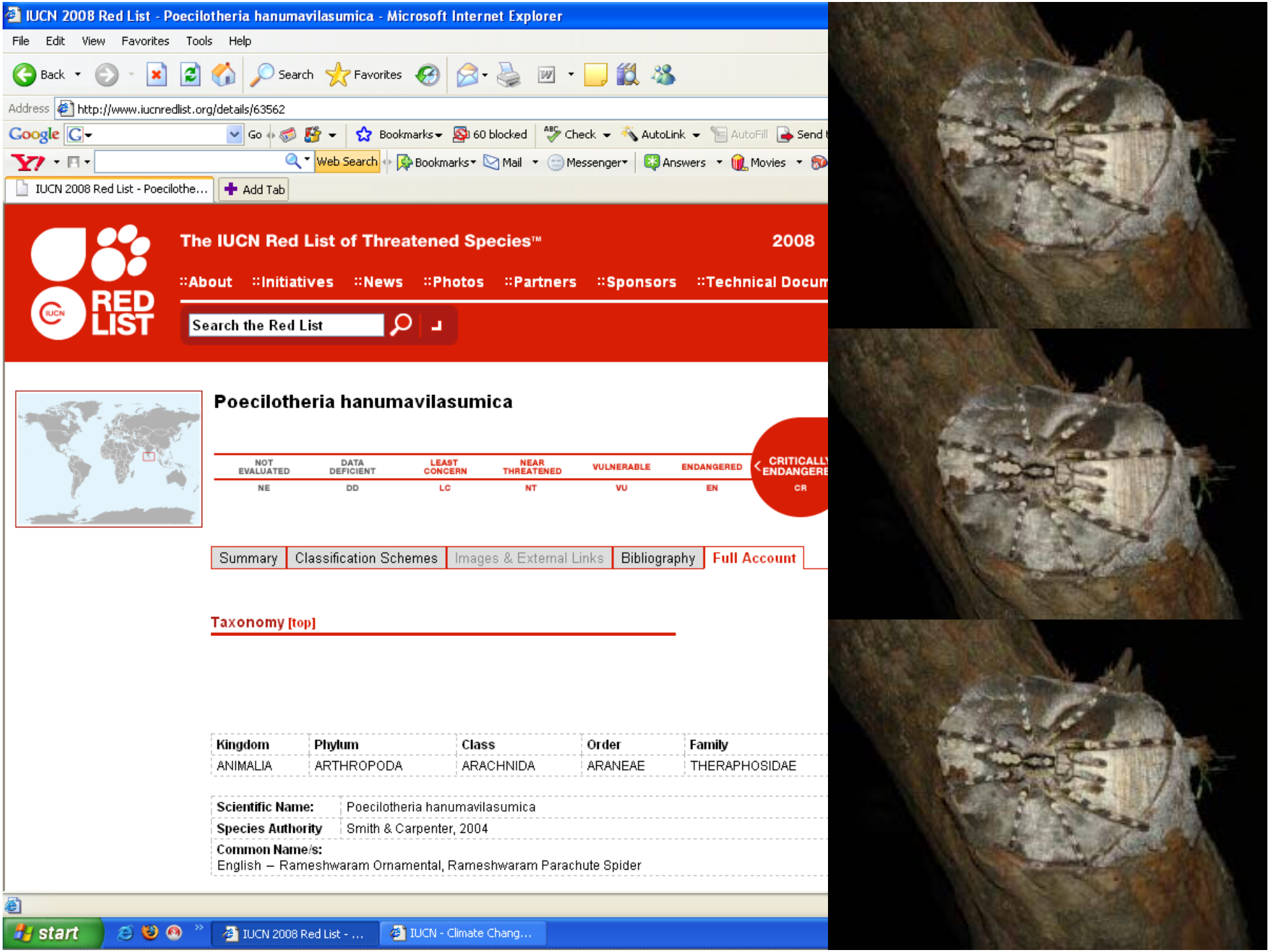
Documentation Requirements for Taxa Included on the IUCN Red List

Each listing should be documented with a narrative specifying the information used to make the Red List Category determination

Red Listing Authorities



The **Red List Authorities** are responsible for the assessment and evaluation of all taxa included on the IUCN Red List.


IUCN 2008 Red List - Poecilotheria hanumavilasumica - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites
Address http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/63562
Google Go Bookmarks 60 blocked Check AutoLink AutoFill
Web Search Bookmarks Mail Messenger Answers Movies
IUCN 2008 Red List - Poecilothe...
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The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
2008
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RED LIST
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Poecilotheria hanumavilasumica
NOT EVALUATED NE
DATA DEFICIENT DD
LEAST CONCERN LC
NEAR THREATENED NT
VULNERABLE VU
ENDANGERED EN
CRITICALLY ENDANGERE CR
Summary Classification Schemes Images & External Links Bibliography Full Account
Taxonomy [top]
Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family
ANIMALIA ARTHROPODA ARACHNIDA ARANEAE THERAPHOSIDAE
Scientific Name: Poecilotheria hanumavilasumica
Species Authority Smith & Carpenter, 2004
Common Name/s:
English – Rameshwaram Ornamental, Rameshwaram Parachute Spider
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Taxonomy [top]

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	ARTHROPODA	ARACHNIDA	ARANEAE	THERAPHOSIDAE

Scientific Name:	Poecilotheria metallica
Species Authority	Pocock, 1899

Common Name/s:
English – Gooty Tarantula, Metallic Tarantula, Peacock Parachute Spider, Peacock Tarantula, Salepurgu

Assessment Information [top]

Red List Category & Criteria:	Critically Endangered B1ab(iii) ver 3.1
Year Assessed:	2008
Assessor/s	Molur, S., Daniel, B.A. & Siliwal, M.
Evaluator/s:	Spector, S. & Mason, T. (Terrestrial Invertebrates Red List Authority)

Justification:
The habitat where the species occurs is completely degraded due to lopping for firewood and cutting for timbe
The habitat is under intense pressure from the surrounding villages as well as from insurgents who use fores
resources for their existence and operations. It is assumed that the area of habitat has decreased over the
years, but there is definitely a decline in quality of habitat for the spiders who seek cavities and deep crevices
old growth forests. This species is categorized as CR because of its range restricted to less than 100 km², single location and continuing decline in habitat quality.

Geographic Range [top]

Range Description:	The species is found in a single location, which is severely fragmented. The extent of occurrence is less than 100 km^2. India: Andhra Pradesh: Reserve forest between Nandyal and Giddalur. The type description stated the species as occurring in Gooty, which is wrong since although the animal was caught in the railway timber yard in Gooty, the specimen could

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CAMP and Education

CBSG South Asian recommends a comprehensive *education* programme

Target Groups Education / Awareness / Action Programmes		
Level 1- Policy	Policy-makers, bureaucrats, professional foresters, wildlife officials, wildlife biologists, academics	CAMP REPORT – variants, from complete report for scientists to salient points for policy makers
Level 2 – layman	Common man, from both urban and rural areas, educated and non-educated, English speaking & vernacular	CAMP information attractively typeset and formulated appropriately for general reading or for use in group activities, Material on special issues in vernacular
Level 3 – students	Young people from 6 – 16	CAMP output information of interest to youngsters and made palatable for different ages. Packets to use in zoo, NGOs, wildlife areas, school, and museums.


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CONSERVATION & WELFARE
Wildlife Welfare in Daily Life
S so you can be a
W wildlife welfare
X xtra-heroic
Y young
Z zoologist

PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN

Educator skills training programme: utilizing CAMP data base

Introducing active learning methodology at Tinsukia, Assam 14-16 Feb 2007

ZOO Education Network

ZOO team develop ed. materials using CAMP and PHVA reports and Network members

Evaluate/ produce

Distribute through

- 6 Taxon network members
- CBSG members
- SANIZE members
- SAZARC members
- Bat Club members
- Individuals

Training / guidelines

Bangladesh
India
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Pakistan
Afghanistan

Members organise Local education programmes

We receive report from Organisers

Thank you for listening