KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA SCOPING REPORT

PROJECT: PROTECTING ATEWA CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM THROUGH BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENTS AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING



PARTNERS:





DONOR:

CRITICAL

ECOSYSTEM

PARTNERSHIP FUND

INTRODUCTION

The protected Atewa Range Forest Reserve and the Atewa Range Extension Forest Reserve (the Atewa Forest from hereon) in Ghana's Eastern Region together form a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) due to their earlier status as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA).

Since the IUCN published A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas, Version 1.0 in 2016, the Atewa Forest has been a priority for reassessment using this new standard to determine if it is a Global or a Regional KBA¹. Although a priority site, this reassessment has not yet been carried out.

A Rocha Ghana with support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) undertook a scoping exercise to identify potential trigger species which would serve as additional identifying biodiversity elements to validate the current status of the Atewa Forest as a Key Biodiversity Area.

SCOPING PROCESS

A desk review of done to identify from literature as well as previous KBA trigger species, which species should be focused on as priority species for the assessment. With support from Birdlife International and A Rocha International, taxonomic groups that were identified to be key indicators of the forest's health were identified. The scoping assessment went through the KBA database and other key research finding on Atewa to identify key species that could serve as potential triggers for the KBA assessment due to limitations on funding and time constraints of the project duration.

The outcome of the scoping assessment identified four taxa that were critical to the health of the forest. These were birds, amphibians, primates and butterflies. The scoping assessment went ahead to identify potential species that could trigger the KBA status based on criteria outlined in the Global KBA standard.

The identified species were further prioritized based on the IUCN Redlist status and whether the species has been previously identified as a KBA trigger. The species were colour coded to guide the consultants prioritize their limited time for the assessment and also available funding. For the butterflies, most of them had not been assessed by the IUCN Redlist and therefore based on previous reports the Conservation International RAP report (McCullough et al. 2007), butterfly species were selected for the assessment. The selected butterflies were therefore not colour coded.

1 money	Based on the scoping assessment, had been previously identified as a trigger and there was a high chance of it meeting the global trigger criteria
2 11101109	Based on the scoping assessment and the IUCN Redlist status, consultants were to focus them as 2 nd priority
3 rd Priority	These species had previously been identified as triggers and the assessment was to confirm their current population status and range

¹ http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/6312

SCOPING RESULTS FOR AMPHIBIANS

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Redlist Status
Afia Birago's Puddle Frog	Phrynobatrachus afiabirago	Critcally Endangered (CR)
Bobiri Reed Frog	Hyperolius bobirensis	Vulnerable (VU)
Ivory Coast Running Frog	Kassina arboricola	Vulnerable (VU)
Togo Slippery Frog	Conraua derooi	Critcally Endangered (CR)
Ghana River Frog	Phrynobatrachus ghanensis	Near Threatened (NT)
Ivory Coast Wart Frog	Acanthixalus sonjae	Near Threatened (NT)
Broad-headed Night Frog	Astylosternus laticephalus	Near Threatened (NT)
Big-eyed Forest Treefrog	Leptopelis macrotis	Near Threatened (NT)
Tai Forest Treefrog	Leptopelis occidentalis	Near Threatened (NT)
Baumann's Reed Frog	Hyperolius baumanni	Least Concern (LC)
Nimba Banana Frog	Afrixalus vibekensis	Least Concern (LC)

SCOPING RESULTS PRIMATES

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Redlist Status
Cercocebus lunulatus	White-naped Mangabey	EN
Cercopithecus diana	Diana/roloway Monkey	EN
Colobus vellerosus	White-thighed Colobus	CR
Cercopithecus lowei	Lowe's Monkey	VU
Procolobus verus	Olive Colobus	VU
Cercopithecus petaurista	Spot-nosed Monkey	NT

SCOPING RESULTS BIRDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Redlist Status
Yellow-bearded Greenbul	Criniger olivaceus	Vulnerable (VU)
Yellow-casqued Hornbill	Ceratogymna elata	Vulnerable (VU)
Grey Parrot	Psittacus erithacus	Endangered (EN)
Nimba Flycatcher	Melaenornis annamarulae	Vulnerable (VU)
White-breasted Guineafowl	Agelastes meleagrides	Vulnerable (VU)
Brown-cheeked Hornbill	Bycanistes cylindricus	Vulnerable (VU)
Western Wattled Cuckooshrike	Lobotos lobatus	Vulnerable (VU)
Green-tailed Bristlebill	Bleda eximius	Near Threatened (NT)
Rufous-winged Illadopsis	Illadopsis rufescens	Near Threatened (NT)
Copper-tailed Starling	Hylopsar cupreocauda	Near Threatened (NT)
Red-fronted Antpecker	Parmoptila rubrifrons	Near Threatened (NT)
Yellow-footed Honeyguide	Melignomon eisentrauti	Near Threatened (NT)
Sharpe's Apalis	Apalis sharpei	Least Concern (LC)

Butterflies

Scientific Name	Common Name	Redlist Criteria
Mylothris atewa	Atewa Dotted Border	VU
Tetrarhanis baralingam		
Neaveia lamborni		
Bicyclus auricruda		
Euphaedra mariaechristinae		
Ceratrichia maesseni		
Astictopterus anomoeus		
Papilio antimachus		
Anthene helpsi		
Acraea kibi		
Liptena griveaudi		
Celaenorrhinus sagamase		

Based on the scoping report, a TOR was developed and consultants were invited to carry out the assessment within the scope and deliverables outlined below.

Scope of the assignment

- Undertake field studies in the Atewa Range Forest Reserve covering the current KBA area
- Provide data on abundance and distribution of the target trigger species
- Provide a range map
- Assess whether each potential trigger species identified meets the relevant threshold at the Atewa Forest outlined in the KBA Global Standard

Key deliverables

- Written report providing findings according to the requirements of the IUCN Global Standard to support KBA assessment of the Atewa Range Forest Reserve.
- Provide GIS shapefiles showing estimated range for each of the trigger species identified.
- Number of matured individuals each of the trigger species identified.
- Make a presentation at the stakeholder engagement workshop to share and validate KBA results.