

Applicant: **Trevelyan, Rosie**
Organisation: **Tropical Biology Association**
Funding Sought: **£199,339.00**

DIR29CC\1125

Improved decision making through citizen science data

Citizen science plays an important role in engaging the public with research that can help solve conservation problems. In particular, birds are barometers of environmental health. This project will build the expertise of African scientists and managers to analyse the rich source of bird data being collected by citizen scientists so it can be shared and used it to conserve vulnerable species and habitats.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
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Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Title:

Improved decision making through citizen science data

Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

No

Please attach a cover letter.

Please include a response to any previous feedback in your cover letter.

- Darwin letter of application- Lead Partner - TBA
- 07/11/2022
- 13:31:27
- pdf 97.72 KB

Q5. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the capability and capacity problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Citizen science plays an important role in engaging the public with research that can help solve conservation problems. In particular, birds are barometers of environmental health. This project will build the expertise of African scientists and managers to analyse the rich source of bird data being collected by citizen scientists so it can be shared and used it to conserve vulnerable species and habitats.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Kenya	Country 2	Nigeria
Country 3	Uganda	Country 4	Ethiopia

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Country 5	Ghana	Country 6	Senegal
Country 7	Liberia	Country 8	Cameroon

Q7. Project dates

Start date: 01 April 2023 **End date:** 31 March 2025 **Duration (e.g. 1 years, 8 months):** 2 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£85,237.00	£114,102.00	£199,339.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

█

Q10a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The project is providing matched funding both in terms of money and in-kind contributions. Partners have also committed to provide extra office space and computers for use during the project at no cost including government agencies who are committed to providing inputs in-kind. In total, matched funding, in-cash and in-kind represents █ of the total project budget.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

£ █

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Section 4 - Project need

Q11. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the capability and capacity need your project is trying to address with reference to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction challenges and opportunities.

For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the need (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Citizen science data offers a cost-effective means of showing the current status of biodiversity, providing evidence to inform conservation actions. Such data are needed to understand – and mitigate- the threats to biodiversity and livelihoods from climate and land-use change, in particular.

Birds offer the richest citizen science data that can be used as a barometer of biodiversity health. However, these data are not fulfilling this potential in Africa because of lack of capacity among citizen scientists as well as the government

departments who need such information to guide management and policy. Further, data are “locked” in (necessarily) rigorously curated data bases and there isn’t a mechanism for scientists and managers to interrogate these data (e.g., to track changes in distributions or numbers). This project will resolve this challenge by building the capacity and online tool needed to transform the use of bird citizen science data and embed it in management and policy needed to conserve biodiversity and sustain livelihoods. This is a new approach, and the project will focus on the data from Kenya and Nigeria - Africa’s centers for bird mapping outside South Africa –, but leave in place a pathway to scale up further.

The project will:

i) Build capacity of citizen science hubs

Feedback we’ve received from citizen science managers is they have effective data-collecting networks, but lack skills to produce much-needed outputs from this database such as species distribution maps, population trends and identifying threats hotspots. We’ll build this capacity in East and West Africa, coupled with communication skills to share results with the citizen science (and wider civil society) community and advocacy skills to inform policy and management.

ii) build capacity of policy and management to use and understand citizen science data to inform their planning and remedial actions in the face of climate and land-use change. This responds to feedback from government departments who tell us that having access to such evidence and enhanced capacity to interpret and use it will significantly improve quality of their decisions and actions (see letters of support). We’ll also hold a symposium to build alliances between citizen scientists, policy and management so they can co-generate practical guidance.

iii) create a web-based platform to enable citizen science databases to be interrogated without compromising the security of the data. The new platform will enable citizen scientists, policy and management to extract the information needed to support conservation zoning or guide new development projects. For example, users will be able to generate maps covering the management area of interest that will show whether there are vulnerable species. Alternatively, it could generate trends to show whether key species are declining and which if any habitat or climate-related correlates might be affecting this. The platform will include new layers not available on the birdmap websites; e.g., species migratory status and IUCN status. Such integration is needed to give richer information to broaden the applicability of bird citizen science data for conservation and development decisions (see NMK letter of support).

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your capability and capacity project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

This project will build the capacity of key actors to use citizen science bird data as a barometer of biodiversity. This includes monitoring populations of indicator and the most vulnerable bird species which is necessary to integrate biodiversity into cross-sectoral policies such as NBSAP Goal1; CBD Art.6.b) and governmental development and climate impact planning (CBD Art14; UNFCCC Art.4.1f-l; SDG15.9).

The training and the new online platform will increase Kenya’s and Nigeria’s climate action capacity (NCCRS; SDG13, UNFCCC Art.4.5), and strengthen participatory planning, and knowledge base for biodiversity conservation (NBSAP Goal5;

SDG13.5).

The new online platform will also help maintain and organise quality biological data (CBD Art.7d; SDG17.I), relevant in assessing species and sites most vulnerable to climate change and development (NBSAP Goal2) while recognising communities' voluntary contribution in support of biodiversity conservation (NBSAP target34).

In-situ, the project will contribute to safeguarding ecosystem and species (NBSAP Goal3) and to resource management for conservation and sustainable use (CBD Art.8.c). The online platform also brings the plight Kenya's threatened as well as migratory birds to the decision table, thus enhancing conservation and protection of these species, - and their habitats (CBD 8.d; SDG15.5) including flyways for migratory birds (NBSAP target10; CMS).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended capability and capacity Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- **How you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.**
- **The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective, and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.**
- **How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).**
- **What the main activities will be and where these will take place.**
- **How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**
- **What practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities?**

Activity 1a) Training course on analysis, interpretation and communication of citizen science data to support conservation
This will train 20 managers and associates of citizen science bird mapping projects from East Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Rwanda) and West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, Senegal, as well Gambia and Sierra Leone). Through tailor-made, practical training and exercises, learning outcomes will be:

- Skills in analysing data from birdmap databases to show distribution maps, time-series trends, and correlations between habitat variables
- Ability to interpret these analyses and present them in an accessible form to decision-makers, environmental managers, and the citizen science community
- Ability to create "threats hotspots" to prioritise action at the local level (where management decisions are needed)
- Skills and understanding in advocacy and how to engage more effectively in the policy process

1b) Four citizen science managers from the course (two Kenyans and two Nigerians) will receive follow up support to continue to apply the skills learnt and train others. There are very few paid staff at bird mapping centres, and this support is needed to enable the trainees to spend time to analyse their substantial databases (e.g. to produce trend analyses of priority species and their relationship to environmental change) and produce reports and publications from them.

Activity 2: Training course for decision makers and environmental managers in how to use and interpret citizen science data for evidence-based management and policy decisions.

This will train staff from government, parastatal institutions and environmental authorities whose role is to shape policy, make management decisions, and help governments deliver commitments such as CBD and SDGs. They include National Environment Authorities (NEMA) and Environmental Institutes (e.g., Environmental Institute of Kenya and Nigeria's Ecological Project Office); Wildlife departments (eg Kenya Wildlife Service, Nigerian National Park Service); Forest authorities such as Kenya Forestry Service, all of whom have indicated their interest.

Learning outcomes will be

- Increased knowledge of the scope and applicability of citizen science data and relevant tools.
- Enhanced understanding of how to obtain and use citizen science outputs (such as maps and trends) to highlight current

and emerging threats (such as climate and land-use change)

- Skills in using the online platform (Activity3), how to interrogate the datasets, and generate outputs to help shape ongoing policy and management.

Activity 3) creating a new open-access online platform as a decision-support tool

We will create an innovative online platform which will allow access to hitherto “hidden” citizen science data so that the wider community can produce outputs they need. The platform will initially link to the Kenya Bird Map (KBM) –which uses standardized, scientifically-defensible protocols based on pentads (5’ of latitude by 5’ of longitude which is c.9x9km), and provides up-to-date information on species distribution and relative abundance. For the first time, the KBM data will be linked –via the platform– to other data portals including

- IUCN Redlist data on species threat status
- Information on Kenya’s migratory and endemic species (from latest Checklist of Kenyan birds’ publication).
- land-use data which will help elucidate habitat specialization by species

The platform will bring significant added value to the many years’ effort of recording birds by enabling a much wider community to access these data and to use them for their priority questions they need to answer. This will be particularly useful where managers need to make decisions around likely developments at the site level (such as whether vulnerable species are present), as well as producing country-wide maps.

Making the online platform open access –and developing a community of users– will make it sustainable in the long-term. Using the KBM initially will allow us to generate a model that can be adopted and scaled up to include other African databases.

Activity 4) symposium on the future of citizen science data for biodiversity conservation

The symposium will bring together national decision makers and citizen science managers from East and West Africa to share best practice and plan for future scaling. Outputs from the training activities and use of the platform (activities 1 through 3) will be presented. The symposium will strengthen alliances and build bridges between science and policy, and raise awareness of the potential and scientific robustness of citizen science data as a cost-effective means for monitoring biodiversity and connecting people to nature. It will help catalyze cooperation between actors in science and policy matters, ensuring future scientific outputs are policy relevant and easily interpreted. A road map for next steps and scaling up will be produced.

Q14. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and organisations) to directly benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants? How will you ensure that the selection process is unbiased, fair and transparent?

TBA has a long experience of selecting participants for capacity building activities in order to ensure there is a mutually beneficial match and to ensure an equitable selection process.

Since 2018, TBA as led the Kenya Bird Mapping project and so has good working relationships with their affiliates including their wider community in Africa.

Citizen science managers will be selected from the active bird mapping projects in East and West Africa. Three will be from Kenya and Nigeria, with others from Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Liberia, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda. Focus will be on individuals whose current duties mean they can apply (and build on) new skills and knowledge immediately.

We have discussed the project with several policy institutions – and partners - who are keen for this capacity project to happen since they currently use or require biodiversity data and wish to integrate citizen it in their work. We will therefore work closely with them to ensure individuals whose work directly involves use of biodiversity data, particularly in decision making will attend.

Details of who we are working with in Kenya include the National Museums of Kenya, the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), and the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife were consulted in formulation of this project, and have expressed their support. NEMA recommended engaging the Environmental Institute of Kenya (who are involved in writing Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)), the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Another beneficiary group is the National Climate Change Activities Coordination Committee (NCCACC), and they will be engaged through the NEMA, as they fall under the same ministry

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain your understanding of gender equality within the context of your project, and how is it reflected in your plans. Please summarise how your capability and capacity project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

Tropical Biology Association's (TBA) gender policy considers gender equality as achieved when people of all gender access equal opportunities, bear equal responsibilities and have equal rights. Gender inequality, especially cultural barriers that restrict women's participation are a known challenge in Africa. This project is gender-neutral by nature. It removes bureaucratic gender barriers to access to citizen science data by all people (men, women, young, old), and recognises the gender neutrality of volunteer citizen scientists who generated the data in the first place. Online platform users will register giving gender-disaggregated data, as a measure of gender usage of citizen science data in decision making.

Selection of citizen science managers (to be trained) will be gender equality sensitive, meaning no more than 60% same-gender individuals will participate in training activities. The same will apply to nominees to represents specific bird mapping project in all target countries.

Another way the project intends to reduce gender inequalities is by offering equal opportunities to men and women to compete for the project's four data analysts places.

Women leadership in citizen science is gradually growing in Africa. For example, the Nigeria Bird Atlas has a woman (Dr Talatu Tende) as its Project Manager, while the emerging bird mapping actions in Uganda, Senegal and Liberia are women-led. Women are among top data providers for Kenya Bird Map, a trend signifying growing number of amateur ornithologists, and something the International Conference for Women Birders (<https://ic4wb.com/>) supports. This means bird mapping groups in target countries will have enough women to take-up available opportunities and help the project achieve gender balance.

Selection of course facilitators and trainers, and contributing experts to the development of measures of threats, and the online platform, will be guided by the TBA gender policy.

We'll collect gender-disaggregated data on all activities for reporting.

Q16. Change expected

Detail what the expected changes to in-country capability and capacity will deliver for both biodiversity and poverty reduction. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used

a) Short-term

Linking science and policy

a) 20 citizen science managers and decision makers will gain the skills, knowledge, and confidence in using citizen science biodiversity data in decision making, and reporting on climate change, development and on biodiversity.

b) A new online platform in place, and being used by 3 government agencies that integrates bird trends and distribution in governmental planning.

c) Four species trends reports are published for Kenya and Nigeria, and adopted and integrated country reports including on state of environment, and climate change.

d) At least 100 citizen scientists in Kenya and Nigeria, will have their voices amplified as the data they generate is applied to show how species respond to environmental and climate changes in space and time, and to inform policy and conservation decision.

b) Long-term

The citizen science managers core priority of influencing conservation and development decisions will be achieved, as project results are integration into government reports and policy instruments.

Threatened, and migratory birds will benefit from better-managed environments, and from the associated longer-term benefits of adaptive management of climate change and of infrastructural developments, as key threats to biodiversity habitats (and flyways).

The deepened understanding of climate change impact among citizen science managers and decision makers, will make them better placed in engaging communities and citizens more effectively, and in taking appropriate remedial action, to reverse vulnerability of species and people to the same.

The project will integrate planning and management between institutions and sectors- something which is currently not well integrated. At the national level, the project will assist decision makers (NEMA, KWS) to work more effectively with citizen science managers for evidence-based decision making and reporting. This is important in formulating better policies and legislation for species conservation, and help countries report on their international obligations.

The project sets a clear foundation and easy to replicate pathway essential in scaling results to other countries.

Mapping birds is a way of contributing to conservation for the volunteer citizen scientists involved in data generation. Many run bird watching businesses, and will benefit from increased profile as a result of this project, making them more effective at attracting customers (tourists) to their businesses.

Q17. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How will the built capability and capacity be maintained in-country? How will the new capability and capacity be replicated to strengthen additional future environmental leaders beyond the project? How will the benefits be scaled? Are there any barriers to scaling and if so, how will these be addressed? How will the materials developed during the project be made more widely accessible during and after the project?

Anchoring the project to KBM, is strategic; ensures sustained flow of essential up-to-date citizen science data, backed BY long-term support from Southern Africa Bird Atlas Project (SABAP); KBM (and Nigeria Bird Atlas, NiBAP), are a proof of concept and offshoots of SABAP, who provide data management infrastructure (from FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, South Africa).

KBM, NiBAP, recognised the online platform as an urgent innovation for communicating their citizen science results to decisions makers. The platform is designed to be open-access, and least maintenance because the content is integrated with self-updating capabilities. This, and investment in platform users' capacity, incentivizes usage and adoption of evidence-based decision making, and these are important for long-term sustainability of capability and capacity built.

The project does not rely solely on benefiting individuals remaining in their institutions, but rather in inspiring them to entrench use of citizen science data into practice. Because, institutions will have multiple beneficiaries, individuals moving jobs will contribute to multiplying project's impact as they transfer their skills and experiences to new areas, while leaving some behind.

Joint training citizen science managers and decision makers, cements relationships for mutual assistance and support on priority national issues. Further, co-development of threats measures with decision makers, enhances buy in, firmly aligning it into future decisions.

By addressing citizen science managers felt barriers (in climate change and data analyses knowledge and skills), means what they learn and gain they are likely to apply directly through their work thus improving practice over time. Also, by "learning together", managers gain confidence from shared experiences, and make contacts for sustained peer-to-peer support. Related, the decision support tool provides a valuable reference for scaling project results (and lessons) is

expected to continue through the African Bird Atlas network that the managers are part of.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

No Response

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q18. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the [Risk Assessment template](#), and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial) Project funds not being used to build capacity of African Citizen Science managers and Kenya Decision makers	major	rare	Moderate	TBA believes in the principles of accountability, transparency and good governance in managing projects/donor funds. Towards this, TBA has laid down administrative and financial guidelines that clearly stipulates how, where and for what purpose to spend project funds in strict adherence to contract between the TBA and the funder	Low
Safeguarding Vulnerable beneficiaries on project events and training suffer exploitation, abuse, bullying and harassments	Major	Rare	Moderate	All training courses will happen in safe location and follow TBA's guidelines on trainees and staff safety measures. All participants will be briefed on the safeguard protocols at the beginning of the events.	Low
Delivery Chain Government agencies fail to take up places on the project or refuse to recognise the decision support tool	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	The project will develop a robust engagement plan, leveraging on NMK (government agency), TBA contacts and TBA alumni most of which hold position of influence in many government departments. The project has initiated engagements with the governments sharing the objectives and they are already looking forward to the tool	Low

Risk 4 FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology and SABAP refuse to grant the project access to the back-end API needed to link KBM data to the online platform	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	The FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology and SABAP are interested in the application of the data/science to policy. They have provided a letter of support that spells out their commitment to provide the needed technical support and expertise to make this project a success	Low
Risk 5 Covid 19 pandemic restricts travel between East and West Africa	Major	Likely	Moderate	The applicant has a well-development online learning platform (developed during the pandemic period) that will be used for virtual training if need be. All participants travelling must be fully vaccinated and comply to guidelines on the same.	Low
Risk 6 Economic instability leading to war in Kenya, Nigeria and other countries where trainees come from	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	The applicant continues to monitor current events in the region. Areas of high potential risk will be avoided as venues for training. Virtual training will be applied where the situation will affect travelling for a face-to-face training	Low

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q19. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities, linking them to your Outputs. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out.

- [BCF_Implementation_Timetable_Template_2022-23_DIR29CC_1125TBA](#)
- 07/11/2022
- 17:21:37
- pdf 137.49 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q20. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive, and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the improved delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

Outcome: Increased capacity among national citizen science managers and government agencies to use citizen science data for understanding and managing impacts of climate change and development on birds by end of project.

Data sources: pre- and post-training assessments, final guidelines on use of the decision support tool, and producing decision-relevant analyses on citizen science data.

Outputs:

The project will collate the following key outputs:

1. Gender disaggregated number of
 - citizen science managers and decision makers that attend training events, and the policy influencer symposium
 - Managers, and volunteer data analysts involved in producing trend analyses and reports in Kenya and Nigeria
 - registered users of the decision support tool
 - volunteer citizen scientists that contribute to the bird data used in the decision support tool
2. Number of species trend reports published
3. Completed threat hotspot map for Kenya.
4. Number of communication and advocacy pieces published by year 3
5. Number of new action plans developed and adopted to guide integration of citizen science data into decision making and planning
6. Number of guidelines approved on use of citizen science data in decision

The Tropical Biology Association will have overall responsibility of capturing the appropriate monitoring data, while KBM and NBA will be responsible of data analyses and mapping of species and threats hotspots, and of statistics on participating volunteer citizen scientists. A consultant web designer will be responsible for the design of the decision support tool supervised by TBA and working closely with the KBM management.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence costs)

£ [REDACTED]

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E

█

Number of days planned for M&E

3

Section 10 - Indicators of Success

Q21. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how you will show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

See the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance for advice on selecting SMART indicators and milestones.

Please note that the number of participants in training is not an output, please consider how to measure the success of the training rather than participation in training.

In the table below please outline your Outcome and between 1-4 Outputs. Each statement should have between 2-3 SMART indicators and end target (figure/state/quality) including how you would evidence achievement – i.e. “Means of Verification”.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Outcome Increased capacity among African citizen science managers and government agencies to use citizen science data for understanding and managing threats to bird biodiversity	<p>By March 2025, 30 individuals working in at least 8 African citizen science projects, and environment/conservation government agencies are using citizen science results for conservation decisions by applying the capacity built</p> <p>By October 2024, a new decision support tool enabling access to citizen science data and analyses is being used by at least 50 citizen scientists and decision-makers across at least 5 African countries</p>	<p>Reports from bird map hubs and from government agencies</p> <p>User registrations Number of downloads and visits to the online platform</p>
Output 1 national citizen science managers with enhanced capacity to analyse and communicate citizen science data and produce policy-relevant and management guidance and enhance commitment of citizen science mappers	<p>20 managers of at least 4 African national bird mapping projects (a third being women) trained on citizen science data analysis and on advocacy and communication for policy influence (by Dec 2023).</p> <p>At least 4 advocacy pieces based on citizen science data analyses produced by the trained managers by Sep 2024.</p> <p>at least 4 communications pieces on the analyses of priority species by the trained managers and shared with at least 5,000 African citizen science volunteers</p> <p>4 conservation priority species trends analyses against likely causal threats with recommendations for conservation decisions produced and published by Sep 2024</p>	<p>Training registers; and training assessment</p> <p>advocacy pieces published</p> <p>Communication pieces published</p> <p>Published trends analysis reports and threat hotspot maps</p>

Output 2 Decision makers with increased capacity on use of citizen science data for policy and management decisions	At least 8 decision makers from at least 8 government agencies from East and West Africa trained on how to interpret citizen science analyses and use them to inform decisions and policy on biodiversity conservation by March 2025.	Training registers; Knowledge assessment before and after training
	At least 2 new action plans produced by government environmental agencies showing how citizen science data will be integrated into management or policy decisions by January 2025	Copies of action plans
Output 3 An open-access online platform/ decision support tool enables bird citizen science data to be accessed and communicated to guide decisions	At least 50 individuals working in citizen science, and conservation are using the new decision support tool by February 2025	Register of users and visits to the platform
	Final decision support tool guidelines published online, and helping platform users access information they need for decision by Dec 2024.	final guidelines as pdf and on website;
	Threats hotspots mapped (by trainees from course 1) in Kenya, and Nigeria and results made accessible on the online platform, by February 2025	Screenshots of reports being shared and uploaded on online platform
Output 4 Symposium brings together scientists and policy and management community.	By project end, 30 decision makers, and citizen science managers from East and West Africa have improved awareness of citizen science data's potential in environmental management and decision	Knowledge assessment before and after training; attendance reports
	By March 2025, 2 new alliances formed between citizen science hubs, and government agencies on integration of citizen science data in management, and reporting processes and guidelines.	Reports from bird map hubs and from government agencies
	A roadmap for scaling out online platform and future use of citizen science data for Africa, by end of project	Copies of roadmap; End of project report

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Organise training course1 on analysis, interpretation and presentation of citizen science data and results in December 2023
- 1.2 Follow up support and mentoring for four of the trainees from course 1 (1.1)

2.1 Organise training course² for decision makers on how to use and interpret citizen science outputs, and how to use the decision support tool.

2.2 Follow up engagement with national agencies on using biodiversity data in decisions

3.1 Contract a technician for the online platform and hold an online meeting with technician and selected end users to agree design, layout and content of platform

3.2 Online platform is developed with guidance from all project partners and launched

3.3 Users' guidelines finalised and published (online) for online platform

4.1 Symposium on way forward for citizen science data happens and brings together citizen scientists and policy communities from East and West Africa. Outputs from 1,2 and 3 presented

4.2 Road map on way forward is outlined at symposium and finalised by TBA

Important Assumptions:

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

- 1) Political/health crises do not stop citizen scientists continuing to collect citizen science data to update database
- 2) Participating government agencies remain open to using citizen science data and liaising with citizen science hubs (they've indicated they wish to use this data going forward).
- 3) Citizen science managers in target project countries and staff of government agencies are released from their duties, and are able to attend training events.
- 4) Partners continue to support open data-access, and free-sharing of results on the online platform
- 5) Online platform does not throw up technical barriers that slow down its creation and adoption

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q22. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload the Lead Partner's accounts (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance) at the certification page at the end of the application form.

-
- [BCF-Budget-over-£100k-MASTER-Apr22_DIR29CC_112 5TBA](#)
 - 07/11/2022
 - 17:01:15
 - xlsx 95.84 KB

Q23. Funding

Q23a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- New Initiative

Please provide details:

There are no other work and funding to describe for the target countries. However, the project builds on long-term citizen science bird data: Kenya Bird Map (KBM, <https://kenya.birdmap.africa/>) and Nigeria Bird Atlas Project (NiBAP, <https://nigeria.birdmap.africa/>). KBM, and NiBAP are offshoots of Southern Africa Bird Atlas Project, and together they share common “database” run from FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, South Africa. The database curates bird data generated using sound science protocols, but its design limits data access (by non-experts) as well as integration of new datasets needed for national level decisions.

Q23b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

- No

Q24. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

There are no capital items proposed in this project

Q25. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

The project provides capacity that will be continually used and built-on beyond the grant: the impact will therefore grow over time without needing further funding. This is because citizen science hubs already exist in target countries –they’ve requested this training, so we know it’ll be used for the long-term.

The project adds value to investment into collection of citizen science data (and its databasing) that has already happened. We’re not duplicating these efforts but rather ensuring that data collected is used and shared more widely than it currently is. The project has received advice from the South African community of bird mappers/analysts who also support project implementation: again, adding value to previous work and not duplicating any efforts or costs.

The project budget is activity-based and cost effective because it’s based from Kenya with majority of project staff working from there. Kenya’s a good base for training: flights to/from are cheaper than other African countries, and the lead applicant has an office there minimizing travel demand. Because some training will happen at facilities owned by the National Museums of Kenya (project partner), we’ll get reduced rates, e.g., on hall hire. Project monitoring actions will happen during training events eliminating need for separate travel/events for the same.

The Nairobi project team is experienced in budget control, and will work closely with project partners to ensure budget forecasting for activities. As mentioned, there’re already citizen science hubs so we’re building on existing

infrastructures/partnerships rather than spending money building new ones.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q26. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are "no", please indicate how it is being addressed.

Tropical Biology Association safeguarding policy is comprehensive, and is backed by a project-specific grievances mechanism outlining how safeguarding incidences can be reported. Project staff will document all incidences – both verbal or written - in an incidents report. This will be channeled through steps outlined in the project's grievances mechanism, a copy of which will be made available to all project partners, and target beneficiaries. Individual with a complain or safeguard issue will've the opportunity to channel their concern, or seek redress (if unsatisfied with any response) at the next level up on the procedures.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q27. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

If no, why not?

The proposed project will happen in Kenya, and there was no strong need to engage with the FCDO. However, we will keep the FCDO informed of project implementation and delivery

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q28. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Anthony, Kuria	Project Leader	36	Checked
Rosie, Trevelyan	Co-leader, and Applicant Lead Capacity Build; will oversee formulation of training programme,	15	Checked
Faith, Muniale	TBA Project Coordinator. Will coordinate engagement with government agencies, and co-teach on decision makers training. Will Facilitation decision makers symposium	14	Checked
Sidney, Shema	Project Coordinator at Kenya Bird Map	36	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Talatu, Tende	Lead project Coordinator at Nigeria Bird Atlas Project	18	Checked
Online Platform Designer	To design the online platform, and integrate data from different sources, content optimisation	14	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

- Terms of Reference for a web design
- 07/11/2022
- 14:06:09
- pdf 134.67 KB

- Rosie Trevelyan CoPI
- 07/11/2022
- 14:06:08
- pdf 138.42 KB

- Talatu Tende NiBAP Manager
- 07/11/2022
- 07:31:47
- pdf 397.57 KB

- Anthony Kuria PI
- 07/11/2022
- 07:31:47
- pdf 183.85 KB

- Sydney Shema_KBM Manager
- 07/11/2022
- 07:31:47
- pdf 112.2 KB

- Faith Muniale CV
- 07/11/2022
- 07:31:43
- pdf 115.72 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q29. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner) – i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project and the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead Partner name: Tropical Biology Association

Website address: www.tropical-biology.org

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

TBA's the lead partner since it's Kenya arm co-leads Kenya Bird Map project, and has led on the design of this project, liaising with partners, advisors and government agencies (see attached letters).

TBA has +20 years' experience in delivering capacity building both to individuals and NGO's to manage biodiversity and livelihoods sustainably. It led a successful capacity building project for African citizen science managers that led to tangible impacts on conservation (<https://www.cambridgeconservation.org/project/citizen-science-for-conservation-in-africa-cisca/>).

TBA has managed equivalent grants in the past –both Darwin Initiative Grants and EU grants. It has managed similar collaborations with African partners from NGO and government community and delivered on its intended outcomes.

TBA will

- Manage the project: finances, coordination of partners, monitoring, and reporting.
- Develop and deliver the two training courses. This will ensure curriculum and training is logically designed and targeted at the right level. TBA will lead on the training and will invite guest trainers to participate.
- Liaise with project partners, and beneficiaries (citizen science managers and decision makers).
- Oversee decision support tool development including effective content integration by a contracted web/tool expert designer
- Oversee planning and delivery of final Symposium
- Ensure the exit strategy is in place

International/In-country Partner

International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

£ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Kenya Bird Map project (KBM)

Website address:

<https://kenya.birdmap.africa/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

KBM is a key partner because it holds the database that the project will be creating the online platform to link to. KBM has a strong network of volunteer citizen scientists and it ensures the data are collected and curated using scientifically rigorous protocols. It is hosted by the National Museums of Kenya. KBM works directly and receives technical support South Africa Bird Atlas project 2 (SABAP2, run from the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology).

KBM, will host, own and manage for the future, the decision support tool. Additionally, KBM will

- Host and supervise data analysts involving in producing species trend reports, including providing them with access to relevant citizen science data on data.
- Co-supervise designer for the decision support tool, including supporting them access API from the SABAP2, and in collating national data on species (IUCN) redlisting and migration status.
- Co-liaison with Kenyan decision makers, and ensuring their effective participation in project activities, and that they adopt project outcomes.
- Provide a senior staff participate in the project's actions including training courses and symposium.
- Support hosting of training events and curriculum co-design

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:

£ [REDACTED]

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

Nigeria Bird Atlas project (NiBAP)

Website address:

<https://nigeria.birdmap.africa/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Hosted by the A.P. Leventis Ornithological Research Institute (APLORI), University of Jos, the NiBAP receives technical support South Africa Bird Atlas project 2 (SABAP2, run from the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology of the University of Cape Town). NiBAP has a strong network of volunteer citizen scientists – and national bird clubs - that it manages and that provides the project with data

NiBAP, provide a senior staff member to ensure full participation in the project activities, and will

- Host and supervise Nigeria citizen science managers involved in producing species trend reports, including providing them with access to relevant citizen science data on data.
- Facilitate, as a longer term outcome, scaling of project's outcome especially the decision support tool in Nigeria, and other west African bird mapping projects.
- Co-liaison with Nigerian (and West African) decision makers, and ensuring their effective participation in project activities, and that they adopt project outcomes.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes
 No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) ~~Yes~~
 ~~No~~

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes
 No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) ~~Y~~
 ~~N~~

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? Yes
 No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

The project has the support of the South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2) through the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, South Africa (See attached letter). SABAP2 are the provider of data management infrastructure (database) for the citizen science data for the project partners: Kenya Bird Map, and the Nigeria Bird Atlas project.

We approached National Environment Management Authority, and the Department of Wildlife (Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife), as key decision making government agencies in Kenya, and they will have indicated their interest to participate, and have their capacity build under this project

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

Darwin Initiative_NMK Support letter
 06/11/2022
 09:54:41
 pdf 544.56 KB

Support letter_NiBAP
 06/11/2022
 09:54:41
 pdf 284.83 KB

TBA support letter SABAP2
 06/11/2022
 09:54:40
 pdf 325.48 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q30. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
162/13/033	R Trevelyan	Combating alien invasive plants threatening the East Usambara mountains, Tanzania
3006	R Trevelyan	Field Courses in Tropical Biology
3169	R Trevelyan	Darwin African Research Fellowship
5092	R Trevelyan	Darwin Courses in Tropical Biology: Training African and European Biologists
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

No Response

No Response

No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence - see Finance Guidance)?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q30. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Tropical Biology Association

I apply for a grant of

£199,339.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- **I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, Safeguarding Policy and project implementation timetable**
- **Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.**

Checked

Name

Anthony Kuria

Position in the organisation

Head of African Office of the Tropical Biology Association

Signature (please upload e-signature)

- [Kuriasign_clean](#)
- 06/11/2022
- 10:04:34
- jpg 87.45 KB

Date

06 November 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance)

- [TBA 2021 - Final signed ~~Accounts~~](#)
- 06/11/2022
- 10:03:02
- pdf 289.58 KB

- [Final TBA Accounts - 2022](#)
- 06/11/2022
- 10:03:02
- pdf 351.55 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

- [Project Grievances Mechanism](#)
- 07/11/2022
- 16:10:34
- pdf 188.58 KB

- [TBA Safeguarding Policy-August 2022](#)
- 06/11/2022
- 10:01:04
- pdf 171.61 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Risk Management Guidance”, and “Finance Guidance”.	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My budget (which meets the requirements above) 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 28, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 29, or an explanation of why not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received 1 has been addressed where relevant. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 26. 	Checked

• I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance), or provided an explanation if not.

Checked

(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.

Checked

I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.

Checked

I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.

Checked

I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.

Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Improved decision making through citizen science data

Guidance – please delete before submitting

Provide a **Project Implementation Timetable** that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project. Quarters are based on UK FYs (**1 April – 31 March** - Q1 therefore starts April 2023).

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The activity numbers should correspond to the activities in your logical framework (logframe). The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

This template covers multiple Biodiversity Challenge Funds schemes, so ensure you check the eligible dates/project length for the scheme you are applying to and feel free to delete later years if not applicable for your project.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	National citizen science managers with enhanced capacity to analyse citizen science data and produce policy guidance for adapting management to climate change									
1.1	citizen science managers training (Course1) on data analysis, interpretation, and presentation of citizen science data and results	3			X					
1.2	Follow up support and mentoring for four managers from course 1 to generate species trends reports	15			X	X	X	X	X	
Output 2	Decision makers with increased capacity on use of citizen science data for policy and management decisions									
2.1	Decision makers training (course2) on how to use and interpret citizen science outputs, and how to use the decision support tool.	3					X			
2.2	Follow up engagement with trained national agencies (from course2) on using biodiversity data in decisions	12					X	X	X	X
Output 3	An open-access online platform/ decision support tool enables bird citizen science data to be accessed and communicated to guide decisions									
3.1	Contract a technician for the online platform and hold an online meeting with technician and selected end users to agree design, layout and content of platform	6		X	X					

Project Title: Improved decision making through citizen science data

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2	Online platform is developed with guidance from all project partners and launched	12			x	x	x	x		
3.3	Users' guidelines finalised and published (online) for online platform	3						x		
Output 4	Symposium brings together scientists and policy and management community.									
4.1	Symposium on way forward for citizen science data happens and brings together citizen scientists and policy communities from East and West Africa. Outputs from 1, 2 and 3 presented	3							x	
4.2	Road map on way forward is outlined at symposium and finalised by TBA	6							x	x