



## *Darwin Initiative Annual Report*



### **Important note:**

*To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

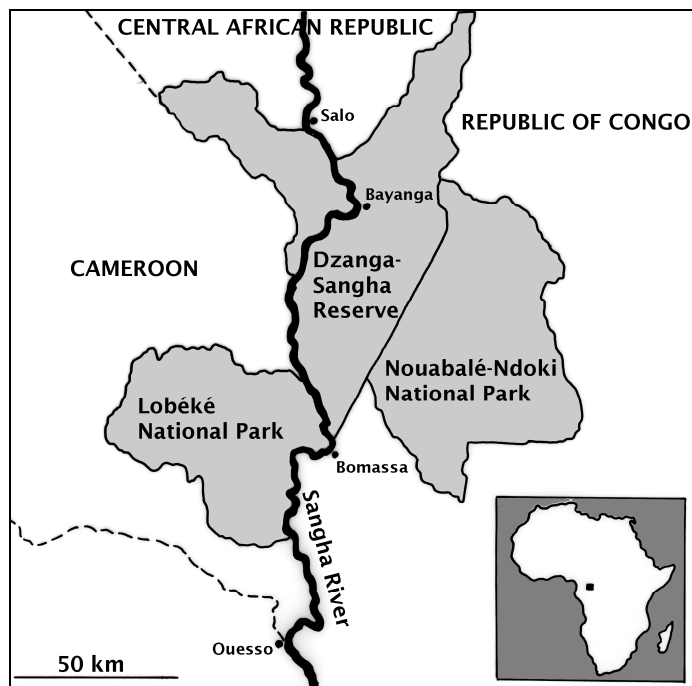
**Submission deadline 30 April 2010**

### **Darwin Project Information**

Project Ref Number	EIDP 0032
Project Title	Strengthening capacity for botanical inventory in the Republic of Congo
Country	Republic of Congo
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Wildlife Conservation Society-Congo (WCS-Congo), Institut Développement Rural (IDR), Centre d'Etudes sur les Ressources Végétales (CERVE),
Other Partner Institution(s)	
Darwin Grant Value	£85,671
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 – 31 December 2010
Reporting period	(1 Apr 2009 to 31 Mar 2010) and annual report number 1
Project Leader Name	Dr. David Harris
Project website	<a href="http://dps.plants.ox.ac.uk/bol/congo">http://dps.plants.ox.ac.uk/bol/congo</a>
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Dr David Harris & Dr Jean-Marie Moutsamboté, April 2010

### **1. Project Background**

At the start of DI project 15-011 (April 2007) there was a significant lack of capacity to identify plants in northern Congo and the Sangha Tri-national area (see map below) which was hampering conservation efforts in the region. The aim of that project set out to solve the lack of capacity to identify plants in northern Congo. The project concentrated on improving this capacity by providing training, literature and reference herbarium specimens. The main achievements were an identification manual covering 522 species; successful training courses; a Congolese botanist trained to MSc level in the UK; permanent plots and identified herbarium specimens.



**Map. The Sangha Trinational Landscape from Cameroon, Central African Republic and Republic of Congo.**

This post-project application set out to reinforce the capacity to identify plants in northern Congo with the aim of providing some additional outputs and leaving a more sustainable legacy with a greater chance of long-term impact.

## **2. Project Partnerships**

The partnership between the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) and Institut Développement Rural (IDR), Centre d'Etudes sur les Ressources Végétales (CERVE) has strengthened over the last year following a joint visit to Epena in northern Congo, the joint supervision of two more MSc students from Marien Ngouabi University and a joint visit to herbaria in Paris and Brussels. The partnership between RBGE and Wildlife Conservation Society-Congo (WCS-Congo) continued to strengthen with visits to two sites jointly managed by WCS-Congo and the government; the completion of an MSc in UK of a WCS-Congo staff member and her return to take up a position in northern Congo. Most importantly, for the long-term impact after this project has finished, partnerships have continued to strengthen between partners in Congo. WCS-Congo facilitated a visit by IDR project partner with another two MSc students from Marien Ngouabi University without the involvement of the UK partner. Partnerships have been maintained by regular email and telephone contact.

One of the main reasons for the success of the project was that the partnerships were based on clearly defined needs from the host country. All the partners who worked on the project were involved in project planning and decision making. This was done by discussions with the partners in Congo and followed up by emails afterwards. The direction of the project depended heavily on advice from the partnership with Marien Ngouabi University from the earliest conception of the project.

Denis Filer (University of Oxford) provided software, support, training and advice on botanical data management. Other regional and international partners who either received outputs of this project or who helped included Dr Labat (Paris herbarium, acted as host and received specimens); Dr Robbrecht (herbarium in Brussels, acted as host and received specimens) and Dr Clark & Dr Pousen (Woods Hole Research Center, USA, scientific collaboration).

The partnership between the UK lead institution and host country partners has continued to increase the latter's capacity to meet Congo's commitments to the CBD in a number of ways. Firstly, by continuing the training of trainers in inventory and identification; secondly through an increased scientific knowledge of the plant species occurring in northern Congo; thirdly by increasing the number of postgraduate botanists in the country. The project link to the CBD focal point in Congo is through Dr Kami (CERVE).

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

Output 1 *Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo.* Training this year continued to concentrate on working with those in a position to train others once the project has finished. Project partners IDR and CERVE are already training undergraduates and post-graduates and this was supported by joint supervision of three MSc students from IDR. Two trainers, one from IDR and one from CERVE were supervisors and training was discussed and carried out jointly with the project leader. Two future trainers received training in UK on the MSc "Biodiversity and Taxonomy of Plants" taught jointly by the University of Edinburgh and the RBGE. One student, funded by the original DI project 15-011 received her MSc in September 2009. A second student funded by this post project application received training in English at the University of Edinburgh from May to September 2009 and started on the MSc course in that month. The completed MSc project was called "Giant Herbs of the Sangha-Trinational" and was designed to enhance the availability of identification tools in northern Congo in the future. A proposal to set up a training course using trainers from this project was written by one of the MSc students as part of their assessment. This document will form the basis of a future grant application to fund training in the Sangha Trinational area.

Output 2 *Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo.* In response to user requests, documentation on biodiversity of northern Congo Sangha Trees (Harris & Wortley, 2008) produced from DI project 15-011 was created as a pdf and released. A pdf file of Harris 2002 "The vascular plant of the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve" which is applicable to northern Congo was created and released.

Extra copies of the MSc thesis "Giant Herbs of the Sangha-Trinational" by M. Breuer-Ndoundou Hockemba were printed and bound in Edinburgh and deposited in research libraries in Brazzaville and northern Congo. The outputs from the research projects were: a dichotomous printed key to the Marantaceae, Costaceae and Commelinaceae; two multi-access computer based keys to Costaceae and Commelinaceae; three photo guides to Commelinaceae, Marantaceae and Commelinaceae and an evaluation of an IUCN conservation assessment of one species which had been reported as "vulnerable".

A multi-access key to support the identification manual Sangha Trees, a major product from DI project 15-011 is being prepared. Over half the 522 species in that identification manual have been treated by the key. In addition dichotomous keys have also been written for most families.

A species list, images and draft text have been produced for a photoguide to the Trees of Northern Congo.

Output 3 *Enhanced referenced material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo.* 250 herbarium specimens with an average of 5 duplicates each have been made and identified by project partners in northern Congo. An additional 1000 images of living plants, supported by voucher specimens have been made in the last year.

Output 4 (additional to those on logframe). *Public engagement in Science in Congo and UK.* A film was made in French with IDR and CERVE by the International Conservation and Education Fund about botanical inventory, the Darwin Project and the institutions in Congo. The target audience is the general public in Congo and the aim is to raise their awareness of the institutions in the country and the conservation of the forests of northern Congo. This film is being assessed for use for a UK audience to see if it is suitable for translation.

Output 5. (additional to those on logframe). *Enhanced capacity of project partners to obtain funding for botanical inventory in northern Congo from international donors.* Project partners Dr Moutsamboté, Dr Kami and Dr Harris spent two weeks identifying specimens from botanical inventories in northern Congo in Paris and Brussels. This was funded by the Sud Expert Plantes Initiative of the French Government from a grant submitted during work on DI Project 15-011 and as part of the exit strategy of that project. In addition to participating in the identification together the project leader worked with the other two partners preparing the report on that project and responding to the review comments of the scientific panel which assessed the reports.

### **3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs**

In response to previous reviewer comments an explicit emphasis has been made on discussing the quality of output as well as the quantity,

Output 1 *Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo.*

4 trainers, one from IDR, one from CERVE and two from WCS-Congo. Two of these trainers are in senior positions and the training consisted of the project leader working in close collaboration. Knowledge and skills exchange took place in both directions and all three participants increased their knowledge of the flora of northern Congo and skills in inventory and training. The outcome of the interaction between these three individual trainers is hard to quantify but an estimate of the level of the interaction is that several species previously unrecorded from the country were discovered and two papers will be submitted to a peer-review journal. Acceptance of these papers will be strong evidence of the quality of the training. The high percentage of identified specimens from the inventories also reflect the quality of the training and collaboration. The two future trainers received most of their training on the MSc course in Edinburgh in which case the evidence of the quality of training is the level of degree awarded by the University of Edinburgh.

3 postgraduate biologists studying at IDR were trained in botanical inventory techniques to allow them to collect and identify plants in northern Congo. The quality of the training they received is measured by the degree awarded by the University of Marien Ngouabi.

1 MSc has successfully completed the MSc course in Edinburgh (on DI project 15-011) and a second student is on the course and has completed two terms successfully. Again the quality of training can be assessed following the University assessment procedure as well as interviewing the student. The interviewing will be done at the end of the academic year (Sept 2010).

1 MSc student enrolled on the MSc course in Sept 2009 on this post-project application.

Output measure indicators can all be measured and the assumptions on their level still hold true. It is assumed that all outputs will be achieved by the end of the project.

Output 2 *Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo.*

The photoguide to the trees of northern Congo is progressing with the species list, images and species text prepared. In addition to the output on the logframe some additional outputs have

been produced, these are 3 dichotomous keys, two multi-access keys, 3 photoguides and an IUCN conservation assessment. The quality of the output was tested during the preparation period and the feedback from users taken on board. The quality of the final products will be tested by the external review system of publications both prior to publication as well as by published book reviews. During the last year observations were made on the use partners made of the book *Sangha Trees* (Harris & Wortley 2008) in Congo. What was interesting is that the use is growing but is still restricted to the most advanced taxonomists in the country. This reflects well on the quality of the information contained in the book if experts in Congo are using it regularly, however it indicates that for less well trained people they may need some specific training in how to use the book. Such tailored training is planned for later this year.

Output measure indicators can all be measured and the assumptions on their level still hold true. It is assumed that all outputs will be achieved by the end of the project.

Output 3 *Enhanced referenced material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo.*

290 herbarium specimens and over 1000 images of living plants attached to these specimens have been collected and captured. There is no standard measurement of the quality of herbarium specimens, however some of these specimens are of plants which have been very rarely collected before. When the specimens are imaged and put on the internet from Edinburgh any reviewer will be able to judge the quality of the specimens by examining them, but the specimens can also be judged in the context of whether other specimens of those species are available online.

Output measure indicators can all be measured and the assumptions on their level still hold true. It is assumed that all outputs will be achieved by the end of the project.

Output 4 (additional to those on logframe). *Public engagement in Science in Congo and UK.*

The film produced was discussed during the DI Project 15-011 and International Conservation and Education Fund (ICEF) was able to finish the film this year. The quality of the impact of the film against the aims listed above could be assessed by ICEF as they have a program for surveying viewers before and after viewing a film. However this would require funds which are not in the budget for the remainder of the project.

Output 5. (additional to those on logframe). *Enhanced capacity of project partners to obtain funding for botanical inventory in northern Congo from international donors.*

The quality of the ability to find funding and report on the results and react to reviewers comments can be assessed by viewing the reviewers' comments and final report on the project to the Sud Expert Plantes Initiative of the French Government from a grant submitted during work on DI Project 15-011.

### 3.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
Established codes								
2	Number of Congolese people to attain masters qualifications	1				1	1	1 ( and another 1 from DI project 15-011 carried over with permission)
3	Number of Congolese people to attain other qualifications	1 Diploma				1	1	Diploma was part of MSc programme
4C	Number of Congolese postgraduate received training	3				3	3	5
4D	Number of training weeks	4				4		6
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in Congo	6				6	6	10
12A	Number of computer based databases established and handed over to the host country	1				1	1	2
12B	Number of computer based databases enhanced and handed over to the host country	1				1	1	1
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to the host country.	1					1	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes in host country	1				1	0	Was planned as output of DI project 15-011.

23	Contributions in-kind (salaries £12,000; office rental, facilities, overheads 10,100; Travel 3000)	£25,000				£25,000	£25,000	
New -Project specific measures								
	Computer based multi-access identification keys	2				2	0	
	Dichotomous keys	3				3	0	
	Rapid photo-guides	2				2	0	

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Contribution to book	Vascular Plant Diversity in the Nouabale Ndoki National Park and surrounding buffer zone. Harris, DJ. (in press)		not yet available	
Thesis	Giant Herbs of the Sangha	University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh	electronic version in prep.	

### 3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

There has been significant progress to the project purpose of strengthening the national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity. This has been done in the first year by enhancing the capacity of each of the partners and their combined capacity to work together. The documentation will increase capacity and the enhanced reference material is already able to support botanical inventory in northern Congo.

Evidence for the enhanced capacity can be seen in the employment of an MSc level trained botanist working for a conservation organisation in northern Congo with a well resourced library, internet connection, the skills to carry out botanical inventory and train others. At the national level the two senior scientists on the project have increased their knowledge of the plants from northern Congo and are in the process of preparing publications. The trip by one of the project partners, independent of DI project to carry out botanical inventory in northern Congo shows that the relationships built up during the project are durable.

The purpose level assumptions still hold true and the indicators are adequate for measuring outcomes.

### **3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

With the re-measurement of 30 one hectare permanent plots the data, once analysed, will be able to show the impact on biodiversity of the main threats to biodiversity in the region. The data will allow the scientific community to assess the level of sustainability of the land use at present carried out in northern Congo. The plots also have the potential to become part of a world-wide network monitoring tropical forests' responses to global climate change.

Further medium to long-term impacts will very probably be influenced by the number of botanists now working in northern Congo. Especially having in place experienced trainers who can respond to government, NGOs, community and timber companies requests for botanical inventory in response to the growing recognition of the need for sustainable use.

## **4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Monitoring has continued to be a significant part of the project. For training of students at IDR in Brazzaville and at RBGE in Edinburgh the existing structures developed by the University of Marien Ngouabi and the University of Edinburgh have been used for monitoring student progress. For staff and the existing employer, monitoring has been used in conjunction with the DI logframe. The project leader monitored all the specimens named on DI project 15-011. This consisted of examining all 10,000 herbarium specimens and checking their identifications. The error rate was less than 1%.

In addition, learning lessons from previous years, an increase in monitoring of the progress of the students in Edinburgh was made this year. This consisted of twice weekly meetings, interviews to assess progress and the provision of extra tutorial support and regular contact by phone and email.

Evaluation of students at IDR in Brazzaville and at RBGE in Edinburgh used the existing structures provided by the University of Marien Ngouabi and University of Edinburgh. In addition students in Edinburgh were interviewed weekly to evaluate their progress. Publications were evaluated formally using the peer review system and monitoring the requests for copies of documentation. Individual requests of up to 7 copies of *Sangha Trees* (Harris & Wortley, 2008) have been received.

Significant attention was paid to evaluating quality as well as quantity and the aspect of quality has been explicitly discussed under section 3.2 for each output. In general it should be noted that "quality" was quite hard to report in measurable ways. For example, the quality of herbarium specimens can be measured by the number of duplicates, the number of photographs attached, but the real measure should be how useful the specimen is as an aid to identification and that cannot be quantified.

The main lesson from this year is that a longer period has to be planned for students from host countries to get permission to visit UK and to learn English. As reported in the half year report rules for visa applications to the UK changed on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 and this caused extra delays and expense. In addition a greater amount of RBGE staff time was spent supporting visa applications, and reorganising courses and travel. This is unlikely to have any significant impact on the over all project and the lessons learnt will not be useful for the next year of the project. However, it would be helpful this lesson could be passed on to other projects.



## 5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The main response to previous review was to use the modified logframe suggested by the reviewer. In addition a concentrated effort was made to evaluate quality as well as quantity of outputs from previous reviewer comments.

## 6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

## 7. Sustainability

The profile of the project in the country is good, and increased this year with the return of the qualified (MSc level) botanist to Congo. Increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity resulting from the project can be seen in the willingness for the International Conservation and Education Fund (ICEF) to produce the film on the project; for logging companies to buy the identification manual; and for the submission by the Government of Congo for World Heritage Status for the Sangha Trinational area, using documentation generated by this project as supporting evidence.

The exit strategy for this post project application is the same as that of the original DI project 15-011 which is already in place. This exit strategy includes applications to international funding agencies to continue the work, and this has already been successful. It is very likely that most, if not all of the project outputs, both main project and post-project will be sustained.

## 8. Dissemination

Dissemination in Congo continued with distribution of identification tools and MSc thesis to the main research libraries in Congo. A film was produced for the general public as a short TV documentary. It is planned that the dissemination of this film will be continued after the end of the project. Discussions are underway on funding and implementation.

## 9. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)**

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			

Conferences, seminars, etc	
Capital items/equipment (specify)	
Others (specify) Book Production Language Training University Fees MSc Stipend Books & Equipment Curation Materials Total Others	
Salaries (specify by individual)	
TOTAL	

None of the main headings are over 10% of the budget. Within “others” changes were made internally mostly to cover changes in University Fees and Language Training costs.

**10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

[I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section](#)

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2009/2010

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>Data from this project were used in the preparation of an application for World Heritage Status for the Sangha Trinational protected area. Publications from this project were used in inventories to provide management plans for sustainable use of forest.</p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p><b>Purpose</b></p>	<p>To strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo</p>	<p>The general level of capacity for conducting botanical inventory in northern Congo is higher than it was a year ago. If the stakeholders continue to recognise the value of botanical inventories and botanists can continue to work in the area and publish their results then this project will contribute to the overall goal.</p>	<p>A second MSc level botanist trained and employed in northern Congo.</p> <p>Photoguide published to the trees of northern Congo.</p> <p>Specimens curated in herbarium in northern Congo.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p>	<p>Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo</p>	<p>Two training trips were made to northern Congo. Specimens were collected and identified and students supervised by the project partners. Several species were recorded from the country for the first time.</p> <p>Indicators appropriate.</p>	

Activity 1.1 Training course for trainers designed and delivered to 4 selected people.		Two of the trainers were trained as part of their MSc course. For the other two, senior trainers, the training consisted of working together with the project leader to supervise students and carry out botanical inventories in northern Congo.
Activity 1.2. Training course for inventory and monitoring delivered to 5 selected people.		Due to take place in next year.
<b>Output 2.</b>	Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo	Several additional pieces of documentation were produced these included dichotomous keys, computer based multi-access keys and rapid photo-guides. Indicators appropriate.
Activity 2.1. Selection of species for book through discussion with partners and potential users		Species selection completed.
Activity 2.2. Preparation, review and agreement of images and text for book.		Due to take place in next year.
<b>Output 3.</b>	Enhanced reference material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo	The herbarium specimens due to be curated in northern Congo were examined and assessed in northern Congo. Additional herbarium material with attached digital images, and identifications were made. Indicators appropriate.
Activity 3.1 Training in herbarium curation.		Took place as part of MSc module.
Activity 3.2. Setting up of herbarium		Meeting took place in March, curation to take place in next year.

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p><b>Sub-Goal:</b> The forests of northern Congo are better known with improved knowledge being applied in protected area planning and in sustainable forest management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved quality of planning and management in protected areas and expanded SFM area 5 years after EoP</li> <li>• High quality botanical inventory active in 5 years after EoP including project trained personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data from remote sensing, certification audits and related sources</li> <li>• Data from permanent forest plots set up under DI project 15-011 and monitored by project partners</li> <li>• Review of reports and publications on botanical inventory</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Purpose:</b></p>			

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Important Assumptions</b>
To strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and quality of botanical inventories and monitoring projects carried out by the partners in Congo by EoP</li> <li>• Number of trained botanists employed in northern Congo by EoP</li> <li>• Number, topic and quality of peer reviewed publications by project trained people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of publications and reports on botanical inventories and monitoring projects prepared by partners</li> <li>• List of botanists and positions in northern Congo in Final Report to DI</li> <li>• Listing and review of relevant publications included in Annual Reports to DI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers continue to recognise the value of botanical inventories</li> <li>• Botanists continue to be able to work in northern Congo without undue restriction</li> <li>• Botanists continue to be able to publish the results of their research and do so</li> </ul>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Outputs:</b>			
1 Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 trainers trained to improve expertise in botanical inventory techniques and able to deliver training successfully through a variety of means</li> <li>• 5 biologists trained in botanical inventory techniques and able to identify correctly and curate plants in northern Congo</li> <li>• 1 botanist trained to MSc level and employed in botanical inventory in northern Congo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of trainees before and after training plus analysis of feedback questionnaires on training events; listing of training events</li> <li>• Skills assessments of trainees, feedback questionnaires and review of field and herbarium competence</li> <li>• Successful completion of MSc course leading to full-time employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training continues to be possible in northern Congo</li> <li>• MSc candidate achieves level of English necessary for UK university entrance</li> </ul>
2 Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 copies of a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo published and distributed by EoP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book draft peer-reviewed and all nomenclature validated</li> <li>• Feedback from users on species included</li> <li>• Copy of book with Final Report to DI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authors deliver species accounts on time</li> <li>• Agreement can be reached on species to be included</li> </ul>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
3 Enhanced reference material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 herbarium specimens named, labelled and curated in northern Congo by EoP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validation of training given</li> <li>• Specimens, labelling and curation validated by PL or others</li> <li>• Copy of label data with Annual Reports to DI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbarium can be maintained in good condition in northern Congo</li> <li>• Species curated include all important ones for field work</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b> (details in workplan)</p> <p>1.1 Training course for trainers designed and delivered to 4 selected people</p> <p>1.2 Training course for inventory and monitoring delivered to 5 selected people</p> <p>1.3 Language and MSc training for selected nominee</p> <p>2.1 Selection of species for book through discussion with partners and potential users</p> <p>2.2 Preparation, review and agreement of images and text for book</p> <p>2.3 Production of book</p> <p>3.1 Training in herbarium curation</p> <p>3.2 Setting up of herbarium</p>			
<p><b>Monitoring activities:</b></p> <p>All the information required for monitoring and reporting of the post-project will be collected as part of normal management and delivery of activities. PL and other visitors will include validation of skills building and work quality during field visits</p> <p>Monitoring of Sub-goal will depend on availability of and access to information as well as access to funding for any field work by non-Congolese personnel</p>			



- Annex 3** Abstract of thesis. Hard copy.
- Annex 4** 3 rapid photoguides. Hard copy.
- Annex 5** Herbarium label data. pdf.
- Annex 6** MSc degree certificate. pdf.
- Annex 7** draft of photoguide. pdf.

*Checklist for submission*

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please advise <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	