

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders
(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -
it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

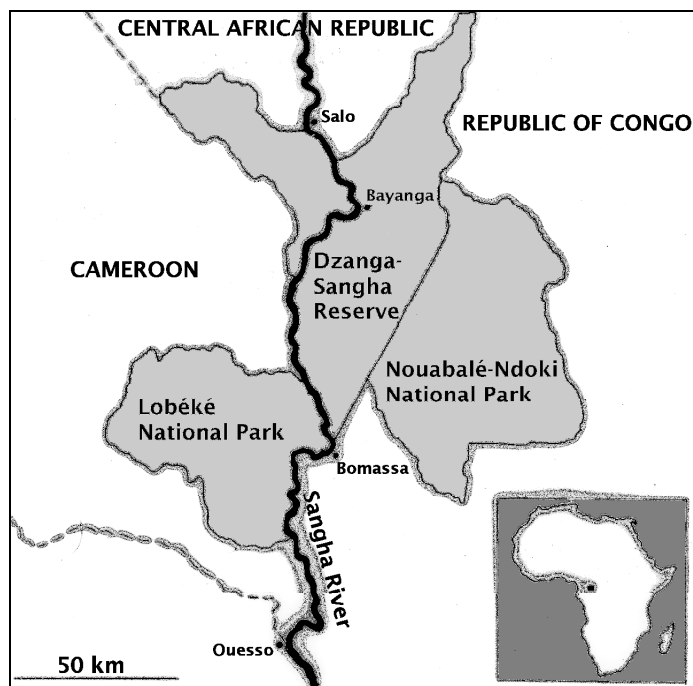
Darwin project information

Project Reference	EIDP 0032
Project Title	Strengthening capacity for botanical inventory in the Republic of Congo
Host country(ies)	Republic of Congo
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
UK Partner Institution(s)	
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Wildlife Conservation Society-Congo (WCS-Congo), Institut Développement Rural (IDR), Centre d'Etudes sur les Ressources Végétales (CERVE),
Darwin Grant Value	£85,671
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 – 31 July 2011
Project Leader Name	Dr. David Harris
Project Website	http://dps.plants.ox.ac.uk/bol/congo
Report Author(s) and date	Dr David Harris & Dr Jean-Marie Moutsamboté, July 2011

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 was 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 a tree identification manual covering 522 species; successful training courses; a Congolese botanist trained to MSc level in the UK; permanent plots and identified herbarium specimens.

The aim of this post-project (EIDP 0032) was to reinforce the capacity to identify plants in northern Congo by providing some additional outputs and leaving a more sustainable legacy with a greater chance of long-term impact. The main two additional outputs were the training of a second Congolese biologist to MSc level in the UK and the production of a book illustrated with colour photographs of trees from the northern part of the country.



Map 1. The Sangha Trinational Landscape from Cameroon, Central African Republic and Republic of Congo.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

By reinforcing the capacity to identify plants in the north of the Republic of Congo, this post-project has increased the capacity for Congo to conserve and manage plant biodiversity in a sustainable manner. This project addressed the following articles of the CBD: , 7 (Identification and Monitoring); 12 (Research and Training); 17 (Exchange of Information); 18 (Technical and Scientific Cooperation). It also involved the following cross cutting themes: Ecosystem Approach; Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; Global Taxonomy Initiative; Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments. The content of the project is under the thematic programme of Forest Biodiversity.

The host country partners of Marien Ngouabi University; Centre d'Etudes sur les Ressources Végétales (the National Herbarium) and WCS-Congo all increased their capacity to help the Republic of Congo meet its commitment to the CBD. This increased capacity is reflected in the Congolese biologist trained to MSc level in the UK and the publication of the book "An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo".

The project partner, Dr Kami kept the CBD focal point in Congo informed of the project.

3 Project Partnerships

The partnership between the UK lead institution and Marien Ngouabi University and WCS-Congo is over ten years old. The partnership with the present staff at CERVE was established in 2005. Most of the growth in the partnerships took place during DI project 15-011 from June 2006 to March 2009. See Final report of project 15-011 for details. During this post-project period the partnerships continued in a similar manner. The partnerships were strengthened by the post-project activities but also be visits to Paris and Brussels funded by the Sud Expertes Plantes programme.

The two main outputs of the post-project were proposed by host country partners. The idea of the book with colour photographs was put forward by Drs Moutsamboté and Kami, in response to demand from their country and based on the example by Hawthorne & Gyakari (2006) which had been purchased as part of project 15-011. The second main output: the training of a Congolese biologist to MSc level in UK was suggested and supported by WCS-Congo.

The main lesson learnt from this project is that with the changes in visa regulations for entry into the UK it is very difficult to get individuals who need to learn English as part of their training to the UK to get permission to visit the UK in the timeframe of a 2 to 3 year project. We suggest

that the DI attempt to have some formal link with the appropriate authorities that allows some fast tracking and clearing house mechanism for visa applications of visitors to the UK on DI funded projects.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew were visited by Dr Harris and Congolese students in May 2009 and May 2010 as part of their MSc projects. Drs Harris, Kami and Moutsamboté made a combined visit to the herbaria at Paris and Brussels, funded by SEP and strengthened existing partnerships and started new ones.

Additional partnerships were encouraged by distribution of outputs from the project DI project 15-011 to institutions and individuals in Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Belgium, UK and the Netherlands.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

This post-project was not designed to have direct impact on biodiversity but instead to improve institutional support for biodiversity conservation. However, the data gathered during project 15-0511 was made available to the Government of the Republic of Congo in their application for World Heritage Status for the Sangha Tri-national area. If this application is successful it will have direct impact on many elements of biodiversity due to the attention and support that this status will bring to the conservation efforts in this area.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The purpose of this post-project was “to strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo”. This has been done by increasing the level of botanical training for biologists working in northern Congo, by providing more tools for botanical inventory and by increasing our knowledge of the plants in the area and making this information freely available.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

1. To strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo.

Output achieved: four trainers received training (2 senior staff from partners and 2 biologists with MSc level training from UK)

Five biologists were trained in botanical inventory techniques. (1 technician, 4 MSc level)

2. Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo

Output achieved: publication of two editions, one in French and one in English: “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo”.

3. Enhanced reference material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo.

Output achieved, but using a different measurable indicator. The measurable indicator of 1000 specimens named, labelled and curated in northern Congo was not completely achieved. The specimens are in northern Congo, the specimens have been named and the labels are with the specimens. However the specimens have not been curated due to the project leader not being able to travel to northern Congo in 2011 due to medical reasons. Another novel measurable indicator was tested. This is the access to high quality scans of herbarium specimens which can be viewed over the internet. An example of such scans can be viewed by clicking on the following link:

<http://data.rbge.org.uk/herb/E00346479>

Additional outputs achieved but not in the logical framework.

4. Training in botanical illustration for Congolese student in Edinburgh.

5. 1000 more images of living plants collected in the northern part of the Republic of Congo and available online.
6. Production of draft illustrated multi-access key to the species in “Sangha Trees, an illustrated identification manual” (Harris & Wortley 2008).
7. Preparation of a companion website to the book “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo”.
8. Continued distribution of copies of Sangha Trees, an illustrated identification manual (Harris & Wortley 2008).
9. Acceptance for publication of 2 peer-reviewed papers on activities of DI project 15-011.
10. Completion of illustrations for a second edition of Sangha Trees.
11. In response to user requests, production of a pdf of Sangha Trees (Harris & Wortley 2008) which is available to download from project website.
12. Production and distribution of a pdf file of The vascular plants of the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve (Harris 2002) which is available to download from project website.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. The first MSc student, carried over with permission from DI project 15-011 received her degree in Sept 2009.
16. 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.
17. Extra copies of both MSc students were printed and distributed in research libraries in Brazzaville and northern Congo.

The main problem encountered during the post-project was the medical condition of the project leader in October 2010 that required the cancellation of a visit to Congo. Requests were made to DI for an extension of the project which was extended to the end of July 2011 and for a carry over of funds from 2010/11 to 2011/2012.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

See Annex 4 and Annex 5. The highest profile publication is “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo”.

In addition to the publications listed in Annex 5, other publications are still in preparation for submission to peer reviewed open access online journals. The DI project will be acknowledged in the publications.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The post-project has contributed to technical and scientific cooperation (CBD Art. 18). This has been done in the following ways.

Fundamental research was carried out on the biodiversity of the vascular plants of the northern part of the Republic of Congo. More than 1000 specimens were collected and these have been

made available to the international scientific community through the traditional methods of putting them in herbaria, but also using more modern techniques such as serving the data on websites and making data available through portals such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (Gbif). The data made available in this way includes many new records for the Republic of Congo and some undescribed species.

The publication of the book “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo” includes detailed photographs of 93 species. Several of these species have never been photographed before. Other publications which will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals are being prepared.

The training of a Congolese biologist to MSc level in the UK and the continued training of trainers in Congo has increased the technical capacity of the host country to carry out botanical inventories.

4.6 Capacity building

The post-project has continued to build capacity for further biodiversity work in the host country partners.

The training of a Congolese biologist to MSc level in the UK has been a significant increase in capacity on the ground in northern Congo. The evidence for this increase in capacity is the success that this individual has had in making biodiversity part of his job description, continued collection of herbarium specimens and writing of proposals to carry out future biodiversity inventories in the area. Other biologists in northern Congo also have access to the data available on the internet and the specialist literature that has been built up at the two research sites. The evidence of this is the number of specialist books on botany in the research library at the headquarters of Nouable-Ndoki National Park in Bomassa. This library existed before DI project 15-011, was supplemented with material bought by that project, or produced by that project and supplemented by more additions in this post-project.

The production of the book “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo” in French and English has increased the capacity with the first ever book on the trees of the area which will facilitate teaching and training.

The post-project activities also strengthened the collection at the national herbarium in Brazzaville at CERVE with named reference specimens from the north of the country.

The UK lead institution has built its own capacity to be an effective project partner by continued mutual exchange of information and knowledge with the staff of the institutions in Congo and with other international partnerships. New taxonomic tools have been developed on this post-project and the reference collections have been built up.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

All indications are that the main outputs of the post-project are likely to endure. The training of people has resulted in dedicated young biologists carrying out biodiversity inventories in northern Congo. One of these biologists will be continuing towards a PhD. The evidence for this is the proposals written for continued research funding in this field.

The book “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo” will, the authors hope, inspire future generations of biologists, foresters, resource managers, students and tourists to study the trees of the area.

The people involved in this post-project all have positions with the partner institutions.

Project partners will be keeping in touch through various future activities.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The key lessons learned from the post-project are.

1. UK visa requirements now make it very difficult students to come to the UK to learn enough English to benefit from subsequent postgraduate training over the 2 to 3 year period of a project.
2. Fully budgeted language learning and translation costs is fundamental to the success of projects in non-anglophone countries.
3. The rapidly changing environment, especially in the uptake of new technology, means that flexibility in outputs is required, even over a three year period, to best support the purpose of a project.

The target audience in Congo has been the general public for the film explaining the work of the national herbarium. For the book “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo” the audience in Congo has been students, biologists, foresters, resource managers and tourists.

The dissemination of the book “An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo” is being done by partners in Congo. Internationally the book will be available from Amazon, other commercial outlets and the RBGE publications department at a cost to cover distribution. The project leader will make copies available free to colleagues in neighbouring countries and to other DI projects.

Dissemination will continue after the project completion using the above methods.

5.1 Darwin identity

Efforts were made to publicise the Darwin Initiative at talks in Edinburgh and Brussels, the acknowledgements were made in all websites, publications and theses produced during the post-project period. The DI support was represented as a distinct project.

There is a strong understanding of the DI within the project partners in the host country, but not outside those partner institutions. Other international partners in France, the Netherlands and USA showed a good recognition of the Darwin Initiative.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

No major changes took place in the post-project design. The most important change was the extension of the project to July 2011 due to the medical condition of the project leader. Small changes to the project logframe were suggested by the DI reviewer and these were taken up.

The baseline information collected during the post-project were the data associated with herbarium specimens. This baseline recording presence of individual species at a precise location on a given date as a permanent record. In the future this data may be useful for monitoring response to climate change or other changes in species distribution. No change in this baseline data was expected over the project timeframe.

The logframe indicators developed during the project design were in general very useful.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The issues in the reviews of the annual review (EIDPO032 AR1R) have been responded to by revisiting the assumptions in the Logical Framework in the half year report (EIDP0032 HYR2). This modified logical framework is the one presented in Annex 2 of this report. Reviews have discussed with partners.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Current Year's Costs	2010/11 Grant (£)	2010/11 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance)
Staff costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel & subsistence			22%	Underspend due to project leader unable to visit Congo because of medical reasons.
Operating Costs			1%	
Others (see below)			2%	
TOTAL			0	

Breakdown of Others	2010/11 Grant (£)	2010/11 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Comments
Book Production			Overspend due to additional output of companion website
MSc Stipend			Overspend due to underestimate of Edinburgh living costs
Books & Equipment			Underspend due to project leader unable to visit Congo because of medical reasons
Curation Materials			Underspend due to project leader unable to visit Congo because of medical reasons

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Additional funds, not in the original proposal were obtained from the Sibbald Trust (£2000) to help with distribution and of French copies of the book "An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo". One of the partners obtained £3500 from the Davis Expedition fund for botanical inventory in the north of the Republic of Congo.

Additional in-kind contribution came from RBGE in the form of staff time. The RBGE staff time was spent providing extra mentoring and administrative support for Congolese MSc students in Edinburgh and providing alternative learning and travel arrangements when required by the delay in processing of visa applications. This additional in-kind contribution was approximately £8000.

7.3 Value of DI funding

The DI funding enabled the partners to put in place a stronger network and a new publication that leaves a stronger legacy. This has allowed us to have a much stronger exit strategy than that proposed in DI project 15-011 with a much better chance of being sustainable.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 – July 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>(report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity eg steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p>
<p>Purpose To strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of botanical inventories and monitoring projects carried out by the partners in Congo by EoP • Number of trained botanists employed in northern Congo by EoP • Number, topic and quality of peer reviewed publications by project trained people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>2 detailed botanical inventories of Nouable Ndoki National Park and Lac Telle Community reserve carried out</i> • <i>2 trained botanists (both with MSc from UK) in northern Congo</i> • <i>Two peer reviewed publications by project trained people in press, others in preparation.</i> 	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 trainers trained to improve expertise in botanical inventory techniques and able to deliver training successfully through a variety of means • 5 biologists trained in botanical inventory techniques and able to identify correctly and curate plants in northern Congo 	<p><i>Two training trips were made to northern Congo in the first year. Specimens were collected and identified and Congolese students were supervised and trained by project partners. Several species were recorded from the country for the first time.</i></p> <p><i>Indicators appropriate.</i></p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 botanist trained to MSc level and employed in botanical inventory in northern Congo 	
Activity 1.1 Training course for trainers designed and delivered to 4 selected people		<i>Completed.</i>
Activity 1.2. Training course for inventory and monitoring delivered to 5 selected people		<i>Completed, for 5 individuals.</i>
Activity 1.3. Language and MSc training for selected nominee		<i>Completed.</i>
Output 2. Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo	300 copies of a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo published and distributed by EoP	<i>Book completed, translation took longer than predicted due to medical situation of project leader, extra funds raised for distribution.</i>
Activity 2.1. Selection of species for book through discussion with partners and potential users		<i>Completed.</i>
Activity 2.2. Selection of species for book through discussion with partners and potential users		<i>Completed.</i>
Activity 2.3 Production of book		<i>Completed.</i>
Output 3. Enhanced reference material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo	1000 herbarium specimens named, labelled and curated in northern Congo by EoP	<i>Specimens named, labelled but not curated in northern Congo. Instead high quality images of specimens were made available on line as an alternative.</i>
Activity 3.1 Training in herbarium curation		<i>Completed.</i>
Activity 3.2 Setting up of herbarium		<i>Started but not completed due project leader not being able to travel to Congo for medical reasons.</i>

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: 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>Sub-Goal: 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"> • Improved quality of planning and management in protected areas and expanded SFM area 5 years after EoP • High quality botanical inventory active in 5 years after EoP including project trained personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from remote sensing, certification audits and related sources • Data from permanent forest plots set up under DI project 15-011 and monitored by project partners • Review of reports and publications on botanical inventory 	
<p>Purpose: To strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of botanical inventories and monitoring projects carried out by the partners in Congo by EoP • Number of trained botanists employed in northern Congo by EoP • Number, topic and quality of peer reviewed publications by project trained people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of publications and reports on botanical inventories and monitoring projects prepared by partners • List of botanists and positions in northern Congo in Final Report to DI • Listing and review of relevant publications included in Annual Reports to DI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers continue to recognise the value of botanical inventories • Botanists continue to be able to work in northern Congo without undue restriction • Botanists continue to be able to publish the results of their research and do so

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Outputs:			
1 Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 trainers trained to improve expertise in botanical inventory techniques and able to deliver training successfully through a variety of means • 5 biologists trained in botanical inventory techniques and able to identify correctly and curate plants in northern Congo • 1 botanist trained to MSc level and employed in botanical inventory in northern Congo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of trainees before and after training plus analysis of feedback questionnaires on training events; listing of training events • Skills assessments of trainees, feedback questionnaires and review of field and herbarium competence • Successful completion of MSc course leading to full-time employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training continues to be possible in northern Congo • MSc candidate achieves level of English necessary for UK university entrance
2 Enhanced documentation of biodiversity in northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 copies of a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo published and distributed by EoP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book draft peer-reviewed and all nomenclature validated • Feedback from users on species included • Copy of book with Final Report to DI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors deliver species accounts on time • Agreement can be reached on species to be included
3 Enhanced reference material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 herbarium specimens named, labelled and curated in northern Congo by EoP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of training given • Species curated include all important ones for field work • Specimens, labelling and curation validated by PL or others • Copy of label data with Annual Reports to DI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbarium can be maintained in good condition in northern Congo

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Training course for trainers designed and delivered to 4 selected people 1.2 Training course for inventory and monitoring delivered to 5 selected people 1.3 Language and MSc training for selected nominee 2.1 Selection of species for book through discussion with partners and potential users 2.2 Preparation, review and agreement of images and text for book 2.3 Production of book 3.1 Training in herbarium curation 3.2 Setting up of herbarium 			
<p>Monitoring activities:</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 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
7. Identification and Monitoring	40	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
12. Research and Training	40	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	5	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
17. Exchange of Information	15	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	1 at University of Edinburgh (nationality: Congolese)
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	1 Diploma (Part of MSc) University of Edinburgh (nationality: Congolese)
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	4 (nationality: Congolese)
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	6 (nationality: Congolese)
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	1 (nationality: Congolese) Academic English
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	12 Academic English
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	8
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	2 (An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo in English and French)
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	1
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	1
Dissemination Measures		
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	1 Film.
Physical Measures		
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£5,500
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Book	An introduction to the trees from the north of the Republic of Congo. Harris, Moutsamboté, Kami, Florence, Bridgewater, Wortley. 2011	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	Publications Dept. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 20A Inverleith Row Edinburgh EH3 5LR, UK	20
Book	Une introduction aux arbres du nord de la République du Congo. Harris, Moutsamboté, Kami, Florence, Bridgewater, Wortley. 2011	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	Publications Dept. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh 20A Inverleith Row Edinburgh EH3 5LR, UK	

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	EIDP 0032
Project Title	Strengthening capacity for botanical inventory in the Republic of Congo
UK Leader Details	
Name	Dr. D. Harris
Role within Darwin Project	Project leader, PI and taxonomist.
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Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Dr J.-M. Moutsamboté
Organisation	Institut Développement Rural, Marien Ngouabi University
Role within Darwin Project	Senior trainer, researcher, taxonomist.
Address	Institut Développement Rural, Marien Ngouabi University, BP 13502, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2	
Name	Dr J. Mokoko
Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society Congo
Role within Darwin Project	Contact with government and supporting project through WCS management structure.
Address	Wildlife Conservation Society Congo, BP 14537, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
Fax	
Email	

- Annex 7** Change requests, attached as two pdfs
- Annex 8** MSc degree certificates, attached as two pdfs
- Annex 9** Sample pages of book, attached as two pdfs