



EIDPO032



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: POST PROJECT

Please read the Guidance Notes for both Main Round and Post Project applications before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh	Address: 20A Inverleith Row Edinburgh EH3 5LR
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2. Post-Project details

Project Title (max 10 words): Strengthening capacity for botanical inventory in the Republic of Congo.				
Proposed start and end dates: 1 April 2009 – 31 Dec 2010			Duration of project: 21 months	
Darwin funding requested	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
	£ 50,719	£ 34,952	£ -	£ 85,671

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (eg 162/-/--- or 10-065)

Building capacity for forest inventory in the Republic of Congo. 15-011

4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post Project funding. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Harris		Mokoko
Forename (s)	David		Jérôme
Post held	Herbarium Curator		Director
Institution (if different to above)			WCS-Congo
Department			
Telephone			
Email			

5. Define the purpose of the Post Project (extracted from logframe) and explain how it is linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project? (Max 200 words)

The purpose of the Post Project is to strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo. This builds on the progress made in achieving the objectives of the original project. These objectives were: training staff for botanical inventory and conservation; developing novel ways of organising and presenting botanical data; providing crucial data & reference specimens, and attracting further funding by writing grant applications. Having achieved these objectives, it has become clear, that for a much smaller investment, significant additional achievements can be made from work already completed in the original project. These post project outputs will reinforce the already greatly improved capacity for botanical inventory in the country achieved over the last three years.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date? (max 300 words)

Thirty, 1 ha permanent forest plots have been established. 10,000 herbarium specimens have been collected with 5000 associated digital images. Two scientific papers have been submitted. Two checklists of protected areas have been produced; these checklists contain over 35 species recorded from Congo for the first time. A training and identification manual of 522 species of trees has been published and distributed in Congo. A successful funding application has been made with CERVE and IDR to continue botanical inventory in northern Congo. One Congolese MSc student has started studying at University of Edinburgh. Fifteen postgraduates have been trained in Congo in inventory and identification techniques. Links between the in-country partners have been strengthened by joint activities and continued collaboration. Partners have continued to work together without the UK partner's involvement. Press and radio interviews have taken place and the Darwin Initiative was acknowledged as the funding source. Two international conferences were attended, and two presentations were given on different aspects of this project.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs of the original project will be achieved within the original project term? (max 200 words)

Planning, close attention to timetables, continual monitoring, and slightly modifying parts of the logical framework, as suggested by DI reviewer, have all helped to ensure that the project purpose and outputs of the original project will be achieved within term. Since the project activities were weighted towards the first half of the project, most of the outcomes have been achieved already. One outcome which was removed from the original list of outcome was the teaching of undergraduates. It became clear at the end the first training course that the training at undergraduate level was not a significant problem in the country and after discussion with the main training partner, IDR, a request was put to the DI, and permission was given for this change. A combination of a good reviewer, good relationships nurtured with the partners and requests to DI for changes being made in enough time, were all important for achieving the project purpose and outputs on time.

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in the Post Project, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project and in the original project (if applicable). Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including Post Project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>WCS-Congo</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>WCS-Congo is a conservation NGO which is managing two protected areas in northern Congo in collaboration with the Congolese government. It was chosen as a partner because of its role of managing these protected areas, its involvement in fundamental biodiversity research and its commitment to capacity building in the country.</p> <p>This partner has been closely involved in all aspects of the original project. The activities of previous capacity building activities by WCS-Congo acted as an inspiration for this project. WCS-Congo staff were involved in writing the original proposal and supporting almost all the activities in the main project. WCS-Congo managers asked the UK project partner to apply for the Post Project funding to provide further training for an exceptional member of staff and to support the establishment of a herbarium in northern Congo.</p> <p>The roles in this Post Project will be to provide staff for training, to provide materials, buildings and staff to operate a small reference herbarium, and to provide logistical support.</p> <p>The capacity of WCS-Congo to be involved in this project is very high. This is because it is an NGO with a proven track record of capacity building, supporting biodiversity projects from a wide range of partners and working closely with the government. During the planning phase and the operating period of the existing project this partner has worked very hard to deliver the objectives of the original project. This partner has indicated a willingness to apply for matching funds if this Post Project is funded.</p> <p>For written evidence see letter from Dr Mokoko.</p>
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<p>Partner Name: Institut Développement Rural (IDR) Marien N’Gouabi University</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>IDR is the part of the Marien N’Gouabi University which provides most of the practical training in plant identification in the country at University level. This institution was chosen as a partner because of this role.</p> <p>This partner has been involved in the original project from its earliest stages with the participation of Dr Moutsamboté in planning meetings. Dr Moutsamboté contributed significantly to the training and capacity building components of the project. He was one of the two tutors at each of the training courses. IDR benefited from the project in the form of books bought for their library. Dr Moutsamboté along with Dr Kami from CERVE, asked the UK partner to prepare a Post Project application to facilitate the production of a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo. Dr Moutsamboté identified the trainee on the first training course who will be the recipient of postgraduate training in the Post Project.</p> <p>IDR has the capacity to deliver on the Post Project. This can be seen from its performance during the project so far. In particular the high level of commitment to training and capacity building and broad knowledge of the plants of Congo.</p> <p>The roles of IDR during the Post Project will be to contribute to the guide to the trees of northern Congo, provide training, provide advice on herbarium curation and receive books for their library.</p> <p>For written evidence of partnership see letter from Dr Moutsamboté.</p>
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<p>Partner Name: Centre d’Etudes sur les Ressources Végétales (CERVE)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>CERVE is the government institute which contains the national herbarium. This institution was chosen as a partner in the main project because of the crucial role this herbarium must play in future botanical inventory in the country.</p> <p>This partner has become more and more involved with the main project as it progressed. A successful grant application was written to work with the UK partner and IDR to carry out an inventory of a protected area in northern Congo. Specimens from the project have been deposited at this herbarium and curation materials purchased for the herbarium.</p> <p>Dr Kami, with his colleague from IDR, approached the UK partner to ask for a Post Project funding application to be sent to DI. Several options were discussed and the photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo was made a priority by Dr Kami.</p> <p>The roles of CERVE in the Post Project are to continue to receive specimens generated by the project, to contribute to the photographic guide, to provide staff for training and to advise on herbarium curation in northern Congo. CERVE will receive materials for curation of the national herbarium from the post-project.</p> <p>CERVE has the capacity to carry out its role for the Post Project. This can be seen from the good working relationships which have been established during the main project.</p> <p>For written evidence of partnership see letter from Dr Kami.</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The Government official responsible for research, le Délégué Général à la Recherche Scientifique et d'Innovation Technique; biologists (P. Boundja, C. Clark, V. Medjibe, J. Poulsen); other conservation NGOs (WWF and CARPE) in the region; and tourist operators have been consulted on the outputs of the main project and the Post Project.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

Union des Industries du Bois; Congolaise Industrielle des Bois and Centre National d'Inventaire et d'Aménagements des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques will be consulted during UK project leader's next visit to Congo.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The government appointed conservators of two protected areas in northern Congo and the local government officials have been met to discuss the Post Project. All encouraged the partners to submit this Post Project proposal.

9d. Is liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The CBD focal point is a staff member of CERVE and will be informed of the project through meetings and reports.

POST PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept Note (max 1,000 words). Describe the problem to be addressed, explain why it is a priority for the host country and how its resolution will improve host country ability to meet its obligations under CBD/CMS/CITES. The proposed strategy and its intended outcomes should be described adequately, including justification for and brief details of the contribution of each UK and host country partner.

The problem being addressed in this proposal is how to strengthen the position of the in-country partners to continue to the successful work of the existing project after its completion. The aim is to strengthen in-country capacity for botanical inventory in the forests of northern Congo. Three of the existing project partners have come forward with requests which are the basis of this Post Project proposal.

The first partner WCS-Congo has asked for assistance in training to MSc level one of its staff members. This individual was assessed by Moutsamboté (IDR) on the first training course run by the project in 2006 as the trainee with the greatest potential for becoming a taxonomist. This individual continued, with the support of his manager, to develop his taxonomic capacity after his participation in the training course. He did this by making immaculate herbarium specimens supported by line drawings and photographs. Subsequently he received 2 weeks of one-to-one training in 2007. The assessment by Harris to his managers, after this 2 weeks of training, was "this member of staff has an exceptional interest in plant taxonomy; he also has the basic skills and self-motivation to have made significant progress by himself. With the appropriate support and training he has the potential to be an outstanding plant taxonomist". This opportunity to take somebody with so much potential forward on their chosen career path is an exciting one for any project supervisor, but it is especially appropriate given that this individual's interest and competence was identified on the first DI-funded botanical inventory training in northern Congo. This individual will with the appropriate postgraduate training be able to write grant proposals to support continued botanical inventory and capacity building over the long-term.

In addition WCS-Congo has requested some support for the establishment of a small reference herbarium in northern Congo. The herbarium specimens have already been collected, the building exists and the staffing resources will be made available to run it. What is requested is some support in selecting specimens, setting up the herbarium and initial training of staff.

Two of the other partners in the existing project, IDR and CERVE, have made a request for help in producing a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo. Many thousands of photographs were taken of trees in northern Congo during the existing project. All of these photographs are linked to herbarium specimens and the specimens have been identified. This will allow the quick and accurate selection of images and reduce the costs of producing this book. Partners from IDR and CERVE have argued that there is a need for such a book to help them in promoting the cause of species-level inventory inside Congo, for strengthening their capacity for training and capacity for inventory and monitoring activity.

Further training, support for curation of the National Herbarium at CERVE and the library at IDR will also further strengthen the capacity of the partners to carry out botanical inventory at the end of the project.

Over the period of the existing project all three partners have shown significant initiative in taking forward the objectives of the original project. WCS-Congo have put extra resources in staff time, materials and support for individuals who have shown great drive and self-motivation in taking specimen collection, identification and botanical inventory forward, on the ground in northern Congo. This has resulted in an additional 700 herbarium specimens collected from protected areas. As a result of the original project WCS-Congo and IDR have collaborated on separate inventories in northern Congo without the UK partner. CERVE and IDR have also shown significant initiative in proposing to apply for separate funding from Sud Expert Plantes to carry out botanical inventory in another protected area in northern Congo. This work has been started using several of the techniques developed on the training courses on the original project.

The problem addressed by this proposal is of immediate priority to the Republic of Congo because of the growing realisation of the effect of climate change. The country has to develop its capacity to address mitigation, adaptation and monitoring with regard to climate change. It has to continue to conserve forests as a priority and consider how to use the CDM and REDD concept. These are rapidly changing times and the partner organisations in Congo have to be able to react quickly and in a positive manner. Building capacity for botanical inventory, identification, associated information technologies and monitoring, is one of the best ways of future proofing against the new demands and opportunities which the global conservation community will present to these organisations.

The Post Project will continue the original projects focus on an ecosystem based approach. Having chosen the forest ecosystem of northern Congo, we will continue to incorporate the concepts of relationships, ecosystem function and benefits into the training courses. The photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo will include species particularly important to local livelihoods in the region as well as an emphasis on the ecosystem functions of tree species treated in the book.

RBGEUK partner. Long term experience of botanical inventory in region. Contribution: overall project management, manage photoguide preparation, provide material for photoguide, participate in training course, contribute advice to setting up the herbarium

WCS-Congo. Conservation NGO with long term presence in northern Congo and an active commitment to management including inventory and monitoring. Contribution: re-employ MSc level botanist after postgraduate training, provide staff for training, provide building, staff costs and support for herbarium in northern Congo, provide logistical support for inventory and training activities in northern Congo.

IDR. Main educational provider for botanical inventory in Congo. Long term research interests in plants of northern Congo. Contribution: provide training capacity and contribute material for photoguide on trees of northern Congo.

CERVE. Main repository for herbarium specimens and taxonomic knowledge of plants in Congo. Contribution: will provide training capacity, material for book on trees of northern Congo and staff to be trained.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

We are aware of other botanical inventory projects which have been carried out in Republic of Congo and adjacent countries. We have had very productive discussions with William Hawthorne (University of Oxford), Martin Cheek (RBG Kew) and the late Chris Wilks (WCS, Gabon). We have received excellent advice, models to follow and ideas from these individuals. This Post-project work will be additional to the work carried out in Ghana, Cameroon and Gabon, because of the difference in species covered and some differences in approach, such as the level at which we target our training. In cases where we cover the same species, we will look for additional characters for identification. Project partners in Congo (IDR and CERVE) have worked with another Darwin Initiative project in the south of the country(15-021). This Post Project will be additional to that project because of the different species composition of the two very different areas.

We have also benefited from advice and discussion with Darwin Projects from other continents at the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh. Projects in Nepal, Vietnam, Laos, Peru, Turkey and Chile have all been involved in discussions on best practice, especially in the subjects of capacity building and production of identification tools.

We have shared our ideas and experiences with the international botanical community at two conferences and in discussions with colleagues at Missouri Botanical Garden, The National Herbarium of the Netherlands (Wageningen University) and the National Botanic Garden of Belgium.

The thematic reviews available on the DI website have been extremely useful in our assessment of how our Post Project fits in the broader global context.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to:

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

This project is addressing the need to strengthen the network of institutions and individuals who can work together in Congo to carry out botanical inventories after this project is finished. In particular the need for a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo and further training for a future research leader. The problem was identified by the project partners and the solutions presented to the UK project leader during a legacy workshop. The ideas put forward by the different partners were agreed together with the UK project leader as being the best way forward.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

There will be a significantly strengthened capacity for botanical inventory in northern Congo. This increased capacity will consist of a future research leader trained to MSc level, documentation aimed at non-taxonomists and strengthened networks of institutions in Congo. This will result in better botanical inventories, feeding into better management plans to support the conservation of the forests of northern Congo.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

The Congo basin contains the second largest tropical forest in the world. It is the only remaining tropical forest which has its megafauna largely intact. The conservation of this forest is crucial because of the richness of the biodiversity contained in it, and because of the ecosystem functions it provides for this planet. It is clear that the only way to conserve this forest properly is through sustainable use. Sustainable use requires proper management plans. Management plans require data and an understanding of the plants occurring across the Congo Basin. This project will provide information, documentation, and data which will be useful across the region. Most importantly it will provide the capacity for future inventory and monitoring in northern Congo by leaving in place a strengthened network of institutions which can carry out this task.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

By providing capacity for Congo to generate recommendations for conservation and sustainable forest utilisation, this project feeds directly into management plans which will be an integral part of the National BAP and therefore helps the country to fulfil its CBD obligations. The project contributes to the Congo government's implementation of CBD articles 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 17, and 18. In particular it will emphasise the cross-cutting themes of forest biodiversity, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Global Taxonomy Initiative, protected areas and sustainable use and biodiversity.

13. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. (max 200 words)

The post-graduate training provided in the Post-project work will be distinct and additional because an exceptional candidate was identified on the existing project. The progress made by this candidate has been so exceptional that it was a significant driver in the preparation of this Post Project proposal. The gain from the limited spend of 1 years postgraduate training taken over the career of the candidate represents a very good investment given his potential for being a research leader in the future.

The photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo will be distinct from the existing identification and training manual produced as part of the existing project, because it will concentrate on a limited number of species, provide more information for each species treated, contain colour photographs and include two authors from Congo. Due to the taxonomic work already completed on the existing project this photoguide represents a large gain requiring only a limited additional financial input.

It is unlikely that any of these gains will be achieved without the DI funding as no source of funding has been identified. Given that each of these gains is based on investment by DI, with significant matched funds, over the last three years, it is appropriate that DI should be offered the opportunity of supporting these additional gains.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 250 words)

The long term benefit over the next 2-20 years will be: to have strengthened existing institutional collaboration within Congo, to have provided additional documentation and to have provided post-graduate training for a future research leader in Congo. The documentation and training will have a regional impact outside Congo.

Potential problems to achieving these benefits include; difficulties in supporting language training in northern Congo and the possibility of changes in personnel. However we have built up our collective experience in supporting language training and the key individuals employed by the partners are all in permanent positions and not very likely to change jobs. If people do change jobs, alternative individuals have been identified in each partner organisation.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The project is part of a progressive approach. The exit strategy is unchanged from that of the original project: that is, to have in place a team who can take botanical inventory forward by applying for funds. This has already been shown to be successful with CERVE making a successful application for a grant to carry out a botanical inventory in northern Congo. The reason for making this post-project funding application is to strengthen the capacity of the partners to ensure the long-term sustainability of the exit strategy. For example if one of the individuals who receives advanced training leaves, the trainers will be in a position to retrain using the materials and documentation available after the project has finished. By training more than one trainer and by having the trainers spread across several institutions the exit strategy is dependent on a single individual staying in post.

16. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

All opportunities will be made to advertise this project as a Darwin project. The Darwin logo will be used on all outputs. The photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo will have the Darwin logo and will be widely distributed. The MSc student will be expected to acknowledge the DI in all presentations and products arising from the MSc. Additionally, press articles and radio broadcasts in the UK and Congo will publicise the activities and results of the project and the support received from the DI.

17. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Training needs will be assessed during a meeting with trainees and their managers when the training courses are being planned and the trainees selected. Managers and trainees will be asked to complete separate questionnaires on what training they require for their staff. There are two target groups: first, botanists with postgraduate qualifications who will be able to train in the future and second, biologists with first degrees working in northern Congo. The training will be delivered on site in northern Congo with tailored training courses which combine practical and theoretical aspects of inventory and identification. Training effectiveness will be measured by formal assessment at the end of the training course and by feedback questionnaires.

The MSc training requirement has already been assessed by Moutsamboté and Harris in their assessment of the first training course in 2006 and in subsequent meetings with the trainee and his managers. The target group is a candidate identified as a future research leader. The training will be delivered by the University of Edinburgh and the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The skills and knowledge are in plant taxonomy at MSc level. Training effectiveness will be measured using the existing MSc assessment. In the long term the training effectiveness will be measured by the success in carrying out botanical inventories in northern Congo.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

18. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note for Main applications.

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 well conserved through protected areas and sustainably managed forestry.</p>	<p>Remote sensing and on the ground inventories show no decrease in forest cover and no significant change in species composition over the five after the project has finished.</p>	<p>Data from remote sensing monitoring projects. Data from permanent forest plots set up under DI project15-011 and monitored by project partners.</p>	
<p>Purpose To strengthen national botanical inventory and monitoring capacity to support the sustainable use of the forests of northern Congo.</p>	<p>Number of trained botanists employed in northern Congo at the end of the project. Number of botanical inventories published by Congolese botanists in the five years after the project has finished. Number of Congolese botanists publishing on plants of northern Congo in the five years after the project has finished. Number of botanical inventories and monitoring projects carried out by the partners in Congo in the five years after the project has finished.</p>	<p>List of botanists and positions in northern Congo in Final Report to DI. Copies of botanical inventories from literature searches. List of authors from literature searches. List of inventories and monitoring projects from partners.</p>	<p>Employers continue to recognise the value of botanical inventories. Botanists continue to be able to work in northern Congo. Botanists continue to be able to publish the results of their research.</p>

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. Enhanced capacity of IDR, CERVE and WCS-Congo for botanical inventory and monitoring in northern Congo.</p>	<p>4 trainers receiving training development in botanical inventory techniques and able to deliver training.</p> <p>5 biologists trained in botanical inventory techniques and able to identify plants in northern Congo.</p> <p>1 botanist trained to MSc level and employed in botanical inventory in northern Congo.</p>	<p>Assessments of trainees and feedback questionnaires with Annual Report to DI.</p> <p>Assessments of trainees and feedback questionnaires with Annual Report to DI.</p> <p>Copy of degree certificate with Annual Report to DI.</p>	<p>Training can be carried out in Congo.</p> <p>MSc candidate is able to achieve level of English necessary for UK university entrance.</p>
<p>2. Enhanced documentation of biodiversity of northern Congo.</p>	<p>300 copies of a photographic guide to the trees of northern Congo published distributed by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Copy of book with Annual Report to DI.</p>	<p>Authors can deliver species accounts on time.</p>
<p>3. Enhanced reference material to support botanical inventory in northern Congo.</p>	<p>1000 herbarium specimens named, labelled and curated in northern Congo</p>	<p>Copy of label data with Annual Report to DI.</p>	<p>Herbarium can be maintained in good condition in northern Congo.</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Training course for trainers.
- 1.2 Training course for inventory and monitoring
- 1.3 Language training
- 1.4 MSc training
- 2.1 Selection of species for book.
- 2.2 Preparation of images and text for book
- 2.3 Production of book
- 3.1 Training in herbarium curation
- 3.2 Setting up of herbarium

Monitoring activities:

Indicator 1 Data from remote sensing monitoring projects needs to be assessed. This will be done in collaboration with existing CARPE activities.

Indicator 2 Data from permanent forest plots set up under DI project 15011 – funding has to be found to remeasure these plots.

Indicator 3 Data from literature searches will be required 5 years after the end of the project to monitor the number of botanical inventories published from northern Congo and provide a list of authors.

Other indicators – other indicators from logframe are to be reported in DI annual or final reports.

19. 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 Post Project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Training course for trainers	October			■									
1.2 Training course for inventory and monitoring	October			■									
1.3 Language training	April-Aug.	■	■										
1.4 MSc training	Sept-Sept		■	■	■								
2.1 Selection of species for book	April-May	■											
2.2 Preparation of images and text for book	May-April	■	■	■	■								
2.3 Production of book	July					■							
3.1 Training in herbarium curation	October				■								
3.2 Setting up of herbarium	Nov-Dec				■	■	■						
3.3													
3.4													
4.1													
4.2													
4.3													
4.4													
4.5													
5.1													
5.2													
5.3													
5.4													
6.1													
6.2													
6.3													
6.4													
6.5													

20. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	√
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	√
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	√
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	√
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	√
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	√
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	√
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	√
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	√
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	√
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	√
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	√

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

21. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated using a combination of partners' existing monitoring and evaluation systems and the DI reporting and evaluation system. In the logical framework means of verification during the Post Project period are tied to DI annual and final reports.

Partners will be included in monitoring and evaluation during training courses – see assessments and feedback questionnaires in logical framework. In addition partners will be brought into monitoring and evaluation meetings every three months. In these meetings both delivery of outputs and overall purpose will be assessed.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

22. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

The RBGE is a registered Scottish charity and Non Departmental Public Body. Our sponsor department The Scottish Government Rural and Environment Research and Analysis Directorate (RERAD) provided 82% of our income as Grant-in-Aid for financial year 0708.

In financial year 2007-08 we also received income from:

- research grants (£628k)
- capital grants (£209k)
- trading income from our shops (£424k)
- admission charges at the Specialist Gardens (£245k)
- membership income (£114k)
- education courses (£390k)
- donations (£113k)
- catering contracts (£90k)
- investments (£103k)
- other sources (£667k)

23. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

£45,771 – staff costs, overhead costs, travel and subsistence from all four partners.

Unconfirmed:

Applications have not yet been made for additional funds, however, in the main project all four partners were able to leverage significant additional funds (see annual reports) and we propose to do the same for Post Project funding.

24. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:

Funding in kind:

Funding in kind will be provided by all four partners in the form of un-costed support. This was significant in the main project. See letter from Mokoko for written evidence.

25. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	184,500
+ Funding/Income from other sources	199,799
= Total original project cost	384,299

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.


CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the trustees of Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

I apply for a grant of £85,671 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

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 lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	Professor Mary Gibby		
Position in the organisation	Director of Science		
Signed		Date:	28 November 2008

Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	Yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working >50% on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ?	Yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title as the subject of your email. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately **please include in the subject line** an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). In addition, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked **not later than Tuesday 2 December 2008**.