

Annual plan 2015

Building capacities for biodiversity and development



Photo Wagenia fisher, Kisangani @L. Janssens de Bisthoven

Annual plan for the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015

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Acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
2010 BTCT	2010 Biodiversity Target Cross-linking Tool
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora
CNEDD	Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable, Niger
COHERENS	Coupled Hydrodynamical Ecological Model for Regional Shelf Seas
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
COORD	Programme Coordination and Management
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSB	Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité
DEVCO	European development Cooperation Directorate General
DGD	Belgian Development Cooperation
EDIT	European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy
ERAIFT	Ecole Régionale Post-Universitaire d'Aménagement et de Gestion Intégrés des Forêts et Territoires Tropicaux
FABAC	Forum des Acteurs Belges Actifs en RD Congo
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
ICCN	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature, Kinshasa, D.R. Congo
ICT	Information and Computer Technology
IEBR	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi, Viet Nam
IMAB	Inventories Monitoring and Assessment of Biodiversity
INECN	Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature, Bujumbura, Burundi
ISCNET	Institut Supérieur de Conservation de la Nature, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme , R.D. Congo
ISDR-GL	Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural des Grands Lacs, D.R. Congo
LEGERA	Laboratoire d'Ecologie et de Gestion des Ressources Animales, D.R. Congo
LEM	Law Enforcement Monitoring
MATEE	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement , Morocco
MIST	Management Information System
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
MUMM	Management Unit of the North Sea Mathematical Models
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	Nagoya Protocol
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OESO-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Cooperation directorate
PEET	Partnerships for Enhancing Expertise in Taxonomy
PM	Person Month
PNKB	Parc National de Kahuzi-Biega

PN	Parc National
PNU	Parc National de l'Upemba
POL	Policy Support
PTK	Portal Toolkit
RBINS	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
RDC	D.R. Congo
RDCBL	Réserve et Domaine de Chasse de Bombo-Lumene
SACEP	South Asia Co-Operative Environment Programme
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDSN	Solutions for Development Network
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TST	Trans Sectorial Team
UAC	Université d'Abomey- Calavi , Benin
UA	Universiteit van Antwerpen, Belgium
UB	Université du Burundi
ULB	Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
UNIGOM	Université de Goma
UNIKIN	Université de Kinshasa
UNIKIS	Université de Kisangani, D.R. Congo
UNILU	Université de Lubumbashi, D.R. Congo
UOB	Université Officielle de Bukavu, D.R. Congo
VLIR	Flemish Interuniversity Council, Belgium
WGRI	Working Group on the review of Implementation (CBD)
WIPEI	Working Party on International Environmental Issues (EU)

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Introduction

The year 2015 will see the culmination of the global preparations for the formulation of the post 2015 Millennium development goals (MDGs) into the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs), to which the DGD-RBINS programme actively participated with other stakeholders. Obviously, the 20 Aichi targets set out at COP10 remain the main framework for the implementation of our strategy until 2020.

In the wake of the participation of 3 members of the team to COP 12 in Pyeongchang, South Korea, the programme will integrate as much as possible the decisions of the conference and implement the Pyeongchang Road Map and the Gwandong Declaration resulting from this important world summit.

We strive at being recognised as a centre of knowledge/excellence in the field of the link between biodiversity and sustainable development in development cooperation. In order to increase our visibility and impact, we will start the year 2015 with a new logo (see cover page), acronym ('Capacities for Biodiversity and sustainable development', CEBioS), flier and web site (<http://cebios.naturalsciences.be>).

Concerning the structure of the present document, after the annual plan overview, the budget and a list of partners, each of the 6 specific objectives is described in detail. The first annex of the present document presents the logical framework for the period 2014-2018. The second annex presents the operational plans for each of the components for the year 2015. The budget is outlined on pg 11.

At the time of writing, the current Belgian government reduced the number of partner countries from 18 to 14, to reduce the spreading out of resources, organisations and countries in order to increase efficiency and impact, with special emphasis on human rights and economic sustainable development, especially in countries in North, West Africa and the region of the 'grands lacs'. It remains to be seen which impact this will have on the CEBioS programme (<http://www.nordeclair.be/1150111/article/2014-11-18/alexander-de-croo-veut-un-grand-changement-d-approche-dans-la-cooperation-au-dev>).

Moreover, the planned reforms in science policy might also impact our programme.

The year 2015 is the second year of the 10 year strategy 2014-2023 and of the 5 year plan 2014-2018. It is also the second year starting on 1 January and ending on 31 December, instead of the period April-March, but this time without initial delay due to the approval procedure of the 5 year plan, as was the case in 2014. The 2014 programme installed the transition towards the new vision inscribed in the ten year strategy for 2014-2023. The year 2015 will implement the 5 year plan in full swing and is earmarked with a budget of 1167143 Euro.

Both result-based management, and an explicit link to ecosystem services, poverty reduction and sustainable development inscribed in the Belgian development cooperation are integral part of our interventions. CEBioS, together with DGD-D2.4. and other departments, is part of the implementation the new environmental strategy of DDG (see art. 67 in http://diplomatie.belgium.be/nl/binaries/Strategy_note_Environment_tcm314-257333.pdf).

The link between the strategic objectives and the institutional cooperation is given in a chapter 'structure of the programme', and an explanation is given why we use competitive calls as an instrument of capacity building. As discussed in the steering committee of February 2015, the selection of projects will involve as much as possible a voluntary external (preferably international) jury member and will be communicated to DGD for information and eventual comments.

The main issues per strategic objective (SO) are highlighted for 2015:

SO1 (knowledge): concerning **DR Congo**, the cooperation with ICCN and the national CHM will be further assessed and strengthened. The MoU with ERAIFT and WWF will be assessed and eventually upgraded. In that context, Dr. F. Muhashy carried out a preparatory mission in DR Congo in November 2014. We will assess whether a more PCM based approach can be developed in 2015 for the cooperation in DR Congo. The academic support to Masters and PhDs will continue on themes relating biodiversity and poverty eradication at UNIKIS in order to strengthen capacities of UNIKIS and CSB. Other academic cooperation with several universities on the monitoring of habitats and the production of vulgarization lexica in DRC, Burundi and Bénin will be continued in 2015. AbcTaxa plans the production of 1 or 2 volumes in 2015. The negotiations about topic and contents are under way. **The institutional partnership** with the 'Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature' (INECN, now '**OBPE**', Office Burundais de la Protection de l'Environnement') in **Burundi** and with the 'Université Calavi-Abomey' (**UAC**) in **Benin** will now enter a second year (formulation done at the beginning of 2014). The interventions according to operational plans and logframes will now be fully implemented by the partners OBPE and UAC. This will involve some missions for training by our staff. OBPE will acquire a set of solar panels after seeking advice from the Belgian embassy in Bujumbura, allowing for a sustainable and reliable source of energy for laptops and internet (e.g. CHM), essential prerequisites to implement their activities within the framework of their activities supported by CEBioS. A major bottleneck in Burundi started however in May 2015 with political instability, a failed military coup and postponed elections. The marine modeling unit initiates in 2015 the institutional cooperation with **IMARPE (Peru)**, with the training of researchers at the end of December 2014 and in 2015. In April 2015, a formulation mission set the framework of institutional cooperation with **IMER in Vietnam**. Training is planned for Vietnamese in 2015 as well. Last but not least, the North-South workshops on taxonomy and ecosystem services and the GTI stages by early career scientists from the South in the North will continue on a competitive basis as in the past, with special attention to institutional anchorage.

SO2 (information) and SO3 (awareness): since the year 2015 has been proclaimed the European year for development, CEBioS intends to contribute to awareness raising in Belgium by producing a stand, posters (April-May 2015) and an event (see SO4). Training of partners within the CHM network both in Belgium and in our partner countries (national and regional) and implementation of projects for strengthening local CHM and awareness raising – for RDC in cooperation with VVOB - will be continued as before, with special attention to the best practices in information strategies and the guidelines from the CBD (SO2 and 3). Further development of the Aichi targets tool is planned. New countries have joined the Belgian CHM network and will participate to training and workshops (e.g. Mali, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya). In 2015, it is expected that the book (2 volumes) about fauna and culture of Katanga (DRC) will be finalised. It is a co-

production between a local NGO, RMCA and RBINS. Our role is to handle the lay-out and to provide historical archives.

SO4 (mainstreaming): Our scientific support to policy issues and mainstreaming will continue and intensify. We will devote time for the identification and preparation of activities aiming at the enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in the Belgian Development Cooperation. In the year 2015, several international meetings are programmed, such as WGRI and SBSTTA and a number of international CHM and ABS meetings. Staff will attend as much as possible to these international meetings as well as the preparatory European meetings in Brussels (WPIEI, EU-DG-ENV...) in order to be informed about, and to influence the national and global agendas. We will also cooperate with DGD-D2.4. and KLIMOS to mainstream biodiversity in the KLIMOS toolkit and provide training to the civil service. CEBioS will organize a colloquium, 'Biodiversity and development, a global heritage', on the 26th of November (see <http://cebios.naturalsciences.be/inscription>, <http://cebios.naturalsciences.be/inschrijving>) in the framework of the European year for Development, but also in the context of the three major conferences of 2015: 'financing for development' in Addis Abeba, the Sustainable development Goals in new York and the COP on Climate Change in Paris. The year 2015 is also the start of the process for all ACNGs to prepare their accreditation by the Ministry of development Cooperation from 2017 on. In this process, RBINS-CEBioS, even though not an ACNG, is providing advice about biodiversity and development for the common context analyses for RD Congo (lead is WWF for subtheme environment), Bénin and Burundi.

SO5 (MRV) and SO6 (P. of Nagoya): in September 2014 the programme recruited a new scientist, Dr. Maarten Vanhove, in order to consolidate SO 5 and 6 (MRV, P. of Nagoya), next to the other strategic objectives outlined in the strategy 2014-2023 and the development of course modules for North and South, with special emphasis on Central Africa, where he has ample experience. A call on Aichi targets and indicators for MRV will be prepared. He will also be responsible for a number of other dossiers relating to external stakeholders and alliances. Concomitantly, the programme intends to recruit on spared budget, due to delay of recruitment in 2014, an additional scientist, already present on temporary base in RBINS, for one year in order to assist Dr. Vanhove in his new activities. This person, ir. Anne-Julie Rochette, has a lot of institutional and training experience, and will allow the programme to compensate for the lost time in 2014 concerning SO5 and 6 (MRV and Protocol of Nagoya). We also intend to provide workshops to UNIKIS and the 'Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité' (CSB), in Kisangani (RD Congo), on a regional CHM and on scientific project writing and publishing, as part of our MRV interventions. Special attention will be devoted to training units about ecosystem services and the Protocol of Nagoya to DGD personnel and other target publics (e.g. scientists of RBINS and RMCA).

Coordination and management: internally, CEBioS will continue its active participation in BIOPOLS (<https://www.naturalsciences.be/nl/science/do/539/scientific-research/research-programmes/98>), the RBINS platform for policy on biodiversity, where L. Janssens de Bisthoven is liaison officer towards the operational director P. Roose. The initiated cooperation with VVOB will be deepened through the awareness call in DR Congo. The steps in 2014 to explore possibilities of cooperation with APEFE did not result in a concrete action plan until now due to a lack of sufficient common themes, but CEBioS keeps the communication and remains open for new opportunities. Further, CEBioS intends to cooperate with

Belgian universities with projects submitted to open competitive calls from e.g. Belspo and VLIR-UOS or ARES in order to add additional resources and capacities (training, skills) to our partners in developing countries and this within the space offered by the 10 year strategy. Moreover, two South Initiatives where staff of CEBioS are now co-promotor, will be implemented in 2015, (i) biomonitoring of Lake Tanganyika (with Université de Burundi, OBPE and VUB) and (ii) in Katanga on “Renforcement des capacités locales pour une meilleure évaluation biologique des impacts miniers au Katanga (RD Congo) sur les poissons et leurs milieux aquatiques”, with RMCA and UNILU. A DGD- fund also supports a capacity building initiative by Maarten Vanhove (initiated at RMCA) in Bas-Congo about « atelier ichtyo(parasito)logique au Bas-Congo en appui à un réseau centrafricain en ichtyoparasitologie et pour le renforcement de la collaboration scientifique au sein de la R.D.Congo ».

Other working groups or platforms will also retain the necessary attention such as the the Groupe Directeur CBD and 'Nature' chaired by the National Focal Point CBD, the ENVIRONET scoping paper initiative of the OECD-DAC (almost finalised), the SDSN network and the cooperation framework with the International Foundation for Science (IFS, Stockholm). Formulation missions using the PCM method are planned in 2015 for the institutional cooperation with Vietnam. A new publication by 'Biodiversa' on 'stakeholder engagement in scientific projects' is welcomed and will add further guidance to our way of working within the PCM framework (<http://www.biodiversa.org/577>).

Luc Janssens de Bisthoven, Coordinator

Brussels, 13/07/2015

Annual Plan overview

General objective

In its capacity of National Focal Point to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and national reference centre for biodiversity, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences uses the CBD as an overall framework for action.

The general objective of the pluri-annual programme 2014-2018 is to **build scientific and technical capacities for a more effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**, as a contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development worldwide.

Specific objectives

In its foreseen framework programme for 2014-2018, the RBINS identifies six specific objectives to achieve by 2019. These objectives highlight how the responsibilities are shared for the programme's implementation.

The RBINS and its partners aim:

1. To strengthen the **scientific and technical knowledge base** on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction;
2. To enhance the **information base** on these issues and on associated governance processes;
3. To **raise awareness and communicate** on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty reduction and sustainable development, and on associated governance processes.

The RBINS together with DGD-D2.4. and its partners aim:

4. To improve the **mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services** in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development;
5. To improve the knowledge on the **measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)** of policy choices and activities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services;
6. To raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the **Nagoya Protocol (NP) on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)**.
7. **Programme Coordination and Management (COORD)** is devoted to coordination and management, as well as transversal issues such as project communication, networking and outreach.

Budget

Table 1: Indicative budget 2015

		2015				
Expected result	Activities	Target/ year	Amount/ unit	Operations	Missions	Totals
SO 1 - Strengthen the scientific and technical knowledge base						
ER 1.1 - Scientific and technical expertise is built	- Individual grants (competitive call)	15	3,750	56250		56250
ER 1.2 - Quality scientific knowledge is produced	- Collaborative projects with institutions (competitive call)	11	Variable, see individual projects	161000	39500	200500
1.2.1 (A) Call for classical projects	Project 1* ¹			11000	4000	15000
	Project 2*			11000	4000	15000
	Project 3*			11000	4000	15000
	Project 4*			11000	4000	15000
	Project 5*: taxonomic workshop <i>in situ</i>			11000	4000	15000
1.2.2(B).Supporting monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems	Institutional cooperation					
1.2.2.1 (B)	INECN (Burundi)			20000	4000	24000
1.2.2.2 (B)	ICCN (RDC)			16000	5000	21000
1.2.2.3 (B)	UAC (Bénin)			20000	4500	24500
1.2.3(C)	UNIKIS (RDC, Kisangani)			30000		30000
1.2.4(D)	IMER, IMARPE (marine modeling)			20000	6000	26000
ER 1.3 - Monitoring data yield indicators	- (Pilot) projects	2	10000	17000	3000	20000
ER 1.4 - Scientific outputs accessible				32000	3000	35000
	ABC TAXA	1	20000	20000		20000
	Other		10000	7000	3000	10000
	- Dissemination activities (varia)	lump sum		5000		5000
Total activities (operations+missions)				266250	45500	311750
Salaries (2,25 scientific, 0,2 technical B) MLS, FM, KB, MV, KV (6+12+6+3+3(80%)pm)				144081		144081
Total with salaries						455831

¹ We are not able to provide the names of the 5 projects because they will only be selected in the call for proposals launched in January 2015.

SO 2 - Enhance the information base							
ER 2.1 - Expertise in information management is built	- Enabling activities (training)	4	12500	40000	10000	50000	
ER 2.2 - Information flows are improved	- Collaborative projects with CHM nfps	5	10000	47000	3000	50000	
ER 2.3 - Information used in governance	- Networking activities	5	5000	22000	3000	25000	
	Equipment ICT & technical development	lump sum		3000		3000	
Total activities (operations+missions)				112000	16000	128,000	
Salaries (0,9 scientific, 0,2 technical B) MLS, HDK, KV (5+6+3(80%)pm)					67219		67219
Total with salaries							195219
SO 3 - Contribute to awareness raising							
ER 3.1 - Baselines provide insight on awareness level	- Pilot studies (indicators & baselines)	3	10000	30000		30000	
ER 3.2 - Awareness and engagement are raised	- Projects in countries	4	15000	57000	3000	60000	
ER 3.3. - Communication and awareness raising in Belgium	- Activities in Belgium	1	15000	15000		15000	
Total activities (operations+missions)				102000	3000	105000	
Salaries (0,5 scientific, 0,4 technical B) MLS, HDK, AJR, KV (1+4+1+6(80%)pm)					50352		50352
Total with salaries							155352
SO 4 - Improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity							
ER 4.1 - Expertise of Belgian Dev. Coop. built	- Training and information of staff	lump sum		8000		8000	
ER 4.2 - Biodiversity is mainstreamed in BDC activities	- Provision of advice and support				10000	10000	
Total activities (operations+missions)				8000	10000	18000	
Salaries (0,7 scientific) LJB+MV (6+2pm)					47589		47589
Total with salaries							65589
SO 5 - Improve knowledge on MRV (& indicators)							
ER 5.1 - Expertise of DGD and RBINS built	- Knowledge acquisition by RBINS/DGD	lump sum		3000		3000	
ER 5.2 - Methodologies are available	- Indicators on resource mob and poverty			2000	6000	8000	
	- Pilot projects on feeding data to indicators	see obj 1		20000		20000	
Total activities (operations+missions)				25000	6000	31000	
Salaries (0,80 scientific) MV, AJR (3+8(80%)pm)					39875		39875
Total with salaries							70875
SO 6 - Raise awareness & build capacities on ABS NP							
ER 6.1 - DGD and RBINS familiar with Nagoya Protocol	- Knowledge acquisition by RBINS/DGD	lump sum		5000		5000	
ER 6.2 - Awareness is raised	- Projects to be determined (in BE at first)	lump sum		7000	3000	10000	
Total activities (operations+missions)				12000	3000	15000	

Salaries (0,25 scientific) HDK, MV (2+1pm)				16636		16636
Total with salaries						31636
Coordination and management						
ER - Programme is efficiently, effectively managed	- Coordination, communication	networking,	lump sum			2000 2000
Total activities (operations+missions)						2000 2000
Salaries (0,5 scientific, 1 tech B, 0,6 tech C) LJB, VP, MA (6+12+12(80%)pm)				106940		106940
Total with salaries						108940
Total operations				525250		525250
Total missions					85500	85500
Total activities with missions						610750
Total salaries				472693		472693
Administrative costs (7,75%)						83700
Grand total						1167143

Comments on the indicative budget (table 1)

As in previous year, missions are estimated as a function of the needs in ongoing processes. Since last year missions were a bit underestimated, compared to the actual demands and needs from the cooperation partners, for 2015 a few more missions are budgeted, as we realize that presence in the field and proximity are very much in demand with our institutional partners and the Belgian embassies as well, and hence essential in building up local engagement, capacities, skills and confidence, as well as building up our own capacities connected to the realities of the field. In summary, the cost of missions from staff and researchers from RBINS represent ± 14 % of total activities without salaries (10,4 % in 2014). In 2015 salaries are budgeted as ± 40 % of total cost, the same as in 2014. Within the respective chapters, this budget is repeated in separate tables, with some more details. The salaries are only represented in table 1.

Staff 2015

The 2015 work programme will cover the salary costs of the following staff members:

1. Dr. Janssens de Bisthoven Luc (12 person-months, PM): Management and coordination, policy support (COORD, SO4)
2. Dr. Muhashy Habiyaremye François (12 PM): Biodiversity monitoring (SO1)
3. Dr. Susini Marie-Lucie (12 PM): Taxonomy officer for GTI and support for CHM teaching activities (SO1, 2, 3)
4. Ir. de Koeijer Han (12 PM): Biodiversity information management (SO2, SO3 and SO6)
5. Dr. Baetens Katrijn (6 person-months (PM)): Ecosystem management, modelling (SO1, 1.2.4.(D) marine modeling)
6. Dr. Vanhove Maarten (9 PM: SO1, 4, 5, 6): MRV, protocol of Nagoya, awareness, cooperation with Klimos
7. Pinton Vincent (12 PM): Accounting and logistics (COORD)
8. Vrancken Kristien (12 PM, 80%): Graphics, layout, web development for the GTI, IMAB and CHM programme components (SO1, 2, 3), new stand
9. Agarad Mariam (12 PM, 60%): secretariat and logistics (COORD)
10. Ir. Anne-Julie Rochette (12 PM, 80%): MRV, protocol of Nagoya, awareness, cooperation with Klimos, organisation event 26 November.

In addition, the programme will receive considerable support from other RBINS staff:

- Y. Loufa (RBINS) (12 PM): secretariat of National Focal Point, cooperates with Mariam Agarad for the common secretariat
- C. Hoedemaeker (RBINS, Publication Unit) involved in AbcTaxa desk-editing
- Y. Samyn (RBINS), chief editor for AbcTaxa, involved in the redaction of contents and general coordination

- B. Lauwaert (RBINS-MUMM) will provide help for all matters related to marine modeling.
- E. Verheyen will implement activity under SO1, expected result 1.2.3. (C) (cooperation with UNIKIS).
- Patrick Luyten for supporting marine modeling activities, a.o. in Vietnam.
- About a dozen researchers and technical staff will be involved in the training activities, notably in the fields of taxonomy and biodiversity monitoring (SO1).
- Several IT experts will offer their technical support for the hosting and management of websites (CHM) and for the set-up of the helpdesk related to the modelling of coastal ecosystems in the marine modeling activity.
- Staff from the communication department will offer support in the promotion of the activities of the programme of work.
- Staff from the Accounting Department will help V. Pinton in processing and taking care of all the financial transactions.

Table 2: Summary of main institutional partnerships

It should be noted that when partners are promotor of a project or programme in cooperation with RBINS, they contribute in matching funds between 10 and 50 % with own means. This ensures ownership and a sustainable approach.

Active continuous partnerships are marked in green

Formal agreements signed by the RBINS
Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Havana, Cuba (2006)
National Museum of Natural History of Havana City, Cuba (2006)
Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi, Vietnam (2007)
Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), Kinshasa, D.R. Congo (2007)
Université de Kisangani, Kisangani, D.R. Congo (2010)
WWF and ERAIFT, D.R. Congo (2010)
Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN, now OBPE), Burundi (2010)
Instituto del Mar del Peru, Callao, Peru (IMARPE has become a formal cooperation since September 2014)
Institute of Marine Environment and Resources, Hai Phong, Vietnam (IMER will become formal cooperation in 2015)
Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'Université d'Abomey-Calavi, (UAC, Benin (2014))

Main CHM partners since 1999
Formal agreement
Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN, now OBPE), Burundi
Long term partnerships (CHM network)
Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Burkina Faso
Direction Générale des Forêts et des Ressources Naturelles, Benin
Centre National de Floristique, Université de Cocody, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme, D.R. Congo
Direction Nationale de La Biodiversité et des Aires Protégées, Guinea
Office National pour l'Environnement, Madagascar
Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement (MATEE), Morocco
Conseil national de l'Environnement pour un Développement durable (SE/CNEDD), Niger
Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement, Algeria
Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement, Mali
Commission des Forêts d'Afrique centrale (COMIFAC)
South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)

Partnerships under consideration
Institut Supérieur de Conservation de la Nature, Environnement et Tourisme, D.R. Congo
NEMA, Kenya

Still in partnership but not in active list funded by DGD, because not in official partner countries:

Semi-formal agreements (marine modeling) 2008-2012
Numerical Modeling Laboratory of Oceanic Processes, Instituto Oceanografica, Univ. Sao Paulo, Brazil
Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia
National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, India
National Marine Environment Forecast Centre, Beijing, China
Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hydrográficas, Colombia (since 2011)
Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable, Cameroon

Some principles pertaining to the institutional cooperation and competitive call

Our main mandate is to develop capacity building around biodiversity and sustainable development in the countries of the Belgian cooperation and to contribute to biodiversity-development policies at the national (Belgian obligations, DGD environmental strategy), European and international (UN, CBD) level. Several modalities are used to achieve these goals.

The organisation of capacity building goes through (1) privileged cooperation with partner institutions and (2) through the regular launching of competitive calls to a specific target public. The potential direct individual beneficiaries are always anchored either in partner institutions or in government structures (ministries, agencies, parastatals) (being the indirect beneficiaries) of selected partner countries. This contributes to ensure sustainability, long term capacity building, predictability, and the building up of mutual trust, ownership and accountability. CEBioS mostly cooperates directly with the partners in the South, without intermediary in the North, as is mostly the case with university cooperation (VLIR-UOS and ARES). The partners are financially responsible for the received funds and need to plan and report according to the agreements. The selected projects (in the case of support to partners through competitive calls) or programmes (in the case of institutional cooperation) only have CEBioS as partner in Belgium and the South partner is promoter. Moreover, in order to increase ownership, the promoter needs to contribute own funds to the project. Third scientists from Belgian institutes and universities can be linked to the projects and programmes through their academic expertise on a voluntary basis.

The following principles apply throughout our interventions:

- Whenever possible, as much strategic objectives as possible are covered in the established institutional cooperation.
- The institutional cooperation can be on the basis of
 - MoUs, (e.g. ICCN, ERAIFT), with service contracts per project linked to a university (DRC),
 - spin-offs of other programmes (e.g. UNIKIS and CSB),
 - MoUs with a 3 year programme linked to a logframe (OBPE, UAC, IMARPE, IMER)
- Competitive calls for projects (taxonomy, CHM, awareness, MRV) are organised ;
 - for a bottom-up approach complementing the top-down institutional approach;
 - For a healthy quality stimulus amongst candidates;
 - to avoid to work 'à la tête du client' ;
 - To promote a gradual approach of cooperation based on the results of the project;

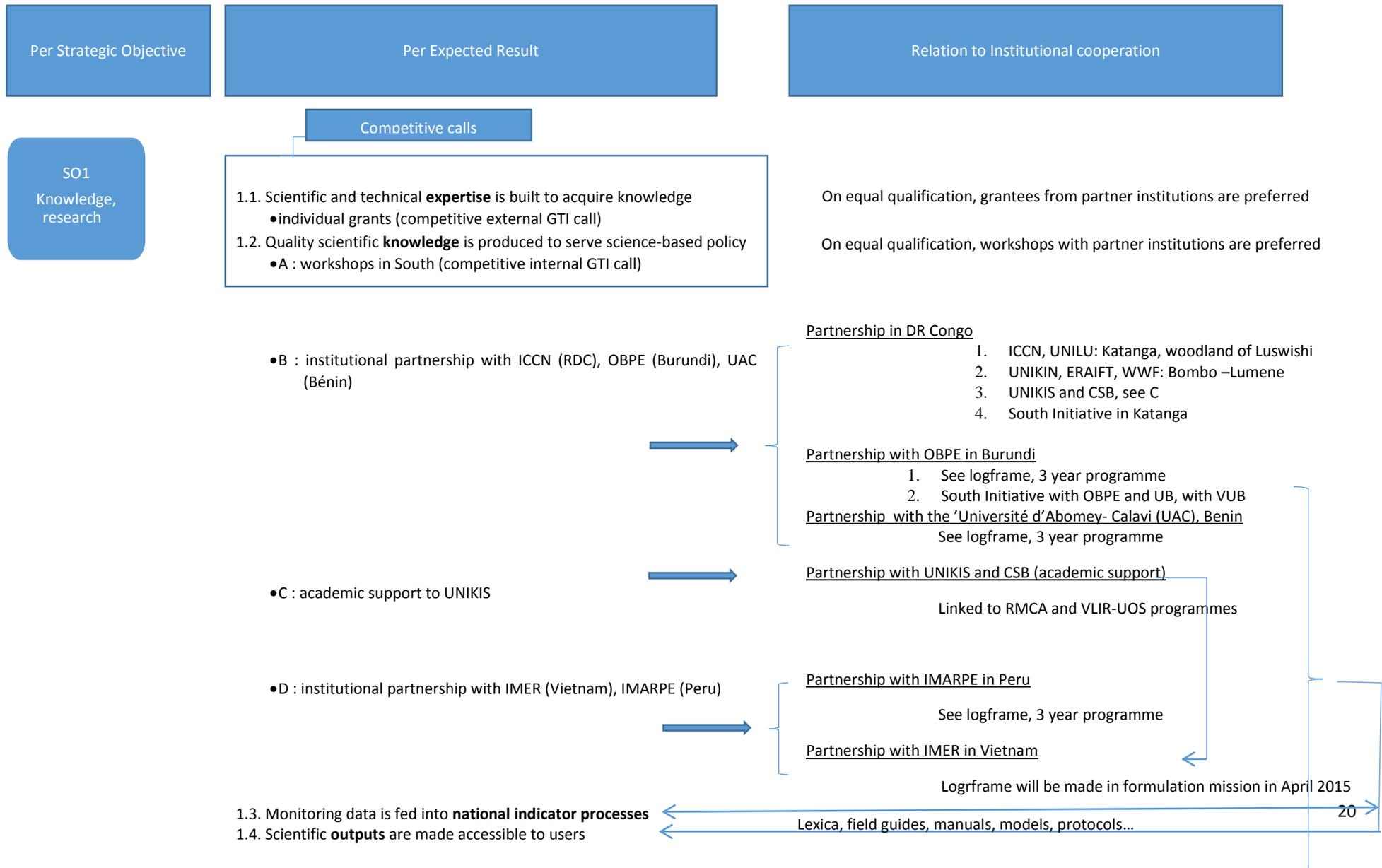
- Only directed to selected partner countries ;
- To keep an active network as a pool for future cooperation;
- With a preference to a link to our more institutionalised cooperation;
- With a preference to create synergies with other Belgian and international actors (e.g. VVOB in RDC, IFS);
- To strengthen individuals in our partner institutions to the benefit of the institution;
- To strengthen scientific links with Belgian researchers in a very dynamic scientific environment;

The amounts allocated to projects and even to programmes are relatively modest, compared to other cooperation (BTC, VLIR-UOS). However, the total budget allocated per year does not allow for another approach. Therefore, 'Small is beautiful' is a bit a trade mark for our types of interventions. We need to concentrate on the 'interested expertise' in Belgium on the one hand, and on tight personal contacts with our partners on the other hand to ensure a fruitful match-making. This ensures an efficient use of resources where the 'value for money' ratio is high.

Due to the expertise present in our staff and at RBINS, but of course also at e.g. RMCA and the botanical garden in Meise, CEBioS has a dual or 'hybrid' function of (1) facilitating capacity building indirectly, but also (2) providing capacity building in a direct way. It acts both as a secretariat to manage the funds and implement the programme, and as a provider of training in specific areas of expertise such as CHM, tropical botany, aquatic ecology, PCM.

Structure of the programme

The following scheme explains the structure of the report and of the programme in general, and the links between the logics of strategic objectives and institutional cooperation,.



Per Strategic Objective	Per Expected Result	Relation to Institutional cooperation
SO2 Information flows	<p style="text-align: center;">Competitive calls</p> <p>2.1. Expertise in information management is built. 2.2. Information flows are improved. 2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes.</p>	Only grantees from partner institutions which are member of the Belgian CHM network, national focal points (mostly ministries)
SO3 Awareness	<p style="text-align: center;">Competitive calls</p> <p>3.1. Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment. 3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised. 3.3 Communication and awareness raising in Belgium</p>	Only projects from partner institutions which are member of the Belgian CHM network, national focal points (mostly ministries) Only projects from partner institutions which are member of the Belgian CHM network, national focal points (mostly ministries)
SO4 Policy	<p>4.1 Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built 4.2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation</p>	Support on demand for participation of institutional partners to international policy conferences
SO5 MRV	<p style="text-align: center;">Competitive calls</p> <p>5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built. 5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available</p>	Only projects from national focal points CHM and CBD from selection of 18 partner countries, linked with research institution locally and expertise in RBINS and BE (from 2015 on)
SO6 P. Of Nagoya	<p>6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol. 6.2. Awareness of the scientific community on the Nagoya Protocol is raised. As outlined in the section below, capacities will first be built within RBINS. Information and training for other stakeholders, including DGD, will start as of 2015.</p>	To be defined

Specific objective 1. The RBINS strengthens the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction.

Background

Despite technological advances such as DNA barcoding or cyber taxonomy and large scale programmes such as the European EDIT or the United States' PEET project, taxonomic knowledge remains scarce and there seems to be only little, if any, speeding up of the rates of species description. To make matters worse, capacity needed to maintain and build taxonomy and taxonomic collections is fragmented or even non-existing in developing countries where the bulk of biodiversity is situated. Governments, through the Convention on Biological Diversity, have acknowledged the existence of this problem and have termed it the "taxonomic impediment". To alleviate this obstacle the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) has been installed and made operational. One of the staff of the DGD-unit at RBINS is the Belgian focal point for GTI. In Belgium, the Royal Belgian institute of Natural Sciences, as the National Focal Point to the GTI, coordinates and organizes the activities needed to implement the objectives of the GTI.

In 2015, activities will keep on focusing on the provision and facilitation of taxonomic training both in Belgium and in our partner countries: transfer of technology to selected institutions, delivery of taxonomic expertise to colleagues in the South, and access of taxonomic data via our website (<http://www.taxonomy.be/>). Whenever possible, we will orientate activities such as research projects so as to favour the integration of a poverty-reduction vision. We will continue to support the series *Abc Taxa* by the publication and distribution of one new manual, along with the distribution of already published manuals. Through two of its former sub-programmes, "Tackling the taxonomic impediment" (GTI) and "Supporting biodiversity inventories, monitoring and assessments" (IMAB), now re-named under SO 1, our cooperation programme is strengthening the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity. It does so by capitalizing on the robust expertise of RBINS in the following aspects : i) the identification, monitoring and assessment of components of biodiversity (from taxonomic identification to ecological studies), (ii) the study and modelling of ecosystem functioning and (iii) the scientific foundations of conservation biology. Our mission of building scientific capacities in developing countries has proven efficient and will remain central in the on-going framework programme.

It should be noted that the programme provides short term capacity building without the objective of obtaining a degree (Ms or PhD). However, many scientists are in the process of obtaining their thesis through research and the programme directly contributes to obtaining this degree through access to tools, material and knowledge. Therefore, in the logframe the number of graduates is given as a target, albeit being indirect or 'proxy'.

Expected results

- 1.1. Scientific and technical **expertise** is built to acquire knowledge
 - individual grants (competitive call)
- 1.2. Quality scientific **knowledge** is produced to serve science-based policy
 - A : workshops in South (competitive call)
 - B : institutional partnership with ICCN (RDC), INECN (Burundi), UAC (Bénin)
 - C : academic support to UNIKIS
 - D : institutional partnership with IMER (Vietnam), IMARPE (Peru)
- 1.3. Monitoring data is fed into **national indicator processes**
- 1.4. Scientific **outputs** are made accessible to users

Expected result 1.1 Scientific and technical expertise is built

Description:

Individual grants for short term assignments are organised through competitive calls (study visits, participation in workshops or conferences, networking...) that will include the possibility of distance support (e.g. counselling and e-coaching). Such grants will primarily target early-career scientists and high level scientists who need access to specialised equipment (molecular lab, electron microscopy, digital photography...). These beneficiaries should preferentially come from partners which are eligible for a partnership agreement, and which Belgium included in their Programmes of Indicative Cooperation sectors with a clear link to biodiversity and poverty eradication.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results (output)	Output indicators
1.1 Scientific and technical expertise is built	National authorities use the information provided by SO1 in the national indicator processes 12-18 students trained / year will produce: 8 posters and/or oral presentations given at national or international events/ year; 5 publications in scientific journals or general media/ year; 3 who graduate (Master or Ph. D.)/ year;
Activities	
1.1.1. organise the external call, selection and mobility of 12-18 trainees per year	
1.1.2. follow-up of the young scientists for scientific output and graduation	

Table 3: logframe (partim) for SO1, 1.1.

Activities:

At the end of 2014, we will evaluate the 18 trainees who have received a taxonomic capacity building training in Belgium during 2014 based on their scientific reports and on the evaluations from their Belgian tutors. Among the 18 trainees, the best 10 to 12 persons will be given the opportunity to continue their research for 2 more years (in 2015 and 2016). At the end of 2014, we will launch a new call for proposals to select 3 to 5 new trainees to be trained in 2015. The total number of invited trainees in 2015 should be 15. As for projects selected in 2014, the selected projects will have not only to tackle taxonomic issues but also to clearly state their relevance towards poverty eradication and multiplier possibilities. Each call will be announced to the concerned embassies.

The call for proposals will be launched at the end of 2014 (mid-December) and open for applications for 2 months (until mid-February 2015). The call will be advertised on different international networks of taxonomists, our partners in the South and via the CBD secretariat website. Applicants will be able to apply directly on <http://www.taxonomy.be> through an online form. The selection procedure will take place from mid-February to mid-March 2015. Applications will be evaluated by both GTI team members and by a selection of Belgian experts (from the RBINS) according to their research field. The study visits will start at the beginning of April 2015. Study visits will last 3 to 4 weeks, depending on the type of work that needs to be achieved.

Moreover, we have to take into consideration the fact that the list of eligible countries for applications changed in 2014. Promising students or young researchers who showed qualities and motivation during their training in 2014, such as several Cameroonian people, are unfortunately no longer eligible within our calls. The new list of countries is the following: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Guinee, Guinee Bissau, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Palestinian Territory, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Vietnam. It is still unclear why Cameroon has been removed from our partner list while it is still eligible for RMCA calls for proposals...

While selecting trainees, priority will however be given to applicants living and working in one of the 18 partner countries and/or working in institutions linked to the RBINS by a MoU.

Budget:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total
1.1.1.Organise the external call, selection and mobility of 18 trainees coming from the partner countries	Students in taxonomy and professional taxonomists in the South			
Launch and dissemination of the external call to the relevant partners and networks				
Selection of the trainees (max. 15 people) in 2015 by the Belgian GTI team and RBINS taxonomists				
Organisation of the trainings (logistics)				

15 foreign taxonomists come to Belgium and stay for 3-4 weeks to perform their taxonomic research	Students in taxonomy and professional taxonomists in the South	56,250		56,250
1.1.2. Follow-up and assessment of the projects	Students in taxonomy and professional taxonomists in the South			
Follow-up of the young scientists for scientific output and graduation	idem			
Assessment of the projects	NA			
Total		56,250		56,250

Table 4: Budget for SO1, 1.1.

Expected result 1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced and used for the better understanding and management of biodiversity in partner countries

Description:

Collaborative projects will be organised with partner institutions that cover training, research support to improve small infrastructures (such as material for scientific collections, lab work, training in the use and application of models to manage ecosystem services) and networking. Such projects will be undertaken with well-established partners that have signed a partnership agreement; there are a number of selection criteria for such partnerships, such as a significant operational role and mandate in the national strategy and policies at national and international level, a positive track record of past cooperation (e.g. grants, work on archives, workshops, and trainings), requests for additional cooperation. This expected result focuses on the generation and appropriate use of scientific knowledge related to taxonomy, ecology and ecosystems (function, services). Due to historical reasons, budget line and content reasons, **it is subdivided into four parts (A to D)**, each dealing with one aspect and related to different partners and concepts of work (see below).

All activities undertaken to achieve this expected result, whether training workshops, research projects or equipment support, are developed in the framework of long-term partnerships. They all intend, in addition to the mentioned expected result, to consolidate partner institutions and enhance their role in their respective countries.

Outcome per institutional partner (SO1-1.2., B, C, D, with references to 1.3-1.4))

Scientists apply their expertise, enabling them to better study and understand biodiversity and ecosystem services linked to poverty eradication and better promote and disseminate the value of biodiversity to society, with enhanced access to and use of field guides, manuals, lexica and tools. Rangers monitor and report habitat changes of areas of high interest for biodiversity (1.2.)

The staff of the partner institutions carry out research more efficiently and effectively on biodiversity and ecosystem services (1.2.,1.3., and 1.4.)

National indicator processes receive input (1.3)

1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced / B

ICCN (DR Congo)

after five years, ICCN is able to better monitor the dynamics of habitats in its protected areas, both at the implementation level (rangers using tools), as at the management level (reporting, analysing trends and deciding on specific interventions). ICCN has a better knowledge of the value of the ecosystem services and can use this information to promote green economy such as eco-tourism.

INECN (Burundi)

after five years, INECN is able to better monitor the dynamics of habitats in its protected areas, both at the implementation level (rangers using tools), as at the management level (reporting, analysing trends and deciding on specific interventions).). INECN has a better knowledge of the value of the ecosystem services and can use this information to promote green economy such as eco-tourism, mushroom collection, pollination, etc.

UAC (Benin)

after five years, UAC and partners (AVIGREF, CENAGREF) is able to better provide scientific answers to monitor the dynamics of habitats in its protected areas and buffer zones (Penjari), both at the implementation level (rangers using tools), as at the management level (reporting, analysing trends and deciding on specific management and conservation interventions, policy briefs), especially concerning pastoralism and bush fire and its implications for poverty and biodiversity. The conflict between nature conservation and pastoralism is better understood and appropriate actions are undertaken to ease this tension for the benefit of the people and the wildlife. The dynamic cycle of fire is better understood in order to take appropriate actions to control it more optimally for the benefit of people, wildlife, and biodiversity in general. IMER (Vietnam)

1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced / C

UNIKIS and CSB (DR Congo)

after five years, UNIKIS and CSB are more able to investigate the biodiversity in the tropical rain forest linked to poverty reduction, both at the implementation level (research), as at the management level (reporting, analysing trends and deciding on specific interventions) and are part of the global scientific community with more scientific output and extra-muros funding. CSB and UNIKIS are more able to carry out research in promising fields which can help support the local green economy, such as collection of mushrooms, fisheries, insect consumption etc.

1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced / D

IMARPE (Peru)

after five years, IMARPE is able to better monitor the dynamics of habitats in marine upwelling zones of the Peruvian coast, enabling them to inform the fisheries authorities which measures should be taken in order to promote sustainable fisheries, which is to the benefit of the local fish industry and the marine biodiversity.

IMER (Vietnam)

after five years, IMER is able to better monitor the dynamics of habitats in shallow ecosystems with endangered coral reefs such as Halong Bay, and hence to make the most ecologically sensitive decisions for management, taking into account the ecosystem services for the local communities.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicators
<p>1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced</p> <p>(4 parts: A, B, C, D)</p> <p>1.2.1.(A) taxonomic research is strengthened</p> <p>1.2.2.(B). the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems is strengthened</p> <p>1.2.3. (C). taxonomic research and the monitoring of lowland forests at the University of Kisangani is strengthened</p>	<p>A</p> <p>number of trained students / year will produce ; publications in scientific journals and general media; graduates (Master or Ph. D.); in-country training courses as multiplier effect and additional people trained. Results will be valorised through publication in renowned science journals. They will also be used under SO1.4. A and B to produce vulgarisation tools.</p> <p>B</p> <p>At least one training per country is organized and is followed by two applications campaigns on the field. 30 people trained in the habitat monitoring, Syllabi produced and/or updated (see also 1.4.B) 4 articles published in peer reviewed journals, 4 lexicons will be finalized and used, see also SO1-4b over 5 years : 2 PhD students, 6 master students finalised their thesis, 5 oral contributions (participation to meetings, conferences, lectures, seminars...) 5 information exchange sessions have been organised in relation with poverty reduction related subjects of the studies.</p> <p>C</p> <p>3 PhD students identified 3 PhD students/year followed training supervised by expert in Belgium/ elsewhere (total=15) For 3 PhD students: 1 local visit/2years by supervisor (total=9) 1 'atelier de restitution'/year for the 3 PHD students after their training framed in the context of poverty reduction related subjects of the studies (total=4+the PhD defence) 2 publications in scientific journals/PhD student (total=6).</p>

<p>1.2.4.(D) Application of the COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems</p>	<p>D A review of the presentation of the specific research questions of the partner institutes Number of scientific output (presentations, conference) Number of qualified trainee ex-post reports within the visitors programme 3 policy briefs are to be produced by the partners Documentation of the Developed modules for COHERENS available.</p>
<p>Activities</p>	
<p>1.2.1.(A) Supporting taxonomic research through Prospecting new partnerships in e.g. East Africa Call for 4-5 'classical' projects Follow-up of projects and publications/dissemination/reporting</p>	
<p>1.2.2.(B). Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems through For DRC, Burundi, Bénin Training + Follow up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice •Syllabi preparation •Expert missions •Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation •Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation) •Lexica (Redaction + Publication) <p>Promotion of research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribution to the identification of the topics •Supporting theses: preparation + publications •Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research •Attending the yearly Coalition pour la Conservation au Congo (CoCoCongo Coalition pour la Conservation au Congo –CoCoCongo Une plateforme d'appui à la conservation des Aires Protégées regroupant l'ICCN et ses partenaires) meeting 	
<p>1.2.3. (C). Cooperation with the University of Kisangani for the taxonomic study and the monitoring of lowland forests through Selection of 3 PhD candidates with a relevant research programme Training of the selected PhD candidates in Belgium (RBINS, RMCA, Flemish and Francophone universities, & when necessary foreign experts) Expert missions for local follow up of progress made by 3 PhD students Financial support for field work, equipment, documentation, transport Financial support for 3 PhD thesis defence</p>	
<p>1.2.4.(D) Application of the COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems through Setting up and implementing partnerships Supporting development of web sites Supporting visitor programmes Facilitating communication between independent participants</p>	

Distance E-coaching
Producing marine policy reports
Coaching towards an independent use of the COHERENS model and its applications
Coaching in developing site-specific applications with the code in function of policy needs, i.e. develop a site specific biological module or wastewater module
Workshop for advanced users
Support with scientific arguments for stakeholders
Establishing links between physics, sedimentation and biodiversity is scientifically documented.

Table 5: logframe (partim) for SO1, 1.2.

Activity 1.2.1. (A). Supporting taxonomic research

- 1.2.1.(A) taxonomic research is strengthened
- Prospecting new partnerships in e.g. East Africa
 - Call for 4-5 'classical' projects
 - Follow-up of projects and publications/dissemination/reporting

The first part A (activity 1.2.1. of expected result 1.2.), 'taxonomic research is strengthened', specifically involves **workshops and the application of these workshops through joint field work** with students and staff in selected partner countries of the Belgian cooperation. The output of these trainings are scientific publications, as well as field manuals to guide the professional in his work to better study and understand the biodiversity of selected fragile or hotspot ecosystems, in order to produce enough knowledge for policy purposes of conservation and sustainable management at the level of species, landscape, ecosystem. The aspect of linking the conservation of biodiversity to sustainable development is always taken into account, especially by demonstrating in the field with the field actors what kind of ecosystem services are beneficial to the local people and communities, and which social, human and ecological costs would result from the disappearance or ill-functioning of these ecosystem services. The trained persons will act as 'ambassadors of biodiversity and/for development' in their country and generate multiplier effects. This applies also to the parts B, C and D. The selection of such interventions happens through competitive calls in the framework of the Global taxonomy Initiative (GTI).

A **new internal call for proposals** will be addressed to taxonomists of the RBINS in 2015. The same selection criteria as those set in 2014 will help select the projects.

As usual, at the end of the project, researchers will be asked to provide a list of their outputs such as publications in scientific journals, posters, presentations given at international meetings, etc. The outputs will be published on our website <http://www.taxonomy.be> for public awareness and knowledge dissemination. The network of CHMs will also be used, whenever possible, in order to disseminate the project results to a broader audience. All participants will be asked to fill in an evaluation form as well.

In 2015, we plan to fund a maximum of 4 projects but this is subject to change regarding the number and quality of received submissions. If more than 4 good-quality project applications are received, priority will be given to projects already initiated in 2014. At the end of the projects, the promoters will need to add an evaluation together with the report. Each project will be allocated 15,000 .

Taxonomic workshops in situ

In 2015, we plan to fund one taxonomic workshop *in situ* (for a total amount of 15,000). This is demand-driven on the basis of an open and competitive call, so that country, actors and thematic cannot be specified in advance.

Cooperation with selected institutes in privileged partner countries

This part of the programme will enable us to provide our partners with equipment (such as microscopes, books, etc.) necessary for their research.

As usual, in 2015, support will be provided according to *ad hoc* requests made by our institutional partners and depend upon available funds.

Budget for 1.2.1. (A) :

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total
Supporting taxonomic research				
Prospecting new partnerships in east Africa	Taxonomists in east Africa			
Launch and dissemination of the internal call for in-country courses/ workshops	RBINS researchers			
Selection of the applications and expert mobilisation for in-country courses				
Realisation of the projects in the South	RBINS researchers + relevant experts in the South	55,000	20,000	75,000
Follow-up of the projects				
Assessment of the projects				
Total		55,000	20,000	75,000

Table 6: budget for SO1, 1.2.1. (A)

Activity 1.2.2. (B). Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems

1.2.2.(B). For DRC, Burundi, Bénin

Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems through

Training + Follow up

- Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice
 - Syllabi preparation
 - Expert missions
 - Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation
 - Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)
 - Lexica (Redaction + Publication)
- Promotion of research**
- Contribution to the identification of the topics
 - Supporting theses: preparation + publications
 - Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research
 - Attending the yearly Coalition pour la Conservation au Congo (Coalition pour la Conservation au Congo –Une plateforme d’appui à la conservation des Aires Protégées regroupant l’ICCN et ses partenaires) meeting

The second part B (activity 1.2.2. of expected result 1.2.) is very much related to the expertise present at RBINS, required for the implementation of the DGD-programme on **habitat monitoring within tropical ecosystems**, especially protected areas. Part B concerns our **institutional partnerships** about habitat monitoring in Africa (RDC, Burundi, Bénin), while parts C and D concern academic support to UNIKIS and CSB, and marine modeling in Peru and Vietnam, respectively.

The enhancement of the capacities of our partners is mostly focused on the sector of **forests**, which is one of the most relevant ecosystem to the Belgian Development Cooperation. Our special interest in tropical forests is also justified by the enormous value of their biodiversity and the considerable value of the services it provides for local human development (food, medicines, fuel, climate change mitigation...) as well as global ecological stakes (such as carbon sequestration). Ecosystem functioning is what guarantees the existence of the ecosystem services necessary for human activities. Being able to evaluate future situations or scenarios on the basis of existing conditions and predict changes in biodiversity and ecosystem functioning is thus not only crucial for the design and implementation of conservation plans but also for assessing the availability of ecosystem services and its potential impact on poverty. This part contributes also the most to research on ecosystem services and individual plant species having an economic and ecological value. It confers thus a certain scientific credibility to the DGD-programme concerning its own expertise, since its direct interventions in the field combine training and research.

Three partner countries of the Belgian cooperation are targeted in Africa: DR Congo, Burundi and Benin.

Within **DR Congo**, this component contributes specifically to the institutional strengthening of the **ICCN**, by training rangers in habitat monitoring and by contributing in a participative way to the production of vulgarization tools, especially the lexicons of the vegetation dynamics of protected areas managed by the ICCN. It is actually almost a kind of action research, since the rangers actively collect data which can be used both for the management of the parks and the research by students coming from the universities of Bukavu, Lumumbashi, Kinshasa and others. Our partnership with the ICCN for the period 2008-2012, as renewed since 2013, according to the terms of reference of this collaboration remains a pillar of this programme. Our capacity building activities have been supporting the 'Law Enforcement Monitoring' (LEM) programme of the ICCN, which has ensured the follow-up of the application of wildlife protection legislation and the monitoring of illegal wildlife trade use. The data generated on wildlife and habitats serve as a basis for the management of the protected areas, as well as the production of educative lexica for awareness and dissemination purposes. In 2014-2015, the effort will focus on the applications of the most relevant results from the point of view of interactions between fauna with their habitats and ecosystem management in selected habitats of the rain forest (area of Kinshasa) and the clear forests (Miombo) and dry forest (Muhulu) Katanga). Simultaneously, we will continue to boost the assessment of ecosystem services in the remnant forests of the RDCBL.

In **Burundi**, the same concept is applied with some nuances to the **INECN**, responsible for the protected areas, **mostly in hill or highland ecosystems**. Our successful work with ICCN inspired the Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN) of Burundi, which expressed its interest in starting a similar collaboration with us since 2010. From 2013, the staff trained through our programme on the monitoring of the dynamics of habitat began to collect has been collecting data on these changes, particularly from reference stations chosen on the basis of their high degree of vulnerability and / or their potential value in green economy. The transect followed in the Kibira National Park, a rare place to monitor chimpanzees in these fragments of mountain forests is one of the interesting stations. In 2014-2015, this activity will be consolidated by a campaign of new observations on the evolution of the habitats in order to increase the data serving to interpret the interrelations between wild animals with their habitats.

In **Bénin**, this concept is applied as well, however with special attention to the ecological issues typical for the **Sudanese and Sahelian zones**, where overgrazing by **pastoralism** and **bush fire prevail as important structuring factors and stressors**. **The work in Bénin** combines the unique participation of the Université Abomey Calavy (UAC), together with the CENAGREF (responsible for the national parcs) and a consortium of village representatives (AVIGREF²) who have their seat in the 'conseil d'administration' of the CENAGREF. This highly participative process should ensure that the research carried out by UAC remains well connected to the realities of the field and that the recommendations take into account the often conflicting agendas of nature conservation and economic development through sustainable development concepts. This activity enables RBINS experts to transfer on demand their knowledge to professional

² Associations Villageoises de Gestion des Réserves de Faune

academicians and students of partner institutions by involving them in the various stages of their research projects. The Université d'Abomey- Calavi (UAC) in Benin expressed its strong interest in the methodology implemented in ICCN and INECN parks. Following the formulation mission carried out by the RBINS delegates in 2014, formal agreement for a long term partnership was signed by the two institutions. UAC's scientific research on ecosystem dynamics is advanced. The Université d'Abomey- Calavi is drawing on our expertise in order to popularize this knowledge and valorize it for the management of ecosystems in Benin. As part of the 2015 programme, we will ensure the following up of the preparation of tools that are expected to be delivered by the process of simplification of academic knowledge. We will also continue our support to the research undertaken by the UAC young scientists in the frame of this partnership. Activities will consist of

- the training of park rangers and other stakeholders (including scientists) involved in the monitoring and surveillance of habitats and the campaigns to collect and analysis of data on monitored habitats
- The optimization of the training and of subsequent work of trained people require at least the supply of Basic Equipment and documentation and the preparation of didactic tools (mainly the lexica)
- the support of research on ecosystem services
This will imply contributions to the identification of the research topics and the support of these studies, focusing on the qualification, quantification and/or the assessment of the economic value of plant species in relation with the state of their ecosystems.

Valorisation of results

Obviously, many elements from the partnerships in Bénin, Burundi and RDC overlap. Exchange of skills, techniques and expertise, as well as best practices and lessons learnt will be promoted in the next years. Possible subjects which might be taken for a regional workshop or an event even in Belgium are 'bushmeat' and 'mushrooms', two ecosystem services very much related to forests, hence very relevant for e.g. the DGD strategy on environment.

Details per partnership

Partnership with ICCN staff in R.D. Congo

(The cooperation with UNIKIS is explained under 1.2.3. (C))

Input from the Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa

- The objectives of the CEBioS programme fit well into the strategic framework of the Ministry of Environment, Programme National d'Environnement, Forêts, Eau et Biodiversité (PNEFEB 2d especially the points (4) conservation of biodiversity and (5) strengthening of institutional capacities.

- Good cooperation with ICCN, UNIKIS, CSB, ERAIFT and UNILU is strongly encouraged.

Institutional partnerships and synergies in DR Congo:

The cooperation framework of RBINS in RDC is based amongst others on an MoU, signed with ERAIFT, WWF, MRAC, Meise and RBINS, as well as the consortium 2010 for the support of and cooperation with CSB (UNIKIS), involving RBINS, MRAC and Meise Botanical Garden. This last is under revision to renew DGD support from 2015 onwards.

The cooperation with ICCN is based on an MoU signed in 2008 for the period 2008-2012 and is automatically prolonged under silence procedure. Contrary to the cooperation with INECN (Burundi), UAC (Bénin), IMARPE (Peru) and from April 2015 onwards, IMAR (Vietnam), this cooperation has not been formulated according to PCM, and until now does not include a logframe and an operational plan. The cooperation with ICCN is based on a series of ad hoc service contracts for small projects of ± 4-10,000 Euro. These contracts are standard and include parties, respective responsibilities and tasks, budget, timeline, and reporting obligations and are set up based on demand and mutual interests. The same applies for cooperation with universities in RDC, such as UNILU, UB, UNIKIN and others, often in cooperation with ICCN. Due to the enormous surface of the country, the centralised bureaucracy of ICCN, it was until now estimated to be the most optimal way of working in DRC. However, lately some institutions such as ICCN, ERAIFT and WWF would like to better streamline the CEBioS interventions in RDC. CEBioS is in the process of assessing what the best option would be to continue the work in DRC. Some PCM principles, such as the use of indicators and a more long term approach would benefit all parties.

Meanwhile, CEBioS tries to increase its visibility and possible synergy opportunities within the Belgian cooperation in DRC, by participating in the ANG forum “FABAC”. Moreover, the initiated cooperation with VVOB in DRC in 2013 has now resulted into a full-fledged awareness project at the level of pilot vocational agronomy schools and will be implemented in 2015 under SO3 (awareness), as one of the selected projects in last call in 2014.

Monitoring of habitats:

The 2015 activities are a follow-up of the programme carried out in 2014 and this one consisted of applying of the results that were found most relevant during the period 2008-2013. An assessment of the data that were collected previously in the Katanga province (including the Parc National de l’Upemba, PNU) showed that remnants of dry forests of Muhulu type, which represent the most advanced stage and steady habitats (climax) in the area of woodland, were generally found on soils of termite mounds. This finding is particularly interesting in terms of conservation. Indeed we know also from the research carried out at the UNILU and the UGent (Mujinya 2012) that such soils extend on about 1/5th of the Zambezi basin. It is also known that each termite mound is characterised by very complex food chains (Malaisse 1978, 1997). This is why the ICCN wishes to monitor the dynamics of habitats on termitosols, on a model site, where activities to promote the ecosystem services that are inherent to termite mounds will be carried out also. Since 2013, the woodland Reserve of Luswishi (30 km from Lubumbashi) has been used as the field of this initiative. Our agreement with the ICCN allows the UNILU to be involved.

Concerning the other protected areas, we will continue to help put in practice the capacities acquired by the rangers during the earlier work programmes through the supervision of the implementation of the 'LEM Habitats'. This year, this support will be provided mostly through 'remote training'. We will respond to questions issued by the rangers and deliver information on the basis of photographs we receive from them.

This exchange will be facilitated especially in the site of Bombo-Lumene, where students at the ERAIFT and UNIKIN (as frequent users of internet) will be preparing their memoirs with the support of this programme. In PNU and Parc national Kahuzi-Biega (PNKB) a similar relay will be provided by researchers based at the UNILU and UOB respectively.

Complementary to this support is the supply of further equipment for two herbaria (the department of biology of UNIKIN and the Faculty of Agriculture of UNILU) in order to improve their conservation as they are used as a reference for the identification of plants in the monitored habitats.

In addition the lexicon, whose preparation was initiated in 2013 on the habitats of the Itombwe Reserve, will be completed and edited. This manual has the same relevance as lexicons published in the frame of the previous programme and it will increase the knowledge of the exceptional value of the Itombwe ecosystems and thereby it will support the process started by ICCN to include this southern part of the Albertine Rif into the World Heritage.

The support will hence consist in the following activities:

- The monitoring of the dynamics of habitats on termitosols, on a pilot site in the 'Réserve de la Luswishi' .
- The use of the data collected through the LEM programme and other available data to interpret the relations between habitats and fauna.
- The provision of basic equipment for the herbaria.
- The 'remote training' of rangers on a demand-driven basis.

As already outlined above, the promotion of ecosystem services will be an important part of our activity.

On-going thesis subjects:

- The help provided by RBINS will be renewed to two students who prepared successfully their memoirs of master's degree in RDCBL, in order to allow them to carry out their research thoroughly on the following subjects:
 - « Les usages alimentaires des plantes spontanées de la Réserve et Domaine de Chasse de Bombo-Lumene (RDCBL). Contribution à l'évaluation de la disponibilité de *Gnetum africanum* » by Matuba Minzinu Baudouin (ERAIFT);
 - « Contribution à l'inventaire des services écosystémiques du genre *Garcinia* (Clusiaceae) dans l'aire de la RDCBL» by Florence Kamana Habineza (UNIKIN).
- We will continue to support the PhD research that is being carried out by Fidèle Cuma Mushagalusa (UNILU) on the « Dynamique forestière sur des termitosols de la réserve Naturelle de la Luswishi et ses environs »

New thesis subjects:

Following the prospections which are currently done in the Réserve de la Luswishi by the UNILU team and the workshop that was organized at the UNIGOM on the valorization of the indigenous mushrooms from the vicinity of the Virunga National Parc (November 2014), new topics will be specified at the beginning of 2015. They will be focused on the accountancy of ecosystem services provided by termite mounds in the Réserve de la Luswishi and on the availability of edible mushrooms in the area of the PNVi. In both cases, the programme will provide funding for the implementation of this activity. The scientific support will be guaranteed mainly through co-mentoring the research needing the knowledge of plant species and of their synecology. However, supervision is primarily the responsibility of the Professors of the scientific institutions to which young researchers are affiliated in DRC. Moreover, it is foreseen to publish the results of the identification and characterization of ecosystem services, inherent to termite mounds.

Institutional partnership with OBPE in Burundi

1. INECN is now OBPE since 29 October 2014, due to the fusion of two departments. This might have consequences for our cooperation. In 2015 we will enquire about this in order to adapt to the new situation.

2. A South Initiative (75000 Euro for 2015-2017) from VLIR-UOS has been approved where RBINS and OBPE are co-promoters and UB and VUB are promoters. It is about the monitoring of the dynamics of lake Tanganyika. The Belgian embassies of Burundi, but also from other countries bordering Lake Tanganyika expressed their interest.

The logframe of the SI with Burundi:

TITRE PROJET: Projet 'X' - Annexe 2 CADRE LOGIQUE SURVEILLANCE DE LA DYNAMIQUE DE LA BIODIVERSITE DU LAC TANGANYIKA				
I. Objectifs généraux (OG)		Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables (IOV)	Sources d'information	Hypothèses
Objectifs académiques généraux				
Renforcement des capacités pour assurer la biosurveillance de la biodiversité du lac Tanganyika au Burundi				
Objectifs de développement généraux				
Le développement d'outils de gestion du lac Tanganyika pour mieux protéger ce lac dans une option de développement durable				
II. Objectifs spécifiques (OS)		Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables (IOV) et Cibles (s.v.p. faites usage des Indicateurs Résultats Clés)	Sources d'information	Hypothèses
Objectifs académiques spécifiques				
Les connaissances sur des services écosystémiques fournis par les roselières en bordure du lac Tanganyika sont bien comprises et valorisées			Rapports et études du projet	Intégration de la biosurveillance dans les activités de l'INECN
Objectifs de développement spécifiques (si applicable)				
<i>L'état des lieux sur la pollution de zones de bordure du lac Tanganyika est établi</i>		Les connaissances accrues sur la pollution du lac Tanganyika	Rapports et études du projet	Disponibilité des réactifs sur marché

III. Résultats intermédiaires (RI)		Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables (IOV) et Cibles (s.v.p. faites usage des Indicateurs Résultats Clés)	Sources d'information	Hypothèses
IR 1	Les zones polluées en bordures du lac Tanganyika sont connues	Les données des zones polluées, leur degré de pollution et les sources de pollution /Etude descriptive et cartographique de zones et sources de pollution sur le lac Tanganyika	Rapport sur l'analyse de pollution des eaux du lac Tanganyika Etude, carte de pollution et publication scientifique , mémoires ou thèses de master	
IR 2	Les espèces indicatrices de la pollution des eaux en bordure du lac Tanganyika sont identifiées	Listes des espèces indicatrices et leur groupement suivant les types et le degré de pollution	Rapports et études et étudiants et autres scientifiques impliqués Rapport d'étude, publication scientifique, mémoires ou thèses de master	Maitrise de la méthodologie d'identification des espèces indicatrices ; Ressources humaines et expertise disponibles
IR 3	Le rôle de frayère des macrophytes du lac Tanganyika est mieux compris	Les services des roselières de bordure du lac Tanganyika comme zone de frayère sont mieux qualifiés et quantifiés et leur valeur économique mieux estimée/ Etude de caractérisation de chaque habitat des macrophytes de bordure du lac Tanganyika au point de vue spécifique, typologique, physiologique et évolutif) Etude visualisant la biomasse des alevins dans les roselières de bordure du lac Tanganyika Document de calcul de la valeur monétaire du rôle de frayère	Documents d'études, articles de publications Rapport d'étude, publication scientifique, mémoires ou thèses de master Rapport d'étude, publication scientifique, mémoires ou thèses de master Document d'étude, rapport d'activité et publication scientifique	Ressources humaines et expertise disponibles

IR 4	Un système de suivi de la dynamique de la biodiversité de bordure du lac Tanganyika est mis en place et exécuté	<p>La collecte et l'interprétation permanentes des données sur l'évolution de certains éléments-clés de la biodiversité de bordure du lac Tanganyika /Une fiche pour le suivi de l'évolution de la pollution sur base de la dynamique des indicateurs</p> <p>Une fiche pour le suivi de la dynamique des roselières pour rendre compte des changements diachroniques</p> <p>Une fiche pour le suivi de l'évolution de la pollution sur base de la dynamique des algues indicatrices</p> <p>Cadres imprégnés de la collecte des données sur base des fiches, d'enregistrement et de traitement de ces données pour le suivi de la santé de certains éléments-clés de la biodiversité du lac Tanganyika</p>	<p>Les bases de données et les enregistrements faits sur les fiches de suivi de la dynamique des certains éléments-clés de la biodiversité</p> <p>Fiches, rapport d'activité</p> <p>Rapport de formation, participants à la formation et institutions d'origine, cadres de l'INECN disponibles pour la biosurveillance</p>	Personnel compétent et motivé pour faire la collecte des données
IV. Activités Principales				Hypothèses
1.1.	Identifier les zones polluées et les sources de pollution en bordure du lac Tanganyika	<p>Ressources principales (physique et non-physique) selon les lignes budgétaires VLIR-UOS:</p> <p>A. Frais d'investissements</p> <p>B. Frais de fonctionnement</p> <p>C. Frais de personnel</p> <p>D. Frais de bourse</p>	<p>Coûts principaux:</p> <p>A. Frais d'investissements</p> <p>B. Frais de fonctionnement</p> <p>C. Frais de personnel</p> <p>D. Frais de bourse</p>	Disponibilité des certains outils comme GPS et maitrise du SIG
1.2.	Faire une analyse des eaux des zones polluées et des zones recouvertes par les roselières			Disponibilité des réactifs chimiques pour l'analyse des eaux
2.1.	Faire une étude des macroinvertébrés indicateurs des zones de différents niveaux de pollution au lac Tanganyika			
2.2.	Faire une étude des algues indicatrices des zones de différents niveaux de pollution au lac Tanganyika			

3.1.	Etablir une situation de référence des macrophytes de bordure du lac Tanganyika	
3.2.	Faire une étude sur le rôle des macrophytes pour la biomasse des alevins de diverses espèces en bordure du lac Tanganyika	
3.3.	Analyser la valeur économique du rôle de frayère de la végétation de bordure	
4.1.	Confectionner une fiche pour le suivi de la dynamique des indicateurs sur des sites bien précis de la bordure du lac Tanganyika	
4.2.	Confectionner une fiche de suivi de la dynamique des roselières en bordure du lac Tanganyika	
4.3.	Confectionner une fiche de suivi de la dynamique des algues indicatrices de bordure du lac Tanganyika	
4.4.	Former les cadres impliqués dans le projet sur l'utilisation de différentes fiches dans le suivi de la dynamique de la biodiversité du lac Tanganyika	

3. Institutional partnership RBINS-OBPE, operational plan:

The operational plan following the logframe is presented for the cooperation RBINS-OBPE for the year 2015. Only the activities occurring in 2015 are presented here. It should be noted that activities under 2.4. are in function of availability of other funds.

	Activités	2015
1	RI 1: La dynamique des habitats et la biodiversité des aires protégées du Burundi sont mieux connues et comprises	
1.1.	Collecte des données pour rendre compte des changements diachroniques	
1.1.1.	Etablir un système fonctionnel de collecte des données	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.1.2.	Renforcer la gestion des collections de flore, en particulier celle des plantes dominantes qui, en tant que telles, servent de référence pour la reconnaissance des habitats	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.1.2.1.	Renforcer l'herbarium de l'INECN suivant les normes internationales	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.1.2.2.	Renforcer des Herbiers des Parcs Nationaux de la Kibira, Ruvubu et de la Rusizi	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.1.2.3.	Elaborer et multiplier des guides et lexiques sur la flore et les habitats pour le suivi de leur évolution	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.1.3.	Mettre en place et à jour une base de données et transférer continuellement les données	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.2.	Renforcement des capacités en matière de recherche sur le suivi de la dynamique des habitats	
1.2.3.	Organiser un atelier régional d'échange d'expériences sur les meilleures pratiques et les leçons apprises	XXXXXX
1.3.	Promotion de la recherche sur les écosystèmes aquatiques des aires protégées du Burundi et les bio-indicateurs de leur état	
1.3.1.	Conduire des études sur les indicateurs de la santé des écosystèmes aquatiques	XXXXX
1.3.2.	Conduire des études sur la typologie des macrophytes des milieux aquatiques	XXXXX
2	IR 2: Les services écosystémiques (SE) dans les aires protégées du Burundi sont mieux compris et valorisés	
2.1.	Etudes sur les services écosystémiques du Burundi	
2.1.1.	Conduire une étude bibliographique d'inventaire des SE au Burundi et définition des SE les plus pertinents pour 2.1.2.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.1.2.	Mener une étude spécifique pour l'estimation de la valeur économique des SE sélectionnés sur base de 2.1.1.	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.2.	Recherche en mycologie	

2.2.1.	Mener une recherche sur la productivité de champignons sauvages comestibles sur base de recherche taxonomique (év. GTI)	xxxxxxx
2.2.2.	Mener une recherche sur la filière commerciale et communautaire des champignons	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2.2.3.	Mener une recherche sur la restauration des zones déforestées sur base des essences autochtones en symbiose avec les champignons	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2.2.4.	Organiser une formation des éco-gardes et les communautés locales sur l'exploitation rationnelle des champignons	xxxxxxx
2.2.5.	Mener des recherches sur la taxonomie des champignons	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2.3.	Recherche sur les pollinisateurs	
2.3.1.	Mener des recherches sur la taxonomie des pollinisateurs	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2.4.	Recherche sur les SE des plantes	
2.4.1.	Mener une recherche sur le rotin (palmier rotang)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2.4.2.	Mener une recherche sur le bambou	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2.4.3.	Mener une recherche sur les macrophytes en milieu aquatique, typologie des 'wetlands'	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3	IR 3: Des publics cibles sont sensibilisés à la biodiversité	
3.1.	Etude de base sur la perception de l'objectif 1 d'AICHI au Burundi	
3.1.2.	Confectionner des outils de sensibilisation sur les aires protégées suivant les groupes cibles	xxxxxxxxxxx
3.1.3.	Organiser des séances de sensibilisation des populations riveraines des aires protégées par groupes cibles suite aux résultats de 3.1.1. et 3.1.2.	xxxxxxxxxxx
3.2.	Etude de base sur les enjeux du Protocole de Nagoya	
3.2.2.	Confectionner des outils de sensibilisation sur le Protocole de Nagoya suivant les groupes cibles (suite aux résultats 3.2.1.)	xxxxxxxxxxx
3.2.3.	Organiser des séances de sensibilisation des groupes cibles sur le Protocole de (suite aux résultats 3.2.1 et 3.2.2.)	xxxxxxxxxxx
3.3.	Etude de base sur les problèmes clés de la biodiversité	
3.3.2.	Confectionner des outils de sensibilisation sur les problèmes clés suivant les groupes cibles (suite aux résultats 3.3.1.)	xxxxxxxxxxx
4	IR 4: Le CHM et le MRV sont renforcés	
4.1.	Diffusion continue sur le site web des informations sur la biodiversité	
4.1.3	Rendre fonctionnel le CHM et mettre régulièrement à jour le site web	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4.1.3.1.	Former les différents Points focaux interinstitutionnels et autres partenaires sur les nouvelles options du PTK	xxx
4.1.3.2.	Alimenter régulièrement le site web par tous les acteurs concernés	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4.1.3.3.	Faire le suivi via entre autres l'organisation de réunions périodiques des Points focaux interinstitutionnels du CHM	xx xx xx

4.1.4.	Recruter un consultant chargé d'appuyer le Point Focal du CHM dans la collecte et le postage des informations sur le site web du CHM	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4.2.	Informations sur la biodiversité constamment diffusées sur base des supports non web	
4.2.1.	Publier et diffuser annuellement le bulletin scientifique de l'INECN	XXXXX
4.2.2.	Publier et diffuser des documents pertinents dans le domaine de biodiversité	XXXXXX
4.3.	Amélioration du système de fonctionnement de la bibliothèque de référence en biodiversité	
4.3.1.	Former continuellement des bibliothécaires sur l'utilisation du logiciel WINISIS et sur la recherche et la diffusion de l'information documentaire	XXXXX
4.3.2.	Organiser l'échange d'expérience pour explorer le fonctionnement des autres bibliothèques	XX
4.3.3.	Numériser la cartothèque et la mettre en ligne	XXXXX
4.3.6.	Importer des livres dans le domaine de biodiversité (sur le lac Tanganyika et les écosystèmes centrafricains)	XXXXX
4.3.7.	Plastifier certains documents importants en détérioration à la bibliothèque	XXX

Important notice:

The MoU between RBINS and OBPE for 2014-2016 stipulates that OBPE will submit the action plan 2015 in January 2015 and the report 2014 in February 2015. This means that due to lack of synchronisation between the present writing of the annual plan 2015, at the time of writing, the definitive budget ventilation and operational plan of the partner OBPE per month for the annual plan of 2015 is still not known, only the rough estimate as presented above. It will be presented in a steering committee of the CEBioS programme in the first trimester of 2015. Concerning the annual report 2014, it is now scheduled to be submitted in February 2015 and will include the annual report form OBPE.

Monitoring of habitats:

In 2015 the 'LEM Habitats'-will be implemented in the field, using an updated Excel file on which the INECN team was trained in 2014 to collect data on the dynamics of habitats. The data will be recorded by the means of an electronic device (tablet) in the 3 main protected areas of the country (Kibira, Rusizi and Ruvubu), where permanent parcels were installed along 10 pre-established transects. We expect to feed a database with 2000 new observations that is to be managed at the directorate of the INECN (now OBPE). The supply of further equipment for the herbarium of specimens is necessary in order to improve their conservation since rangers use them as a reference for the identification of plants in the monitored habitats. Some basic trekking equipment may also be provided to rangers.

Small investments:

CEBioS supports the acquisition of solar panels for the INECN office in Bujumbura (about 17,000 Euro, see under SO2) with some advice from the Belgian embassy as to local operators and maintenance. The public bid has recently been closed, and the solar panels will be installed at the beginning of 2015. It will stabilise electricity supply for all PCs, laptops and devices, enabling better access to internet and a better management of the databases and the CHM.

Research that will involve students at the Université du Burundi:

To "establish systems to monitor the dynamics of habitats, populations and species for the management of protected areas of Burundi", the memoirs of master's degree will be prepared on this topic by MM, Nimenya Innocent, Ndikubwabo Ernest, Ngendakumana Jean Claude on three of ten transects installed in protected areas.

These students will work respectively in Kibira National Park, Ruvubu National Park and the Natural Reserve of Rusizi, under the supervision of Mr Benoît Nzigidahera (INECN) and Prof. Habonimana Bernadette (UB).

Meanwhile, INECN (co-promotor South) and UB (promotor South) have submitted a South Initiative to VLIR-UOS (75,000 Euro, 2 years), with VUB (prof. L. Triest) as promotor North, and RBINS, CEBioS, as co-promotor North, for the monitoring of the coastal areas of Lake Tanganyika in Burundi. The final approval is still pending. If this external fund is approved, CEBioS will develop activities together with INECN in this area in order to strengthen their capacities for freshwater management, since they have a brand new water laboratory in Bujumbura, and freshwater ecosystems are an important part of several Aichi targets.

Research on ecosystem services:

To prepare their memoirs of master's degree, two students at the University of Burundi (UB) have been involved in the assessment of the availability of edible mushrooms in natural forests. Among the 2015 activities, it is planned to go thoroughly into this research in order to complement the results obtained last year:

- Jacques Nkengurutse is carrying out this search in woodland of the Rumonge area;
- Elias Niyongabo is doing the same work in the region of Moso.

The scientific supervision is provided mainly by Dr. Jérôme Degreeef, head of the Cryptogamy department at the National Botanic Garden Belgium and Mr Benoît Nzigidahera (INECN).

The RBINS will support a campaign to collect additional data to those obtained during the previous year. Also, we will ensure that the interpretation of productivity in mushrooms can highlight the links with dynamic stages of the forests. The existing synergies among all the institutions mentioned above are well optimised.

The support will thus consist in the following activities:

- The provision of basic equipment for the conservation of the herbarium of specimen and for rangers.
- The boosting of data collection by INECN staff.
- The subsequent adaptation of the LEM file to INECN context.
- The supervision of all data collection and data feeding processes.
- Support to research

Suggestions or questions by the Belgian Embassy in Bujumbura and Dar Es salaam (17-12-2014)

Suggestions by the Belgian embassy in Bujumbura	Response from CEBioS
Implications of the creation of OBPE (instead of INECN)	CEBioS will explore the consequences in 2015 during a mission.
Risk of spreading due to small competitive grants. See chapters structure	See argumentation in Chapter 'Some principles pertaining to the institutional cooperation and competitive call'
Possibilité d'établir des contacts plus étroits avec des institutions dans le cadre d'activités ayant une dimension transfrontière	Can be explored with the good contacts of e.g. Maarten Vanhove (e.g. Uvira in RDC)
Applications pratiques de la recherche scientifique: lien possible avec le TDC pour ce qui concerne l'éco tourisme? Et de manière plus générale avec les programmes de la Coopération belgoburundaise tous acteurs/financements confondus ?	Can be explored how the results can be applied to awareness raising around eco-tourism as one of the ecosystem services. CEBioS will talk with TDC.
Appui au renforcement des activités de plaidoyer (aller vers les autres secteurs plutôt qu'organiser des workshop thématique) et mainstreaming avec prise en compte des thématiques dans la définition des politiques, à travers une collaboration accrue avec l'ambassade	Good suggestion, will be taken into account by OBPE.
Sensibilisation des chercheurs belges et des pays partenaires sur les implications du PIC et des MAT dans le cadre du protocole de Nagoya	It is the subject of the planned capacity building in 2015.
Possibilité d'organiser des séances de formation "in country" à la prise en compte de la biodiversité	Part of the programme, probably in 2016
Pris en compte par l'ambassade de la thématique biodiversité/développement durable et dans le travail de définition d'un programme de coopération pays via une approche intégrée avec l'ensemble des acteurs engagés dans la coopération burundo belge	CEBioS is very much in favour of such synergies and would like to be part of the process.
Suggestions by the Belgian embassy in Dar Es Salaam	
Mention of a BTC project in Kigoma, 'Natural Resources Management for Local Economic Development'	Results from the SI VLIR-UOS project on Lake Tanganyika with OBPE will be shared as much as possible.

Institutional partnership with UAC in Benin

Institutional partnership, operational plan:

The operational plan following the logframe is presented for the cooperation RBINS-UAC for the year 2015. Only the activities occurring in 2015 are presented here.

Logique d'intervention	2015
RI1 Les connaissances scientifiques <u>préexistantes</u> sont transférées vers les acteurs, y compris le CHM	
1.1. Les chercheurs informent les gestionnaires (DPNP et AVIGREFs) sur leurs résultats passés	Dissémination du ou des docs de synthèse xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
1.1.1. Mise en œuvre de modules d'information/formation au profit des étudiants sur la CDB, le CHM et le Protocole de Nagoya sur l'APA.	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
1.1.2. Publication de la synthèse des recherches passées sur le CHM	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
RI2 De nouveaux outils de gestion des feux et parcours dans les aires protégées sont disponibles pour un meilleur suivi	
2.1. L'UAC et l'IRSNB simplifient les contenus des résultats scientifiques déjà disponibles ; ce qui facilite leur transfert vers les usagers	Xxxxxxxxxx
2.2. Le vocabulaire vernaculaire et la connaissances traditionnelles relatives à la biodiversité sont collectés, analysés et publiés	Xxxxxx
2.4. La méthode adaptée au point 2.3. est utilisée pour analyser l'occurrence des plantes dominantes des habitats	Xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx
2.5. Le lexique est produit, et disponible en version électronique et papier, et distribué	xxxxxxxxxxxx
RI 3 Les connaissances scientifiques sur les feux et les parcours sont accrues et adaptées	
3.1. La recherche sur les feux et parcours est effectuée	Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx 2 masters
3.2. Les résultats des recherches sont transférés ou restitués aux gestionnaires du PN de la Penjari (UAC, Cenagref, DPNP, Avigref)	séminaire
3.3. Les nouveaux résultats sont disséminés et vulgarisés (étudiants, chercheurs, riverains des aires protégées)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx matériel de sensibilisation produit

3.3.2. Publication des nouveaux résultats de recherche sous la forme adéquate sur le site Web du CHM et autres réseaux adéquats	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RI 4 Le suivi de la dynamique des habitats au PN de la Pendjari par les gestionnaires est renforcé	
4.2. Les gestionnaires appliquent les critères pertinents pour la collecte des données sur la dynamique des habitats et tiennent compte des résultats des pans de gestion du PNP	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4.3. Une base de données sur le suivi de la dynamique des habitats est établie et utilisée à l'UAC par les chercheurs et étudiants. La base de données est partagée avec les gestionnaires	xxxx
RI 5 La sensibilisation à la biodiversité est réalisée	
5.1. Les décideurs, élus locaux sont sensibilisés	X x en combinaison avec 3.3.
5.2. Les riverains, les AVIGREFS sont sensibilisés	X x en combinaison avec 3.3.
5.3. du matériel de sensibilisation est produit, disséminé	Voir 3.3.
5.3.1. Production et validation de matériel de sensibilisation sur la biodiversité et les acquis du projet pour chaque groupe cible.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5.4. Le CHM relate les activités et partage les produits de sensibilisation	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5.4.1. Collecte et mise en forme de données pour améliorer la section recherche scientifique sur le CHM (recueil et résumés des mémoires, articles, livres, etc. pour publication)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5.4.2. Publication de tous les ateliers et activités du projet sur le site Web du CHM Bénin	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5.4.3. Publication des outils de sensibilisation sur le CHM et les autres réseaux importants.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Important notice:

The MoU between RBINS and UAC for 2014-2016 stipulates that UAC will submit the action plan 2015 in January 2015 and the report 2014 in February 2015. This means that due to lack of synchronisation between the present writing of the plan 2015, at the time of writing, the definitive budget ventilation and operational plan per month is still not known, only the rough estimate as presented above. It will be presented in a steering committee of the CEBioS programme in the first trimester of 2015.

Concerning the annual report 2014, it is now scheduled to be submitted in February 2015 will include the report of the partner UAC as well.

Implementation of scientific knowledge on fire and grazing for the monitoring of habitats:

In the agreement with UAC, the National Park Pendjari in the north western part of Bénin, is the most privileged site for the implementation of this collaboration.

In 2014, we organized one workshop, whose objective was to simplify scientific knowledge that has been published on fire and grazing in order to make them more accessible and usable by the actors in the country's protected areas. The workshop was held in the Tanguiéta village (Pendjari). The UAC scientists, the managers of the park and the AVIGREF (village association) delegates were involved. A set of relevant vocabulary was selected in order to be expressed in French popular words and to translate the result into local languages. During the same year an additional vocabulary was constituted. In 2015 this output will be sufficient to make a content of the first lexicon intended to boost the management of fire and grazing in a way that alleviate pressure on the habitats and their biodiversity.

We will also support a campaign to collect standardized observations on habitat change in relation to these phenomena. A database will be established and fed by these observations that will be collected by the rangers in the park. The UAC and RBINS will provide the assistance needed to manage these data. The RBINS will provide the basic equipment (GPSs, Cameras, herbarium tools) required to carry out the work above on the field.

Regarding research on the variation of ecosystem services in relation with fire and /or overgrazing, RBINS support will be ensured to two students who will prepare their memoirs:

- SABI LOLO ILOU Bernadette Master/FLASH/Géo/UAC on the Impact des feux de végétations sur les services écosystémiques de la réserve de Biosphère de la Pendjari au nord Bénin'

-GBEFFE Alain, DEA AGRN/FSA/UAC on the 'Productivité et Diversité des Groupes Fonctionnels des Communautés Végétales façonnées par le Feux et les Termitières dans la Réserve de Biosphère de la Pendjari'.

Digitisation and dissemination of archives on national parks:

In addition to these activities, we will pursue the digitisation of archives on national parks. We will proceed with the digitisation of paper publications, as well as the encoding of data. The website with all the relevant information is publicly available at <http://www.apncb.be> . Apart from D.R. Congo and in Burundi where these publications have been shipped, they will be sent also to the UAC in Bénin.

Budget for 1.2.2.:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total
Burundi				
Training + Follow up/ Burundi				
1.2.2.1•Workshops + Putting into practice the acquired knowledge		8000		8000

1.2.2.2 Syllabi preparation				
1.2.2.3 Expert missions			4000	4000
1.2.2.4 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation				
1.2.2.5 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)	2000 fiches LEM	6000		6000
1.2.2.6 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1			
Promotion of research/ Burundi				
1.2.2.7 Contribution to the identification of the topics	2			
1.2.2.8 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	2	6000		6000
1.2.2.9 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research				
Subtotal		20000	4000	24000
DR Congo				
Training + Follow up/ DRC				
1.2.2.10 Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice				
1.2.2.11 Syllabi preparation				
1.2.2.12 Expert missions	1		5000	5000
1.2.2.13 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation		3000		3000
1.2.2.14 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)	1600 fiches LEM	5000		5000
1.2.2.15 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1			
Promotion of research/ DRC				
1.2.2.16 Contribution to the identification of the topics	3			
1.2.2.17 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	2	8000		8000
1.2.2.18 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research	1			
Subtotal		16000	5000	21000

Benin				
Training + Follow up/ Benin				
1.2.2.19 Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice	1			
1.2.2.20 Syllabi preparation	1			
1.2.2.21 Expert missions	1		4500	4500
1.2.2.22 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation		2000		2000
1.2.2.23 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)		7000		7000
1.2.2.24 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1			
Promotion of research/ Benin				
1.2.2.25 Contribution to the identification of the topics	2			0
1.2.2.26 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	1	7000		7000
1.2.2.27 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research		4000		4000
SubTotal		20000	4500	24500
Burundi		20000	4000	24000
RDCongo		16000	5000	21000
Bénin		20000	4500	24500
TOTAL		56000	13500	69500

Table 7: budget for SO1, 1.2.2. (B)

Activity 1.2.3.(C) Cooperation with the University of Kisangani for the taxonomic study and the monitoring of lowland forests

1.2.3. (C). Cooperation with the University of Kisangani for the taxonomic study and the monitoring of lowland forests through

- Selection of 3 PhD candidates with a relevant research programme
- Training of the selected PhD candidates in Belgium (RBINS, RMCA, Flemish and Francophone universities, & when necessary foreign experts)
- Expert missions for local follow up of progress made by 3 PhD students
- Financial support for field work, equipment, documentation, transport
- Financial support for 3 PhD thesis defences

The third part C (activity 1.2.3. of expected result 1.2.) specifically deals with the remotely located but highly significant Université de Kisangani in RD Congo. Significant, because located within the Congo basin and the associated lowland tropical rain forest, being extremely relevant for its hotspot biodiversity and climate regulation function at the planetary scale. We support local staff to obtain a local PhD on subjects relevant to the study of biodiversity and the link to ecosystem services (food, medicinal purposes), and hence sustainable development and income generation. This is closely linked to the work of the newly erected 'Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité' or CSB, funded with support of DGD. Moreover, this work is done in concertation with other actors such as ARES and VLIR-UOS, also active at UNIKIS. More specifically, RBINS is supporting the training of young Congolese scientists ("chefs de travail" with a master level degree) of the LEGERA (Laboratoire d'Ecologie et de Gestion des Ressources Animales) team of the Faculty of Sciences of the Université de Kisangani, UNIKIS (DR Congo) in the broader framework of the "Centre de Surveillance de la biodiversité (CSB)" that is currently being developed. This will help to provide for a strong scientific local support for the young (less experienced) CSB-team ; together with the strengthening of UNIKIS academic community. Our continued contribution towards the development of the scientific capacity of the Faculty of Sciences of UNIKIS will be combined with other sources of funding such as the VLIR-UOS IUC project in Kisangani that has a biodiversity sub project (start of 2nd phase in April 2014). Our approach involves the local selection of the most promising candidates that will be assisted by international experts to develop and execute original PhD research projects that meet specific development problems with a biodiversity component. Hence the local/regional/national population will benefit from the increased local expertise in these sectors through the application of the acquired knowledge, and the introduction of state-of-the-art courses on these subjects for university students.

Moreover, CEBioS will organise at CSB a workshop on 'scientific writing' (SO1, 1.3., SO5) and a meeting in order to install a regional CHM at CSB in Kisangani (SO2, 2.2., 2.3.).

1. selection of 3 eligible PhD students

The following three candidates will be invited for three research visits in Belgian institutions (RBINSc, Institute of tropical medicine, and the University of Antwerp). Below a summary of the planning for 2015:

1. Casimir Nebesse Mololo (topic: the exploitation of natural resources: the bush meat issue, Belgian supervisor: Erik Verheyen (RBINS) & Marijke Verpoorten (UAntwerpen), Congolese supervisor: Prof Dudu Akaibe Migurimu (UNIKIS))
2. Prescott Musaba (topic: Inventory and phylogeny of bats and their pathogens in the region of Kisangani, Belgian supervisor: Erik Verheyen (RBINS) & Victor Van Caeckenberghe (UAntwerpen), Congolese supervisor: Prof Guy Crispin Gembu Tungaluna (UNIKIS)).
3. Falay Sadiki Désiré (topic: hazardous biodiversity: health issues in the population of Kisangani as the result of zoonoses , Belgian supervisor: Jan Jacobs (Institute of tropical medicine), Congolese supervisor: Prof Daully Nbonga (UNIKIS)).

2. Identification of suitable expert supervisors

Unless the currently selected expert supervisors wish to discontinue to assist us with the training of their trainee, no changes are anticipated.

3. Support for field work, documentation, transport

Based on a budget to be proposed by each trainee and his promoters, each trainee will be awarded funding to facilitate the collection of material in the field. Normally the expenses that will be covered will consist of documentation (books, literature), costs associated with field work (fuel, ...), and costs associated with the work in Belgium (lab work, transport and registration to scientific meetings).

4. Training of the 3 selected candidates in Belgium

Each candidate will be invited for several weeks in a period that coincides with the availability of the Belgian expert, and the working schedule of the trainee. The local experts will provide guidance through discussions, courses in data analyses, documentation, and laboratory facilities, should this be required. The work schemes of each candidate will have to be approved by the promoters prior to the arrival of the trainee in Belgium. At the end of each stay, each trainee will have to provide a working plan for the continuation of his activities (for example field work) that will need to be approved by the promoter before the trainee returns to the DR Congo.

Achievements and expected outputs

1. Casimir Nebesse Mololo started his work at the end of 2013. It is anticipated that the field work of 2014, and the subsequent stay in Belgium should allow him to have a good inventory of the mammal species that are sold on the local bush meat markets, including a listing of the relative prices of various bush meat products versus grown meat (beef, pork, goat chicken), and the relative gastronomic preferences of the local consumer for each of these animals protein sources. These kind of data form a good basis for the valuation of such ecosystem services of the lowland forest.
2. Prescott Musaba started his work in 2014. Based on the earlier field work and the methodological guidance of his local supervisor he has made a considerable collection of bat specimens and tissues for molecular research. With the support of the CSB it is anticipated that he will be able to obtain the necessary samples from the rest of the DR Congo territory.

3. Falay Sadiki Désiré started his work already in 2012. Based on the earlier field work and the methodological guidance of his Belgian supervisor he has now one paper in press (Laudisoit A., Dadi F., Amundala N., Dudu A., Gouy de Bellocq J., VanHoutte N., Matteo B, Verheyen E., Wilschut L., Parola P., and Socolovschi C). High prevalence of *Rickettsia typhi* and *Bartonella* species in rats and fleas, Kinsangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Emerging Infectious Diseases), and it seems plausible that he will be able to prepare drafting a second scientific publication at the end of 2014, beginning of 2015.

In 2015, Erik Verheyen (EV) will visit UNIKIS several times in the context of other projects (Boyekoli Ebale Congo 2010, COBIMFO, COBAFISH, and VLIR CUI). These visits will allow him to meet the local promoters and the trainees in order to facilitate a smooth interaction with the local PhD students. During each visit EV schedules a scientific seminar “evolutionary biology”, and one on “the development of scientific communication skills”.

Budget for 1.2.3.:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total
1.2.3.1 Selection of 3 eligible PhD students				
1.2.3.2 Identification of suitable expert supervisors				
1.2.3.3 Support for field work, documentation transport		2100		2100
1.2.3.4 Training of 3 selected PhD candidates in Belgium		27550		27550
1.2.3.5 Expert missions for local follow-up of PhD students				On other projects
1.2.3.6 Ateliers de restitution in Kisangani		350		350
1.2.3.7 Publications in scientific journals				
1.2.3.8 Financial support for defence of 3 PhD theses				
Total		30000		30000

Table 8: budget for SO1, 1.2.3. (C)

Activity 1.2.4. (D). Application of the marine modeling to integrated coastal management and monitoring

1.2.4.(D) Application of the COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems through

- Setting up and implementing partnerships
- Supporting development of web sites
- Supporting visitor programmes
- Facilitating communication between independent participants
- Distance E-coaching
- Producing marine policy reports
- Coaching towards an independent use of the COHERENS model and its applications
- Coaching in developing site-specific applications with the code in function of policy needs, i.e. develop a site specific biological module or wastewater module
- Workshop for advanced users
- Support with scientific arguments for stakeholders
- Establishing links between physics, sedimentation and biodiversity is scientifically documented.

The fourth part D (activity 1.2.4. of expected result 1.2.) deals with the sustainable management of the marine environment. The marine environment differs from the terrestrial in the sense that it is a fluid medium, hence it is more difficult to monitor and manage biodiversity directly. A way to overcome this is to use models that help to understand and predict what will happen. The cornerstone of these management tools is a circulation model. This has as a consequence that each project starts with a physical study of the circulation in the region. RBINS has in-depth knowledge about **marine mathematical models**, **with** an in-house developed model called 'COHERENS'. This model is being developed by MUMM, situated in the Gulledele campus of RBINS in Brussels, a department of the Operational Direction 'Nature' of RBINS, in which the DGD-programme belongs as well. The DGD-programme finances the capacity development of staff in selected countries of the Belgian cooperation such as Vietnam and Peru. The experts provide workshops in these countries and train invited scientists on the model in Belgium. COHERENS is a **mathematical model** used for the monitoring and management of the near-coastal zone, estuaries, lagoons, reservoirs and lakes (<http://www.odnature.be/coherens>).

This project falls under the execution of the **Aichi targets** listed by the **Nagoya convention** (COP10, XI2, targets 6, 8, 10 and 11). The main objectives of the project are, first, to consolidate the knowledge of marine modeling for coastal protection and management in collaboration with the partners already involved in the project, and second, to apply the model in more complex research questions.

The specific objectives of this marine part of the CEBioS programme are to generate scenarios of water, sediment and biota transport of coastal areas, hence providing the necessary scientific scenarios needed

to have an integrated coastal management plan. It assists managers and decision makers to take scientifically sound measures for coastal management. The main issues are the integration of economic development of the coastal area and the need to safeguard the areas which are important for biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as mangroves and reefs. Concrete applications are tailor-made for each partner as it concerns marine ecosystems with specific features and different country policies. The developed models will forecast the reactions of coastal ecosystems under different sets of physical, chemical and biological conditions. It is particularly useful for environmental impact assessments (e.g. dispersion and impact of potential pollutants and their effects on mammals and birds) and for the management of coastal seas (e.g. establishment of protected areas or of aquaculture farms).

Advice from the Belgian Embassy in Lima and in Pretoria

Advice of the Belgian Embassy in Lima	Response of CEBioS
<p>Pour que le projet puisse avoir un impact réel, il est important d’assurer la coordination intersectorielle des acteurs impliqués dans la thématique sur le terrain. Depuis le bureau de coopération, une attention spéciale a été mise pour articuler et faciliter le contact entre IMARPE et le Ministère de l’environnement (MINAM), le VLIR, l’IMT (qui dispose d’une intéressante expertise de renforcement de capacités nord-sud), le centre de recherche française – IRD, entre autres. De plus, une piste intéressante à suivre est le contact avec le Conseil National de Science et Technologie du Pérou (CONCYTEC). Dans ce sens, le rapprochement du terrain comme prévu dans le plan 2015 est bien apprécié. En effet, une mission en 2015 au Pérou pour approfondir ces aspects serait la bienvenue et recommandée. Ceci aiderait principalement à améliorer l’articulation des différents acteurs et à renforcer les compétences de coordination/gestion du scientifique local, responsable du développement du modèle « Coherence ».</p>	<p>CEBioS intends to be present in Peru in 2015 or 2016 and will contact these authorities to explore possible synergies or common points of interest.</p>
<p>Suivant l’importance de l’articulation intersectorielle, il faudrait envisager d’inclure un indicateur (output indicators) et des activités ponctuelles qui puissent mettre en évidence ces aspects clés pour la durabilité et l’impact.</p>	<p>Once intersectorial links are set up, an appropriate indicator will be added.</p>
<p>Advice of the Belgian Embassy in Pretoria The embassy in Pretoria mentions the interest of BELSPO to stimulate scientific exchanges in the field of marine sciences.</p>	<p>CEBioS will remain alert to see if South Africa can be involved in the marine modeling activities. The DO ‘Nature’ of RBINS is very much aware of the BELSPO interest in marine sciences in S Africa. This is an agenda point for the BIOPOLS meetings at RBINS.</p>

Partner institutes for 2014 are

- 1) the Institute of Marine Environment and Resources (IMER, Haiphong, Vietnam)
- 2) IMARPE in Peru. These research institutes explicitly expressed their interest in implementing COHERENS on a systematic basis in their departments and have some pending research questions where our coaching is valuable.

(1) **Vietnam:**

In April 2015 we will have a formulation mission in Vietnam. Vu Duy Vinh, our contact person at IMER will be our host and invite the stakeholders. We have good experiences with their way of organizing these meetings. He is also aware about the PCM approach and will give its fullest cooperation. Luc Janssens de Bisthoven will lead the PCM workshop. After this meeting we should have a plan of action similar to the one we developed for Peru. We intend to invite one or two Vietnamese students in 2015 for a training session in Belgium, so we can enhance the south south cooperation and give the students the opportunity to meet peers from a different part of the world.

The management issues considered in the collaboration with Vietnam are located in the **Halong Bay area** and the coastal zone of the **Red River delta**. They were already discussed in an earlier cooperation between our two institutes (CLIMARCO, funded by BELSPO). The figure below summarizes the challenges in the area.



Figure 1: Topics for management of Halong Bay.

The **management issues of HaLong Bay** (Unesco Biosphere) are related to the anthropogenic stress (see figure) and natural transport processes: 1/ sedimentation of Halong Bay, increasing because of forest and mineral exploitation, 2/ typhoons, with a high economic and environmental impact, 3/ water quality eutrophication due to an increase of load source (factor 1.2-2.5 since 1999) from land and aquaculture (Tran Duc Thanh et.al, 2012), 4/ high vulnerability to climate change (IPCCC) with consequences for aquaculture, land use and typhoon frequency and 5/ ecosystem health with 152 known species of coral in Halong Bay.

2) **Peru:** our partners in Peru prepared the programme foreseen for the period 2014-2016 during a joint RBNS-IMARPE formulation mission in summer 2014.

The resulting logframe and operational plans are presented:

Logframe cooperation RBINS-IMARPE (2014-2016)

PROJECT TITLE:				
I. Overall Objectives (OO)		Objective Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
Overall Objective				
The main objective of this cooperation is to strengthen Peru through IMARPE and collaborating institutes to use marine management tools and put them to use to understand chemical, biological and physical processes in marine ecosystems in order to better manage biodiversity and related climate change issues (adaptation, mitigation).				
II. Specific Objective (SO)		Objective Verifiable Indicators (OVI) and Targets (please make use of list of Key Result Areas)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
Specific Academic Objective				
The knowledge and scientific capacity on using numerical models at San Marcos University have been enhanced to maximize benefits for IMARPE, IMARPE has a pool of skilled people to recruit from		Scientific documents such as oral presentations or abstracts in conferences, articles in international peer reviewed journals, manuals or technical guides of use the model, ...	COHERENS Model, boundary conditions	The Implementation of an operational model went well and the quality of the environmental input parameters was sufficient
Specific Developmental Objective				

Development of a management plan for 4 marine ecosystems at risk			Maps of patterns of variability of marine currents, temperature, salinity, nutrients, phytoplankton and zooplankton	COHERENS Model, boundary conditions	The Implementation of an operational model went well and the quality of the environmental input parameters was sufficient
III. Intermediate Results (IR)			Objective Verifiable Indicators (OVI) and Targets (please make use of list of Key Result Areas)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
IR 1	Skill in the set up of a circulation model		several thesis	IMARPE/UNMSM, COHERENS	Efficient training to simulate the hydrodynamics in coastal areas
IR 2	Skill in marine tools that assess marine ecosystem health		Maps of distribution of phytoplankton and zooplankton under different simulation scenarios	IMARPE/UNMSM, plankton module	Efficient training
IR 3	Skill in marine tools that assess sedimentation processes and dredging and dumping activities		Maps of sediment distribution under different simulation scenarios	IMARPE/UNMSM, sediment flow tool	Efficient training
IR 4	Skill in pollution and eutrophication assessment		Maps of distribution of nutrients/chemical substances under different simulation scenarios	IMARPE/UNMSM, particle tracking tool	Efficient training
IR 5	Being able to assess the advantages and limitation of marine numerical tools		end evaluation of the project	IMARPE/UNMSM	Efficient integration skills, efficient training
IR 6	Cooperation with MINAM, IMARPE and UNMSM will be strengthened		inclusion of the results of the management plan in the research data base of MINAM, thesis with IMARPE personel as copromotor	IMARPE/UNMSM	Effective communication
IR 7	Scientist will be able to transfer the knowledge to be gained from complex mathematical tools to a wider audience		intermediate and end evaluation of the project	IMARPE/UNMSM	Training in effective communication
IV. Main activities					

1.1.	Training in Belgium on the use of marine numerical tools
1.1.1	look for correct physical boundary conditions (bathymetry, tides, wind, rivers, ...)
1.1.2	run the model for different periods and validate the results
1.2	writing a thesis
1.3	e-consultation
2.1.	setting up a plankton model
2.2.	do the necessary adjustments to the plankton code
2.3.	train people in the use of plankton models
2.4.	e-consultation
2.5.	
3.1.	setting up a sedimentation model
3.2.	do the necessary adjustments/manipulations to the code
3.3.	train people in the use of sedimentation models
3.4.	e-consultation
3.5.	
4.1.	setting up a particle tracking model
4.2.	do the necessary adjustments to the code
4.3.	train people in the use and manipulations of these type of tools
4.4.	e-consultation

4 laptops on site for Belgium, 1 laptop in Peru (other funds), data mining, acquiring soft ware that does not has a good open source alternative, expenses for travelling and oral or poster presentations	
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Operational plan cooperation RBINS-IMARPE (2014-2016)

Activity	2014	2015	2016
Training in Belgium on the use of marine numerical tools	X	X	
look for correct physical boundary conditions (bathymetry, tides, wind, rivers, ...)	X	X	
run the model for different periods and validate the results	X	X	
writing a thesis	X	X	
e-consultation	X	X	
setting up a plankton model		X	
do the necessary adjustments to the plankton code		X	
train people in the use of plankton models		X	
e-consultation		X	X
setting up a sedimentation model		X	
do the necessary adjustments/manipulations to the code		X	
train people in the use of sedimentation models		X	
e-consultation			X
setting up a particle tracking model			X
do the necessary adjustments to the code			X
train people in the use and manipulations of these type of tools			X
e-consultation			X

Our contact is Dr. Jorge Quispe (Instituto del Mar del Peru) in Peru. The programme focuses on the coastal upwelling zones, with a high biodiversity and a high value for fisheries. It is already successfully demonstrated for the North Sea that Coherens is a useful tool in marine studies on e.g. fish larvae (Lacroix et al., 2013), but also in modelling oil spills and the occurrence of oiled sea birds (see <http://www.mumm.ac.be/EN/News/>). In practice for Peru the model is aimed at determining where the fish nurseries are, so which areas should be taken care of, what the turnover rates are of the species and the model demonstrates the effects of the abiotic environment. A threat next to overfishing of the ecosystem is that climate change changes the El Nino patterns, meaning a shift in the general wind system and the global ocean circulation. This can stop the upwelling of nutrient rich waters and will make the ecosystem collapse. In 2015 four students will be invited to join us to receive an in depth training and start two new model set ups and continue with the two models that were set up in 2014. The Peruvian coordinator mentioned he would join his students so we expect to have a small evaluation of the project and see how things will proceed.

3) Identification of future interventions in new partner countries (e.g. Algeria, Tanzania) could start at any time (started already in Tanzania). The **Institute of Marine Sciences at Zanzibar** (IMS) showed high interest in the applications of the COHERENS and being a department of the University of Dar Es Salaam, is showing enough credentials to start a possible cooperation. One of the institute's objectives is the development of a decision support modelling tool (<http://www.ims.udsm.ac.tz>) including the following topics

- Modelling of climate change scenarios and potential effects on e.g. coastal erosion trends
- Hydrological modelling and flood risk analysis
- Natural hazard variability and climate change risk assessments
- Assessment of degradation of critical fisheries habitats

Contact is the director Prof. D.Masaku.

Contacts with Algeria will be made by contacting some people from the embassy and a first survey of the possibilities. It is better to be careful since we want to avoid contacting people and then not being able to fulfil promises or raised expectations (budget).

The first contacts with Zanzibar are made, but they are only scheduled for 2017, so we will maintain our relationship passively (keep them up to date with the forum and the web-site). In 2015 we will scout for a contact with one more eligible country.

Consolidation of COHERENS knowledge and recruiting new members to the COHERENS community

The beta version of the new website will be finished in 2014 and will be officially released in 2015. This version can be checked out at www.odnature.be/coherens. In January 2015 the site will officially be open to all users and they will be invited to join the forum. A form with request for cooperation is mentioned. A list of countries eligible to cooperate within the DGD project and a link to the objectives of the program is provided in the 'contact us' tab.

Identification of joint research questions

A mutual interest of all the partners we worked with so far, is the implementation of a module that can predict the production and dispersion of plankton in coastal seas. Plankton is a good indicator of a healthy ecosystem, sometimes a bloom of plankton can be toxic and endanger the fishing or aquaculture activities of the local inhabitants. A plankton model is rarely implemented or developed for (sub)-tropical regions. Another research question is important for the management of a sustainable fishery. A useful tool is a module for larvae transport. A third issue is the spreading and fate of contaminants produced by pollution accidents (oil spills, discharge of toxic material from a factory at the coast) or waste discharge.

These modules have already been developed, but still need to be integrated in the standard version(s) of COHERENS. We would like to address this topic on our forum and coordinate the implementations in 2014 and 2015. This activity is considered as essential for the goals of the project.

The plankton module will be made available in 2015 and the course material that was written in 2014 will be updated and enhanced.

Budget for 1.2.4.:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	With unspent 2014
1.2.4.(D)1 Identification (Vietnam)			6000	6000	
1.2.4.(D)2 Set up meeting					3000
1.2.4.(D)3 presentation programme					
1.2.4.(D)4 define objectives, stake holders, work plan					
1.2.4.(D)5 introductory COHERENS training					
1.2.4.(D)6 Approval work programme					
1.2.4.(D)7 Technical support (licenses, server update, Web site, software, software support)					
1.2.4.(D)8 Data requirements					
1.2.4.(D)9 Hosting scientist(s)		20000+7000		20000	7000
1.2.4.(D)10 first setup (physical part)					
1.2.4.(D)11 needs for site-specific code developments					
1.2.4.(D)12 E-support					
1.2.4.(D)13 reporting/solving problems					

1.2.4.(D)14 implementing specific code					
1.2.4.(D)15 Installing/implementing electronic for a (user forum/Web site/ftp site)					
1.2.4.(D)16 Mid term meeting					
1.2.4.(D)17 discussion progress					
1.2.4.(D)18 meeting with stakeholders					
1.2.4.(D)19 discussion of scenarios within the context of intended policies					
1.2.4.(D)20 Second hosting					
1.2.4.(D)21 Redaction policy reports					
1.2.4.(D)22 Closure meeting					
1.2.4.(D)23 Presentation and discussion of policy reports					
1.2.4.(D)24 Training second generation of users					
Total		27000	6000	26000	10000

Table 9: budget for SO1, 1.2.4. (D)

Expected result 1.3 Monitoring data is fed into national indicator processes

Description:

Pilot projects that will enable biodiversity monitoring data to be fed into national indicator processes. It will be important to valorise the work carried out by our partners (target: people trained under SO1, 1.1. and 1.2) who are involved in biodiversity monitoring studies, so that their data can be useful for, and used in, current indicator processes on the status of biodiversity. This will enable science based communication in various national and international bodies and documents. Sound baselines and measurements of biodiversity are needed to be able to provide meaningful trends. To enable our partners to contribute to these indicator processes, training and dedicated follow-up will be required to ensure the quality of the produced data.

These activities also directly contribute to fulfill specific objective 5, on measurement, verifying and reporting processes (MRV).

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output indicators
1.3 Monitoring data is fed into national indicator processes	in at least 4 partner countries of the Belgian development cooperation data from monitoring activities are integrated in at least one of the indicators for the follow up of the respective national strategy.
Activities	
1.3.1.Launch call for project on Aichi target indicators	

Table 10: logframe (partim) for SO1, 1.3.

Activities:

By 2015 at the latest, all parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will be required to present a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in line with the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** and including specified national Aichi targets with relevant **indicators**. When national targets and indicators are determined by partner countries, collaboration with authorities will be established in order to draw on our specific expertise in collecting data to feed the indicator processes. RBINS and the CEBioS team can bring in expertise especially for Aichi targets 3 (ecosystems), 6 (fisheries), 7 sustainable agriculture and aquaculture), 8 (pollution), 9 (invasives), 14, 18 (conservation). In the meantime, research projects carried out by students or early-career scientists associated with partner institutions, that are promoting the collection of data that are relevant for achieving Aichi targets, will be supported. One possibility is to work on this with IFS or in the framework of BRAIN or other external funds such as VLIR-

UOS or ARES. Results will be valorised through their validation and publication in renowned science journals as well as through the national strategy monitoring systems that will be promoted under specific objective (SO2)2: enhancement of the information base on biodiversity .

We will launch each year a **call for projects directed at cooperation partners** that will work on gathering indicator data for Aichi objectives related to habitat/ecosystem monitoring, species data and have a relation with poverty eradication.

Due to delay of recruitment of an additional scientist in 2014 (insecurity of budget until May 2014), this activity will now start in 2015 under the lead of the new collaborator, Dr. Maarten Vanhove. **Part of the budget under 1.3.1. will be allocated to MRV activities (SO5). In 2015 we plan to give a workshop about 'scientific writing' at the CSB in Kisangani.**

Budget for 1.3.1. :

		operational	missions	total
1.3.1.	1.3.1.Launch call for project on Aichi target indicators	17000	3000	20000

Table 11: budget for SO1, 1.3.

Expected result 1.4. Scientific outputs are made accessible to users

Description:

Tools will be produced and contribution will be made to processes that support research and its dissemination (publications, websites, end-user meetings, participation in communities of practice...). The relevance of all these scientific activities for development is to be ensured by prioritizing the acquisition of knowledge and the establishment of projects in sectors that contribute to development policies, such as sustainable forest management, sustainable use of natural resources (including for agriculture and energy), sustainable water management, sustainable coastal and marine management (including use of natural resources from the marine environment), issues linked to health policy, management of invasive alien species and pest species, biodiversity conservation, ecotourism and trade.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicator
1.4 Scientific outputs are made accessible to users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 Abc Taxa manuals have been produced during the 5-year period dissemination per volume

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting/disseminating materials formerly produced • 4 lexicons, • Syllabuses produced and/or upgraded, • participation by staff members in 5 events relevant to taxonomic popularisation tools development/capacity building. • feedback on the use of courses available. • results of at least 5 projects and public awareness activities under SO1-1 and SO1-2 are published on the internet on www.taxonomy.be or a national CHM website if available.
Activities	
<p>1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools production and dissemination of AbcTaxa manuals</p> <p>1.4.2. Popularization tools production of lexicons production/upgrade of syllabi dissemination of tools (other than Abc taxa) participation in international congresses on taxonomy and/or ICT for development and training follow-up on feedback of use of courses archiving output on GTI and CHM websites</p>	

Table 12: logframe (partim) for SO1, 1.4.

Activity 1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools

Abc Taxa: a series of manuals for taxonomic capacity building

The publication of taxonomic tools will continue to be supported via the production of one Abc Taxa manual per year and the development of training material on the GTI website (www.taxonomy.be). Prioritization will be given to taxonomic groups that have impact on the livelihood of local populations. Although, Dr. Yves Samyn the chief editor of the *Abc taxa* series is no longer a member of our team, we plan to further support the publication of the *Abc taxa* series. For 2015, we will provide funding for the publication and distribution of one or possibly two volumes and for the distribution of the already published manuals. Negotiations are under way to determine authors and topics. Also, maintenance and update of the website is planned.

The planned volumes of abcTaxa are the following

1. Guide to the sawflies of southern Africa
2. Field guide for molecular studies of invertebrates
3. Guide to the taxonomy of ants, worldwide
4. Reptiles of Cuba (will be a massive volume!)
5. African diatoms
6. sponges of Peru, S America
7. Polystomes of the world

Preface of the next abcTaxa on sawflies

Living organisms detected, observed and/or collected in the field deserve to be identified as soon as possible in order to advance scientific research. This underlines the crucial importance of taxonomy for fundamental as well as applied research, in particular when it comes to the understanding of the functioning of biodiversity and its conservation and sustainable use. However, even in the 21st century biologists and other stakeholders are still confronted with barriers that obstruct their work. One of the most persistent barriers encountered is the availability of updated identification tools, ideally for all parts of the world. In this context, the knowledge and know-how made available through the capacity building series *Abc Taxa* comes as highly appreciated. Volumes in this series aim to deliver not only identification keys of a taxon, but also high quality colour illustrations, biological data and useful technical advices (for instance on collection methodology and collection management) related to the group. Moreover, each volume is devoted to the group living in a specific geographic area, with preference for those areas that are generally underrepresented in other works, not seldomly these are areas in developing countries. The latter observation explains why the Belgian Development Cooperation funds this series.

In the field, sawflies are less often encountered than other hymenopteran insects such as bees, ants and wasps. They nevertheless play a significant ecological role in many terrestrial ecosystems, because the caterpillar-like larvae of virtually all sawfly species are plant-feeders, their overall host range including a large range of gymnosperms, angiosperms (dicots and monocots), and ferns. Several species are significant pests of crops, in orchards, forests, etc. Sawflies are much better known in the Northern than the Southern Hemisphere, the biology and ecology of many species particularly from sub-Saharan Africa remaining simply unknown. Thus, the present, well-illustrated volume contributes to fill a gap in the study of this taxon, and will not only help researchers such as taxonomists studying the entomological fauna of South-Western Africa, but will also help conservationists in drawing up biodiversity management plans

Although 'biodiversity' is a buzzword and a keystone notion often mentioned in the frame of public, political, and economic discussions, its study continuously needs reference books such as those delivered worldwide by the series of *Abc Taxa*.

Jean-Luc Boevé

Activity 1.4.2. Popularization tools

Over the years, the collaboration with partner institutions for the monitoring of habitats has led to the production of popularization tools of high relevance for the management of ecosystems, especially protected areas. The development of such tools will continue to be encouraged and supported in the following years. Drawing on the successful experience of the « Habitats de la Réserve et Domaine de chasse de Bombo-Lumene - Lexique Kiteke des plantes observées dans ces milieux », it is planned to produce and publish about 4 additional lexicons: one in RD Congo in partnership with ICCN, two in Burundi in partnership with INECN and one in Benin in partnership with UAC. The production of syllabuses is also foreseen: one in RD Congo (ICCN), two in Burundi (INECN) and two in Benin (UAC).

Taxonomic popularization tools are also expected to be developed as the result of projects supported under expected result SO1.1. Indeed, as applicants will be required to demonstrate their direct or indirect contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and/or ecosystem services and to the fight against poverty in their country, one means of meeting this criteria is the development of tools destined for a wider audience (including competent authorities, local populations, etc.).

In order to continuously update internal capacities in dissemination technologies and methods, participation to international workshops or conferences will be necessary. One event per year will be selected for its relevance and attended to by a staff member.

The CEBioS programme is also contributing since 2014 in man-hours to the desk editing (lay-out) of a table photo book about nature and culture in Katanga, in cooperation with a local NGO and RMCA. It is expected that this book will be launched at the level of the gouverneur in Katanga in 2015, and that one staff member will be invited to attend.

Budget for 1.4.:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total
1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools are produced and disseminated				
Production and dissemination of AbcTaxa manuals	Taxonomists in the South	20000		20000
1.4.2. Popularization tools	General public, rangers, scientists in the South	7000		7000
Production of lexicons				
Production/upgrade of syllabi				
Dissemination of popularization tools (other than Abc Taxa manuals)		5000		5000
Participation in international congresses on taxonomy and/or ICT for development and training			3000	
Follow-up on feedback of use of courses				

Archiving output on GTI and CHM websites				
subtotals			3000	32000
Grand total				35000

Table 13: budget for SO1, 1.4.

Budget for SO1

Activities		Operations	Missions	Total
1.1	Scientific and technical expertise is built to acquire knowledge/ individual grants (competitive call)	56250		56250
1.2	Quality scientific knowledge is produced to serve science-based policy			
	A : workshops in South (competitive call)	55000	20000	75000
	B : institutional partnership with ICCN (RDC), INECN (Burundi), UAC (Bénin)	56000	13500	69500
	C : academic support to UNIKIS	30000		30000
	D : institutional partnership with IMER (Vietnam), IMARPE (Peru)	20000	60000	26000
	Subtotal 1.2.	161000	39500	200500
1.3	Monitoring data is fed into national indicator processes	17000	3000	20000
1.4	Scientific outputs are made accessible to users	32000	3000	35000
subtotal		266250	45500	311750
Salaries				144081
Total for 2015				455831

Table 14: Summary of budget for SO1 (in Euro)

Specific objective 2. The RBINS plays a leading role in the enhancement of the information base on biodiversity, on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction and on associated governance processes

Background

The CBD's 'Clearing-House Mechanism' (CHM) is an essential tool for the implementation of biodiversity policy. It develops and strengthens cooperation and networking between stakeholders of various fields of biodiversity – governments, NGOs, consultants, academic institutions, environmentalists and others. By doing so, it enables the mainstreaming of scientific information into policies and plays a role in raising the awareness of all types of audiences on the importance of biodiversity.

The development of networks of websites forms the main pillar of the CHM approach for this programme. These websites are designed to host electronic information (policies, best practices, scientific papers, etc.) and databases (species, habitats, experts, etc.). As a corollary to the electronic networks, the CHM also fosters strong and active human networks, which are crucial for the gathering and restitution of the information and data

The Belgian CHM partnership is unique under the Convention on Biological Diversity and has proven its usefulness over the years. We will therefore continue our work, taking into account both the requirements from the new CBD Strategic plan 2011-2020 and the newly formulated strategy for our framework programme.

The 2015 programme will continue providing several **training opportunities at national level**, as well as its **recurrent support to CHM**. Regional workshops will be organised in Tanzania for the new Anglophone countries (tentatively Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda) and in Guinée-Bissau together with Togo (negotiations under way). We will initiate a multi-annual work programme, particularly towards the consolidation of our contribution to governance processes.

Outcome:

- Information is the basis of empowerment. Empowerment of the civil servants and decision makers allow them to be more aware of the global and local issues about biodiversity and sustainable development. This enables them to inform the large public, hence enhancing their ownership and increasing the transparency of governance processes. The support of CHM processes contributes to that and to a more efficient science-policy interface, and hence a more science based policy in the long term.

- After five years, The targeted institutes (in Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar and others) are in a better position to organise awareness raising campaigns through the CHM and other media, and are better able at identifying and applying relevant biodiversity indicators in their national reporting and strategy.
- The national CHMs are better structured, maintained and updated and offer user-friendly quality information on biodiversity and poverty reduction.
- The partner institutes have more mutual South-South contacts, exchanges and cooperation.
- Partner institutions better fulfil their role as a national information centre on biodiversity (2.2., 2.3.) (see annex 4 for the list of partner focal points)
- Level of networking and activity increased at governance level (2.2 and 2.3)

Expected results

- 2.1. Expertise in information management is built.
- 2.2. Information flows are improved.
- 2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes.

Expected result 2.1 Expertise in information management is built

Description:

One of the main roles of the CHM is to be a network of networks. To be able to fulfil this role, the CHM focal point must not only be able gather information to be put on the web, but it also needs to mobilise biodiversity stakeholders around specific issues. This is why we organise webmaster training sessions and networking workshops together, generally in the form of a one-day of networking back-to-back to the webmaster training course.

In 2015, we plan to provide several training sessions at national level in combination with South-South Cooperation partners of our partner countries and a training course in Belgium in cooperation with DGD-D2.4. and other departments. Based on the feedback from the training courses we will continue to update manuals on the utilization of the PTK for users and use the training material from the courses to update the e-learning modules. We are also developing one manual for the 2020 Biodiversity Targets Cross-linking Tool for the follow-up of the implementation on national level of the national Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) and also an e-learning module.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results (ER)	Output indicators
<p>2.1. Expertise in information management is built</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 national training workshops, • 120 persons trained, • follow-up training has been organised in at least 8 partner countries. • 5 countries participate in the information management/ CHM network through South-South Cooperation (SSC) with one of our partner countries. • 70 % of the partner CHM sites have 20 pages added or updated /year. • Tool to follow-up the implementation of the national strategy is actively used in at least 5 countries
<p>Activities</p>	
<p>2.1.1. two national training workshops per year 2.1.2. 1-2 follow-up trainings per year 2.1.3. one south south collaboration/yr initiated 2.1.4. Promotion of tool in at least 1 country /year</p>	

Table 15: logframe (partim) for SO2, 2.1.

Activity 2.1.1. two national training workshops per year

Partner countries are using the European CHM Portal Toolkit (CHM PTK) to manage information flows through the CHM and the web on the implementation in their country of the Convention. The partner countries have expressed their continuous need to refresh and update their competences, given the developments in technology as well as changes of active partners in their countries. In some countries the CHM national focal point is also responsible for the implementation of the ABS Clearing House as COP11 reiterated through relevant decisions that ABS-CH should be part of the CHM taking into account that ABS is one of the pillars of the CBD. Under specific Objective 6 (SO6), joint training activities will take place to develop our partners competences in the field of ABS.

As specified in previous annual plans, with each country, a capacity building strategy (this includes communication strategy) is being developed to ensure a follow up by the national focal point with the trainees after the training. This strategy includes one national training by the Belgian CHM as well as several one or 2-day follow-up trainings (activity 2.1.2.) organised and given by the national focal point to ensure a continued participation and update by the trainees.

This year the training sessions will take place in Burundi (January 2015) and Ghana, depending on the results of the workshop given in December 2014, and Tanzania, (1 back-to-back with the regional anglophone workshop and one additional one later in the year). Moreover, Burkina Faso, Mali and Malawi have expressed their interest to be trained by the Belgian CHM focal point in the near future. Most probably some of them will receive a training in 2015 as well. Concerning Malawi, that would signify an increased synergy with the Flemish development cooperation, since Malawi is one of the partner countries of Flanders. Discussions with Flanders are under way to explore the opportunities and awaiting the official demand by the Malawian government.

Depending on the evolutions concerning the support by DGD of CSB, we plan to provide a CHM training to a regional CHM in Kisangani in 2015.

At the beginning of 2015 a new call for the strengthening of CHM will be launched.

In January 2015 a CHM-27 training will be organised for Iraq with external funding from UNEP. In March-April CHM-28 will be organised for Guinée-Bissau and Togo.

E-learning/coaching consists of three distinct phases, already described in previous annual plans (preparatory distance online course, face-to-face training, post training e-coaching).

To complete the above mentioned training sessions or to serve as a basis for any interested party, online training modules are available and continuously updated to assist them to install and develop their national CHM (e-coaching). The teaching modules are developed in French and English and are posted on the CHM training website (<http://training.biodiv.be/formationptk>).

In 2014-2018, we continue developing and updating our online learning modules on the functionalities of the PTK. One of the priority modules to be added will be on the tool to follow up the implementation of national strategies linked to the Aichi targets as mentioned above.

Activity 2.1.2. 1-2 follow-up trainings per year

The 2 follow up training sessions will be organised in countries that have organised a national training workshop, in 2015 this will be the case for Ghana, Rwanda and Tanzania. During these sessions the participants will first discuss work done since the training by the participants and difficulties they encountered. Participants will look for solutions to these problems together and make a revised plan of work till the next training session. In the second part of the sessions the participants will be given the opportunity to add information to the CHM and learn new skills.

Training material for the follow-up training session will be prepared by the Belgian CHM in cooperation with the national focal points. The sessions will take place in countries that have received training in the current year, the year before or on demand.

Activity 2.1.3. one south south collaboration/yr initiated

Since COP10 and COP11 the role of the CHM for the follow up of the implementation of the Convention on global and national level has increased. Many countries that were partners during the first work programme 2003-2008 are asking the Belgian CHM to assist them in revamping their national CHM. These countries were not able to participate in the change towards using the EU PTK content management system as from 2006 they were no longer eligible for cooperation activities. Also other countries that have heard about the Belgian CHM cooperation show their interest. As it has not been possible to reply to all those partner requests, as many are not on the list of 18 possible partner countries of the Belgian development cooperation, we have tried to assist them by seeking active partner countries that could support them through South-South cooperation. Although hosting of their national CHM is possible without any financial implication, capacity building in non-partner countries is not possible. We therefore propose partner countries that are involved in South-South Cooperation to invite non-partner countries in their region to participate in national training sessions.

We will work through a call for proposals. This year possible South-South cooperation initiatives that will be eligible can be: Morocco and Sudan. Other meetings will arise on demand.

Activity 2.1.4. Promotion of tool in at least 1 country /year

In 2015 and the following years a new element will be added to the PTK to follow up the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and to facilitate the reporting process to the CBD and its Aichi targets. To implement the tool it will be useful to add a training and information component to facilitate the adaptation of the tool. This can be done during the national training sessions or during the network meeting with partner countries. This year it will be done during the regional workshop for Anglophone countries, end of February 2015.

We will perform consultancies on demand from countries that have received specific GEF funding to develop their national CHMs. Countries will be asked to provide transport, lodging and a daily allowance.

Expected result 2.2 Information flows are improved

Description:

We will complete our training offer by directly supporting the work of the CHM focal points, as the development and maintenance of CHM websites of partner countries is often hindered by various technical problems (e.g. slow bandwidth, frequent power shortages, decentralised offices with little or no equipment, lack of manpower, etc.).

Also, meetings of national CHM steering groups that give advice on how to develop the national CHM, are often hampered by lack of funding to organise meetings. It is in this light that we have supported partner countries to develop national CHM strategies that will hopefully be integrated in the national biodiversity strategies. However, this does not guarantee that the countries will also allocate resources or sufficient resources to improve information flows through the national CHM. We see more positive signs in countries that have well established steering committees and a CHM strategy. These countries do not ask

for projects to continue the work of the steering committees. We will therefore focus on countries that haven't yet established a CHM committee to establish one and get it working.

In the past we have organised calls for small grants to strengthen national CHMs. Some countries have developed projects to strengthen special sections of their national CHM and through this activity get partners more involved in the exchange of information through the CHM.

From the call organised in 2014, the following projects extend their activities into 2015 or beyond:

- Benin: Promotion de la coopération sous régionale pour la mise en œuvre du centre d'échange d'informations sur la biodiversité (CHM)
- Bénin : Mise en œuvre du volet CHM du Programme de coopération scientifique UAC – IRSNB
- Madagascar : Mise à jour du CHM pour le thème biodiversité côtière et marine et renforcement de la collaboration avec la République des Comores

However countries have informed us that the small grants were not sufficient to involve agencies and organisations that were not based in the capitals to participate in the projects. The intention of the activities in this work programme is to enlarge the information flow and involve more local partners and stakeholders. There will be one call for proposals per year that will enable four to five projects to be accepted. We will open the call not just for one-year projects but also for three-years projects that will work towards a well-established network, include a communication strategy with well-defined stakeholders, including policy makers and indigenous and local communities through relevant ONGs.

In 2015, there will be a new call for proposals that will enable three to six projects to be accepted. One project will be on our support of the work of the Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN) in Burundi. A new Memorandum of Understanding was developed with the INECN in 2014 that includes components under SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO6. A mission is foreseen in the first quarter of 2015 to provide technical support.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results (ER)	Output indicators
2.2. Information flows are improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHM websites running and regularly updated: 50% of websites updated Alternative indicator : information added on the CHM partner websites during 2014-2018 has increased with 20 % compared to the period 2008-2012. • Number of information meetings with different stakeholders in partner countries • OBPE strengthened : CHM website updated on a regular base (pages added/year and number of visitors per year compared to baseline of 2012), Library documented and used (number of books added in the library database,

	number of visitors to the library), 5+ scientific bulletins published
Activities	
2.2.1. one call per year for CHM consolidation	

Table 16: logframe (partim) for SO2, .2.2.

Activities:

One **call** at the start of 2015 with 3 to 6 accepted project proposals. The projects will depend on the countries and their priorities. They can be national reinforcement or South-South cooperation as mentioned above. Projects that have a clear strategic plan for the results after the 3 years, will be given priority.

In the light of the MoU we have already received the demand by the **Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE, former INECN)** to continue working on the work started in 2013 to reinforce the reference centre on biodiversity and nature in general. They also proposed our involvement with the network connection for the site as well as the publication of the scientific bulletin.

We will pursue our efforts to increase **synergies** with activities under specific objective 1, especially between the activities under expected result SO1.2 and partner institutions in DR Congo. This responds to the continued interest expressed by the Congolese CHM focal point to involve the UNIKIS and the CSB in the Congolese CHM.

We will also promote synergies with SO 6 on the ABS-Clearing House. Where possible projects that include an ABS component will be higher ranked under calls for projects.

Selection criteria are listed in the call online, see CHM Reinforcement call :

http://www.biodiv.be/cooperation/chm_coop/chm-partnering/call_reinforcement/call-reinforcement-chm-web-sites-2014

Awareness call : http://www.biodiv.be/cooperation/chm_coop/chm-partnering/public_awareness/call-education-and-public-awareness-projects-2014-open

Expected result 2.3 Information is used to advise governance processes

Description:

One of the main roles of the CHM is to be a network of networks of all stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and utilization. The CHM website is one of the ways to share information, be it reports, meeting notes, results of research, baseline studies and other. Information sharing is still not integrated

in the spirit of all and therefore it is important to continue to show its importance in national contexts to know what is known, what is being done to improve the knowledge and how to translate it into policies. Through national CHM strategies some countries have established a framework to ensure that information is shared and also used for governance processes. However due to budgetary constraints it is not always possible to organise the necessary meetings to ensure that people are aware of the available information and also use it. Also exchange of experiences is very important.

Networking activities are encouraged also at supra-national level, as to foster cooperation and links between countries. Our support takes the form of regional training courses or workshops involving participants from several countries in a given region or sub-region.

Regional workshops will be organised in Tanzania for the Anglophone countries and new members (tentatively Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda) and in Guinea-Bissau together with Togo (negotiations under way).

We will also further develop with the European Commission, the Secretariat to the CBD and the European Environmental Agency the Target Cross-linking tool. This tool will also facilitate reporting to other Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	Output indicators
<p>2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of activity of the network of partners: One regional workshop organised, • number of participation in EU and global governing activities by Be and partner countries. • EU tool for the follow up of the reporting on the national strategies is used in at least 5 countries for the reporting to CBD, related biodiversity Conventions and agreements. • Number of information meetings with different stakeholders in partner countries.
<p>Activities</p>	
<p>2.3.1. Networking and organising 1 meeting/yr of CHM nfp of partner countries and governance</p>	
<p>2.3.2. one Mission /yr international meeting</p>	

Table 17: logframe (partim) for SO2, 2.3.

Activities:

The activities under this programme component will be on a national and international level. On a national level it will allow the national CHM focal point to organise stakeholders meeting on a regular bases. This can be included in the call for projects under SO2.2.

Typically, we participate in meetings organised by the CBD Secretariat (for the global CHM) and by the European Environment Agency (for the European Community CHM). In 2015 there will probably be one CHM-IAC meeting back to back to a SBSTTA meeting and several skype conferences, a regional meeting for the EU CHM, a workgroup meeting for the development of the PTK, a regional meeting on NBSAPs as well as a ABS-CH IAC meeting organised by the CBD Secretariat and more. The participation in some of these meetings will be ensured by the organisers.

At the international level the activities will be three-fold:

We will also continue synergies with the Dutch CHM, which supports the CHMs of Ghana, Palau and Grenada. With the French CHM negotiations are under way to support Madagascar. The CHM-IAC presidency by Han de Koeijer will be continued and ensure that follow up to COP decisions on capacity building, the CHM and technical and scientific cooperation will be implemented by the Secretariat and the partner countries. We will continue to follow up on questions from former partner countries like Comores, Congo, Gabon, Chad, Sudan etc... which started their CHM through GEF funding and/or with our assistance, but are not eligible anymore to participate in the formal partnership.

Equipment for SO2

This part of the programme consist of ensuring that material is available to optimise the functioning of not only SO2 but also the other SOs. It is possible under this activity to purchase equipment for partner countries that will promote the overall functioning of the national focal points. Also material like new servers at RBINS to host all the CHM partner sites and possible databases, training materials for trainings in Belgium, licences for specific software and more can be put under this activity. Especially requests from institutes with whom the RBINS has signed MoUs will be considered. After it has been approved by DGD and with additional advise from the Belgian embassy (about suppliers, maintenance, public bid), OBPE will acquire in 2015 solar panels (budget 2014) to provide a stable energy supply for its computers and internet, hence facilitating a proper functioning of databases and the national CHM.

Moreover, RBINS has changed its in-house printing policy in 2012 by replacing all small printers by network printers. We proposed to RBINS that relatively new printers could be send to our main partner institutes instead of being trashed. The Direction agreed with our proposal. This was planned for 2014, but was delayed. We will ship this year printers and cartridges to the INECN and the CSB to improve their capacity. It will still be spent under the budget 2014. We are however aware that the possible sustainability of this punctual help stands or fall with the long-term ability of the benefiting institute to cater for cartridges and maintenance, services often not available in the respective countries. We also will ship archives and abctaxa to the CSB.

Budget for SO2

SO2 To enhance the information base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction and on associated governance processes (CHM)		budget
		2015
2.1.	ER2.1 - Expertise in information flows is built	
2.1.1.1	training workshops in Belgium	10000
2.1.1.2	national training workshops	20000
2.1.2.	follow-up trainings per year	10000
2.1.3.	south south collaboration	10000
2.1.4.	Promotion of reporting tool	
	subtotal	50000
2.2.	ER2.2. Information flows are improved	
2.2.1.	Launch and dissemination of the call for projects	
2.2.1.1	Selection of the projects	
2.2.1.2	Realisation of the projects in the South	50000
2.2.1.3	Follow-up of the projects	
2.2.1.4	Assessment of the projects	
	subtotal	50000
2.3.	ER2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes	
2.3.1	Networking and organising of meeting with partners	25000
2.3.2	Mission international meeting	
	Equipment	3000
	subtotal	28000
Total		128000

Table 18: summary of the budget for SO2

Specific objective 3. The RBINS contributes to awareness raising and communication on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty reduction and sustainable development, and on associated governance processes.

Background

A good understanding of biodiversity and ecosystem services is crucial to achieving its conservation and sustainable use for the benefit of all. For many years already, the CHM focal points have been playing a major role in the dissemination of information and outreach to various audiences. Support to CHM of partner countries not only targets the increase of CHM visibility, but also the visibility of biodiversity as a crucial component for sustainable development, hence raising the awareness of different target groups, such as civil servants and the general public.

Over the years, we have worked through calls for project proposals launched annually. These calls for proposals have proved quite successful, with 20 projects undertaken since 2005. Raising awareness has of course been the core of these calls. However, measuring the state and evolution of public awareness has lately been at the centre of our concern.

In 215, we will continue to support awareness raising activities through calls for proposals whilst pursuing our reflexion towards the establishment of baselines and the identification of suitable indicators.

Expected results

3.1. Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment.

3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised.

3.3 Communication and awareness raising in Belgium

Outcome:

selected partner countries are better aware of baseline data of awareness about CBD when preparing policies and DGD when preparing ICP's (3.1.)

the awareness about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is risen in partner countries at different levels (governance, general public) is enhanced/taken into account in policy making and implementation (3.2)

the awareness in relevant sectors in particular DGD and the actors of the Belgian cooperation in Belgium on biodiversity and ecosystem services related to development cooperation is increased and taken up in the preparation of the new indicative cooperation programmes with the partner countries (3.3)

NGAs and NGO programmes are involved in this exercise (3.3)

Expected result 3.1. Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment

Description:

The national and CBD strategies are referring to the need that public awareness should be raised to ensure among others that biological diversity is high on the political agenda, people value it and see the need to conserve it. Aichi target 1 is targeting this. However, in order to develop indicators, to have activities on and to monitor changes in public awareness, one needs to have a basic view on what the public understands about biodiversity and what they understand about its role in their daily life, i.e. in terms of the benefits from ecosystem services. Also, to be able to measure the changes brought about by the strategies, one needs to make baseline studies at the start and towards the end of the strategies in order to be able to compare the data and to detect impacts and trends.

This programme element will allow the following activities :

- 2-3 year programmes with selected partner countries to
 - decide on useful **indicators** for the level of public awareness in their countries;
 - to undertake standardised **baseline studies** and
 - to develop public **awareness strategies** to raise the awareness on specific subjects.
- This work will be done in several selected partner countries in cooperation with the national focal points, national universities and if budget allows, Belgian lead universities. The results will be published on the national CHMs but also through the CBD CHM as best practices or international journals. The Belgian embassies will be involved in this process as much as possible.
- Special attention will be placed on raising the awareness on ABS and the Nagoya protocol so there will be a strong link with SO6.
- The topic of awareness plays a large role in the institutional programmes with INECN (Burundi) and UAC (Bénin) and is incorporated into their logframes. These partners participate with the competitive calls.

Selection criteria are listed in the call online, see CHM Reinforcement call :

http://www.biodiv.be/cooperation/chm_coop/chm-partnering/call_reinforcement/call-reinforcement-chm-web-sites-2014

Awareness call : http://www.biodiv.be/cooperation/chm_coop/chm-partnering/public_awareness/call-education-and-public-awareness-projects-2014-open

Towards the end of the programme 2014-2018 the studies from the start of the programme need to be redone to check what the actual changes in awareness has been.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicators
<p>3.1 Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public awareness projects completed, • At least 3-5 countries will reply to the special call for projects and develop indicators for public awareness. • In 2018 and 2019 these countries and countries that did their baseline studies and indicators development in 2011-2012 will receive can submit projects for funding to redo the same studies as undertaken in the first years. This will facilitate them to study effects and change in conception of the Public awareness work done under SO3.2.
Activities	
<p>3.1.1. one call/year for awareness baseline projects in the South</p> <p>3.1.2. The results should be used for the reporting towards the Aichi targets and the relevant indicators in the reporting tool that countries will use under SO2-1 and SO5.</p>	

Table 19: logframe (partim) for SO3, 3.1.

Activities:

At the beginning of 2015, we will organise a **call** with as specific theme the **elaboration of baseline studies on Target 1 of the Aichi targets**. As it is subject to an open call, countries for this kind of interventions are not yet known a priori, although we would like to focus on the countries where we have contacts and functioning CHM's (e.g. Bénin, Niger, Morocco, Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, , Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi). Awareness raising is a typical mixed issue of top-down process (invitation to submit a project according to Aichi target 1) and bottom-up (identification of needs at local level and application of locally adapted instruments). The issue about increasing the awareness about the fact that awareness is important is sometimes the first step to tackle with in the less developed countries. In that sense, the demand driven aspect of awareness raising can only start, once this kind of first level awareness is growing. Priority will be given to projects that best meet the above-mentioned criteria.

Expected result 3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised

Description:

Based on the results of the target audiences and subjects for which public awareness needs to be raised as a result of SO3.1, the partner countries and local institutions and organisations through the CHM and CBD focal points can submit projects under a **call for proposals**. Priority will be given to:

- proposals that could become "best practices" and can be replicated in other partner countries;
- projects that involve 2 or more countries that will work together on the same subject or around trans-boundary national parks;
- projects that involve awareness raising on the Nagoya Protocol and access and benefit sharing;
- projects that are the result of SO1 research and that have a high potential for awareness raising on the biodiversity or the species or habitats where the studies have been undertaken.
- Projects seeking synergies between actors, both Belgian and local.

One time actions don't have as much impact as recurrent actions when it involves public awareness. We will stimulate projects that run over several years. Projects will try to use as many different media types as possible, however national television will be difficult seen the costs involved to get a camera team. However, possible ideas include e.g. radio talks, theatre, art projects, eventually combined with visits to rural villages in buffer zones of protected areas and exhibitions.

Ideas which inspire

A recent study by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI, 2013: 'The Story Behind the Success: Ten Case Studies Identifying What Led to Uptake of Research for Development') stresses the need to break down the barriers between scientific research and implementation with a focus on long-term, as opposed to project-based relationships. It finds that efforts to build awareness and capacity of stakeholders are central to numerous successes, as well as concerted efforts to work with early adopters of activities. In promoting successful outcomes, the study calls for: developing **strategies for uptake**; giving **ownership** of solutions to stakeholders; adapting approaches to **local contexts**; building capacity and **relationships**; working with **early adopters**; building issues onto the agenda; engaging research for development organizations; building a **scientific understanding** of interventions; developing strong internal and external **communications**; and identifying **triggers**.

The approach will take many of the elements explained by the concept of "CEPA" (e.g. <http://www.cbd.int/cepa/>), promoted by CBD and IUCN and involving communication, capacity development, education, empowerment, participation, partnerships and some interventions (actions). This concept will be integral part of the calls.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicators
3.2 Awareness and commitment are raised	Indicators on public awareness show a positive development between 2014 and 2018. PA Materials are developed and used in different countries.
Activities	
3.2.1. special awareness project calls in South organised	

Table 20: logframe (partim) for SO3, 3.2.

Activities

We intend to finance **4 projects a year** but preferably even more if the quality of the project proposals is good enough. The amount allocated can vary per project . A project that will run in 2-3 countries at the same time will get more money allocated than a one shot project. The expertise of the Institute on educational matters and how to target different audiences as well as the technical lay-out of awareness material will be fully utilised.

Since awareness and communication strategies in developing countries are requiring special expertise, different from the European experience, the DGD-unit will eventually seek expert support from communication, education and awareness specialists (universities, NGOs, NGAs, e.g. VVOB). We will stimulate the partner countries to use also the expertise of local NGO's to ensure full participation of gender and the local population.

Projects from the 2014 call, still being implemented during 2015 are:

Benin 1	Projet de sensibilisation et de mobilisation des parties prenantes pour la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale biodiversité 2011 – 2020 (end : 30 November 2016)
Bénin 2	Sensibilisation des acteurs nationaux sur la conservation de la biodiversité au Bénin (end : 30 November 2016)
Burundi	Vers une sensibilisation effective pour une prise de conscience pour conservation de la biodiversité (=part of institutional cooperation with INECN)

Madagascar	Etude de base sur la sensibilisation du public en accord avec le 1er objectif de du Plan Stratégique de la Convention (2011-2020) et mise en place de base de données d'indicateurs de référence à suivre (end : 31 May 2015)
RDC	Sensibilisation sur les apports de l'agriculture durable à la biodiversité dans l'enseignement technique agricole (in cooperation with VVOB) (end : 28 February 2015)

Expected result 3.3 Communication and awareness raising in Belgium

Description:

The results of SO1 - SO3 can be used to raise awareness in Belgium and at international level to the problems that people face in development countries while using and conserving their biodiversity. This will of course depend on the results of the other objectives but it can also steer the call for proposals under SO3.2. A good example has been the project on the importance of pollinators in 2010. The amount reserved in the budget under this programme component will probably be not enough to organise something each year. However the amount reserved over 3 years can make a very good public awareness campaign in Belgium on what Development Cooperation and partners do towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilisation of its components in partner countries.

Also there is an opportunity to pass the message on the international decade on biodiversity that is hardly known in Belgium.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicators
3.3 Communication and awareness is raised in Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people reached in Belgium through stands and events • number of related communication material (posters, brochures), • number of people attending awareness raising events or receiving material, etc.: 4-5 public awareness projects completed • Number of events with new stand • New stand • Number of awareness presence in events • courses
Activities	

3.3.1.Organisation of 1 special PA event in Belgium focused on biodiversity

3.3.2.Biodiversity Decade and development cooperation (depending on additional funding to be found).

3.3.3.Use special occasions like Belgian development days, Couleur café and others to promote the awareness of the Belgian public on biodiversity in general and biodiversity in developing cooperation.

3.3.4.Development of a stand on "biodiversity and development cooperation" to be integrated in the campaign "give life to your planet" stand

Table 21: logframe (partim) for SO3, 3.3.

Activities:

This expected result involves the production of a flyer explaining the DGD programme, the development of a web site, which are also elements found in the specific objective ‘coordination and management’, the organisation of a stand which will be displayed at several occasions where the National Focal Point will display its own stands (e.g. festivals, biodiversity day). The training of Belgian civil servants (DGD) as intended under specific objective 4, is also part of awareness raising in Belgium. Since the year 2015 has been proclaimed the European year for development, CEBioS intends to contribute to awareness raising in Belgium by producing a stand, posters (April-May 2015) and an event (probably November 2015). Identification of eventual partners and themes is under way.

Budget for SO3:

Activities		operational	missions	total
ER 3.1	Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment.	30000		30000
3.1.1.	3.1.1. one call/year for awareness baseline projects in the South	30000		30000
3.1.1.1	Launch and dissemination of the call for projects			
3.1.1.2	Selection of the projects			

3.1.2.	3.1.2. The results should be used for the reporting towards the Aichi targets and the relevant indicators in the reporting tool that countries will use under SO2-1 and SO5			
3.1.2.1	Realisation of the projects in the South			
3.1.2.2	Follow-up of the projects			
3.1.2.3	Assessment of the projects			
ER 3.2.	ER3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised	57000	3000	60000
3.2.1.	3.2.1. special awareness project calls in South organised			
3.2.1.1	Launch and dissemination of the call for projects			
3.2.1.2	Selection of the projects			
3.2.1.3	Realisation of the projects in the South	57000		60000
3.2.1.4	Follow-up of the projects		3000	
3.2.1.5	Assessment of the projects			
ER 3.3.	Communication and awareness raising in Belgium	15000		15000
3.3.1	Organisation of 1 special PA event in Belgium focused on biodiversity	5000		5000
3.3.2	Biodiversity Decade and development cooperation			
3.3.3	Use special occasions			
3.3.4	Development of a stand on "biodiversity and development cooperation"	10000		10000
Total		102000	3000	105000

Table 22: summary of the budget for SO3

Specific objective 4. The RBINS and DGD unit D2.4 improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development.

Background

As a research institution, the RBINS possesses a long-running expertise on biodiversity and ecosystem management. As a museum, its educational activities are key instruments for the spreading of scientific knowledge. And through its mandate as Belgian National Focal Point to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its involvement with other agreements such as the Convention on Migratory Species and CITES, as well as the coordination of the Belgian platform for Biodiversity, it has acquired experience at the policy level. Over the years, this unique position has generated a valuable expertise at the interfaces of science, policy and education. The 'biodiversity team' of the RBINS is now clustered in the 'BIOPOLS' (Belgian Biodiversity Centre for Policy support) group, being a working group under the new operational Direction 'Nature' of RBINS. This will create additional synergies between the CEBioS-programme, the National Focal Points and the Belgian platform for Biodiversity, as well as the MUMM involved in policy work around marine policy.

RBINS puts this expertise at the service of the Belgian Development Cooperation and of other interested parties in Belgium, in order to enhance the dialogue and develop strong partnerships between scientists, decision-makers and society.

At the national level, the DGD-programme staff actively participates to the following fora:

- Steering Committee 'Nature'
- Steering Committee 'CBD'
- various BELSPO, RBINS, RMCA, Botanical Garden of Meise seminars
- various DGD and SPF Environment seminars

At the international level, the DGD-programme staff actively participates (also in the framework of the other specific objectives) to the following fora in 2015, where mainstreaming activities are important:

- SBSSTA 19
- WGRI
- WIPEI
- EU DEVCO and European working groups
- Various CHM working meetings
- CoCoongo (indicative), depending on availability and interactions with ICCN in RD Congo
- Various expert groups and fora (e.g. OESO-DAC ENVIRONET, SDSN, GTI, ANG, KLIMOS, IFS)

Outcome:

More capacities in Belgian cooperation about biodiversity (4.1.)

More reference to biodiversity and ecosystem services in Belgian cooperation (PICs, mixed commissions...) by integration of the Aichi targets and risk assessment of the planned cooperation interventions (4.2)

Expected results

4.1 Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built

4.2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation

Expected result 4.1. Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built

Description:

For the past few years, we have been participating in a number of meetings and events as one of the scientific institutions involved in development cooperation. We have also been involved in supporting the multilateral processes linked to the CBD through our support to DGD and our participation in the national coordination process on biodiversity (through the Coordinating Committee on International Environmental Policy).

In 2015, we will continue to provide these services. We will also continue our work to raise the profile of biodiversity across sectors, not only within the development cooperation arena but also across other sectors dealing with economy and trade. The means to do so will remain fairly modest, as for example through meeting attendance, awareness raising (see SO3), networking and lobbying. However, we expect that closer collaboration with D2.4 will help determine new activities aiming at building a strong and permanent expertise of the various actors of the DGD on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services for development. Amongst possible activities, we can note the provision of training workshops for distinct stakeholders of the Belgian Development Cooperation (BTC, NGOs, NGAs, relevant departments of DGD, private sector through KAURI). Some of them will be implemented in 2015 (discussions will start at the beginning of 2015) and will be connected with SO6 (Nagoya Protocol) on a demand-driven basis. Our team will strive to answer the various requests for scientific support that arrive at the RBINS.

Examples of support include:

- advice on the implementation of biodiversity-related activities in partner countries,
- advice on proposed, submitted or running projects financed by DGD, such as KLIMOS
- participation to the preparation of 'commissions mixtes' of bilateral cooperation,

- support to environmental mainstreaming e.g. in « Trans-Sectorial Teams » (TSTs),
- punctual support for the follow-up of multilateral agreements,
- support to the decision-making process of the ministerial office, the identification and formulation of positions in international debates and processes (UN, EU, OECD,...)
- contribution to publications and other outreach activities of DGD,
- raising the profile of biodiversity during thematic meetings organised by DGD,
- attendance to meetings discussing biodiversity and development issues,
- identification of people, institutions and organisations working for biodiversity worldwide,
- providing training on biodiversity issues, i.e. illustrating the importance of biodiversity for economic and social development and poverty reduction.

Some staff members are active as GTI- and CHM-focal points, as well as being actively involved with the ABS-CH position of the EU (Han de Koeijer).

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	Output Indicators
4.1 Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built	4 training workshops organised for the target groups decided by DGD, Capacities of DGD to include biodiversity in ex-ante SEA and EIA for cooperation projects are raised. Increase of biodiversity protection measures in the development cooperation
Activities 4.1.1. Training provided: (Based on request) around the theme “biodiversity, ecosystem services and development cooperation”	

Table 23: logframe (partim) for SO4, 4.1.

Activities:

Expertise of the various actors of Belgian Development Cooperation will be built through the organization of training workshops. Training content and material will be developed in collaboration with D2.4 staff and adapted to the characteristics of Belgian Cooperation Development (partner countries, development sectors, etc.). The training content will also match the needs and peculiarities of each target group: work processes, project scale, cooperation partners...

Four groups of actors have been identified: the Belgian Development Agency (BTC), the personnel from main Belgian NGOs or NGAs (‘ONG programme’), staff from relevant services of the DGD and development cooperation Attachés.

Four different sets of training workshops will be organized during the first 3-year programme.

Details for the year 2015 is to be determined in collaboration with D2.4 and representatives of each targeted group. Due to delay of recruitment of an additional scientist in 2014, these activities will start in

2015. Drawing on our previous expertise in similar training projects, at least three sessions of three hours will be necessary for each group. Each participant must attend all three sessions as they are part of a cumulative learning process. As Attachés presence in Belgium is scarce, the duration of the training will have to be adapted and synced with the Attachés days.

The DGD- project unit at RBINS aims at becoming an excellence centre about the link between biodiversity conservation and development or poverty alleviation. Therefore, its web site has recently been created in order to increase (i) visibility, (ii) transparency, (iii) information sharing with all stakeholders and (iv) information sharing with the broader public. This relates to SO2 and 3 as well. Since this is done with own PTK-tools, it was a zero operational cost activity.

Moreover, a new framework agreement between RBINS and the Ministry of Environment has started in 2013, hence increasing the links between RBINS and the ministries involved with the issue of biodiversity even more. The next step might be to link the Ministry of foreign affairs and of environment with RBINS on a common project with external funds such as e.g. BRAIN.

Expected result 4.2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation

Description:

Most of the activities undertaken in our programme strive to build capacities within the scientific community of partner countries, acknowledging the critical role of scientific knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	Output Indicators
4.2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation	Number of consultancy requests from DGD staff Number of processes
Activities	

4.2.1. At least 8 consultancy requests honoured on demand
4.2.2. Follow-up of at least 5 processes (e.g. COP, SBSSTA, PIC...)

Table 24: logframe (partim) for SO4., 4.2.

Activities:

As of 2015, participation and support of RBINS in processes of importance such as the negotiation and elaboration of Indicative Cooperation Programmes (PIC) should be initiated and systematised at an early stage to ensure that they take in to account effectively environmental and biodiversity issues. This is also the case for RBINS contribution to the work of « Trans-Sectorial Teams » (TSTs). The participation into the PIC processes should include a mission at the start of the process to give an introduction to relevant stakeholders in the partner countries. However, as has been the case in 2013 and the beginning of 2014, delegation of local persons of confidence to on-going processes of mixed commissions is done, since RBINS lack permanent representation abroad. This was the case for the forum ‘FABAC’ in DR Congo (Forum des Acteurs Belges Actifs en RD Congo), organised by the Belgian embassy in Kinshasa.

Support will also continue to be carried out on a demand-driven basis for other types of procedures or activities. Next to the ones listed under 4.1, examples of support include:

- continue the current support in the CBD process on themes relevant to development cooperation,
- consultancies in selection procedures of IFS, VLIR-UOS and ARES

Budget for SO4

SO4 To improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development		budget		
		operations	missions	Total
IR 1	4.1 Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built	8000		8000
4.1.1.	Training provided: (Based on request) around the theme “biodiversity, ecosystem services and development cooperation”			
IR2	4.2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation		10000	10000
4.2.1	At least 8 consultancy requests honoured on demand			
4.2.2	Follow-up of at least 5 processes (e.g. COP, SBSSTA, PIC...)			

Total		80000	10000	18000
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Table 25: summary of the budget for SO4.

Specific objective 5. The RBINS and DGD unit D2.4 improve the knowledge on the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of policy choices and activities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Background

The RBINS, as CBD National Focal Point, has been the coordinator of the Belgian reporting obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Till recently, such reporting under the CBD was largely confined to descriptive information. With the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011- 2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, countries, including developing countries, will have to formulate indicators and gather data that will feed these.

The elaboration and formulation of indicators (largely a regional competence in Belgium) and the establishment / follow-up of formal 'MRV' processes is a relatively new field of expertise for us and we will need to build our own capacities to become fully operational. This year will be used to explore the most relevant means of building our capacities in synergy with DGD Service D2.4, which benefits from many years of experience in the follow-up of all three Rio conventions (climate, biodiversity, desertification). The recent recruitment of Dr. Maarten Vanhove will be instrumental in this. He will start in January 2015, seconded by a temporary scientist (paid on spared funds from 2014) , in order to develop this specific objective, together with SO6.

Expected results

5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built.

5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available

Outcome:

RBINS provides advice on MRV to different authorities

Tool developed used to monitor and report achievement of Aichi targets in Belgium and in partner countries

Expected result 5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built

Description:

To get capacity on the MRV procedures and best practices is a learning process, both at RBINS, DGD as in the developing countries. The scale may differ, from NBSAPs to environmental reporting on one particular sector (e.g. mining industry). It is related to dissemination, e.g. through the CHM (SO2).

In 2014 a stagiaire compiled information from the internet about MRV as a start. In 2015 MRV will become concrete in our interventions, based on built expertise.

Lines of intervention

In parallel:

- Build our own expertise
- Together with KLIMOS (Toolkit)
- Launch a call
- Others (VLIR-SI, BRAIN...)

Logframe (partim):

Expected results (ER)	Output Indicators
5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built.	The EU reporting tool for NBS's is developed in cooperation with the CHM network The reporting tool is used for the follow up of the implementation of national strategies and the reporting towards the Aichi targets
Activities	
5.1.1. expertise concerning MRV built up in conjunction with DGD	

Table 26: logframe (partim) for SO5, 5.1.

Activities:

During the first two years of the programme, activities will focus on consolidating all relevant information on MRV and **identifying existing best practice**, via the literature and contact with experts. This mapping of expertise, research and development projects in Belgium will continue in 2015 in order to increase the efficiency of science-policy interface, facilitating a better transfer of science to real world scenarios of

sustainable development. Among expert institutions to be consulted are the European Environment Agency and one of its partners, the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. One of its main tasks is to build capacity for reporting on biodiversity in Europe, mainly through the European Information and Observation Network (Eionet). It will be explored how this and other institutes or expertise can be transferred to RBINS for concrete applications in developing countries and for reporting about development cooperation at the Belgian level.

At the CBD level, follow-up of the progress of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 will be an essential part of the RBINS capacity building throughout the multiannual plan.

Starting in 2014 and during the following years of the programme, based on results under expected result SO5.2, a **transversal assessment** will be carried out on MRV links with all programme activities. The assessment will aim at identifying all activities that can help establishing methodologies for MRV in the context of Belgian Development Cooperation (one aspect already under way) and, on the other hand, determine what activities can/should be monitored through new MRV methodologies.

All internal capacity building efforts will be closely tied to lessons learned in activities under SO5.2. Moreover, SO5 is also linked to the interventions under SO1, 1.3., see pg. 55.

Our own expertise

- Find researchers interested in making their data usable for indicators (RBINS? RMCA/BGM in view of our many Central African partnerships? Universities?) Develop together a methodology for an indicator linked to a specific Aichi target
- Develop a policy brief/best practices/opinion paper on MRV including a study case on the methodology developed above. Organize a small seminar at RBINS on MRV and distribute the policy brief. Think about a journal to publish the policy brief: both in the peer-reviewed scientific literature (criterion for BIP) as sensibilisation in the sector of policy/development/nature conservation.
- Potential focal subjects for our internal capacity building
 - Marine modelling
 - Activity “Linking eutrophication problems to human activities”
 - Apply to indicators for Aichi 8 (pollution)? (Nitrogen deposition, water quality in aquatic ecosystems, nutrient loading in freshwater and marine areas)
 - IRD – MNHN (botanical museum collections)
Sud expert plantes/Développement durable (SEP2D)
 - Aquatic topics in view of various ongoing collaborations (e.g. SI Burundi, SI Katanga)

Possible lines of interventions in 2015 are:

- Review of ToR and identification of indicators for environment for the preparation of the indicative cooperation programme in Mali;

- a rational use of existing collections or herbaria at RBINS and in partner institutions (CSB, INECN, ICCN) for determining baselines in order to identify relevant bioindicators of anthropogenic change;
- collection of data in test cases in the framework of larger research projects with external funds, such as KLIMOS, VLIR-UOS, ARES, BRAIN, (and where CEBioS can be co-promotor) in order to feed data to empower our partners in the South to implement Aichi targets;
- research and policy briefs on the link between conservation and the use of ecosystem services with socio-economic impact.
- Make scientific data usable and improve the Science-Policy Interface
- Become a partner of the BIP (Biodiversity Indicator Partnership)
- Links with institutional cooperation with OBPE and UAC
- Proposed focus for indicators
 - Aichi targets : 3 (incentives), 6 (fishery), 7 (sust. management), 8 (pollution), 9 (IAS), 11 (ecological network), 14 (ecosystems and essential services), 18 (TK)
 - Indicators linked to the use of ecosystem-services and socio-economic impact
 - Focus on targets poorly documented for indicators
 - E.g.: Targets 2 (integration of BD values), 3 (incentives), 15 (BD and carbon stocks)
 - Fallow ground, but challenging: proposal to ask for input from development economists or geographers.

Sources of information and contacts

- Methodology: E-learning module BIP on 'Developing Biodiversity Indicators'
- State of play in partner countries : screening of NBSAPs and CBD national reports in partner countries to detect needs in the South
- Existing proposed biodiversity indicators: EBV (Essential Biodiversity indicators), AHTEG proposition, BIP tool, SEBI indicators
- MRV system: information on MRV for REDD+
- Research (Belgium?) about transforming data into indicators
- Contacts
 - DGD Service D2.4: benefits from many years of experience in the follow-up of all three Rio conventions (climate, biodiversity, desertification)
 - European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity: they build capacity for reporting on biodiversity in Europe, mainly through the Eionet (Paris)
 - Researchers (RBINS or universities): to try to link their research to possible indicators
 - Centres/universities doing research about transforming biodiversity data into indicators (e.g. IRD)

Budget & practical issues

For call 2015: € 40 000 available (k€ 20 SO1.3, k€ 20 SO5.2)

We plan calls of ca. € 8 000, for teams of 2 people (one scientist, one policy maker)

- meeting (in Belgium) of all teams to discuss ideas/procedures with Cebios and specialist in the field: € 2000 p.p. (x2) = € 4000
- gathering & processing data: € 4000

- closing meeting (in a partner country) (to be paid on budget SO3): ca. € 25 000 (15 people: recipients of call funding + CEBioS + representatives from institutional partners)
 Room for 4 projects in 2015 call (leaves budget for MRV activities + institutional participants)

Expected result 5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available

Description:

The development of methodologies are necessary for the three levels of MRV, measurement, reporting and verification. This terminology is mostly used in conjunction with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), REDD+ and environmental assessments, e.g. for the mining industry. It is important for DGD, RBINS and the DGD programme to remain updated concerning the global trends in MRV in order to apply it as much as possible in the mainstreaming, policy support, and NBSAPs in developing countries.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results (ER)	Output Indicators
5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available	National indicators are developed and used for reporting towards the Aichi targets
Activities 5.2.1 MRV tools are developed and implemented (e.g. through project calls and other)	Table 27: logframe (partim) for SO5, 5.2.

Activities:

In the field of **measurement**, a partnership will be undertaken with **universities in partner countries and Belgian universities** (to be determined) in order to launch research on best practice. The objective will be to assess indicators developed by various countries (probably a pool of ten countries) in the framework of their National Biodiversity Strategies. Selected countries for this analysis will preferably be current partner countries of our programme. Other countries (either in the North or South) could be chosen for the quality of the proposed indicators. This activity will be initiated as soon as National Biodiversity Strategies are available, i.e. in the course of the year 2015.

The call

- Timing: duration of the projects: 1 year
 - End of February: proposition for a call
 - End of March: launch of the call, open until end of April

- Closing meeting: May-June 2016
- Candidates: focal points CHM/CBD of the 18 partner countries (focus on African French-speaking countries)
- Contents:
 - A NFP in collaboration with an institute/research center providing relevant data
 - Objective: fill the gap between data collection and use by the focal point for reporting/follow-up of NBSAPs
 - Ask if technical support is requested (involve Belgian researchers specialized in the field)
- Criteria for selection:
 - Sustainability: follow-up of the indicators for the next years
 - Available data & institutional experience locally and in Belgium
 - Structure for MRV proposed/in place/analysed in the country: Importance of a coherent institutional structure for MRV! from data provision to data delivery, reporting
 - Relevance with BIP objectives

It will be possible to **develop methodologies** to measure progress on other indicators if the majority of the partner countries are using more or less comparable indicators. Assessed indicators that will be considered will then be used to measure progress of relevant activities undertaken in this programme, such as activities developed under SO1.

The development of indicators for the measurement of **progress** is also part of our programme via the activities under specific objective 3. The results of these activities will feed discussions at various levels (with partner countries, within CBD processes, etc.) and will hopefully be disseminated for wider implementation.

As for **reporting** methodologies, one of the efforts will be focused on the new tool that is under development at the EU CHM. The Belgian CHM is an active player in the **construction of a tool** that will be at the centre of the reporting processes on Aichi targets. The use of this new tool by partners countries will be ensured through the training activities planned under SO2.1.

Budget for SO5

		operations	missions	total
IR 1	5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built.			
5.1.1	5.1.1. expertise concerning MRV built up in conjunction with DGD	3000		3000
5.1.1.1	5.1.1. expertise concerning MRV built up in conjunction with DGD			
5.1.1.2	recruitment of new scientist for contribution to OS4, 5, 6	Done at the end of 2014		Salaries see table1
IR2	5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available			
5.2.1	5.2.1 MRV tools are developed and implemented (e.g. through project calls and other)			
5.2.1.1	- Indicators on resource mob and poverty	2000	6000	8000
5.2.1.2	- Pilot projects on feeding data to indicators	20000		20000
Total		25000	6000	31000

Table 28: summary of the budget for SO5

Specific objective 6. The RBINS and DGD unit D2.4. raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in Belgium and in developing countries.

Background

In Belgium there is relatively limited experience on genetic resources, access and benefit sharing provisions or traditional knowledge associated to the use of genetic resources.

The new programme framework rightly makes of the Nagoya protocol the sixth pillar of our activities. As a preparation for years to come, members of the team started in 2014 documenting and building capacities on this matter. Also, the ABS-Clearing House will be linked to the national CHM.

Expected results

6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.

6.2. Awareness of the scientific community on the Nagoya Protocol is raised. As outlined in the section below, capacities will first be built within RBINS. Information and training for other stakeholders, including DGD, was due to start as of 2014. Due to a delay in recruitment, and to the fact that The Protocol of Nagoya has only been ratified in October 2014, SO 6 will be more developed from 2015 onwards. Meanwhile, ABS clearing house received a lot of attention in 2014 with the work of Han de Koeijer.

Outcome:

RBINS provides advice to Belgian cooperation on Nagoya Protocol and DGD is better informed about the NP. Nagoya Protocol is better known in partner countries

Expected result 6.1. RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol

Description:

The year 2015 will be devoted to the follow-up of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, its implementation at the Belgian, European and international (cooperation partners) level. The consolidation of internal capacities is a prerequisite for the provision of training and support to DGD, our partners and any other relevant stakeholder.

Several members of the team are already part of both the Belgian and European working groups on the Nagoya Protocol and have attended meetings and workshops held in 2012, 2013 and 2014 regarding this

matter. The Intergovernmental Council on the Environment of Belgium has extended the responsibility for the mandate of the CHM to include the ABS Clearing House (ABS-CH) in November 2013. Han de Koeijer has followed on the development of the ABS Clearing House in 2014 and will continue doing this in 2015 with other colleagues.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	Output Indicators
<p>6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.</p>	<p>Number of meetings on NP attended Number of staff members aware of the implications of Nagoya Protocol implementation: 2 members of staff trained Researchers and other stakeholders are aware on the implications of the NP on their way to work.</p>
<p>Activities</p>	
<p>6.1.1. A flyer has been developed about "the Nagoya Protocol and implication for collecting species in non-European countries".</p> <p>6.1.2. One to 2 briefing papers on developments of the NP will be prepared each year.</p> <p>6.1.3. to attend meetings to get acquainted with the Protocol of Nagoya and to follow up developments</p>	

Table 29: logframe (partim) for SO6, 6.1.

Activities:

One of the main activities will be to follow the development of EU and Belgian legislation as well as on developments on the global level. This implies involvement of one person in the ABS/Nagoya Protocol working group at both levels. Participation in about 3 international meetings is foreseen in 2015.

Participation to the international working group on capacity building for the Nagoya Protocol is also part of the activities as Han de Koeijer was accepted by the Secretariat as expert.

Information on the implementation of the NP in the partner countries will be followed closely. The national legislation of the partner countries will be analysed to check their implications for the collection of specimen in the countries. Special attention will be put on implications for the export of species for research purposes by national researchers that will come to Belgium under DGD funding.

Briefing papers will be sent on a regular basis to the DGD to inform them on issues that have implications for developing cooperation. Now that the Nagoya protocol is ratified, an information flier for Belgian target publics will be produced. Prior to that, we intend to identify the knowledge gaps and anxieties amongst concerned scientists, collection managers, curators.

Expected result 6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised

Description and activities:

Scientists from Belgium will continue to collect species. We will continue to seek a better efficiency at the science-policy interphase. Whenever they bring those species in to Belgium, the Belgian Government will probably have the obligation to check that the necessary information in relation to Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutual Agreed Terms (MAT) for the use of the species has been respected.

In order to ensure that scientists that travel abroad for collection purposes are aware of the extra paperwork, they need to be informed of the implications of the NP.

Information on ABS and the NP will be communicated through the national CHM. A special section will be developed in collaboration with the ABS national focal point of Belgium. For 2015, some partner countries, such as Ivory Coast have expressed their desire to organise a regional meeting on ABS-CH. We will explore the possibility to support such initiatives.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	Output Indicators
<p>6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised.</p>	<p>A special section on the Belgian Clearing House on "Frequently Asked Questions on the Nagoya Protocol" has been developed and is updated regularly..</p> <p>Number of fliers</p> <p>Number of information sessions</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>6.2.1. information sessions are organised</p> <p>6.2.2. development of section on NP in CHM.</p> <p>6.2.3. Further actions will depend on the decisions during COP11 and NP COP/MOP1</p>	

Table 30: logframe (partim) for SO6, 6.2.

Budget for SO6

		Operation	Missions	Total
IR 1	6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.			
6.1.1	A flyer has been developed about "the Nagoya Protocol and implication for collecting species in non-European countries".	5000		5000
6.1.2	One to 2 briefing papers will be prepared each year			
6.1.3	to attend meetings to get acquainted with the Protocol of Nagoya and to follow up developments			
IR2	6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised.			
6.2.1	information sessions are organised	7000	3000	10000
6.2.2	development of section on NP in CHM			
6.2.3	Further actions			
	Subtotals	12000	3000	15000
Total				15000

Table 31: summary of the budget for SO6

7. Programme coordination and management

Background

The year 2015 will be a consolidation and a further development and extension of the networks, modalities and systems established by the coordinator for a results-based coordination and management of CEBioS (the DGD-RBINS programme) in the framework of the starting 10 year strategy 2014-2023, phase I (2014-2018).

Outcome:

The project is properly coordinated and managed in order to implement smoothly the 16 expected results under the 6 specific objectives

Expected Results

- 7.1. Coordination
- 7.2. Management

Description:

The CEBioS programme is a policy support and capacity building unit under the Operational Direction 'Natural environment' or 'Nature' of RBINS (headed by the operational director Dr. Patrick Roose). It is coordinated and managed by the coordinator (Luc Janssens de Bisthoven), an administrative support staff (3 persons: Mariam Agarad, Vincent Pinton, Kristien Vrancken) and four scientists (Han de Koeijer, François Muhasy, Marie-Lucie Susini, Maarten Vanhove). Moreover, the project supports a number of salary months for 1 scientist of RBINS working at the MUMM (Management Unit of the North Sea Mathematical Models and the Scheldt estuary), a department of RBINS (Katrijn Baetens). The unit works closely with a scientist at RBINS, Erik Verheyen, concerning the capacity building in Kisangani (RDC). The team may be temporarily strengthened with a temporary scientist on specific projects, depending on availability of funds and the work load.

Logframe (partim) :

7. Coordination and Management	Key indicators (OVI) and targets
Expected results (ER)	Output Indicators
7.1. Coordination	Annual plan Annual report Recruitments Trainings Project website Fliers, stand New partners, synergies and projects
7.2. Management	Number of trainees in Belgium Number of qualitative trainings, workshops, symposia, projects, awareness campaigns and functioning CHM websites in developing countries Audit Paperwork Functional computers, equipment (servers...)
Activities	
7.1.1. preparation of the year programme and preparation of the annual report 7.1.2. Human resources and internal capacities 7.1.3. Communication with direction of RBINS, DGD and other stakeholders and visibility 7.1.4. Prospection for synergies, partners, projects and external funding 7.1.5. motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme including mid-term evaluation and general coordination	
7.2.1. organisation of the mobility of the trainees to Belgium 7.2.2. financial management 7.2.3. administration 7.2.4. ICT	

Table 32: logframe (partim) for ‘coordination and management’

Activities:

- 7.1.1. preparation of the year programme and preparation of the annual reports, both for RBINS and for DGD. It is a recurrent activity.

- Highlights per trimester, to be reported to RBINS.
- 7.1.2. Human resources and internal capacities. It is a continuous process. Special attention will be given to 'development circles'.
- 7.1.3. Communication with direction of RBINS, DGD and other stakeholders and visibility. Day to day activities and embedding into the RBINS platform 'BIOPOLS' as a unit within the operational Direction 'Nature' of RBINS. Important will be the implementation of the new structures dictated by the new cooperation protocol between DGD and Belspo (Begin of 2014 still in draft), such as 'strategic committee' and 'stuurgroep'.
- 7.1.4. Prospection for synergies, partners, projects and external funding. Reacting on calls, but also networking with NGOs and NGAs (e.g., IFS, VVOB, VLIR-UOS, ARES).
- 7.1.5. Motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme including mid-term evaluation (not in 2015) and general coordination. Implementation of the 'development circles' compulsory for the administrative and technical staff of the federal government.
- 7.2.1. Organisation with the secretariat of the mobility of the trainees to Belgium. Procedures are continuously updated and improved to be a professional organisation and an excellence centre for Biodiversity and sustainable development.
- 7.2.2. Financial management. Day to day activity, special attention to financial reports and close cooperation with the financial service of RBINS.
- 7.2.3. Administration. Day to day, issues of personnel in 2014 due to leaves etc...
- 7.2.4. ICT. Purchase of small equipment and servers in cooperation with the ICT department of RBINS according to budget, helping with establishment of a more formalised ICT strategy within DO 'Nature'.
- general aspects of representation, networking and communication.

Budget for Coordination

		Operations	Missions	Total
7.1.1	Preparation of the year programme (AP) and preparation of the annual report (AR)			
7.1.2	Human resources and internal capacities			
7.1.3	Communication with direction of RBINS, DGD and other stakeholders and visibility			
7.1.4	Prospection for synergies, partners, projects and external funding			
7.1.5	Motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme, including mid term evaluation and general coordination		2000	2000
7.2.	Management			
7.2.1	Organisation of the mobility of the trainees to Belgium			
7.2.2	Financial management			
7.2.3	Administration			
7.2.4	ICT			
Total			2000	2000

Table 33: summary of the budget for SO7

The role of the programme coordination is to ensure the coherence and integration of the various components of the cooperation protocol. It also plays an important role of synchronisation with the activities of all project partners: the other RBINS departments, other institutions such as the RMCA, BG of Meise and universities, NGOs, as well as administrations in Belgium and abroad. As part of our networking activities, we will continue to exchange information and experiences with other Belgian and international actors involved in biodiversity-related issues. Among our usual partners, we will continue working closely with the CBD Secretariat, in Montreal, as well as with other UN-agencies and programmes and with IUCN and others (e.g. WWF, the group 'conservation biology' of RBINS etc).

More specifically, the coordinator is involved as expert or member in:

- OESO-DAC Environet scoping paper on biodiversity and development (will end in 2015)
- Expert meeting on Biodiversity and development (Chennai meeting of 2013, India) of the CBD in preparation of COP 12 (October 2014). The Chennai meeting took place in December 2013, and some follow-up took place in 2014. The side event co-organised with UNDP-UNEP on 'mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation' at COP12 in Korea, organised in October 2014, might have some more repercussions in 2015.
- Solutions for Development Network (SDSN) of the United Nations: peer review and input of contents for web site and panel papers.

[Annex 1: Log-frame matrix \(for 5 years, 2014-2018\)](#)

See next pages

[Annex 2: operational plan \(2015\)](#)

See Exel file

Annex 1: Logical framework for the period 2014-2018 of the DGD-RBINS programme

The baseline for the targets can be consulted in the following table, taking the outputs of the last five years:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total 5 years
Calls:	4	4	4	4	4	20 calls
Int. Meetings:	3	3	4	1	3	14 intern meetings
Projects South:	3	11	7	6	8	35 projects South
Trainings S+field wrk:	10	12	9	12	11	54 training/worksh/ field w South
Trainings North:	1	1	8	1	2	13 training North
Trained persons:	180	274	307	390	177	1328 trained
Graduates	5	0	1	7	1	14 PhD
ABCtaxa	1	1	3	2	1	8 abc Taxa
Lexica		1		1	1	3 lexica
Pub Other (third)	>10	19				>60 publ by third
Archives			3 series/90 books	4 series	5 series	12 series / 90 books digit and sent
Symp, sem in Belg	1	1	1 major event CEPA	1 survey	1 self ass/ 3	>8 seminars/sympos in Belgium

Complete LOGFRAME of the DGD-RBINS Programme 2014-2018

Overall objective	Indicators (OVI)*	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
<p>To build scientific and technical capacities for a more effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as a contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development worldwide,</p> <p>with emphasis on ecosystem services and policy support</p>	The loss of biodiversity is significantly reduced (global headline indicators)	International reports such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook and others	Governments, organisations and stakeholders have taken actions to stop the loss of biodiversity. Indicators are available to measure this.
	<p>Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs). Integration of biodiversity issues in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.</p>	National and thematic reports of countries submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Policy makers have the information they need to take good decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Governments are committed to CBD implementation.

Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	Key indicators (OVI) (see details in text for lay-out reasons)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
		Outcome indicators		
SO1 To strengthen the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists' apply their expertise, enabling them to better study and understand biodiversity and ecosystem services and better promote and disseminate the value of biodiversity to society (1.1. and 1.2.) Production of papers, policy briefs and participation to conferences, seminars etc... are indicators for the good functioning of scientists • Selected partner institutions carry out their mandate related to biodiversity (add 1.2, 1.3. and 1.4.) • Rangers monitor and report habitat changes of areas of high interest for biodiversity (1.2.) • the staff of of the partner institutions carry out research on biodiversity and ecosystem services (1.2.,1.3., and 1.4.) • The mathematical Coherens model, aimed at predicting scenarios of water and sediment transport as well as biotas is applied, to answer questions about marine biodiversity by partner countries. A North South South network for Coherens users is functioning. Integrated coastal management plans are developed by local authorities (1.2.) • National indicator processes receive input (1.3) • Number of Scientific output accessible and disseminated and used by stakeholders. (1.4.) 		

			Output indicators and targets		
1.1. Scientific and technical expertise is built	ER Nr.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National authorities use the information provided by SO1 in the national indicator process o12-18 students trained / year will produce: 8 posters and/or oral presentations given at national or international events/ year; o5 publications in scientific journals or general media/ year; o3 who graduate (Master or Ph. D.)/ year; 	Reports of training, evaluations of trainees and trainers	The requested expertise is found at the RBINS and in Belgium. Trained professionals are able to put their acquired knowledge in practice. Authors and reviewers are available to contribute to the AbcTaxa manuals and to the teaching material.
<p>1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced and used for the better understanding and management of biodiversity in partner countries (4 parts: A, B, C and D)</p> <p>1.2.1.(A) Supporting taxonomic research</p> <p>1.2.2.(B). Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems</p> <p>1.2.3. (C). Cooperation with the University of Kisangani for the taxonomic study and the monitoring of lowland forests</p>		2	<p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •number of trained students trained / year will produce ; opublications in scientific journals and general media; ograduates (Master or Ph. D.); oin-country training courses as multiplier effect and additional people trained. Results will be valorised through publication in renowned science journals. They will also be used under SO1.4. A and B to produce vulgarisation tools. <p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •At least one training per country is organized and is followed by two applications campaigns on the field. 30 people trained in the habitat monitoring, •Syllabi produced and/or updated (see also 1.4.B) •equipment purchased. •4 articles published in peer reviewed journals, •4 lexicons will be finalized and used, see also SO1-4b •over 5 years : 2 PhD students, •6 master students finalised their thesis, •5 oral contributions (participation to meetings, conferences, lectures, seminars...) •5 information exchange sessions have been organised in relation with poverty reduction related subjects of the studies. <p>C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •3 PhD students identified •3 PhD students/year followed training supervised by expert in Belgium/ elsewhere (total=15) •For 3 PhD students: 1 local visit/2years by supervisor (total=9) 	Degrees, peer reviewed scientific publications, new projects, data produced, workshop reports, List of questions and solution of problems addressed in E-coaching and user forum (Coherens)	

	1.2.4.(D) Application of the COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 'atelier de restitution'/year for the 3 PHD students after their training framed in the context of poverty reduction related subjects of the studies (total=4+the PhD defence) •2 publications in scientific journals/PhD student (total=6). <p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A review of the presentation of the specific research questions of the partner institutes •Number of scientific output (presentations, conference) •Strategic management plans concerning Coherens for the institute and local authorities •Number of qualified trainee ex-post reports within the visitors programme •3 policy briefs are to be produced by the partners •Documentation of the Developed modules for COHERENS available. 		
	1.3. Monitoring data is fed into national indicator processes.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •in at least 4 partner countries of the belgian development cooperation data from monitoring activities are integrated in at least one of the indicators for the follow up of the respective national strategy. 	National reports	
	1.4. Scientific outputs are made accessible to users	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •At least 5 Abc Taxa manuals have been produced during the 5-year period dissemination per volume • Supporting/disseminating materials formerly produced • 4 lexicons, • Syllabuses produced and/or upgraded, • participation by staff members in 5 events relevant to taxonomic popularisation tools development/capacity building. • feedback on the use of courses available. • results of at least 5 projects and public awareness activities under SO1-1 and SO1-2 are published on the internet on www.taxonomy.be or a national CHM website if available. 	Abc Taxa manuals, GTI website with teaching material and information. teaching materials; purchase and shipment orders of small equipment	
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
Outcome indicators					
SO2 To enhance the information base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction and on associated governance			<p>Information is the basis of empowerment. Empowerment of the civil servants and decision makers allow them to be more aware of the global and local issues about biodiversity and sustainable development. This enables them to inform the large public, hence enhancing their ownership and increasing the transparency of governance processes. The support of CHM processes contributes to that and to a more efficient science-policy interphase, and hence a more science based policy in the long term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionals in 10 partner countries and 5 neighbouring non-partner countries through South South cooperation are participate to their national CHM (2.1., 2.2.) Number of people (not CHM nfp) that add information to the sites. • Partner institutions fulfil their role as a national information centre on biodiversity (2.2., 2.3.) 		

processes (CHM)			• level of networking and activity increased at governance level (2.2 and 2.3)		
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		Output indicators and targets			
	2.1. Expertise in information management is built	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 national training workshops, • 120 persons trained, • follow-up training has been organised in at least 8 partner countries. • 5 countries participate in the information management/ CHM network through South-South Cooperation (SSC) with one of our partner countries. • 70 % of the partner CHM sites have 20 pages added or updated /year. • Tool to follow-up the implementation of the national strategy is actively used in at least 5 countries 	Reports of training, evaluations of trainees and trainers	Trainees stay in post after the training and are able to put the acquired knowledge in practice. Managerial and logistic issues the updating and on-line publication of CHM websites. Partners have sufficient human resources to undertake non-Internet activities.
	2.2. Information flows are improved	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHM websites running and regularly updated: 50% of websites updated Alternative indicator : information added on the CHM partner websites during 2014-2018 has increased with 20 % compared to the period 2008-2012. • Number of information meetings with different stakeholders in partner countries • INECN strengthened : CHM website updated on a regular base (pages added/year and number of visitors per year compared to baseline of 2012), Library documented and used (number of books added in the library database, number of visitors to the library), 5+ scientific bulletins published 	Websites, web statistics	
	2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of activity of the network of partners: One regional workshop organised, • number of participation in EU and global governing activities by Be and partner countries. • EU tool for the follow up of the reporting on the national strategies is used in at least 5 countries for the reporting to CBD, related biodiversity Conventions and agreements. • Number of information meetings with different stakeholders in partner countries. 	Workshops reports,reports of meetings at national, regional and international level, reports of public awareness projects	
		Outcome indicators			
SO3 To raise awareness and communicate on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty reduction and sustainable development, and on associated governance processes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o selected partner countries are better aware of baseline data of awareness about CBD when preparing policies and DGD when preparing ICP's (3.1.) o the awareness about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is risen in partner countries at different levels (governance, general public) is enhanced/taken into account in policy making and implementation (3.2) o the awareness in relevant sectors in particular DGD and the actors of the Belgian cooperation in Belgium on biodiversity and ecosystem services related to development cooperation is increased and taken up in the preparation of the new indicative cooperation programmes with the partner countries (3.3) o NGAs and NGO programmes are involved in this exercise (3.3) 		

Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Output indicators and targets		
	3.1. Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public awareness projects completed, At least 3-5 countries will reply to the special call for projects and develop indicators for public awareness. In 2018 and 2019 these countries and countries that did their baseline studies and indicators development in 2011-2012 will receive can submit projects for funding to redo the same studies as undertaken in the first years. This will facilitate them to study effects and change in conception of the Public awareness work done under SO3.2. 	Ministry and other stakeholders reports	Willingness to work on baselines at relevant authorities
	3.2. Awareness and engagement are raised	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators on public awareness show a positive development between 2014 and 2018. PA Materials are developed and used in different countries. 	Public awareness projects reports	Partners have sufficient human resources to undertake non-Internet activities.
	3.3. Communication and awareness raising in Belgium	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people reached in Belgium through stands and events number of related communication material (posters, brochures), number of people attending awareness raising events or receiving material, etc.: 4-5 public awareness projects completed Number of events with new stand New stand Number of awareness presence in events courses 	Folders, fliers, stands, press releases, interviews, picture and movie material	
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
SO4 To improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More capacities in Belgian cooperation about biodiversity (4.1.) More reference to biodiversity and ecosystem services in Belgian cooperation (PICs, mixed commissions...) (4.2) 		
			Output indicators and targets		
	4.1. Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 training workshops organised for the target groups decided by DGD, Capacities of DGD to include biodiversity in ex-ante SEA and EIA for cooperation projects are raised. Increase of biodiversity protection measures in the development cooperation 	Reports of trainings, evaluation of trainees and trainers	RBINS staff is requested to undertake these activities.
	4.2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultancy requests from DGD staff Number of processes 	Attendance to meetings, e-mails answered, notes elaborated, reports, briefing notes, workshops attended	DGD staff and Belgian decision-makers are aware of RBINS expertise.
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)		Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions

		Outcome indicators				
SO5 To improve the knowledge on the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of policy choices and activities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services			RBINS provides advice on MRV to different authorities Developed tool used to monitor and report achievement of Aichi targets in Belgium and in partner countries			
		Output indicators and targets				
	5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built	13	The EU reporting tool for NBS's is developed in cooperation with the CHM network The reporting tool is used for the follow up of the implementation of national strategies and the reporting towards the Aichi targets	Monitoring tool, information on own web site	Needs and questions at DGD and RBINS well defined	
	5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available.	14	National indicators are developed and used for reporting towards the AICHI targets	Monitoring tool	Willingness to use the tool Efficiency of the tool high	
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions	
		Outcome indicators				
SO6 To raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing			RBINS provides advice to Belgian cooperation on Nagoya Protocol Nagoya Protocol better known in partner countries			

			Output indicators and targets		
	6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings on NP attended Number of staff members aware of the implications of Nagoya Protocol implementation: 2 members of staff trained Researchers and other stakeholders are aware on the implications of the NP on their way to work. 	Follow-up reports, own web site	RBINS staff is involved in national and international platforms on ABS
	6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A special section on the Belgian Clearing House on "Frequently Asked Questions on the Nagoya Protocol" has been developed and is updated regularly.. Number of fliers Number of information sessions 	Reports on taken actions, auto-evaluations, documentation on CHM	Interest and commitment with scientific community and other stakeholders of partner countries
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
7. Coordination and Management			The project is properly coordinated and managed in order to implement smoothly the 16 expected results under the 6 specific objectives		
			Output indicators and targets		
	7.1. Coordination	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual programme Annual report Recruitments Trainings Project website Fliers, stand New partners, synergies and projects 	Annual planning Annual report Concept notes on demand Internal trainings/workshop presentations Internal protocols and procedures correspondence	Support of operational directorate 'Nature' Support of DGD2 Open and transparent cooperative attitude from RBINS colleagues
	7.2. Management	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainees in Belgium Number of qualitative trainees, trainings, workshops, symposia, projects, awareness campaigns and functioning CHM websites in developing countries Audit Paperwork Functional computers, equipment (servers...) 	financial plans financial reports mid term evaluation	Smooth procedures and clear communication lines
Activities see under	Means: 6 M Euro Details: annex 3 (Exel) SO1 Act 1,570,100.0 € Sal 754,445.5 € Tot 2,324,545.5 € SO2 Act 677,500.0 € Sal 340,005.1 €				Pre-condition: agreement between Belspo and DGD (or ministeries) signed

	<p>Tot 1,017,505.1 €</p> <p>SO3 Act 535,000.0 € Sal 251,125.3 € Tot 786,125.3 €</p> <p>SO4 Act 88,000.0 € Sal 252,278.8 € Tot 340,278.8 €</p> <p>SO5 Act 140,504.0 € Sal 191,476.1 € Tot 331,980.1 €</p> <p>SO6 Act 83,000.0 € Sal 85,945.7 € Tot 168,945.7 €</p> <p>COORD Act 30,000.0 € Sal 569,019.1 € Tot 599,019.1 €</p>	
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Activities SO1
<p>1.1.1. organise the external call, selection and mobility of 12-18 trainees per year</p> <p>1.1.2. follow-up of the young scientists for scientific output and graduation</p> <p>1.2.1 (A). Supporting taxonomic research through Prospecting new partnerships in e.g. East Africa Call for 4-5 'classical' projects Follow-up of projects and publications/dissemination/reporting</p> <p>1.2.2.(B). Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems through For DRC, Burundi, Bénin Training + Follow up/ DRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice •Syllabi preparation •Expert missions •Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation •Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation) •Lexica (Redaction + Publication)

<p>Promotion of research/ DRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribution to the identification of the topics • Supporting theses: preparation + publications •Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research •Attending the CoCoCongo meeting <p>1.2.3 (C) Cooperation with the University of Kisangani for the taxonomic study and the monitoring of lowland forests through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of 3 PhD candidates with a relevant research program • Training of the selected PhD candidates in Belgium (RBINS, RMCA, Flemish and Francophone universities, & when necessary foreign experts) • Expert missions for local follow up of progress made by 3 PhD students • Financial support for fieldwork, equipment, documentation, transport • Financial support for 3 PhD thesis defense <p>1.2.4. (D) Application of the COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up and implementing partnerships • Supporting development of web sites • Supporting visitor programmes • Facilitating communication between independent participants • Distance E-coaching • Producing marine policy reports • Coaching towards an independent use of the COHERENS model and its applications • Coaching in developing site-specific applications with the code in function of policy needs, i.e. develop a site specific biological module or wastewater module • Workshop for advanced users • Support with scientific arguments for stakeholders • Establishing links between physics, sedimentation and biodiversity is scientifically documented.
1.3.1. Launch call for project on Aichi target indicators
<p>1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • production of abcTaxa • dissemination <p>1.4.2. Popularization tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • production of lexicons • production/upgrade of syllabi • participation international congresses • follow-up on feedback of use of courses • archiving output on GTI and CHM websites
Activities SO2
2.1.1. two national training workshops per year
2.1.2. 1-2 follow-up trainings per year
2.1.3. one south south collaboration/yr initiated

2.1.4. Promotion of tool in at least 1 country /year
2.2.1. call per year for CHM consolidation
2.3.1. Networking and organising 1 meeting/yr of CHM nfp of partner countries and governance
2.3.2. one Mission /yr international meeting
Activities SO3
3.1.1. one call/year for awareness baseline projects in the South
3.1.2. The results should be used for the reporting towards the AICHI targets and the relevant indicators in the reporting tool that countries will use under SO2-1 and SO5.
3.2.1. special awareness project calls in South organised
Activities SO4
4.1.1. Training provided: (Based on request) around the theme "biodiversity, ecosystem services and development cooperation"
Activities SO5
5.1.1. expertise concerning MRV built up in conjunction with DGD
5.2.1. MRV tools are developed and implemented (e.g. through project calls and other)
Activities SO6
6.1.1. A flyer has been developed about "the Nagoya Protocol and implication for collecting species in non-European countries".
6.1.2. One to 2 briefing papers on developments of the NP will be prepared each year.
6.1.3. to attend meetings to get acquainted with the Protocol of Nagoya and to follow up developments
6.2.1. information sessions are organised
6.2.2. development of section on NP in CHM.
6.2.3. Further actions will depend on the decisions during COP11 and NP COP/MOP1
Activities Coordination

7.1.1. preparation of the year programme and preparation of the annual report

7.1.2. Human resources and internal capacities

7.1.3. Communication with direction of RBINS, DGD and other stakeholders and visibility

7.1.4. Prospection for synergies, partners, projects and external funding

7.1.5. motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme including mid term evaluation and general coordination

7.2.1. organisation of the mobility of the trainees to Belgium

7.2.2. financial management

7.2.3. administration

7.2.4. ICT