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Annual plan 2014

Building capacities for biodiversity and development

Abbual plan for the period 1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014

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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
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)

Contents

Introduction

2014: the first year of the new strategy 2014-2023

The year 2014 is the first year of the new strategy 2014-2023 and the new work programme of the first 5 year plan 2014-2018. It is also the first year starting on 1 January and ending on 31 December, instead of the period April-March. The 2013 programme helped facilitating the transition towards the new vision inscribed in the coming ten year strategy for 2014-2023. The year 2014 is earmarked with a budget of 1,105,683 €.

As in previous years, we will continue our training, networking and institutional strengthening activities on biodiversity and sustainable development. We will also strive to bring about changes in mind-sets, in RBINS and our partners, to integrate the guiding principles of the new five year framework programme for 2014-2018, such as more result-based management, a more explicit link to ecosystem services and poverty reduction and sustainable development inscribed in the Belgian development cooperation. For example, formulation missions are planned in 2014 for the institutional cooperation with Bénin and Burundi and eventually Peru. Concerning DR Congo, the cooperation with the ICCN and the national CHM will be strengthened in cooperation with local universities, and we intend to participate in the conference of the 'Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité' (CSB), organised in June 2014 in Kisangani (RD Congo), on condition of sufficient security. These are good occasions for the new coordinator to get acquainted with the programme in the field.

As the world celebrated last year the 20 years of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Rio Earth Summit (Rio+20, June 2012), it is clear that the longstanding challenges remain unabated. Although some poverty indicators show improvement, the positive evolution has been unequal and insufficient. Backed by scientific knowledge, we are convinced that both phenomena, poverty and biodiversity loss, are closely linked and both need to be addressed jointly. By doing so, we strive at being recognised as a centre of excellence in this field. The year 2014 will certainly see a surge in the global preparations for the formulation of the post 2015 Millennium development goals (MDGs) into the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs), taking into account the lessons learned for formulating new goals.

In 2014, as in previous years, it is our intention to contribute to the reduction of poverty and to ensure a sustainable economic and social development within the partner countries of the Belgian cooperation by meeting new targets for the conservation of biodiversity and the safeguarding of the ecosystem services it delivers. The new programme components defined and presented in the new ten year strategy 2014-2023, will be implemented from this year onwards. Six specific objectives are programmed:

1. To strengthen the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction. This specific objective includes the interventions under the

Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) and the biodiversity inventories, monitoring and assessments' (IMAB);

2. To enhance the information base on these issues and on associated governance processes. This includes information networks (Clearing House Mechanism (CHM));
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. This component is new. This specific objective was formerly part of the component involving the work on the CHM, but now was created with a separate budget line, given its priority in the strategy.
4. To improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development. This component includes both the participation to scientific, technical and political processes, as well as providing training to different stakeholders in Belgium and in a latter stadium in the South (e.g. NGOs, embassies, BTC).
5. To improve the knowledge on the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of policy choices and activities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services. This component is new as well and needs to be further worked out. One important feature will be to make the link between scientific knowledge and the development of national indicators in developing countries, both for their own National Biodiversity Strategic plans as their national Biodiversity Reports.
6. To raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing. This component is new and will gain momentum with increasing pressure for the parties to sign and ratify the Protocol. The stand of countries having ratified this treaty in February 2014 stays at 29 parties, all developing countries, plus Norway. The EU will ratify in one movement at the end of 2014.

Most of the former activities under the GTI and CHM will be consolidated, by focusing primarily on existing partnerships and projects. IMAB activities will be increased through the consolidation of the partnership with the 'Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature' (INECN) in Burundi and the launching of a new partnership with Benin with the 'Université Calavi-Abomey' which will try to provide answers to questions about conservation of biodiversity and management of bush fire and pastoralism asked by the 'Centre National de Gestion des Réserves de Faune (CENAGREF)'. These two partnerships will give more opportunities for the integration of an 'ecosystem services' angle to research activities.

Our scientific support to policy issues will continue and intensify. We will devote time, through intense collaboration with D2.4, for the identification and preparation of activities aiming at the enhanced mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in the Belgian Development Cooperation. In the year 2014, one WIGRI meeting is programmed, as well as SBSTTA 18 and COP 12. Staff will attend as much as possible to these meetings as part of the Belgian delegation and in order to be informed on and influence the national and global agendas. Other working groups or platforms will also retain the necessary attention such as the ENVIRONET initiative of the OECD-DAC, the SDSN network and the working group on the Dehadrun-Chennai recommendations on the link biodiversity-poverty reduction organised by the CBD secretariat. A new scientist should be recruited at the beginning of 2014 in order to support the implementation of all specific objectives and more specifically the specific objectives 3, 5 and 6 (see above). Moreover, the DGD-unit plans to produce its own website in order to increase its visibility and

transparency. Within RBINS, the DGD-RBINS programme will seek to embed its strategy in the strategic action plan of the newly created operational direction 'Nature', an dactively participate in the newly created policy support group 'BIOPOLS', grouping the DGD-RBINS programme, the National Focal Point on Biological Diversity, the Belgian Platform for Biodiversity and Marine policy.

Obviously, the 20 Aichi targets set out at COP10 remain the main framework for the implementation of our strategy until 2020. 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 2014. The budget is outlined on pg 10.

Concerning he structure of the present document, after the programme overview, the budget and a list of partners, each of the 6 specific objectives is described in detail. The logframe (complete, see annex 1) is for five years, but the activities for the year 2014 are explained in the narrative.

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, as already outlined in the introduction. These objectives are grouped into two clusters which highlight how the responsibilities are shared for the programme's implementation.
The RBINS, with its partners aims:

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, with both its partners and DGD aims:

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. The last programme component is the **Programme Coordination and Management (COORD)** devoted to coordination and management, as well as transversal issues such as project communication, networking and outreach.

Budget

Table 1: Indicative budget 2014

		2014				
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	18	3,750 €	67,500 €		**67,500 €**
ER 1.2 - Quality scientific knowledge is produced	- Collaborative projects with institutions	10	Variable,see individual projects			**184.550 €**
1.2.1 (A) Call for classical projects	Project 1*[1]			8,500 €	4,000 **€**	12,500 €
	Project 2*			8,500 €	4,000 **€**	12,500 €
	Project 3*			8,500 €	4,000 **€**	12,500 €
	Project 4*			8,500 €	4,000 **€**	12,500 €
	Project 5*: taxonomic workshop *in situ*			8,500 €	4,000 **€**	12,500 €
1.2.2(B).**Supporting monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems**						
1.2.2.1 (B)	INECN			18,000 €		18,000 €
1.2.2.2 (B)	ICCN (RDC)			23,500 €	5,000 **€**	28,500 €
1.2.2.3 (B)	Bénin			18,000 €	4,500 **€**	22,500 €
1.2.3(C)	Kisangani			27,050 €		27,050 €
1.2.4(D)	Coherens			20,000 €	6,000 **€**	26,000 €
ER 1.3 - Monitoring data yield indicators	- (Pilot) projects	2	10,000 €	20,000 €		**20,000 €**
ER 1.4 - Scientific outputs accessible						**29850 €**
	ABC TAXA	1	20,000 €	20,000 €		20,000 €
	Other		4,850 €	2,350 €	2,500 **€**	4,850 €
	- Dissemination activities (varia)	lump		5,000 €		5,000 €

[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 2014.

		sum				
Total activities				**263,900 €**		**301,900 €**
Salaries (2 scientific, 0,3 technical B)				**139,291 €**		**139,291 €**
Total with salaries				**403,191 €**	**38,000 €**	**441,191 €**

SO 2 - Enhance the information base						
ER 2.1 - Expertise in information management is built	- Enabling activities (training)	4	12,500 €	50,000 €		50,000 €
ER 2.2 - Information flows are improved	- Collaborative projects with CHM nfps	5	10,000 €	50,000 €		50,000 €
ER 2.3 - Information used in governance	- Networking activities	5	5,000 €	25,000 €		25,000 €
Equipment ICT & technical development		lump sum		4,000 €		4,000 €
Total activities				**129,000 €**		**129,000 €**
Salaries (1,5 scientific, 0,3 technical B)				**62,774 €**		**62,774 €**
Total with salaries				**191,774 €**		**191,774 €**
SO 3 - Contribute to awareness raising						
ER 3.1 - Baselines provide insight on awareness level	- Pilot studies (indicators & baselines)	3	10,000 €	30,000 €		30,000 €
ER 3.2 - Awareness and engagement are raised	- Projects in countries	4	15,000 €	57,000 €	3,000 **€**	60,000 €
	- Activities in Belgium	1	10,000 €	10,000 €		10,000 €
Total activities				**97,000 €**		**100,000 €**
Salaries (0,5 scientific, 0,2 technical B)				**46,365 €**		**46,365 €**
Total with salaries				**143,365 €**	**3,000 €**	**146,365 €**
SO 4 - Improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity						
ER 4.1 - Expertise of Belgian Dev. Coop. built	- Training and information of staff	lump sum		3,000 €		3,000 €
ER 4.2 - Biodiversity is mainstreamed in BDC activities	- Provision of advice and support	0	0 €	0	9,000 €	9,000 €
Total activities				**3,000 €**		**12,000 €**
Salaries (0,75 scientific)				**46,578 €**		**46,578 €**
Total with salaries				**49,578 €**	**9,000 €**	**58,578 €**
SO 5 - Improve knowledge on MRV (& indicators)						
ER 5.1 - Expertise of DGD and RBINS built	- Knowledge acquisition by RBINS/DGD	lump sum		6000 €	2000 **€**	8,000 €
ER 5.2 - Methodologies are available	- Indicators on resource mob and poverty	0	0 €	0 €		0 €
	- Pilot projects on feeding data to indicators	see obj 1	0 €	11,000 €		11,000 €
Total activities				**17,000 €**		**19,000 €**
Salaries (0,5 scientific)				**35,352 €**		**35,352 €**

Total with salaries				**52,352 €**	**2,000 €**	**54,352 €**
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		2,500 €	8,000 **€**	10,500 €
ER 6.2 - Awareness is raised	- Projects to be determined (in BE at first)	lump sum		500 €		500 €
Total activities				**3,000 €**		**11,000 €**
Salaries (0,25 scientific)				15,868 €		15,868 €
Total with salaries				**18,868 €**	**8,000 €**	**26,868 €**

Coordination and management						
ER - Programme is efficiently, effectively managed	- Coordination, networking, communication	lump sum		2,000 €		2,000 €
Total activities				**2,000 €**		**2,000 €**
Salaries (0,5 scientific, 1 tech B, 0,5 tech C)				**105,056 €**		**105,056 €**
Total with salaries				**107,056 €**		**107,056 €**
Total activities without missions				**514,900 €**		**514,900 €**
Total missions					**60,000 €**	**60,000 €**
Total activities with missions						**574,900**
Total salaries				**451,283**		
Administrative costs (7,75%)				**79,500 €**		**79,500 €**
Grand total				**1,045,683 €**	**60,000 €**	**1,105,683 €**

Comments on the indicative budget (table 1)

The recruitment of a scientist for interventions on the specific objectives 3, 5 and 6 is historically explained by the fact that Dr. Yves Samyn, who was responsible for the GTI sub-programme, left the team on April 1st 2012, and will be replaced now with a focus on the new specific objectives.
For the year 2014, 5,42 man/year equivalents for scientists and 3,25 man/year equivalents for administrative/technical personnel are budgeted, corresponding to 65 person-months of scientific staff and 39 person-months of support staff, a total of 104 person-months.

Staff 2014

The 2014 work programme will cover the salary costs of the following staff members:

- Janssens de Bisthoven Luc (12 person-months, PM): Management and coordination, policy support (COORD, SO4)
- Muhashy Habiyaremye François (12 PM): Biodiversity monitoring (SO1)

- Susini Marie-Lucie (12 PM): Taxonomy officer for GTI and support for CHM teaching activities (SO1, 2, 3)
- de Koeijer Han (12 PM): Biodiversity information management (SO2, SO3 and SO6)
- Pinton Vincent (12 PM): Accounting and logistics (COORD)
- Baetens Katrijn (4 person-months (PM)): Ecosystem management, modelling (SO1, 1.2.4.(D) COHERENS)
- Vrancken Kristien (12 PM): Graphics, layout, web development for the GTI, IMAB and CHM programme components (SO1, 2, 3)
- Agarad Mariam (12 PM): secretariat and logistics (COORD)
- P. Balhaut (3 PM) will help with secretarial and logistics work, including travel arrangements of visitors and the dissemination of the *Abc Taxa* manuals (COORD)
- Luyten Patrick will give leadership and support Katrijn Baetens for about 1 month: Ecosystem management, modelling (SO1, 1.2.4.(D), COHERENS)

The salaries of P. Balhaut and K. Baetens will be complemented by other sources of funding.

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

- B. Lauwaert (RBINS-MUMM) will provide help for all matters related to COHERENS.
- E. Verheyen will implement activity under SO1, expected result 1.2.3. (C) (cooperation with UNIKIS).
- 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 COHERENS activity (IMAB).
- 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.

Summary of main institutional partnerships (table 2)

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), Burundi (2010)

Semi-formal agreements (marine modeling) 2008-2012
Instituto del Mar del Peru, Callao, Peru
Institute of Marine Environment and Resources, Hai Phong, Vietnam
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)

Main CHM partners since 1999
Formal agreement
Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN), Burundi
Long term partnerships
Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Burkina Faso
Direction Générale des Forêts et des Ressources Naturelles, Benin
Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature et du Développement Durable, Cameroon
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
Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'Université d'Abomey-Calavi, Benin, to be signed in 2014

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 2014, activities will focus on the provision and/or facilitation of taxonomic training both in Belgium and in partner countries : transfer of technology to selected institutions, delivery of taxonomic expertise to colleagues in the South, and liberation 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), our cooperation programme has long been strengthening the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity. It has been doing 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 coming framework programme.

Biodiversity is essential for general human well-being. The ecosystem services, i.e. the benefits derived from ecosystems, offer an exceptional instrument for conceptualizing the links between human development and biodiversity. Acknowledging the relevance of this perspective for poverty reduction, we are resolute in addressing it in our capacity building activities for the 2014-2018 programme. Specific objective 1 will strive to improve the scientific and technical knowledge on the above mentioned linkages.

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'.

Outcome:

Selected partner institutions carry out their mandate related to biodiversity and poverty eradication (1.2, 1.3. and 1.4.)

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.

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 exta-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.

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 (associations de villageois, 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)

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.

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.

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.)
- The mathematical Coherens model, is applied, to answer questions about marine

biodiversity by partner countries.

- A North South South network for Coherens users is functioning (1.2)
- National indicator processes receive input (1.3)

Expected results

1.1. Scientific and technical **expertise** is built
1.2. Quality scientific **knowledge** is produced
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:

In 2014, a call will be launched for scientists from partner developing countries who want to strengthen their taxonomic capacities, improve their collection management skills and/or access collections located in Belgium.

The best 18 proposals will be selected, which not only tackle taxonomic issues but also clearly state the relevance of their work towards poverty eradication and multiplier possibilities.

At the end of 2014, an evaluation will be done about the potential of the results obtained through the individual reports and 12 people among the 18 will be given the opportunity to continue their research for 2 more years in a multi-annual framework.

The call for proposals will be launched at the end of 2013 (mid-December) and open for applications for 2 months (until mid-February). The call will be advertised on different international networks of taxonomists and via the CBD secretariat website, as well as on the site/newsletter of VLIR-UOS. 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 2014. 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 in the beginning of April 2014. Study visits will last 2 to 4 weeks, depending on the type of work that needs to be achieved. Eligible countries for applications are the 41 countries from the extended list of partner countries of the Belgian governmental development cooperation. However priority will be given to applicants living and working in one of the 18 partner countries (Algeria - Benin - Bolivia - Burundi - DR Congo - Ecuador - Mali - Morocco - Mozambique - Niger - Palestinian Territory - Peru - Rwanda - Senegal - South Africa - Tanzania - Uganda - Vietnam) and/or working in institutions linked to the RBINS by an 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. 18 people) in 2014 by the Belgian GTI team and RBINS taxonomists				
Organisation of the trainings (logistics)				

18 foreign taxonomists come to Belgium and stay for 2-4 weeks to perform their taxonomic research	Students in taxonomy and professional taxonomists in the South	67500		67500
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		67500		67500

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.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicators
1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced **(4 parts: A, B, C, D)** 1.2.1.(A) taxonomic research is strengthened	A 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.
1.2.2.(B). the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems is strengthened	B 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, seminaries…) 5 information exchange sessions have been organised in relation with poverty reduction related subjects of the studies.
1.2.3. (C). taxonomic research and the monitoring of lowland forests at the University of Kisangani is strengthened	C 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).
1.2.4.(D) Application of the COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems	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.

Activities
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
1.2.2.(B). Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems through For DRC, Burundi, Bénin **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 (CoCoCongo Coalition pour la Conservation au Congo –CoCoCongo Une plateforme d'appui à l a conservation des Aires Protégées regroupant l'ICCN et ses partenaires) meeting
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
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.

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 multiplicator 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 2014. So as to prepare for the ecosystem services and poverty-reduction perspective, additional criteria will help select submitted projects. In order to be supported, the applicants will indeed have to demonstrate:

- How they will use their projects to advance research in their field;
- How they will disseminate their results (poster, publication, diploma, oral communication, etc…);
- How their project contribute or will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and/or ecosystem services in the partner country;
- How their project could (in a long or medium term) contribute to fight against poverty in the South.

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 2014, 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 meeting best the above-mentioned criteria. At the end of the projects, the promoters will need to add an evaluation together with the report.

Taxonomic workshops in situ

In 2014, we plan to fund one taxonomic workshop *in situ*. This is demand-driven on the basis of an open and competitive call, so that country, actors and thematic cannot be specified in advance.
In December 2013, we supported a workshop on soda lakes organized by the Kenya Wildlife Society and co-organized by Prof. Verschuren of the UGent. We supported the mobility and attendance of 10 people from (Kenya) (8) and Tanzania (2). These stakeholders were field practitioners and community representatives. This initiative in 2013 was a first step to step up our activities in East Africa, already anticipating this kind of activity for 2014. The community representatives, mainly pastoralists, contributed with an abstract.

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.
In 2013, we have continued our support to the IEBR in Vietnam and the École Nationale des Sciences Appliquées d'Al Hoceima in Morocco.
In 2014, support will be provided according to *ad hoc* requests made by our 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	42500	20000	62500

Follow-up of the projects				
Assessment of the projects				
Total		42500	20000	62500

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. 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: DRCongo, Burundi and Benin. Within **DRCongo**, 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 a 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.

In **Burundi**, the same concept is applied with some nuances to the **INECN**, responsible for the protected areas, **mostly in hill or highland ecosystems**. In order to align to the new 10 year strategy and continue the partnership engaged with INECN, we plan a mission in March 2014 for networking with the embassy, INECN and other actors and the formulation of the renewed partnership.

In **Bénin**, this concept will be applied as well, however with special attention to the ecological issues typical for the **Sudanese and Sahelian zones**, where prevails the overgrazing by **pastoralism** and **bush fire**. **The work in Bénin** is about to start in 2014 and 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 (AVIGREF[2]) 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. Both the scientists responsible for these components and the coordinator plan in April 2014 a formulation mission to Benin in order to identify in a participative way the best way forward based on a stakeholder's , problem and objective analysis.

This activity enables RBINS experts to transfer on demand their knowledge to professional academicians and students of partner institutions by involving them in the various stages of their research projects.

Activities will be developed in cooperation with three long-standing partner institutions (for more details, see further):

- the 'Institut Congolais de la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) IN RD Congo,
  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, 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 dry forest (Katanga).

[2] Associations Villageoises de Gestion des Réserves de Faune

- the Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN) of Burundi,
  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. In 2013, the staff trained through our programme on the monitoring of the dynamics of habitat began to collect 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, 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.

- The Université d'Abomey- Calavi (UAC) in Benin expressed its strong interest in the methodology implemented in ICCN and INECN parks. UAC's scientific research on ecosystem dynamics appears to be advanced. The Université d'Abomey- Calavi wishes to draw on our expertise in order to popularize this knowledge and valorize it for the management of ecosystems in Benin. As part of this year programme, we will initiate this new partnership. Our senior scientist made an exploratory mission in Benin in July 2013. Both the rector of UAC, Prof. Brice Sinsin, as his closest senior scientist, Prof. Marcel Houinato paid a visit to the DGD-unit at the end of 2013 in order to prepare the path for a successful formulation and launch of the programme in the beginning of 2014.

  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.

The following box illustrates the dramatic lack of forestry expertise in DR Congo.

CIFOR Reports on Forest Capacity Building in the DRC

14 October 2013: The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and universities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), supported by the European Commission (EC), are building forest management capacity in the country.

The capacity building projects are intended to address **the lack of forest technical expertise in the DRC** based on, amongst others, a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) that revealed, in 2005, there were only ten forest researchers in the DRC. Thus far 74 Master of Science (MSc) students and 33 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) students have been trained through projects and partnerships with universities, donors and research organizations. Further projects, including the Forest and Climate Change in the Congo (FCCC) project, will train an additional 40 MSc and 10 PhD students.

The capacity building efforts through universities in the DRC will be supported by additional investments including from the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), which will fund research into the intensification of agroforestry systems and investments in the conservation and restoration of forested land, including in the Virunga National Park.

CIFOR and ICRAF are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). [CIFOR Press Release]

read more: http://africasd.iisd.org/news/cifor-reports-on-forest-capacity-building-in-the-drc/

Details per partnership

Partnership with ICCN staff in R.D. Congo

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

Monitoring of habitats

The 2014 activities are a follow-up of the programme carried out over the period 2008-2013. The effort will be focused on applications of the results that were most relevant . 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 Zambezian 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 Sciences of UNILU) in order to improve their conservation as rangers use them 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 as planned last year. 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.

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

Pre-defined subjects:
The research support will be provided to two students who will prepare their memoirs of master's degree in RDCBL and whose themes were already specified during the RBINS field mission in July 2013:

- Matuba Minzinu Baudouin: « 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 »*
- Florence Kamana Habineza: « Contribution à l'inventaire des services écosystémiques du genre *Garcinia* (Clusiaceae) dans l'aire de la RDCBL».

After a month of work on the field during the 1st trimester 2014, each of the two students will have collected enough data to serve in the edition of their thesis.

New subjects:

Following the prospections which are currently done in the Réserve de la Luswishi, new topics will be specified by the beginning of 2014: Ir. Fidèle Cuma Mushagalusa (Forest Ecology) , Ir. Linda Basheke (Soil Science), Ir. Augustin Nge (Agricultural Economics), who are attached at the UNILU 'Faculté d'Agronomie' will undertake their research in the reserve above and respectively on the following themes:

- study of the termitophilous inter-relations in miombo woodland;
- identification and characterization of ecosystem services that inherent in termite mounds ;
- Accountancy of ecosystem services provided by termite mounds.

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.

Partnership with INECN staff in Burundi

Monitoring of habitats

In 2014, we will support the 2nd campaign of the implementation of the 'LEM Habitats' on the field. The standard LEM file serving to collect data on the dynamics will be adapted to better correspond to local staff needs and context in order to improve its implementation. The collection of data will be carried out in the 3 main protected areas of the country (Kibira, Rusizi and Ruvubu). The data will be collected from permanent parcels installed along 10 pre-established transects respectively in the National Parks of Kibira, Rusizi and Ruvubu. We expect to feed a database with 2000 new observations that is to be managed at the directorate of the INECN. 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.

In addition, the lexicon which was initiated in 2013 on the habitats of the Kibira National Park will be completed, published and delivered to the users.

Research on ecosystem services

Studies that started in 2013 on ecosystem services will continue. To prepare their memoirs of master's degree, two students at the University of Burundi (UB) are already involved in the assessment of the availability of edible mushrooms in natural forests :

- 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 Degreef, 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. This will provide sufficient basis for the edition of these theses.

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.
- The elaboration and distribution of one lexicon.
- Support to research

Partnership with UAC in Benin

Implementation of scientific knowledge on fire and grazing for the monitoring of habitats
In our pre-agreement with UAC, the National Park Pendjari in the north Eastern part of Bénin, is the most privileged site for the implementation of this collaboration.
In 2014, we will organize one workshop, whose objective will be 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 will be held in the Tanguiéta village (Pendjari). The UAC scientists, the managers of the park and the AVIGREF (vilage association) delegates will be involved. It is expected to select relevant vocabulary and to express it in French popular words and to translate the result into local languages. This output will 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.
The workshop will also provide an opportunity to plan a campaign to collect standardized observations on habitat change in relation to these phenomena. Afterward, 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.
With our colleagues in Bénin, we will define at least one theme of research on the variation of ecosystem services in relation with fire and /or overgrazing.

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				0
1.2.2.2 Syllabi preparation	•			0
1.2.2.3 Expert missions	•			0
1.2.2.4 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation	•	2000	0	2000
1.2.2.5 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)	2000 fiches LEM	8000	0	8000
1.2.2.6 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1			0
Promotion of research/ Burundi				
1.2.2.7 Contribution to the identification of the topics	2			0
1.2.2.8 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	2	8000	0	8000
1.2.2.9 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research	•			0
Subtotal		**18000**		**18000**
DRCongo				
Training + Follow up/ DRC				
1.2.2.10 Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice	•			0
1.2.2.11 Syllabi preparation	•			0
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)	1000 fiches LEM	6000		6000
1.2.2.15 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1	4000		4000
Promotion of research/ DRC				
1.2.2.16 Contribution to the identification of the topics	3			0

1.2.2.17 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	2	8000		8000
1.2.2.18 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research	1	2500		2500
Subtotal		**23500**	**5000**	**28500**
Benin				
Training + Follow up/ Benin				
1.2.2.19 Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice	1	7000		7000
1.2.2.20 Syllabi preparation	1			0
1.2.2.21 Expert missions	1		4500	4500
1.2.2.22 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation	•	4000		4000
1.2.2.23 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)	•			0
1.2.2.24 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1	4000		4000
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	3000		3000
1.2.2.27 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research	•			0
SubTotal		**18000**	**4500**	**22500**
Burundi		**18000**	**0**	**18000**
RDCongo		**23500**	**5000**	**28500**
Bénin		**18000**	**4500**	**22500**
TOTAL		**59500**	**9500**	**69000**

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 by DGD. Moreover, this work is done in concertation with other actors such as CUD and VLIR-UOS, also active at UNIKIS. More specifically, RBINS will support 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 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.

1. selection of 3 eligible PhD students

As the selection of these three candidates was already done during the transition year 2012-2013, we propose to use the first 6 months of the project to evaluate their performance. This evaluation will be done on the basis of interim reports of each trainee by the Belgian and the local promoters. Unless the evaluation would be negative, the same 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 2014:

1. Casimir Nebesse Mololo (topic: the exploitation of natural resources: the bush meat issue, Belgian supervisor: Erik Verheyen (RBINS), Congolese supervisor: Prof Dudu Akaibe Migurimu (UNIKIS)
2. Type Tazole Tamiley (topic: economic and social aspects of the exploitation of lungfishes in the region of Kisangani, Belgian supervisor: Marijke Verpoorten (UAntwerpen), Congolese supervisor: Prof Dudu Akaibe Migurimu (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 Dauly 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. Type Tazole Tamiley started his work early 2013. Based on the earlier field work and the methodological guidance of his Belgian supervisor it seems plausible that he will be able to prepare drafting his first scientific publication.
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.

In 2014, 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
1.2.3.4 Training of 3 selected PhD candidates in Belgium				24600
1.2.3.5 Expert missions for local follow-up of PhD students				
1.2.3.6 Ateliers de restitution in Kisangani				350
1.2.3.7 Publications in scientific journals				
1.2.3.8 Financial support for defence of 3 PhD theses				
Total				**27050**

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

Activity 1.2.4. (D). Application of the COHERENS model 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. It is built around the development and use of a **marine mathematical model, called 'COHERENS'**. This model is being developed by MUMM, situated in the Gulledelle 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 by staff in selected

countries of the Belgian cooperation such as Vietnam and Peru. The COHERENS 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.mumm.ac.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 COHERENS for coastal protection and management in collaboration with the partners already involved in the project, and second, to apply COHERENS in more complex research questions.

The specific objectives of this marine part of the project 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. This model serves to 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).

Partner institutes for 2014 are (1) the Institute of Marine Environment and Resources (IMER, Haiphong, Vietnam) and (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 be valuable.

(1) **Vietnam**: 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 4: Topics for management of Halong Bay.

The **management issues of HaLong Bay** 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 (IPCC) with consequences for aquaculture, land use and typhoon frequency and 5/ ecosystem health with 152 known species of coral in Halong Bay.

The **main objective of our cooperation** with Vietnam is to address the sedimentation problem (problem 1.) of the **UNESCO biosphere of Halong Bay**. The followed approach is:

1. To better understand the transport process related to **sedimentation, water quality and floods**. Sedimentation rates are highly related to the expanding deforestation of the surrounding hills and mineral exploitation. Water quality involves biological production rates, transport of contaminants due to river load and point discharges (i.e. from ships waste, pipe lines). Typhoon floods have an impact on the region at a high socio-economic cost. The transport processes will be analyzed by gathering information. Through modeling the knowledge will be valorized.
2. Use the information in point 1 to test the hypotheses of IPCC about the region with regard to climate change and evaluate the inundation of the region.

In 2014 we will start to update the existing model of the region, apply the sediment model of COHERENS and identify which data are missing. Contact persons at IMER are Dr. Tran Dinh Lan (vice-director, lantd@imer.ac.vn) and Vu Duy Vinh (vinhvd@imer.ac.vn). The cooperation in Vietnam will be (re)started. In the third quarter of 2014 IMER will be given advise on how to update the model to the latest version, how to change the bathymetry in the model and finish of an article that was written. The last quarter will focus on e-distance coaching sessions will be held to implement sedimentation in the model. To accommodate this some tutorials will be made available. In this quarter a kickoff meeting will be organized. JONSMOD (Joint Numerical Sea Modelling Group Conference — Brussels, Belgium, 12–14 May 2014) is organized at RBINS, this might be an excellent opportunity for our Vietnamese colleagues to come and present their work at a wider scientific audience. So possibly the set up meeting and the hosting of Vietnamese scientists (scheduled the second quarter of 2015) may be switched around or combined. The scientists involved will be Vu Duy Vinh (oceanographer) and a sedimentologist of IMER.

2) **Peru**: Our partners in Peru to prepare the programme foreseen for the next years. Contacts is Jorge Quispe (Instituto del Mar del Peru, jquispe@imarpe.gob.be) in Peru. A formulation mission is planned for 2014 in close cooperation with DGD and the Belgian embassy. 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.

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 (director@ims.udsm.ac.tz) .

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).

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

A forum for the COHERENS user community is currently developed at the institute in collaboration with partners of the Flemish Community and will be operational in the first half of 2014 (a deadline was set in march 2014). The objective of the user forum is to provide support for user questions which can be answered by other registered users and as a tool for starting future collaborations on new developments.

Network and south-south cooperation, distance coaching

As expected from the beginning of the project, the time spent on user support and the hosting of visitors increases each year. User support covers the electronic support for user applications, started in the previous and next years, the assistance of scientists during their visit, the development of new model code to resolve common problems and extending/improving the User Documentation. In 2014 we plan to continue to support our contacts previously made in the DGD framework of COHERENS through distance coaching. The introduction of a user forum for COHERENS is also on the agenda. In this forum, the users can interact with each other, present their research questions and solutions to each other as our experience teaches us that education from peers results in a more sustainable integration of complex matters. This forum will both enhance our network, but also is an ideal tool to start south-south networks. The figure below shows the first set up of the forum. It will be internally discussed which people will moderate the several topics. The organisation of the JONSMOD conference is held at RBINS, we will encourage our contacts to come during the conference, present their work and consolidate their scientific basis.

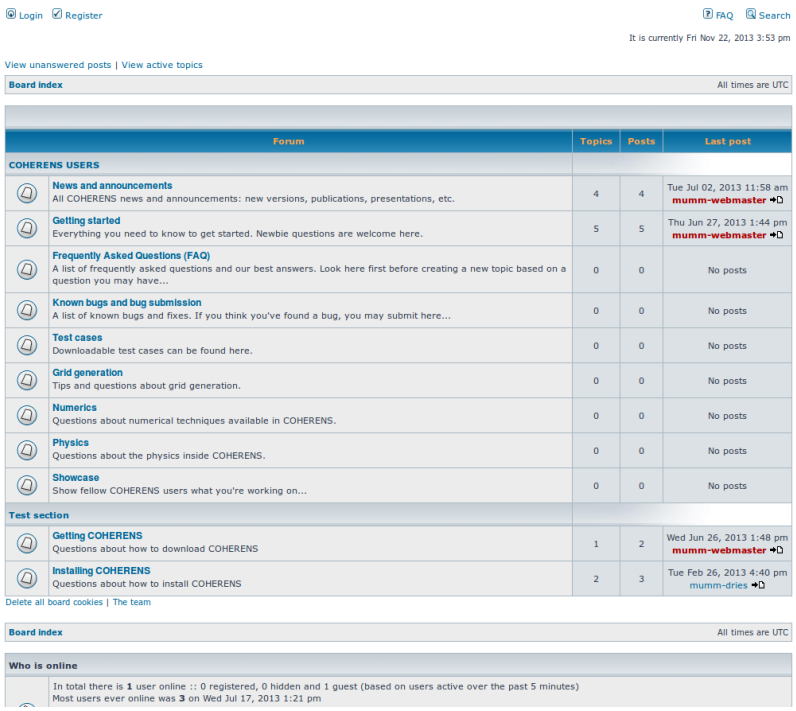

Figure 4: screenshot of online platform.

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. This activity is considered as essential for the goals of the project.

Budget for 1.2.4.:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total
1.2.4.(D)1 Identification				0
1.2.4.(D)2 Set up **meeting**			3000	3000
1.2.4.(D)3 presentation programme				0
1.2.4.(D)4 define objectives, stake holders, work plan				0

1.2.4.(D)5 introductory COHERENS training				0
1.2.4.(D)6 Approval work programme				0
1.2.4.(D)7 Technical support (licenses, server update, Web site, software, software support)		5000		5000
1.2.4.(D)8 Data requirements				0
1.2.4.(D)9 Hosting scientist(s)				
1.2.4.(D)10 first setup (physical part)				0
1.2.4.(D)11 needs for site-specific code developments		15000		15000
1.2.4.(D)12 E-support				0
1.2.4.(D)13 reporting/solving problems				0
1.2.4.(D)14 implementing specific code				0
1.2.4.(D)15 Installing/implementing electronic for a (user forum/Web site/ftp site)				0
1.2.4.(D)16 Mid term **meeting**			3000	3000
1.2.4.(D)17 discussion progress				0
1.2.4.(D)18 meeting with stakeholders				0
1.2.4.(D)19 discussion of scenarios within the context of intended policies				0
1.2.4.(D)20 Second hosting				0
1.2.4.(D)21 Redaction policy reports				0
1.2.4.(D)22 Closure **meeting**				0
1.2.4.(D)23 Presentation and discussion of policy reports				0
1.2.4.(D)24 Training second generation of users				0
Total		20000	6000	**26000**

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 fulfil 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 expertise in collecting data to feed the indicator processes. 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). 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** that will work on gathering indicator data for Aïchi objectives related to habitat/ecosystem monitoring, species data and have a relation with poverty eradication

Budget for 1.3.1. :

1.3.1.	1.3.1.Launch call for project on Aichi target indicators	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. At this stage, we prefer not to provide a restricted list, as to ensure a maximal adequacy with the national priorities of our partners.

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	Output Indicator
1.4 Scientific outputs are made accessible to users	• 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.
Activities	
1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools production and dissemination of AbcTaxa manuals **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	

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 2014, we will provide funding for the publication and distribution of one volume on the "world-wide taxonomy of ants" and for the distribution of the already published manuals.

Also, maintenance and update of the website is planned.

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.

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	7350		7350
Production of lexicons				
Production/upgrade of syllabi				
Dissemination of popularization tools (other than Abc Taxa manuals)				
Participation in international congresses on taxonomy and/or ICT for development and training			2500	2500
Follow-up on feedback of use of courses				
Archiving output on GTI and CHM websites				
Grand total				**29850**

Table 13: budget for SO1, 1.4.

Budget for SO1

Activities		Operations	Missions	Total
1.1		67500		67500
1.2	1.2.1. (A)	42500	20000	62500
	1.2.2. (B)	59500	9500	69000
	1.2.3. (C)	27050		27050
	1.2.4. (D)	20000	6000	26000
1.3	1.3.1.	20000		20000
1.4	1.4.1.	20000		20000
	1.4.2.	7350	2500	9850
Salaries				
Total/year				301900

Table 14: Summary of budget for SO1.

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 2014 programme will continue providing several **training opportunities at national level**, as well as its **recurrent support to CHM**. A **regional workshop** will also be organised to update knowledge of the national focal points on the 2020 Biodiversity Targets Crosslinking Tool as well as prepare them for COP12 and COP/MOP 1 for the Nagoya Protocol and in combination with a CBD workshop, most probably in Cameroon. 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 2014, we plan to provide several training sessions at national level in combination with South-South Cooperation partners of our partner countries and one training course in Belgium. 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 will also develop 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
2.1. Expertise in information management is built	• 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
Activities	
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	

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 seen the developments in the technology as well as the 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.

With the experience and the results of the training sessions during the 2008-2012 programme, it has been decided to change the set-up of the training sessions. With each country, a capacity building strategy (this includes communication strategy) will be developed to ensure a follow up by the national focal point with the trainees after the training. This strategy will include one national training by the Belgian CHM as well as several one or 2-day follow-up trainings 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 2 of the following countries: DR Congo, Burkina Faso, Guinea,

E-learning/coaching consists of three distinct phases. The first phase is the online 'pre-course' preparatory phase: it enables the trainers to stimulate the future participants to a CHM training course to surf their national CHM Portal Toolkit (PTK) website before the training, and to look at the online presentations available on our e-learning training website. Two weeks before the training, participants are asked to create a user account on the PTK training website and to carry out several basic exercises. This first phase is a precious time saver since it familiarizes trainees with the PTK before the 'face-to-face" training, which is the second phase. It is also a way to better involve people before the training. The third phase consists of e-coaching taking place after the training. It is a way to encourage people to use what they have learnt during the training. This follow up is made through e-mails and discussion forums. CD-Roms containing the PTK manuals will be distributed to every participant at the CHM trainings.

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 will 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. 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. The follow-up training can be organised in 2014 by the national focal points in Niger, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire and DR Congo on their 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. Other options are to work through regional organisations like e.g. COMIFAC and SACEP.
We will work through a call for proposals. This year possible South-South cooperation initiatives that will be eligible can between: Madagascar and the Union of the Comoros, Cameroun and one of the neighbouring countries, Morocco and Mauritania or Niger.

Activity 2.1.4. Promotion of tool in at least 1 country /year
In 2014 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. The tool is still under development by the EU CHM with active participation by the Belgian CHM in its development. 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.
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. This does not guarantee that the countries will also allocate resources or sufficient resources to improve information flows through the national CHM. We see 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. This seed money has enabled countries like Cameroun and COMIFAC to obtain additional funds from other programmes or the government. Other 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.

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 2014, 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 will be developed with the INECN in 2014 that will probably include components under SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO6. A mission is foreseen in the first quarter of 2014 to establish the exact components of the MoU.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results (ER)	**Output indicators**
2.2. Information flows are improved	• 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
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 2014 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 **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.

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.

In 2014, we will organise a **regional meeting** for partner countries to prepare them for the governance processes that will lead to COP12 and COP/MOP 1 for the Nagoya Protocol.

This activity also includes all participation to international meetings like COPs, WGRIs, CHM-IAC meetings as well as the EU CHM meetings. These meetings serve to ensure that the CHM developments are taken in to account in international governance meetings

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	**Output indicators**
2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes	• 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.
Activities	
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	

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 2014 there will be 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. We will continue to follow up on questions from former partner countries like Comores, Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Chad and Togo, which started their CHM through GEF funding and/or with our assistance, but are not eligible anymore to participate in the formal partnership.

One meeting will be organised with 10-15 partner countries. The meeting might be organised in Cameroun or Niger and will prepare the national focal points to participate in the preparation process in their country for WGRI5, COP12 and COP/MOP 1 for the NP. We will discuss opportunities for the programme of work of the CHM, issues that countries foresee with demands to the CHM, the ABS-CH and the Korean initiative for technical and scientific cooperation. We will also use the opportunity to give an introduction to the 2020 BTCT.

Participation in meetings organised by the CBD Secretariat (for the global CHM) and by the European Environment Agency (for the European Community CHM). The participation in some of these meetings

will be ensured by the organisers. The participation can be by the Belgian national focal point as well as through contributing the participation of partner countries representatives.

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. 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. We will ship this year printers and cartridges to the INECN and the CSB to improve their capacity. 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.

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** 2014
2.1.	**ER2.1 - Expertise in information flows is built**	
2.1.1.1	training workshops in Belgium	
2.1.1.2	national training workshops	30000
2.1.2.	follow-up trainings per year	10000
2.1.3.	south south collaboration	5000
2.1.4.	Promotion of reporting tool	5000
		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	

		50000
2.3.	**ER2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes**	
2.3.1	Networking and organising of meeting with partners	20000
2.3.2	Mission international meeting	5000
	Equipment	4000
		29000
Total		129000

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 2014, 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.

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
3.1 Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment	• 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	
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 Aïchi targets and the relevant indicators in the reporting tool that countries will use under SO2-1 and SO5.	

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

Activities:

At the beginning of 2014, 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. 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.

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.
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", promoted by IUCN (see box 1), involving communication, capacity development, education, empowerment, participation, partnerships and some interventions (actions). This concept will be integral part of the calls.

BOX 1: CEPA

The IUCN **Commission on Education and Communication (CEPA)** has developed a useful toolkit (CEPA) in that respect, although the concrete implementation still needs to be integrated/developed in our programme, as far as it is relevant for SO3. (http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/cec/cec_specialty_groups/cec_cepa_specialty_group/). This acronym summarizes the range of tools and processes involved in bringing about change in people and society.

C/Communication: is about the exchange of information. It is based on establishing a dialogue between sectors and stakeholders to increase understanding of issues and to support collaborative planning and acting for the environment. **Capacity development**: enhances the skills of individuals and social groups often through participatory training. It also develops the policies and procedures of organisations so that they can work more effectively for the environment.

E/Education: develops understanding, clarifies values, develops attitudes of concern for the environment and develops the motivation and skills to act for the environment.**Empowerment**: develops the agency or competence to take responsibility for decision making.

P/Public Awareness: is a first step in developing understanding and concern, to help people know of the issue, to make the issue part of the public discourse or put the issue on the agenda. **Participation**: allows for different knowledge to be shared in the learning process that builds people's abilities and empowers them to take responsibility and action to bring about changes for the environment. "Participation" is used with a wide diversity of meanings. There is increasing empowerment with progress from informing stakeholders, to consultation, to consensus building, to devolved decision making, risk taking and partnerships. **Partnerships**: are cooperative working relations between organisations that add value to each other's contributions in work on a project or task. **Partners** can contribute different skills, ideas, financial and technical support to each other.

A/Action: is required to make a change in the biodiversity condition awareness is not sufficient. Action learning is a process designed to build capacity using reflection and assessment on the effectiveness of action taken. Other similar terms are action research, adaptive learning or adaptive management.

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.

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	• 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.

Budget for SO3:

Activities		**operational**	**missions**	**total**
ER 3.1	**Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment.**			
3.1.1. **3.1.1.1** **3.1.1.2**	3.1.1. one call/year for awareness baseline projects in the South Launch and dissemination of the call for projects Selection of the projects			
3.1.2. **3.1.2.1** **3.1.2.2** **3.1.2.3**	3.1.2. The results should be used for the reporting towards the Aïchi targets and the relevant indicators in the reporting tool that countries will use under SO2-1 and SO5 Realisation of the projects in the South Follow-up of the projects Assessment of the projects	30000		30000

ER 3.2.	**ER3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised**			
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		57000
3.2.1.4	Follow-up of the projects			
3.2.1.5	Assessment of the projects		3000	3000
ER 3.3.	**Communication and awareness raising in Belgium**			
3.3.1	Organisation of 1 special PA event in Belgium focused on biodiversity			
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		97,000 €	3000 €	100,000 €

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 DGD-programme, the National Focal Points and the Belgian platform for Biodiversity, as well as the MUMM involved in policy work around OSPAR.

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 and MRAC 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 for a in 2014:

- SBSSTA 18
- COP 12
- WGRI 5
- WIPEI
- EU DEVCO and European working groups
- CoCocongo (indicative), depending on availability and interactions with ICCN in RD Congo
- Various expert groups (e.g. OESO-DAC ENVIRONET, SDSN, CBD-Chennai recommendations)

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 Aïchi 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 most active in the 'indirect cooperation' (some interpret it more as direct) arena of DGD, 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 2014, 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).

For the year 2014, this activity will continue to be carried out 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,
- participation to the preparation of 'commissions mixtes' of bilateral cooperation,
- support to environmental mainstreaming e.g. in « Trans-Sectorial Teams » (TSTs),
- support for the follow-up of multilateral agreements,
- support to the decision-making process of the ministerial office,
- 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.

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

- OESO-DAC Environet scoping paper on biodiversity and development
- Expert meeting on Biodiversity and development (Chennai meeting, India) of the CBD in preparation of COP 12 (October 2014). The Chennai meeting takes place in December 2013, but some follow-up will take place in 2014.

- Solutions for Development Network (SDSN) of the United Nations: peer review and input of contents for web site and panel paper

The other staff members are active as GTI- and CHM-focal points, as well as being actively involved with the ABS 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 2014 is to be determined in collaboration with D2.4 and representatives of each targeted group. 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 will be updated and refreshed 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 is a zero operational cost activity. It will only draw some time from the staff, especially the graphic designer and the coordinator, together with programme officers.
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 2014, 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. 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,
- participation to the preparation of 'commissions mixtes' of bilateral cooperation,
- punctual support for the follow-up of multilateral agreements
- continue the current support in the CBD process on themes relevant to development cooperation,
- support to the decision-making process of the ministerial office, de definition of positions in the international debate and processes (UN, EU, OCDE, ..)
- 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,

Depending on the results of a pending assessment of environmental mainstreaming in Belgian Development Cooperation, support can include contribution to the elaboration of a new strategic note on environment and/or support to the implementation of the possible subsequent action plan.

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**			
4.1.1.	Training provided: (Based on request) around the theme "biodiversity, ecosystem services and development cooperation"	3000		3000
IR2	**4.2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation**			
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…)		9000	9000
Total		12000		12000

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 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 before being 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).

Expected results

5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built.
5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aïchi Targets are available

Outcome:
RBINS provides advice on MRV to different authorities Tool developed used to monitor and report achievement of Aïchi targets in Belgium and in partner countries

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

Description:
To get build 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).

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 year 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. 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).

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 other years of the programme, following 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.

Expected result 5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aïchi 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 Aïchi Targets are available	National indicators are developed and used for reporting towards the Aïchi 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.

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 Aïchi 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			
5.1.1.1	5.1.1. expertise concerning MRV built up in conjunction with DGD	6000	2000	8000
5.1.1.2	recruitement of new scientist for contribution to OS4, 5, 6			
IR2	5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aïchi 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			
5.2.1.2	- Pilot projects on feeding data to indicators			11000
Total				19000

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

The RBINS and D2.4 both have relatively limited experience on genetic resources, access and benefit sharing provisions or traditional knowledge associated to the use of genetic resources. They have followed the issue in their respective work related to the Convention on Biological Diversity, but without necessarily developing expertise or playing an active role in the process. At the Belgian level, other interested parties are in a similar situation.

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 will start 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, will start as of 2014.

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 2014 will be devoted to the follow-up of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, its ratification and implementation at the Belgian, European and international level. The consolidation of intern 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 and 2013 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 will follow-up on the development of the ABS Clearing House in 2014.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	Output Indicators
6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.	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.

Activities
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

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 on both levels. Also the person will in 2014 ensure during the preparation of and also at the ICNP3, SBSTTA 18, WGRI 5 and COP 12 meetings the follow up for DGD in cooperation with the ABS and Nagoya Protocol Belgian focal point. Participation in 3-4 international meetings is foreseen in 2014.
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.
As the Nagoya Protocol will not enter in to force for all EU states before November 2014 preparation for a flyer will be started but it will depend on final decisions to finalise it.

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

Description:

Scientists from Belgium will continue to collect species for their research and possible applications of their results. 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.
As the NP has not yet entered in to force 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.

Logframe (partim):

Expected results	**Output Indicators**
6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised.	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
Activities	
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	

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

Activities:
As the Nagoya Protocol is expected to enter into force before October-November 2014, this year no information sessions will be organised as it is not yet known what the actual implications are of the Nagoya Protocol for many different stakeholders in Belgium and in development countries.
A section on ABS will be maintained with the national focal point for ABS.

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".	2500		2500

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		8000	8000
IR2	**6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised.**			
6.2.1	information sessions are organised	500		500
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			
Total				11000

Table 31: summary of the budget for SO6

7. Programme coordination and management

Background

The year 2014 will be a consolidation and a further development and extension of the networks, modalities and systems established by the new coordinator who started in May 2013 for a results-based coordination and management of 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 DGD/RBINS project 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 three scientists (Han de Koeijer, François Muhasy, Marie-Lucie Susini). Moreover, the project supports a number of salary months for 2 scientists of RBINS working at the MUMM (Management Unit of the North Sea Mathematical Models and the Scheldt estuary), a department of RBINS (Patrick Luyten and Katrijn Baetens). The unit works closely with a scientist at RBINS, Erik Verheyen, concerning the capacity building in Kisangani (RDC). A new colleague scientist will be recruited in 2014 in order to contribute to o.a. the implementation of SO3, SO5 and SO6.

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 report. It is a recurrent activity
- 7.1.2. Human resources and internal capacities. It is a continuous process. Special attention will be given to the recruitment of a scientist.
- 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 installation and 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, CUD).
- 7.1.5. Motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme including mid-term evaluation and general coordination. Implementation of the 'development circles' compulsory for the administrative and technical staff of the federal government.
- 7.2.1. Organisation 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 replacement 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'.

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
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			Mission budget for the coordinator is spread over the other SOs	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, NBGB and universities, NGOs, as well as administrations in Belgium and abroad.

Among other tasks, the coordination is responsible for:

- maintaining regular contacts with the DGD administration, the VLIR, CUD, BTC and others
- the elaboration of the work programmes in collaboration with the responsible persons,
- the adaptation of activities during the programme period whenever necessary,
- the evaluation and reporting of yearly activities,

- the management of accounts,
- the logistic support to the organisation of training activities,
- the supervision of the daily work of the programme's personnel,
- the hiring of staff,
- general aspects of representation, networking and communication.

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).

Annex 1: Log-frame matrix (updated)

See Exel file

Annex 2: operational plan Phase I (2014)

See Exel file

Annex 3: budget visualization

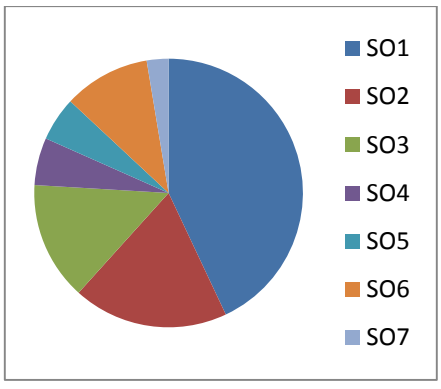

Fig. 5. Budget 2014 per specific objective

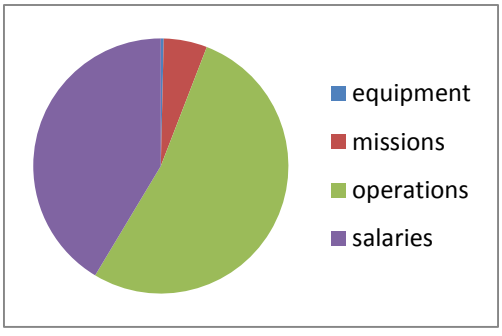

Fig. 6. Budget 2014 per type of expense

SO1 includes the former components GTI and IMAB, while SO2 and SO3 were part of the former component CHM.

Concerning investments, next to the IT for training puprposes, some little equipment is budgeted in the projects of SO1 as well in order to support the grantees and the partner institutes in their research work

(about 10-18,000 € per year). The missions only refer to the missions of Belgian experts. The mobility of grantees is included in the operational costs of SO1.