Annual plan 2018

Building capacities for biodiversity and development

photo@anne-julie Rochette

Annual plan for the period 1 January 2018-31 December 2018

Document prepared by L. Janssens de Bisthoven, H. de Koeijer, F. Muhashy Habiyaremye, K. Baetens, A.-J. Rochette, M.-L. Susini Ondafe, E. Verheyen, H. Keunen

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Acronyms

2010 BTCT	2010 Biodiversity Target Cross-linking Tool
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
BELSPO	Belgian Science Policy Office
BIP	Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
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
CRH-U	Centre de Recherche en Hydrobiologie – Uvira (D.R.Congo)
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
FWO-Vlaanderen	Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek – Vlaanderen
GEO BON	Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network
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
INR	Itombwe Natural Reserve
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
IRHOB	Institut de recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du bénin
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
ISP Mb-Ng	Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Mbanza-Ngungu, 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
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	Nagoya Protocol
NWU	North-West University, South Africa
OBPE	Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement
OESO-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Cooperation directorate
PEET	Partnerships for Enhancing Expertise in Taxonomy
PM	Person Month
PN	Parc National
PNKB	Parc National de Kahuzi-Biega
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
RMGL	Réseau des Mycologues de la Région des Grands-Lacs
RZSA	Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp
SACEP	South Asia Co-Operative Environment Programme
SBI	Subsidary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TST	Trans Sectorial Team
UA	Universiteit van Antwerpen, Belgium
UAC	Université d'Abomey- Calavi , Benin
UB	Université du Burundi
ULB	Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
UNIGOM	Université de Goma
UNIKIN	Université de Kinshasa
UNIKIS	Université de Kisangani, D.R. Congo
UNILU	Université de Lubumbashi, D.R. Congo
UOB	Université Officielle de Bukavu, D.R. Congo
VLIR	Flemish Interuniversity Council, Belgium
WPEI	Working Party on International Environmental Issues (EU)
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig (Bonn, Germany)

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Executive Summary

The year 2018 is the 5th year of the 10-year strategy 2014-2023. 2018 will see a further valorisation of interventions and outputs started in previous years. It is a pivotal year between two phases and hence will serve for the preparation of phase two, based on the positive recommendations of the midterm evaluation. The main recommendations include amongst other better reporting formats, more outcome and qualitative indicators, the use of the theory of change with risk analysis, more integration with the Belgian actors in development cooperation, use of group dynamics tools in the CEBioS team and strengthened capacities in awareness interventions. Formulation workshops including the Theory of change and risk analysis will be held in 2018 at the level of CEBioS, as well as at the level of our privileged partners. It will also be the occasion to explore the possibilities of joint actions in synergy or complementarity with the ACNGs in the framework of the strategic dialogues initiated by DGD. On the practical side, the CEBioS team will move to another floor of RBINS during autumn 2018 due to the joining up of the marine scientists from the Gulledelle campus. In 2018 the EVAMAB project funded by BELSPO on Unesco MAB reserves comes at full speed, with submission of a review paper of rapid assessment methods of ecosystem services, a paper on Lake Manyara stakeholder engagement and several other articles by our partners, as well as workshops in Benin and in Uganda. CEBioS will join forces with the National Focal Point CBD (NFP) to promote a campaign against the importation of bush meat at the International Airport of Zaventem and at the European Parliament. At the end of the year, CEBioS will be part of the Belgian delegation at CBD COP 14 in Egypt, as well as related working groups and side events. Last but not least, on the 28th of May, CEBioS will organize its mid-term colloquium, 'Biodiversity for development, a way forward to the SDGs'. This event coincides almost with the UN annual Biodiversity day and promotes biodiversity and development in the framework of the sustainable development goals. Many South partners will be invited to present their work, and will have back-to-back training sessions on CHM, MRV, and theory of change, as well as a team building day with CEBioS. The colloquium will reach all Belgian actors (e.g. NGOs) interested in development cooperation and biodiversity and it will close with a panel discussion.

SO1 (knowledge):

in situ GTI workshops on taxonomy and ecosystem services and GTI internships in Belgium for early career scientists from the South will continue on a competitive basis, with special attention to institutional anchorage and long term support for successful candidates. In 2018, the external call for GTI internships is restricted to alumni who already benefitted from our support once or twice in the past. A total of 10 researchers are selected. As for trainings *in situ*, a total of 6 projects were selected. They will take place in Benin (2 projects), Burundi (2 projects), Cambodia and Vietnam.

AbcTaxa plans for 2018 the dissemination of volumes as well as the production of 3 new volumes on respectively fish parasites of Africa, brittle and basket stars (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea) of South Africa and the plant family of the Rubiaceae in Central Africa. The production of the lexicon on habitats

types and dynamics in Ruvubu National park in Burundi is well advanced and will be finalised in 2017-2018. The lexicon on Pendjari National Park (Benin) has been published in December 2017 (see http://www.biodiv.be/cebios2/docs/publications/habitat-monitoring-lexicons/). These lexica form important landmarks for the convergence between science and conservation. The one on Itombwe reserve (RDC) will be developed as well.

The marine modeling sub-programme will be implemented at IRHOB, Benin. In June a formulation meeting is foreseen. A programme to train people in setting up an operational marine forecasting model is developed. Depending on the outcome of the meeting held in June the training will be in situ, or some internships will be invited to Belgium. The work with IMER in Vietnam will be finalized in 2018, with planned visits by two Vietnamese scientists to work on the COHERENS model. A finalizing workshop will be held at the end of the year or at the beginning of 2019. In the meantime we are looking for external funding for setting up an operational model to monitor water quality in Ha Long Bay. Depending on the outcome we will keep IMER in the programme, to assist them with keeping the model operational, but without funding.

SO2 (information) and SO3 (awareness): An important colloquium will be organized in May to celebrate 5 years of the CEBioS-program. The event, entitled "Biodiversity for development - a way forward to the SDGs", will be the opportunity for our Southern partner to present CEBioS activities conducted during the first phase and to gather representatives of the development cooperation sector to discuss the importance of biodiversity for development and its integration in development cooperation activities (see http://naturalsciences.be/28may for more information). CEBioS' contribution to the **Digital Agenda in the South** includes training of partners within the CHM network both in Belgium and in our partner countries (national and regional) and implementation of projects for strengthening local CHM and awareness raising with special attention to the best practices in information strategies and the guidelines from the CBD (SO2 and 3). In January a national CHM training will take place in Guinea-Bissau. The 'Bioland' tool, the new CMS replacing 'PTK', will be trained in Belgium during a CHM partner meeting and to the CHM of France. Bioland national trainings are planned for Chad, Guinea, Palestine State and others. Han de Koeijer will attend a regional CHM meeting for Arabic speaking countries in Egypt, the SBI2 in July 2018 as well as COP14 in Egypt.

SO4 (mainstreaming): several **demands from diplomatic posts** might involve CEBioS, e.g. Guinée, Palestina and Burundi for on-going programmes or the negotiation of a new programme. CEBioS will provide advice on biodiversity indicators, MRV and CHM, and training options are explored depending on available man power and budget. Integration of CEBioS interventions concerning digital agenda (Archives of former national parks of Belgian Congo, CHM) will be made more known and applied, as several demands are on-going (Fonds Leopold III, Virunga National Parc). A booklet about Virunga is due to be produced at the beginning of 2018. CEBioS will be part of the Belgian delegation at CBD COP14 in Egypt.

SO5 (MRV): a call for developing biodiversity indicators focused on English-speaking partner countries has been launched in 2017 and will now be implemented and followed up including ad hoc support and a

closing workshop in Uganda. This time the call is centered on 3 themes about protected areas, which were decided based on the previous call, a formulation in Tanzania, and to increase the complementarity with the external project EVAMAB. These themes are human-wildlife interactions, charcoal and firewood, and fisheries. The selected projects again foster synergies between scientists and policy makers; they will be carried out at local/regional level and contribute to national or regional reporting. Further, the previous MRV projects for francophone Africa (2015 call) and D.R. Congo (2016 call) are being valorized in 2018 through a call for awareness projects launched end of 2017. Results of the projects, policy briefs, and other awareness materials are disseminated through these awareness projects. In 2018, CEBioS will submit a scientific paper jointly written by CEBioS and MRV partners about lessons learns from the first MRV call. A second paper will be written in 2018 about the second MRV call in D.R. Congo, based on discussions held during the closing workshop in Kisangani in October 2017. Several MRV and GTI alumni will be supported to attend a conference of the Panafrican fish and fisheries association in Malawi.

SO6 (P. of Nagoya)

There is still no law related to NP available in Belgium, however there will be some draft laws to be discussed. Information sessions will be organised and CEBioS with the NFP CBD will participate in these debates. Some training/information sessions will be organised for curators at RBINS as well as the RMCA about the developments. A project with Burundi will continue on briefing decision makers as well as other stakeholders.

Luc Janssens de Bisthoven, Coördinator   Brussels, 25-05-2018
& CEBioS team

Annual Plan overview

General objective

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

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

Specific objectives

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

The RBINS and its partners aim:

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

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

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

Budget

The 2018 budget is composed of the original 2018 budget, plus the balances of 2014+2015+2016 in a multi-annual framework.

The budget (operations+salaries) for 2018 is divided across the 6 different strategic objectives (SO) as presented in Fig. 1 and Table 1.
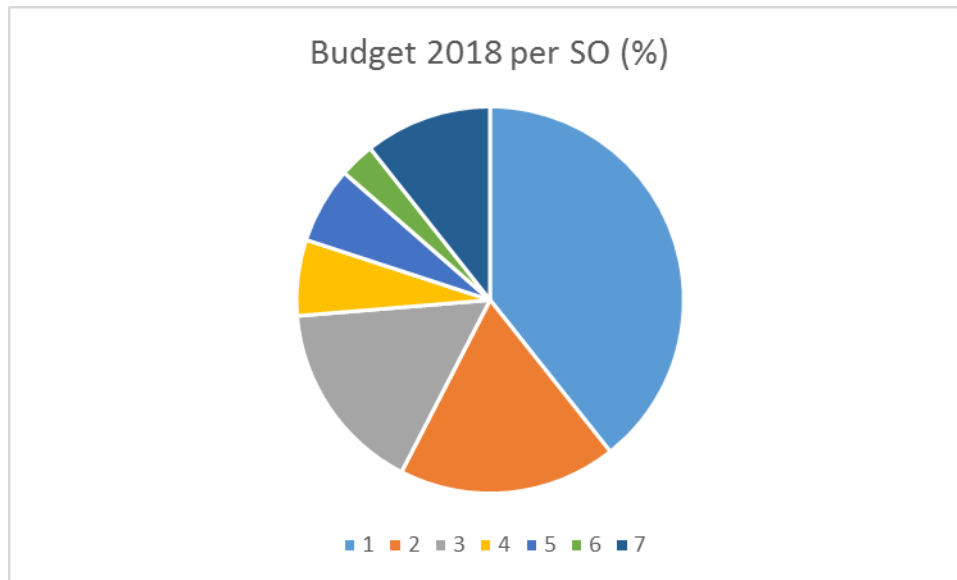
Fig. 1. Budget of year 2018 for SO 1 to 6. Coordination and management = 7.

Table 1: Indicative budget 2018 (stand 13-05-2018)

	Budget réel 2018 avec reliquats 2014, 2015, 2016 et 2017		
	Reliquats 2014-2017	Budget 2018	Budget disponible 2018
SO1			
ER 1.1 - Scientific and technical expertise is built	5,796.34 €	60,000 €	65,796.34 €
ER 1.2 - Quality scientific knowledge is produced	35,136.93 €	188,850.00 €	223,986.93 €
ER 1.3 - Monitoring data yield indicators	40,396.42 €	10,000.00 €	50,396.42 €
ER 1.4 - Scientific outputs accessible	14,634.07 €	40,000.00 €	54,634.07 €
Salaries M.-L. Susini Ondafe, F. Muhashy, K. Baetens, L. Ongena	8,941.01 €	162,951.00 €	171,892.01 €
Total	**104,904.77 €**	**461,801.00 €**	**566,705.77 €**
SO2			

ER 2.1 - Expertise in information management is built	-9281.59 €	50,000.00 €	40,718.41.€
ER 2.2 - Information flows are improved	-12,820.94 €	62,500.00 €	49,679.06 €
ER 2.3 - Information used in governance	-35,333.25 €	25,000.00 €	-10,333.25 €
Equipment ICT & technical development	1,853.33 €	3,000.00 €	4,853.33 €
Salaries M.-L. Susini Ondafe, H. de Koeijer, L. Ongena	3,477.03 €	73,437.00 €	76,914.03 €
Total	**-52,105.42 €**	**213,937.00 €**	**161,831.58€**
SO3			
ER 3.1 - Baselines provide insight on awareness level	28,584.81 €	60,000.00 €	88,584.81 €
ER 3.2 - Awareness and engagement are raised	-19,502.01 €	60,000.00 €	40,497.99 €
ER 3.3 - Communication and awareness raising in Belgium	9,533.88 €	15,000.00 €	24,533.88 €
Salaries M.-L. Susini Ondafe, H. de Koeijer, L. Ongena	-24,266.84 €	54,240.00 €	29,973.16 €
Total	**-5,650.16 €**	**189,240.00 €**	**183,589.84 €**
SO4			
ER 4.1 - Expertise of Belgian Dev. Coop. built	26,966.40 €	8,000.00 €	34,966.40 €
ER 4.2 - Biodiversity is mainstreamed in BDC activities	22,956.48 €	12,000.00 €	34,956.48 €
Salaries L. Janssens de Bisthoven + H. de Koeijer	3,943.67 €	54,489.00 €	58,432.67 €
Total	**53,866.55 €**	**74,489.00 €**	**128,355.55 €**
SO5			
ER 5.1 - Expertise of DGD and RBINS built	8,129.24 €	3,000.00 €	11,129.24 €
ER 5.2 - Methodologies are available	14,435.00 €	30,500.00 €	44,935.00 €
Salaries A.-J. Rochette, H. Keunen	13,219.14 €	41,356.00 €	54,575.14 €
Total	**35,783.38 €**	**74,856.00 €**	**110,639.38 €**
SO6			
ER 6.1 - DGD and RBINS familiar with Nagoya Protocol	9,062.22 €	1,000.00 €	10,062.22 €
ER 6.2 - Awareness is raised	420.93 €	15,000.00 €	15,420.93 €
Salaries	-1,492.07 €	18,563.00 €	17,070.93 €
Total	**7,991.08 €**	**34,563.00 €**	**42,554.08 €**
SO7			
ER - Programme is efficiently, effectively managed	19,695.02 €	2,000.00 €	21,695.02 €
Salaries L. Janssens de Bisthoven, V. Pinton, M. Agarad	96.69 €	122,901.00 €	122,997.69 €
Total	**19,791.71 €**	**124,901.00 €**	**144,692.71 €**
TOTAL GENERAL	**164,581.91 €**	**1,010,836.00 €**	**1,166,476.90 €**

The remaining cumulative unspent 165.000 Euro from the total budgeted 6 M Euro of phase I represent 2.75 % unspent over 5 years. In 2018 this will be reduced further.

Staff 2018

The 2018 work programme will cover the salary costs of the following staff members:
1. Dr. Janssens de Bisthoven Luc (12 person-months, PM): Management and coordination, policy support (COORD, SO4)
2. Dr. Muhashy Habiyaremye François (12 PM): Biodiversity monitoring (SO1)
3. Dr. Susini Ondafe Marie-Lucie (12 PM): Taxonomy officer for GTI and support for CHM teaching activities, capacity building within IPBES (SO1, 2, 3)
4. Ir. de Koeijer Han (12 PM): Biodiversity information management (SO2, SO3, SO4 and SO6)
5. Dr. Baetens Katrijn (6 person-months (PM)): Ecosystem management, modelling (SO1, 1.2.4.(D) marine modeling)
6. Mr. Pinton Vincent (12 PM): Accounting and logistics (COORD)
7. Ms. Lucie Ongena (12 PM): Graphics, layout, web development and communication (SO1, 2, 3)
8. Ms. Agarad Mariam (12 PM, 80%): secretariat and logistics (COORD)
9. Ir. Anne-Julie Rochette (12 PM, 25%, other 75% part for EVAMAB): MRV, awareness, cooperation with Klimos (publication on EIA)
10. Ir. Hilde Keunen (12 PM): DR Congo: CSB , liaisons with other institutions in DR Congo, MRV – programme, CHM programme, external funding, events, assistance to accountancy, events.

In addition, the programme will receive considerable support from other RBINS staff:
- I. Gerard and C. Hoedemaeker (RBINS, Publication Unit) responsible in AbcTaxa and lexica desk-editing
- E. Verheyen will implement activity under SO1, expected result 1.2.3. (C) (cooperation with UNIKIS).
- B. Lauwaert (RBINS-MUMM) will provide help for all matters related to marine modeling.
- Y. Samyn (RBINS), chief editor for AbcTaxa, involved in the redaction of contents and general coordination.
- About 10 researchers and technical staff will be involved in the training activities, notably in the fields of taxonomy and biodiversity monitoring (SO1).
- Several IT experts will offer their technical support for the hosting and management of websites (CHM) and for the set-up of the helpdesk related to the modelling of coastal ecosystems in the marine modeling activity.
- Staff from the communication and museo department will offer support in the promotion of the activities of the programme of work (e.g. videos).
- Staff from the Accounting Department will support CEBioS in processing and taking care of all the financial transactions.

Table 2: summary of main institutional partnerships

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

Active continuous partnerships are marked in green

Formal agreements signed by the RBINS
Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Havana, Cuba (2006)
National Museum of Natural History of Havana City, Cuba (2006)
Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi, Vietnam (2007)
WWF-Be and D.R. Congo (2010)
Enabel
Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), Kinshasa, D.R. Congo (2007)
Université de Kisangani, Kisangani, D.R. Congo (2010)
Institut Burundais pour la Protection de l'environnement (OBPE), Burundi (2003)
Instituto del Mar del Peru, Callao, Peru (IMARPE has become a formal cooperation since September 2014)
Institute of Marine Environment and Resources, Hai Phong, Vietnam (IMER will become formal cooperation in 2015)
Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'Université d'Abomey-Calavi, (UAC, Benin (2014))
Institut de recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du Benin (IRHOB)
Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité, Kisangani, RD Congo

Main CHM partners since 1999
Long term partnerships (CHM network)
Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Burkina Faso
Direction Générale des Forêts et des Ressources Naturelles, Benin
Centre National de Floristique, Université de Cocody, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme, D.R. Congo
Direction Nationale de La Biodiversité et des Aires Protégées, Guinea
Instituto da Biodiversidade e Áreas Protegidas (IBAP), Guinea-Bissau
Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Ghana
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
Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Assainissement, Mali
NEMA, Kenya
Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité (CSB), Kisangani, D.R. Congo
Ministry of environment, Tanzania

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

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

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

Expected results

1.1. Scientific and technical **expertise** is built to acquire knowledge
- individual grants (GTI competitive external call)

1.2. Quality scientific **knowledge** is produced to serve science-based policy
- A : workshops in South (GTI competitive internal call)
- B : institutional partnership with ICCN (RDC), OBPE (Burundi), UAC (Benin)
- C : academic support to UNIKIS
- D : institutional partnership on marine modeling

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:

The 2018 external call for proposals was launched mid-December 2017. It was open for applications for 1 month. According to budget previsions, the jury selected 10 trainees to come to Belgium in 2018 (Table 5). This call was restricted to alumni who already benefitted from our support in the past years who came less than 3 times and received positive evaluation from their tutors. The selected projects will have not only to tackle taxonomic issues but also to clearly state their relevance towards poverty eradication and multiplier possibilities. While selecting trainees, priority was be given to applicants living and working in one of the 14 priority partner countries and/or working in institutions linked to the RBINS by a MoU.

The study visits will start at the beginning of May 2018. Study visits will last 4 weeks maximum, except for researchers who benefit from extra funding from their local tutors to extend their stays. The balance of previous years will be allocated to selected GTI alumni to support them to present their work to the PAFFA-2018 fisheries conference in Malawi.

Budget:

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	Saldo previous yrs
1.1.1.Organise the external call, selection and mobility of 15trainees coming from the partner countries	**Students in taxonomy and professional taxonomists in the South**				X
Launch and dissemination of the external call to the relevant partners and networks					
Selection of the trainees (10 people) by the Belgian GTI team and RBINS taxonomists					
Organisation of the trainings (logistics)					
10 foreign taxonomists come to Belgium and stay for 4 weeks to perform their taxonomic research	Students in taxonomy and professional taxonomists in the South	60000		60000	
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		72000		**60.000**	5796

Table 4: Budget for SO1, 1.1.

Table 5: List of GTI students visiting Belgium in 2018 (* This researcher benefits from funding from the Botanic Garden Meise to extend his stay.)

NAME	COUNTRY	VISIT PERIOD	RESEARCH TITLE	TAXA	RELEVANCE TO DEVELOPMENT	AFFILIATION	TRAINING LOCATION
KOUDENOUKPO Zinsou Cosme	Bénin	7 May - 3 June	Taxonomie et systématique des Gastéropodes (Mollusques) dulcicoles du Bénin	Molluscs	Assessment of drinkable water + health issues	UAC	RBINS
ODOUNTAN Olaniran Hamed	Bénin	27 May - 23 June	Diversité qualitative des mollusques du complexe lagunaire, lac Nokoué-Lagune Porto Novo et du Lac Ahémé	Molluscs	Assessment of drinkable water + health issues	UAC	RBINS
OLODO Banigbé Itounou Isabella	Bénin	10 Sept - 7 October	Ecologie du phytoplancton et bioindication de la qualité de l'eau du lac Ahémé au Bénin	Phytoplancton	Assessment of drinkable water + health issues	UAC	Meise
BADOU Akotchayé Sylvestre	Bénin	3 - 30 September	Systématique, distribution et Écologie des Boletales d´Afrique de l´Ouest	Mushrooms	Food	UAC	Meise
MWANGA MWANGA ITHE Jean-Claude*	D.R. Congo	August - Sept. - October	Traitement taxonomique de la famille des Convolvulaceae dans la Flore d'Afrique centrale (R.D. Congo, Rwanda et Burundi)	Plants	Conservation	Centre de Recherche en Sciences Naturelles de Lwiro	Meise
BENYAHIA Yousra	Morocco	1 - 27 October	Inventaire des Hyménoptères de la sapinière du Parc National de Talassemtane (Rif, Maroc)	Insects	Agriculture + pests	Université Chouaib Doukkali	RBINS
NSENGIMANA Venuste	Rwanda	1 - 27 October	Use of soil arthropods as indicators of the soil quality in southern Rwanda	Insects	Agriculture + pests	University of Rwanda	RBINS
UMUNTUNUNDI Prosper	Rwanda	1 - 28 July	The land snail fauna of Kahuzi-Biega National Park, DR Congo	Molluscs	Conservation	University of Rwanda	RBINS
AGBESSENOU Ayaovi	Togo	1 - 27 October	Establishing the taxonomic identity of sweet potato weevil Cylas species-complex in Ghana	Insects	Agriculture + pests	University of Kara	RBINS
DO Van Tu	Vietnam	1 - 28 July	The biodiversity of freshwater mussels (Bivalvia: Unionoida) of Vietnam	Molluscs	Water quality assessment	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources	RBINS

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).

Most activities undertaken to achieve this expected result, whether training workshops, research projects or equipment support, are developed in the framework of long-term institutional 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 (GTI internal) 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 finalised 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. C 3 PhD students identified
1.2.3. (C). taxonomic research and the monitoring of lowland forests at the University of Kisangani is strengthened	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, Benin
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 (CoCoCongoCoalition pour la Conservation au Congo –CoCoCongo Une plateforme d́ appui à l
a conservation des Aires Protégées regroupant ĺ 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

Introduction

The first part A (activity 1.2.1.), '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 (= GTI internal). 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 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/or 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 GTI.

Taxonomic workshops *in situ*

A **new internal GTI call for proposals** was addressed to RBINS taxonomists early 2018. The same selection criteria as those set in the past helped select the projects. Considering the good quality of the submitted projects and since many of these projects did not ask for the total maximum amount of 15,000 €, we were able to exceptionally select a total of 6 projects for 2018 (see table 6).

At the end of their projects, researchers will be asked to provide a report along with 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. Since 2016, a special section is dedicated to publications here http://www.taxonomy.be/gti_calls/grants_awarded/publis-gti The network of CHMs will also be used, whenever possible, in order to disseminate the project results to a broader audience.

Cooperation with selected institutes in privileged partner countries

This part of the programme will enable us to provide our partners with equipment (such as microscopes, books, *etc*.) necessary for their research. As usual, in 2018, support will be provided according to *ad hoc* requests made by our institutional partners and depending upon available funds.

Dissemination of GTI outputs

Some relevant GTI outputs will be presented during the CEBioS colloquium on 28 May 2018. We invited Mr Héritier Milenge Kamalebo, GTI alumnus from DR Congo, to present his research on edible mushrooms and his awareness project following this research. Jérôme Constant and Hong Thai Pham will disseminate the policy brief on Vietnamese insect biodiversity to several relevant stakeholders in Vietnam (administration of National Parks, etc). Finally, Dr Patrick Martin was allocated funds through the 2018 Awareness call for proposals to disseminate the results of his GTI research in Benin, in collaboration with Dr Moïssou Lagnika from the UAC. Other opportunities to present our outputs at national or international meetings will be considered throughout the year.

In 2018, Marie-Lucie Susini Ondafe will continue to participate in the task force on capacity-building of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Indeed, after the adoption of 5 new assessments during the 6th IPBES plenary (March 2018), there will be many opportunities to help developing countries use the results of these assessments to support better decision-making in nature conservation and sustainable development. It will also be crucial to incorporate the Africa Assessment outcomes and recommendations in CEBioS future work.

Table 6: GTI projects *in situ* planned for 2018

Project title	Promotor at RBINS or BG Meise*	Partner country	Partner institution(s)	Studied taxon	Importance for development
Taxinomie, systématique et biodiversité des oligochètes des eaux souterraines du Bénin	Patrick Martin	Bénin	Département Zoologie, FAST, Université d'Abomey-Calavi	Oligochètes	Lien entre santé et pauvreté. Par sa composante « bio-indicateur », ce projet aborde l'étude d'un groupe totalement inconnu au Bénin dans un milieu qui a des répercussions sanitaires. En effet, l'eau des puits constitue, au Bénin, une source importante d'approvisionnement en eau de consommation.
Projet Bénin 2018-2020 – Vers un AbcTaxa des champignons comestibles d'Afrique de l'Ouest	André De Kesel*	Bénin	Université de Parakou	Mushrooms	Revisiter les champignons comestibles des forêts claires de la région Guinéo-Soudanienne, en particulier celles du Bénin. Grande importance écologique, économique, sociale, scientifique et culturelle des champignons en Afrique de l'Ouest.
Study of the impact of habitat degradation on the abundance and diversity of Syrphidae (Insecta: Diptera) in Burundi	Wouter Dekoninck	Burundi	Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE)	Diptera: Syrphidae	Syrphidae are used in order to estimate the impact of habitat degradation in natural ecosystems in Burundi (forests and fields). It will allow to pinpoint factors that are responsible for the general decrease of food production in Burundi.
Projet de renforcement des capacités taxonomiques sur les Amphibiens du Burundi	Olivier Pauwels	Burundi	Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE)	Amphibiens	Meilleure connaissance et conservation de la biodiversité dans les Parcs Nationaux du Burundi et possibilités d'écotourisme à long terme.
A step further in the Entomodiversity of Cambodia (part II)	Jérôme Constant	Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	Entomofauna	Some species of the studied groups are known to damage cultivated plants and have negative effects on the crops and/or forests. If these species are better known, measures can be taken to minimize their impact on crops in Cambodia. Capacity building of local staff. Follow up of possible effects of climate change and of invasive species in the long term.
A step further in the Entomodiversity of Vietnam (part IX)	Jérôme Constant	Vietnam	Vietnam National Museum of Nature (VNMN)	Entomofauna	Some species are known to damage cultures (pests). Better conservation of National Parks in Vietnam. Empowerment of local staff (among which staff of national parks). Monitoring of habitats in the long term (effects of climate change, invasive species…).

Budget for 1.2.1. (A) :

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	Saldos of previous yrs
Supporting taxonomic research					
Prospecting new partnerships in east and west 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					
Implementation of the projects in the South	RBINS researchers + relevant experts in the South	56,355.00	11,445.00	67,800	
Follow-up of the projects					
Assessment of the projects					
Total		56,355	11,445.00	67,800,000	To be determined from common saldo in 1.2.

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

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

Introduction

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

The enhancement of the capacities of our partners is mostly focused on the sector of forests, which is one of the most relevant ecosystem to the Belgian Development Cooperation. Our special interest in tropical forests is also justified by the enormous value of their biodiversity and the considerable value of the services it provides for local human development (food, medicines, fuel, climate change mitigation…) as well as global ecological stakes (such as carbon sequestration). Ecosystem functioning is what guarantees the existence of the ecosystem services necessary for human activities. Being able to

evaluate future situations or scenarios on the basis of existing conditions and predict changes in biodiversity and ecosystem functioning is thus not only crucial for the design and implementation of conservation plans but also for assessing the availability of ecosystem services and its potential impact on poverty. This part contributes also the most to research on ecosystem services and individual plant species having an economic and ecological value. It confers thus a certain scientific credibility to CEBioS concerning its own expertise, since its direct interventions in the field combine training and research.

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 . In addition to the institutions that have already received them in D.R. Congo and Burundi, these publications will be delivered to other national parks and scientific partners; They will also be sent to UAC in Benin.

Partner countries of the Belgian cooperation targeted in Africa: D. R. Congo, Burundi and Benin.

1. Within **DR Congo** *(The specific cooperation with UNIKIS and CSB is explained under 1.2.3. (C)) (The following plans for RDC are on provision of the current security and political evolution in RDC)*, this component contributes specifically to the institutional strengthening of the **ICCN**, by training rangers in habitat monitoring and by contributing in a participative way to the production of vulgarization tools, especially the lexicons of the vegetation dynamics of protected areas managed by the ICCN. It is actually almost a kind of action research, since the rangers actively collect data which can be used both for the management of the parks and the research by students coming from the **universities of Bukavu, Goma, Lubumbashi, Kinshasa and others**. Our partnership with the ICCN 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. The effort will further focus on the applications of the most relevant results from the point of view of interactions between fauna with their habitats and ecosystem in **dry forest (Muhulu, Katanga**). These results will be presented in the termite museum located in Lubumbashi Zoo. This one is under the supervision of ICCN. Simultaneously, we will continue to boost the assessment of ecosystem services, especially those inherent to **mushroom in the Virunga National Park.** Furthermore, we will support the predictions of biomass flows from equatorial forests near the **yangambi MAB reserve** (DRC) to understand their functioning, to monitor their dynamics and quantify their ecosystem services. This research is being carried out by Mr Ndamiyehe Ncutirakiza Jean-Baptiste (UNIGOM) as part of a PhD programme at UNIKIS. For a diachronic comparison of the forest dynamics data, the UOB will be helped to make a new sampling on the permanent plots that were installed along the transects

in the PNKB and bequeathed to the ICCN ten years ago. Finally, 2018 will also be devoted to the preparation of the programme 2019-2023.

A Framework Agreement with CSB, Kisangani, aimed at preparing the institute to act as a secondary CHM in DRC and in this role provide policy support to the ministry in charge of the environment, has been signed early in 2017. CSB, as many other Congolese partners, is working closely with ICCN for monitoring and inventory missions in DRC's protected areas, under a 'Protocole d'Accord' signé entre l'UNIKIS et l'ICCN.

2. In **Burundi** *(The following plans for Burundi are on provision of the current security and political evolution in Burundi)*, the same concept is applied with some nuances to the **OBPE**, responsible for the protected areas. Our successful work with ICCN inspired "Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OPBE)", which expressed its interest in starting a similar collaboration with us since 2010. From 2013, the staff trained through our programme on the monitoring of the dynamics of habitat has been collecting data on these changes. This work is carried out on ten transects located in the 3 main protected areas (**Kibira, Rusizi and Ruvubu** national parks), where plots have been installed in vegetation, taking into account each of the different stages of habitat dynamics. These stations were also located on the basis of their high degree of vulnerability and / or their potential value in green economy. The transect in the Kibira National Park, a rare place to monitor chimpanzees in these fragments of mountain forests, is one of the interesting stations. In 2018, 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. These interpretations will be made with references to the indicators established by the OBPE with the support of UNDP in 2016. The lexicon for Ruvubu national park will be finalized and released. Finally, 2018 will also be devoted to the evaluation of the preparation of the programme 2019-2023.

A **VLIR-UOS South Initiative on the biomonitoring of Lake Tanganyika shores** (75000 Euro for 2015-2016) from VLIR-UOS has ended in December 2016 where RBINS and OBPE are co-promotors and UB and VUB are promotors. With these funds, 10 students of the Université du Burundi were able to start field work in 2016. The theses will be summarized in 2018. A VLADOC KU Leuven student linked to CEBioS will now start working on genetic stocks and fisheries of the pelagic and economically and food security highly relevant sardines of L. Tanganyika.

Institutional partnership RBINS-OBPE: the title of the programme: **« Programme de recherche, échange d'information, sensibilisation et conservation de la biodiversité au Burundi ».** The year 2017 was the last year of the 3 yrs cooperation agreement between RBINS and OBPE, which ended mid-2017. In order to bridge the period towards 2019, an amendment to the MoU was made in order to implement in 2018.

The main expected results for the cooperation with OBPE (Burundi) are (original logframe, amended for 2018) :

Next table shows the operational plan as discussed at a participative workshop in March 2017 at OBPE, Bujumbura. Yellow markings show new features. Boxes not coloured in grey in the 2018 column are finalised or on external funding.

	ACTIVITES	2018
1	**IR 1 :** La dynamique des habitats et la biodiversité des aires protégées du Burundi sont mieux connues et comprises	
1.1.	Collecte des données pour rendre compte des changements diachroniques	
1.1.1.	Etablir un système fonctionnel de collecte des données sur les types d'habitats et leur évolution (progressive/régressive)	
1.1.1.1	Suivi des types d'habitats et leur évolution (progressive/régressive)	
1.1.1.2	Suivi des feux au niveau des quadrants existants mis en place par UNDP	
1.1.1.3	Suivi des bambous au niveau des quadrants existants mis en place par UNDP	
1.1.2	Renforcer la gestion des collections de flore, en particulier celle des plantes dominantes qui, en tant que telles, servent de référence pour la reconnaissance des habitats	
1.1.2.1.	Renforcer l'herbarium de l'OBPE suivant les normes internationales	
1.1.2.2.	Renforcer des herbiers des Parcs Nationaux de la Kibira, Ruvubu et de la Rusizi	
1.1.2.3.	Multiplier des guides et lexiques sur la flore et les habitats pour le suivi de leur évolution (Ruvubu et Rusizi)	
1.1.3.	Mettre en place et à jour une base de données et transférer continuellement les données	
1.2.	Renforcement des capacités en matière de recherche sur le suivi de la dynamique des habitats	
1.2.1.	Former le personnel de niveau de base sur la collecte des données	
1.2.2	Former le personnel de niveau supérieur sur la collecte, l'enregistrement et l'interprétation des données (formation sur base de données qui sera développée en juillet par un expert international)	
1.2.3.	Organiser un atelier régional d'échange d'expériences sur les meilleures pratiques et les leçons apprises	
1.3.	Promotion de la recherche sur les écosystèmes aquatiques des aires protégées du Burundi et les bio-indicateurs de leur état	
1.3.1.	Conduire des études sur les indicateurs de la santé des écosystèmes aquatiques	
1.3.2.	Conduire des études sur la typologie des macrophytes des milieux aquatiques	
1.4.1	Mener une recherche sur les Batraciens des milieux aquatiques	

Déplacement, logement et restauration d'un étudiant pour faire une étude sur la taxonomie des batraciens et leur rôle écologique en milieux aquatiques des Parc Nationaux de la Kibira, Rusizi, Ruvubu, de la Malagarazi et de Bugesera (En coopération avec Dr Olivier S.G. Pauwels, IRSNB)	
Outils de capture, de conservation et de transport et alcool	
Faire une visite pour la taxonomie des batraciens dans une institution spécialisée (Contacter Monsieur Pauwels et Marie Lucie pour la prise en compte du projet en 2017)	
2	**IR 2: Les services écosystémiques (SE) dans les aires protégées du Burundi sont mieux compris et valorisés**
2.1.	Etudes sur les services écosystémiques du Burundi
2.1.2.	Mener une étude spécifique pour l'estimation de la valeur économique des SE sélectionnés sur base de 2.1.1. (formation sur l'évaluation économique, études d'évaluation, vérification des calculs : budget prévu en avenant 2014)
2.2.	Recherche en mycologie
2.2.1.	Mener une recherche sur la productivité de champignons sauvages comestibles sur base de recherche taxonomique (év. GTI) (Forêt de montagne)
2.2.3.	Mener une recherche sur la restauration des zones déforestées sur base des essences autochtones en symbiose avec les champignons (Budget existant dans le projet avenant 2014)
2.2.4.	Organiser une formation des éco-gardes et les communautés locales sur l'exploitation rationnelle des champignons (Budget existant dans le projet avenant 2014)
2.2.5.	Mener des recherches sur la taxonomie des champignons (Budget existant dans le projet avenant 2014)
2.2.6.	Organiser la filière des champignons
2.3.	Recherche sur les pollinisateurs
2.3.1.	Mener des recherches sur la taxonomie des pollinisateurs
2.3.2.	Mener une recherche sur l'apiculture écologique avec des espèces autochtones (meliponiculture)
2.4.	Recherche sur les SE des plantes
2.4.1.	Mener une recherche sur le rotin (palmier rotang) (Sensibilisation et développer projet pour la restauration : a deplacer dans le RI3)
2.4.2.	Mener une recherche sur le bambou (Organiser la filière, chercher source de financement, ONG?)
2.4.3.	Mener une recherche sur les macrophytes en milieu aquatique, typologie des 'wetlands' (lac Tanganyika et vallée de la Ruvubu) (pour la formulation des indicateurs : déplacer vers le volet MRV)
2.4.4.	Inventaire, caractérisation et cartographie des plantations forestières et agroforestières + banque de données y relative
3	**IR3 Des publics cibles sont sensibilisés à la biodiversité**
3.1.	Etude de base sur la perception de l'objectif 1 d'AICHI au Burundi
3.2.	Etude de base sur les enjeux du Protocole de Nagoya

3.2.2.	Confectionner des outils de sensibilisation sur le Protocole de Nagoya suivant les groupes cibles (suite aux résultats 3.2.1.)	
3.2.3.	Organiser des séances de sensibilisation des groupes cibles sur le Protocole de (suite aux résultats 3.2.1 et 3.2.2.)	
3.3.	Etude de base sur les problèmes clés de la biodiversité	
3.3.1.	Mener une étude nationale sur le niveau de compréhension des manifestations et des causes hiérarchisées des problèmes clés de la biodiversité par des groupes cibles (Evaluation des impacts des activités de sensibilisation pour le 6ème rapport national) juillet Août Septembre (Table ronde, lobbing, cadre dediscussion, des bailleurs et de décideurs pour l'intégration de la biodiversité dans les projets)	
3.3.2.	Confectionner des outils de sensibilisation sur les problèmes clés suivant les groupes cibles (suite aux résultats 3.3.1.)	
3.3.3.	Organiser des séances de sensibilisation des groupes cibles sur les problèmes clés de la biodiversité (suite aux résultats 3.3.1 et 3.3.2.) premier semestre de 2018 (code forestier, loi sur les aires protégées, etc.)	
3.3.4.	Promotion écotouristique	
3.3.4.1	Elaborer et multiplier un document pour la promotion écotouristique basé sur les résultats sur la valeur économique des SE (implication de l'ONT)	
3.3.4.2.	Sensibiliser pour investir dans l'écotourisme	
4	Le CHM et le MRV sont renforcés	
4.1.	Diffusion continue sur le site web des informations sur la biodiversité	
4.1.1.2	Inauguration officielle de l'approvisionnement continu en électricité avec panneaux solaires	
4.1.3	Rendre fonctionnel le CHM et mettre régulièrement à jour le site web	
4.1.3.1.	Former les différents Points focaux interinstitutionnels et autres partenaires sur Bioland	
4.1.3.2.	Alimenter régulièrement le site web par tous les acteurs concernés	
4.1.3.3.	Faire le suivi via entre autres l'organisation de réunions périodiques des Points focaux interinstitutionnels du CHM	
4.1.4.	Recruter un consultant chargé d'appuyer le Point Focal du CHM dans la collecte et le postage des informations sur le site web du CHM	
4.2.	Informations sur la biodiversité constamment diffusées sur des supports non web	
4.2.1.	Publier et diffuser annuellement le bulletin scientifique de l'OBPE	
4.2.2.	Publier et diffuser des documents pertinents dans le domaine de biodiversité	
4.2.3.	Organiser une réunion biannuelle sur l'orientation du bulletin	
4.3.	Amélioration du système de fonctionnement de la bibliothèque de référence en biodiversité	
4.3.3.	Numériser la cartothèque et la mettre en ligne	
4.3.4.	Communiquer l''existence de la bibliothèque	
4.3.6.	Importer des livres dans le domaine de biodiversité (sur le lac Tanganyika et les écosystèmes centrafricains)	

4.3.7.	Plastifier certains documents importants en détérioration à la bibliothèque	
4.4.	Adoption de l'approche de Measuring, Reporting, Verification (MRV)	
4.4.1.	Intégrer approche MRV dans le système de rapportage sur la biodiversité	
4.4.2.	Adapter l'approche MRV sur les résultats obtenus des recherches aux points 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	
4.4.2.1.	Formuler des indicateurs sur base des résultats de la recherche sur les macrophytes en milieu aquatique, typologie des 'wetlands' (lac Tanganyika et vallée de la Ruvubu)	
4.4.2.2	Mener une étude sur le statut de Cordia africana, Pterocarpus angolensis, Pterocarpus tinctorius, Raphia kalimacharica, Oxythenanthera abyssinica et établir indicateurs	

3. In **Benin**, special attention is given to the ecological issues typical for the **Sudanese and Sahelian zones**, where overgrazing by **pastoralism** and **bushfire prevail as important structuring factors and stressors**. **The work in Benin** combines the unique participation of the Université Abomey Calavy (UAC), together with the CENAGREF (responsible for the national parks) and a consortium of village representatives (AVIGREF[1]) who have their seat in the 'conseil d'administration' of the CENAGREF. This 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, such as co-management. This activity enables RBINS experts to transfer on demand their knowledge to academicians and students of partner institutions by involving them in the various stages of their research projects. As part of the 2018 programme, we will support the process of increased ownership of scientific knowledge on the use of bush fire and their impacts on the habitats and animals in the Pendjari NP. Activities will consist mainly of (1) the observations regarding the impact of bush fire on the habitats will be collected by the personnel of the Pendjari NP, (2) the results will be recorded in a database by the UAC students, (3) more research will be done by the UAC in order to consolidate the knowledge on bush fire and their impact on the habitats and components of biodiversity; the RBINS will contribute to identification of new topics and will support theses on this topic. At least one article on the results will be published. In 2018 we will also formulate with UAC and stakeholders the future cooperation programme for 2019-2023. The recent shift of management from CENAGREF towards African Parks in the Pendjari N.P. will be discussed and the cooperation programme will be adapted to this new situation. CEBioS expects also a positive impact of the installation of the new Belgian embassy in Cotonou.

The title of the programme: **Benin: implementation of scientific knowledge on fire and grazing for the monitoring of habitats.** 2017 was the last year of the 3 years cooperation agreement between RBINS and UAC. An amendment to the existing MoU was made in order to continue implementing the programme in 2018 (monitoring work delayed by change of management of Pendjari N.P. to African

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[1] Associations Villageoises de Gestion des Réserves de Faune

Parks). The main expected results for the cooperation with UAC (Benin) are (original logframe, amended for 2018) : see grey boxes.

Intermediate results	2018
RI2 De nouveaux outils de gestion des feux et parcours dans des aires protégées sont disponibles pour un meilleur suivi	
2.2. Le vocabulaire vernaculaire et la connaissances traditionnelles relatives à la biodiversité sont collectés, analysés et publiés	
2.3. La méthode de collecte et de suivi des données est adaptée aux feux et parcours	
2.3.4 La méthode adaptée au point 2.3 est utilisée pour analyser l'occurrence des plantes dominantes et des habitats	
2.5. Sur base des résultats relatifs aux points 2.1, 2.2 et 2.3 le lexique est produit, et disponible en version électronique et papier, et distribué	
RI 3 Les connaissances scientifiques sur les feux et les parcours sont accrues et adaptées	
3.1. La recherche sur les feux et parcours est effectuée	
3.2. Les résultats des recherches sont transférés ou restituées aux gestionnaires du PN de la Penjari et du W (Cenagref, DPNP, Avigref)	
3.2.2 Les résultats des recherches sont transférés aux autres pays qui bénéficient du partenariat CEBioS	
3.3. Les nouveaux résultats sont disséminés et vulgarisés (étudiants, chercheurs, riverains des aires protégées)	
RI4 Le suivi de la dynamique des habitats au PN de la Pendjari par les gestionnaires est renforcé et mis en oeuvre	
4.1. Les gestionnaires sont capables de faire le suivi des habitats du PN de la Pendjari	
4.2. Les gestionnaires appliquent les critères pertinents pour la collecte des données sur la dynamique des habitats et tiennent compte des résultats dans les plans de gestion du PNP	
4.3.Une base de données sur le suivi de la dynamique des habitats est établie et utilisée à l'UAC par les chercheurs et étudiants. La base de données est partagée avec les gestionnaires	
RI 5 La sensibilisation sur la conservation de la biodiversité est augmentée	
5.1.1. Atelier de sensibilisation des décideurs et élus locaux riverains au PNP sur la biodiversité et les acquis du projet.	
5.2.1. Atelier de sensibilisation des AVIGREF riverains au PNP sur la biodiversité, les acquis du projet et leurs implications pour la conservation.	
5.2.2. Campagnes de sensibilisation dans chaque village riverain sur la biodiversité, les acquis du projet et leurs implications pour la conservation	

Budget for 1.2.2.

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	Saldos previous yrs
Burundi (indicative, negotiation on-going)					
Training + Follow up/ Burundi					
1.2.2.1•Workshops + Putting into practice the acquired knowledge				On balances previous years	
1.2.2.2 Syllabi preparation					
1.2.2.3 Expert missions			In framework RMGL, Belspo funds and back-to-back	Other activities on balances left from previous years	
1.2.2.4 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation					
1.2.2.5 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)	2000 fiches LEM	8000		8000	
1.2.2.6 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1				
Promotion of research/ Burundi					
1.2.2.7 Contribution to the identification of the topics	2				
1.2.2.8 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	2				
1.2.2.9 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research		4000	3000	7000	
Subtotal		**12000**	**3000**	**15000**	
DRCongo	**Targets**	**Operations**	**Missions**	**Total**	
Training + Follow up/ DRC					
1.2.2.10 Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice					
1.2.2.11 Syllabi preparation					
1.2.2.12 Expert missions	1		5500	5500	
1.2.2.13 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation		2000		2000	
1.2.2.14 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)	1600 fiches LEM	5000		5000	
1.2.2.15 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1				
Promotion of research/ DRC					
1.2.2.16 Contribution to the identification of the topics	3				

	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	
1.2.2.17 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	2	5000		5000	
1.2.2.18 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research	1				
Subtotal		**12000**	**5500**	**17500**	
Benin (indicative, negotiation on-going)	**Targets**	**Operations**	**Missions**	**Total**	
Training + Follow up/ Benin					
1.2.2.19 Workshops + Follow up subsequent practice	1				
1.2.2.20 Syllabi preparation	1				
1.2.2.21 Expert missions	1		3500	3500	
1.2.2.22 Supplying Basic Equipment and documentation		1500		1500	
1.2.2.23 Collecting data on habitats state – Data base (feeding + exploitation)		5500		5500	
1.2.2.24 Lexica (Redaction + Publication)	1				
Promotion of research/ Benin					
1.2.2.25 Contribution to the identification of the topics	2				
1.2.2.26 Supporting theses: preparation + publications	1	6000		6000	
1.2.2.27 Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research		3000		3000	
SubTotal		**16000**	**3500**	**19500**	
Burundi		**12000**	**3000**	**15000**	
RDCongo		**12000**	**5500**	**17500**	
Benin		**16000**	**3500**	**19500**	
TOTAL		**40000**	**12000**	**52000**	**To be determined from common saldo for 1.2.**

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

Introduction

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 (e.g. food, medicinal purposes), and hence sustainable development and income generation. This is closely linked to the work of the 'Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité' or CSB, that was inaugurated in June 2014. Moreover, this work is done in concert with other actors such as ARES and VLIR-UOS, also active at UNIKIS. More specifically, RBINS is supporting the training of young Congolese scientists ("chefs de travail" with a master level degree) of the LEGERA (Laboratoire d'Ecologie et de Gestion des Ressources Animales) team of the Faculty of Sciences of the Université de Kisangani, UNIKIS (DR Congo) in the broader framework of the "Centre de Surveillance de la biodiversité (CSB)". 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.

Selection of 3 eligible PhD students

The following three candidates will be invited for three research visits in Belgian institutions (RBINSc, Institute of tropical medicine, and the University of Antwerp). Below a summary of the planning for **2018:**

1. **Casimir Nebesse Mololo** (topic: the exploitation of natural resources: the bush meat issue, Belgian supervisor: Erik Verheyen (RBINS) & Herwig Leirs (UAntwerpen), Congolese supervisor: Prof Dudu Akaibe Migurimu (UNIKIS) has virtually finished his program. He defended his master thesis in 2016 and is programmed to submit his PHD thesis in 2018. Depending of the results of his stay in 2017, he might be replaced by a new PhD student in 2018.
2. **Prescott Musaba** (topic: Inventory and phylogeny of bats and their pathogens in the region of Kisangani, Belgian supervisor: Erik Verheyen (RBINS), Herwig Leirs, Victor Van Caeckenberghe (UAntwerpen) & Anne Laudisoit (UAntwerpen, CIFOR), Congolese supervisor: Prof Guy Crispin Gembu Tungaluna (UNIKIS).
3. **Steve Ngoy** (topic: "Le role des ticks comme vecteurs de zoonoses chez les rongeurs". promoteur Gembu Crispin Tungaluna (UNIKIS), co promoteurs Erik Verheyen & Anne Laudisoit (UAntwerpen, CIFOR,) and Laetitia Lempereur (Ulg).

Budget 2018 for 1.2.3.

Budget for 1.2.3.

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	Saldo
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		2000		2000	
1.2.3.4 Training of 3 selected PhD candidates in Belgium		Not in 2018*		Not in 2018*	
1.2.3.5 Expert missions for local follow-up of (PhD) students			On other projects	On other projects	
1.2.3.6 Ateliers de restitution in Kisangani		400		400	
1.2.3.7 Publications in scientific journals		600.00		600.00	
1.2.3.8 Financial support for defence of 1 PhD thesis (Nebesse) and 2 master theses (Ngoy & Musaba)		1500		1500	
Total		**4500**	**See ***	**Budgeted: 35850 Actual: see ***	To be determined from common saldo in 1.2.

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

*The actual balance of 1.2.3. will be determined during 2018, due to higher stage costs in 2017 (prolongation of stay due to political unrest). No mission of students to Belgium planned in 2018. Remaining saldo will be used for missions to CSB for project monitoring, support to preparation of conseil d'administration, workshops, formulation of next phase (2019-2023) and participation to strategic dialogue.

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

Introduction

The fourth part D (activity 1.2.4. of expected result 1.2.) deals with the sustainable management of the marine environment. This project falls under the execution of the **Aichi targets** listed by the **Nagoya convention** (COP10, Xl2, targets 6, 8, 10 and 11). The main objectives of the project are, first, to consolidate the knowledge of marine modelling for coastal protection and management in collaboration with the partners already involved in the project, and second, to apply the model in more complex research questions. The marine environment differs from the terrestrial in the sense that it is a fluid medium, hence it is more difficult to monitor and manage biodiversity directly. A way to overcome this is to use models that help to understand and predict what will happen. The cornerstone of these management tools is a circulation model. This has as a consequence that each project starts with a physical study of the circulation in the region. RBINS has in-depth knowledge about **marine mathematical models,** with an in-house developed model called 'COHERENS'. This model is being developed by MUMM, situated in the Gulledelle campus of RBINS in Brussels, a department of the Operational Direction 'Nature' of RBINS. The Gulledelle campus is due to be moved to RBINS campus at Vautier Street in summer of 2018. CEBioS finances the capacity development of staff in selected countries of the Belgian cooperation such as Vietnam, Peru and Benin. The experts provide workshops in these countries and train invited scientists on the model in Belgium. COHERENS is an open source **mathematical model** used for the monitoring and management of the near-coastal zone, estuaries, lagoons, reservoirs and lakes (http://www.odnature.be/coherens).

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

Partner institutes

1. Institute of Marine Environment and Resources (IMER, Haiphong, Vietnam)
2. IMARPE in Peru (project closed in 2017)
3. IRHOB Benin

These research institutes explicitly expressed their interest in implementing COHERENS on a systematic basis in their departments and have some pending research questions for which our coaching is valuable.

1. **Vietnam**

The operational plan of cooperation RBINS-IMER can be found in the table below. The project progression strategy is to develop/finalize a hydrodynamic model (done in 2015), then proceed to develop a sediment model to end up with an ecosystem health tool. In 2018 we will finalize the sediment model and work on the coral bleaching forecasting.

Planned visit, Belgium, 2018

During the summer of 2018 Vietnamese scientists will visit Belgium for a stay of 3 weeks. The following points will be addressed during that meeting:

- All runs of the COHERENS model will be double checked and compared with runs from DELFT3D;
- The results related to coral bleaching (sediment concentration volume and temperature) are validated with satellite data and in situ measurements;
- Conclusion regarding research question (is coral bleaching caused by local (coal mining in the surrounding mountains) or global processes (temperature rise due to climate change);
- Map of the corals in Halong Bay;
- Start to write article: The effect of temperature changes and turbidity on coral bleaching in Halong Bay, Vietnam;
- Training in the use of particle tracking model and plankton model.

Workshop, Vietnam, December 2018

A final seminar will be held at the end of 2018. Several stakeholders will be invited and the final results will be presented. Maybe a new formulation seminar will be added to the closure workshop, but this will depend on how the external funding of the project will go.

External RBINS calls

We will take part in the BELSPO/MOST call with a project about water quality monitoring in Halong Bay. The end users here will be the people involved in the management of Halong Bay. If approved, this project will be a sustainable continuation of the CEBioS programme with IMER.

Operational plan for the cooperation with IMER (Vietnam) in 2018:

Activities VIETNAM	2018
1. Improved knowledge of sediment fluxes and sedimentation balance and their tools to investigate	
Coordination of the work done by colleagues	x
Identify the design and criteria of comparison	x
Result analysis	x
Remote sensing analysis of suspended sediments	done
Software upgrade	done
Technical workshop at IMER, informal mid-term evaluation	done
2. Knowledge transfer about particle tracking module	
Training of one IMER staff member in particle tracking	x
3. validation with biology, linking sediment and particle tracking model with ecosystem health (e.g. sea grass, coral reefs, …)	
Sampling of organisms attached to or interacting with sediments (depending on available funds)	Done
Analysis of samples taken	Done
Spatial comparison of organism composition on sediments from the river to HLB (depending sample quality)	
4. IMER staff is trained in sediment model applications (sediment and particle tracking)	
Hydrodynamic model reassessment	Done
Sediment model	Done
Validation and comparison	X
5. participation to external RBINS calls	
	X
6. stakeholder awareness about implications of model for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use (sea grass, coral reefs, …)	
Final workshop with external stakeholders	X
Several IMER seminars	done

2. Peru: Operational plan cooperation RBINS-IMARPE (2014-2016)

The policy brief that summarizes the work done will be finalized in the beginning of 2018 in close cooperation between IMARPE and CEBiOS. The brief will give an overview of the research area's investigated when the programme was active and how marine models can be applied in the protection of marine bays. It will be distributed, possibly by diplomatic post.

3. Training in Cotonou, Benin

In May 2018 Prof. Zacharie Sohou (IRHOB) will be invited to join the colloquium organized by CEBiOS, we will take advantage of this to discuss the year outline in more detail.

In the summer of 2018 a new programme will be formulated for four years. One of the ideas is to valorize the work done in 2017 where 4 people received an introduction in how hydrodynamic models work. In the summer of 2018 we would like to invite 2 of them to follow an internship at RBINS to learn

how a model setup is done and made operational for the North Sea. An analysis will be made of the set-up, they will attend internal meetings and be given small tasks needed to complete the setup. At the end of their internship the link will be made to the Beninese situation. A definitive planning has to be decided on after the formulation of the programme.

Budget for 1.2.4.

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	Unspent balances
1.2.4.(D)1 workshop (Benin)			4000	5000	
1.2.4.(D)2 Closure **meetings Vietnam**			7000	7000	
1.2.4.(D)9 Hosting scientist(s)			14000	14000	
Total				**26.000**	To be determined from common saldo in 1.2.

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

All parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity were required to present a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in line with the **CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity** 2011-2020 and including specified national Aichi targets with relevant **indicators**. When national targets and indicators are determined by partner countries, collaboration with authorities will be established in order to draw on our specific expertise in collecting data to feed the indicator processes. RBINS and the CEBioS team can bring in expertise especially for Aichi targets 3 (ecosystems), 6 (fisheries), 7 sustainable agriculture and aquaculture), 8 (pollution), 9 (invasives), 14, 18 (conservation). In the meantime, research projects carried out by students or early-career scientists associated with partner institutions, that are promoting the collection of data that are relevant for achieving Aichi targets, will be supported. We will continue to apply for additional external funding for work on the science/policy interface regarding biodiversity in the South (e.g. Belspo, scholarship through universities in Belgium or in the South). 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 .

Each year we are launching a **call for projects directed at cooperation partners** that will work on gathering indicator data for Aichi objectives related to habitat/ecosystem monitoring, species data and have a relation with poverty eradication. In 2018, the selected projects of the 2018 MRV call in English-speaking partner countries (see SO5) will be followed and results will be gathered in a closing workshop in Uganda, back-to-back with an EVAMAB workshop. Policy makers will be involved to assure the uptake of the results in decision making. With regards to the previous call (2016), which focused on the DRC, a follow-up of the utilisation of the Policy Briefs, developed at the closing workshop in Kisangani in 2017, will be ensured on the national level through a series of contacts with the 'Direction de Développement Durable' of the Ministry in charge of the environment, who intend to use them in their work with the Parliamentary commissions and other decision making organs on the national political level. In 2018, plans will be developed to jointly formulate future MRV initiatives in the French-speaking countries together with the researchers, laboratories, research groups, policy makers and other stakeholders already involved in the 2016 call and in the following awareness call (2017) in order to enhance the integration of indicators for the follow up of the respective national strategies.

Part of the budget under 1.3.1. will be allocated to MRV activities (SO5).

Budget for 1.3.1.

		operational	missions	total	Saldos previous yrs
1.3.1.					**40,396.42**
	MRV Closing Workshop in Uganda	30,000	10,000	**40,000**	**With saldo**
	Formulation activités MRV DRCongo avec le CSB		3,500	**3,500**	
	Participation at stakeholder meeting Ecosystem services Penjari/Benin		6500	**6000**	
total			10000	**10,000.00**	

Table 11: budget for SO1, 1.3.

Expected result 1.4. Scientific outputs are made accessible to users

Description:

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

Logframe (partim):

Expected Results	**Output Indicator**
1.4 Scientific outputs are made accessible to users	• At least 5 *AbcTaxa* 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 tools production and dissemination of *AbcTaxa* manuals **1.4.2.** Popularization tools production of lexicons production/upgrade of syllabi dissemination of tools (other than *AbcTaxa*) 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

AbcTaxa: a series of peer-reviewed manuals dedicated to capacity building in zoological and botanical taxonomy, in collection management and in good practices in taxonomic and curatorial research. The publication of taxonomic tools will continue to be supported via the production of approximately one AbcTaxa 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. The chief editor is Dr. Yves Samyn, conservator at RBINS. Editing will be done from 2018 onwards by the Publication Unit of RBINS-RMCA, headed by Isabelle Gerard. Discussions are planned with DGD to reflect upon possible commercial use of the series in a well-defined setting.

AbcTaxa plans for 2018

Volume 18 (editors Yves & Didier): T. Scholz, M.P.M. Vanhove, N. Smit, Z. Jayasundera & M. Gelnar (Editors). A Guide to the Parasites of African Freshwater Fishes.

Volume 19 (Yves & Didier): J.M. Olbers, Ch.GL Griffiths, T. O'Hara, Y. Samyn. Field guide to the brittle and basket stars (Echinodermata: Ophiuroidea) of South Africa.

Volume 20 (Jérome), Herman Taedoumg, Rubiaceae.

Activity 1.4.2. Popularization tools

Lexiques: 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. A lexicon about the Pendjari N.P. in Benin will published early 2018, the one about Ruvubu NP in Burundi towards the end of 2018.

Policy briefs: 11 policy briefs are due to be finished from phase I. They will all be printed to be distributed at the colloquium of 28 May and in the respective countries. Most policy briefs result from participative project restitution workshops in SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5 and SO6 and are co-generated with South partners or 100% made by South partners in order to ensure ownership and reality check with local conditions and perceptions.

Overview of policy briefs produced in phase 1 (2014-2018) and printed and distributed in 2018.

1	SO5-MRV 2015	Benin	Policy Brief
2	SO5-MRV 2015	**Burundi**	Tendance inquiétante de la dégradation de la biodiversité: Appel aux décideurs pour inverser la situation
3	SO5-MRV 2015	**Benin**	Connaissances traditionnelles et ressources génétiques associées: Défis pour une conservation durable de la biodiversité au Bénin
4	SO5-MRV 2015	**RDCongo**	Vers la valorisation des connaissance traditionnelles des communautés locales et autochtones en RD Congo
5	SO6	**Burundi**	Nagoya Protocol
6	SO1.2-GTI	**Vietnam**	Vietnam, a champion for insect biodiversity: a win-win commitment
7	SO1-ER1.2	**Peru**	Working title: hydrodynamic models to the rescue of Peruvian bays
8	SO5-MRV2016	**RDCongo**	L'exploitation de charbon de bois dans les écosystèmes naturels est-elle durable en RD Congo ?
9	SO5-MRV2016	**RDCongo**	R.D.Congo, faune sauvage menacée par le commerce de la viande de brousse
10	SO5-MRV2016	**RDCongo**	Pêche : secteur productif en danger en R.D. Congo
11	SO4-KLIMOS	international	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into development cooperation

Budget for 1.4.

Activities	Targets	Operations	Missions	Total	Saldos previous yrs
1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools are produced and disseminated					
Production and dissemination of AbcTaxa manuals	Taxonomists in the South	25000		25000	
1.4.2. Popularization tools	General public, rangers, scientists in the South	10000		10000	
Production of lexicons					
Production/upgrade of syllabi					
Dissemination of popularization tools (other than AbcTaxa manuals)==>alumni workshop		5000		5000	
Participation in international congresses on taxonomy and/or ICT for development and training					With saldos
Follow-up on feedback of use of courses					
Policy briefs, fliers etc...					With saldos
Grand total				**40.000**	**14.634,07**

Table 13: budget for SO1, 1.4.

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

The 2018 programme will continue providing several **training opportunities at national level**, as well as its **recurrent support to CHM**. A regional francophone workshop will be organised in Belgium. Morocco has expressed the interest of several Arabic countries to start their CHM including the Palestine territories. Morocco will submit a South-South project proposal to this end for Mauritania in 2018. We will initiate a multi-annual work programme, particularly towards the consolidation of our contribution to governance processes.

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 2018, we plan to provide several training sessions at national level in combination with South-South Cooperation partners of our partner countries and a training course in Belgium in cooperation with DGD-MD8 and other departments. In 2018 we will start migrating some of the countries to the new Bioland tool that should be available towards July 2018. We will continue developing the 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, given the developments in technology as well as changes of active partners in their countries. In some countries the CHM national focal point is also responsible for the implementation of the ABS Clearing House as COP11 reiterated through relevant decisions that ABS-CH should be part of the CHM taking into account that ABS is one of the pillars of the CBD. Under specific Objective 6 (SO6), joint training activities will take place to develop our partners competences in the field of ABS.

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

This year the training sessions still need to be decided as we will move this year to a new platform that has been developed by the CBD Secretariat. A first training for the francophone partner countries will be organised from 29 May till 1 of June 2018. The Palestine State, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea have expressed

their interest to get a national training and are being planned to start migrating to Bioland tool from July onwards.

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

Expected result 2.2 Information flows are improved

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

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

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

In 2018, 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 "Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement" (OBPE), the former "Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature" (INECN) in Burundi. A Memorandum of Understanding was developed with the OBPE in 2014 that includes components under SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO6. A mission is foreseen in 2017 to discuss the extension of the programme till 2018 as due to civil strife in Burundi the 2015 and 2016 programmes will be extended in to 2017. During the mission it will also be discussed which programme elements are finished and if there are any additional capacity building activities that could be added to the programme for 2017 – 2018.

As for the DRC, the Framework Agreement to be signed shortly with the CSB, Kisangani, will allow to develop activities in collaboration with the national ministry in charge of the environment and the

provincial coordination for the environment (Province de la Tshopo), with components under SO2, SO3, SO5 and SO6. The Framework Agreement stipulates, among others, that the CSB will have to react on the 2017 CHM-call, in collaboration with the national ministry in charge of the environment and the provincial coordination for the environment (Province de la Tshopo).

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 • OBPE strengthened : CHM website updated on a regular base (pages added/year and number of visitors per year compared to baseline of 2012), Library documented and used (number of books added in the library database, number of visitors to the library), 5+ scientific bulletins published
Activities	
2.2.1. one call per year for CHM consolidation	

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

Activities:

One **call** at the start of 2018 with 3 to 6 accepted project proposals. The projects will depend on the countries and their priorities. They can be national reinforcement or South-South cooperation as mentioned above. Projects that have a clear strategic plan for the results after the 3 years, will be given priority.

In the light of the MoU we have already received the demand by the **Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE, former INECN)** to continue working on the work started in 2015 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.

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 basis. 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 2018 there will probably be one

CHM-IAC meeting back to back to a SBSTTA meeting and several skype conferences, a regional meeting for the EU CHM, a workgroup meeting for the development of Bioland, a regional meeting on NBSAPs as well as SBSTTA 21 organised by the CBD Secretariat and more. The participation in some of these meetings will be ensured by the organisers.

Equipment for SO2

This part of the programme consists 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.

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	Saldos previous years
		2018	
2.1.	**ER2.1 - Expertise in information flows is built**		
2.1.1.1	training workshops in Belgium	10000	
2.1.1.2	national training workshops	20000	
2.1.2.	follow-up trainings per year	10000	
2.1.3.	south south collaboration	10000	
2.1.4.	Promotion of reporting tool		
	subtotal	**50000**	-9281,59
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	62500	
2.2.1.3	Follow-up of the projects		
2.2.1.4	Assessment of the projects		
	subtotal	**62500**	-12.820.94
2.3.	**ER2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes**		
2.3.1	Networking and organising of meeting with partners	**25000**	-35,333.25
2.3.2	Mission international meeting		
	Equipment	**3000**	**1,853.33**
	Subtotal	**28000**	
Total		**140.500**	-55.582, 45

Table 18: summary of the budget for SO2

* The budget for the activities has decreased as there is a negative saldo from earlier years. To execute the planned activities a transfer of funds from SO3 and SO6 to SO2 should be considered.

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.

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

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.

In 2018 we will also explore the possibilities to acquire external expertise in awareness raising, in order to implement one of the mid-term recommendations in phase II from 2019 onwards. This will be applied at the level of CEBioS and the South partners. The recruitment of a new communications officer will facilitate this process. We also work in close cooperation with RBINS services to implement awareness interventions under the different SOs.

This programme element will allow the following activities :
- 2-3 year programmes with selected partner countries to
    - decide on useful **indicators** for the level of public awareness in their countries;
    - to undertake standardised **baseline studies** and
    - to develop public **awareness strategies** to raise the awareness on specific subjects.
- This work will be done in several selected partner countries in cooperation with the national focal points, national universities and if budget allows, Belgian lead universities. The results will

be published on the national CHMs but also through the CBD CHM as best practices or international journals. The Belgian embassies will be involved in this process as much as possible.

- Special attention will be placed on raising the awareness on ABS and the Nagoya protocol so there will be a strong link with SO6.
- The topic of awareness plays a large role in the institutional programmes with OBPE(Burundi) and UAC (Benin) and is incorporated into their logframes. These partners participate with the competitive calls.

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 Aichi 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 2018, 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. Benin, Niger, Morocco, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi). Awareness raising is a typical mixed issue of top-down process (invitation to submit a project according to Aichi target 1) and bottom-up (identification of needs at local level and application of locally adapted instruments). The issue about increasing the awareness about the fact that awareness is important is sometimes the first step to tackle with in the less developed countries. In that sense, the demand driven aspect of awareness raising can only start, once this kind of first level awareness is growing. Priority will be given to projects that best meet the above-mentioned criteria.

Expected result 3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised

Description:

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

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

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 CEBioS-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:

The training of Belgian civil servants (DGD) as intended under specific objective 4, is also part of awareness raising in Belgium. This expected result involves the continuous update of our web site, which is also found in the specific objective "coordination and management'. Whenever possible, during missions abroad videos will be produced about our projects . They will be posted on a section of the website, targeted at the general public. The CEBioS stand that was produced in 2015 will be displayed at several occasions, among which–the Iris Festival, The Brussels Region Festival, the CEBioS event at RBINS, and Bruxelles Champêtre. An interactive game about biodiversity in the South, created with the support of education and museology experts from RBINS, was produced in 2017 and will be tested during these events in 2018.

An important event will be organized on May 28th 2018 at RBINS to celebrate 5 years of the CEBioS-program. The event, entitled "Biodiversity for development - a way forward to the SDGs", will be the opportunity for our Southern partner to present CEBioS activities conducted during the first phase and to gather representatives of the development cooperation sector to discuss the importance of biodiversity for development and its integration in development cooperation activities (see http://naturalsciences.be/28may for more information). It will be closed by a panel discussion moderated by VRT journalist Peter Verlinden. The panel will include key actors from IUCN, EU, Benin, Morocco, CBCD-11.11.11. and KLIMOS.

RBINS might be asked by the Congo Basin Forest Partnership to a high level event at the end of 2018.

Budget for SO3

Activities		operational	missions	total	Saldos previous years
ER 3.1	**Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment**	**60000**		**60000**	28,584.81
3.1.1.	3.1.1. one call/year for awareness baseline projects in the South	30000		30000	
3.1.1.1	Launch and dissemination of the call for projects				
3.1.1.2	Selection of the projects				
3.1.2.	The results should be used for the reporting towards the Aichi targets and the relevant indicators in the reporting tool that countries will use under SO2-1 and SO5				
3.1.2.1	Realisation of the projects in the South				
3.1.2.2	Follow-up of the projects				
3.1.2.3	Assessment of the projects				
ER 3.2.	**ER3.2. Awareness and commitment are raised**	**60000**		**60000**	-19502,01
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	60000		60000	
3.2.1.4	Follow-up of the projects, with saldos previous years				
3.2.1.5	Assessment of the projects				
ER 3.3.	**Communication and awareness raising in Belgium**	**15000**		**15000**	9,533.88
3.3.1	Organisation of 1 special PA event in Belgium focused on biodiversity	24500*		24500*	
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"				
Total		**135.000**		**135.000**	**18616,68**

Table 22: summary of the budget for SO3

* The budget for the activities has increased as there is a positive saldo from earlier years for some subactivities. The increased activities will not use up all available funds, therefore a transfer to SO2 could be considered.

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.

Expected results

4.1 Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built

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

Expected result 4.1. Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built

Description:

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

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 advocacy. However, we expect that closer collaboration with MD8 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 (Enabel, NGOs, NGAs, relevant departments of DGD). Examples of support include:

- advice on the implementation of biodiversity-related activities in partner countries,
- advice on proposed, submitted or running projects financed by DGD, such as KLIMOS and its toolkit
- investigating, together with KLIMOS, on how biodiversity is included into EIA by other cooperation agencies
- participation to the preparation of 'commissions mixtes' of bilateral cooperation
- support to environmental mainstreaming
- punctual support for the follow-up of multilateral agreements
- support to the decision-making process of the ministerial office, the identification and formulation of positions in international debates and processes (UN, EU, OECD,…)
- contribution to publications and other outreach activities of DGD

- raising the profile of biodiversity during thematic meetings organised by DGD
- attendance to meetings discussing biodiversity and development issues
- identification of people, institutions and organisations working for biodiversity worldwide
- providing training on biodiversity issues, i.e. illustrating the importance of biodiversity for economic and social development and poverty reduction

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

Logframe (partim):

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

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

Activities:

Based on request, expertise of the various actors of Belgian Development Cooperation can be built through the organization of training workshops. Training content and material can be developed in collaboration with DGD MD8 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 (Enabel), the personnel from main Belgian NGOs or NGAs ('ONG programme'), staff from relevant services of the DGD and development cooperation Attachés. As Attachés presence in Belgium is scarce, the duration of the training will have to be adapted and synced with the diplomat days. The CEBioS unit at RBINS aims at becoming an excellence centre about the link between biodiversity conservation and development or poverty alleviation.

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 **2018**, participation and support of RBINS in processes of importance such as the negotiation and elaboration of Indicative Cooperation Programmes should be initiated and systematised at an early stage to ensure that they take in to account effectively environmental and biodiversity issues. Delegation of local persons of confidence to on-going processes of mixed commissions and the ACNG Strategic Dialogue within the joint strategic frameworks per country is done, since RBINS lacks permanent representation abroad. This is the case for e.g. the strategic dialogues in Benin and in RDC or the forum 'FABAC' in DR Congo (Forum des Acteurs Belges Actifs en RD Congo), organised by the Belgian embassy in Kinshasa.

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

- continue the current support in the CBD process on themes relevant to development cooperation, SBI-2/COP14 as well as several IAC meetings.
- consultancies in selection procedures of IFS, VLIR-UOS and ARES

- Punctual guest lectures at Belgian universities about the link between biodiversity and development
- Marie-Lucie Susini Ondafe will participate in the forthcoming activities organized by the task force on capacity-building of the IPBES whenever possible. She will also continue to participate in and lead the project group on environment of the platform Educaid.be.

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	Saldos previous years
IR 1	**4.1 Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built**	**8000**		**8000**	**26,966.40**
4.1.1.	Training provided: (Based on request) around the theme "biodiversity, ecosystem services and development cooperation"	8000		8000	
IR2	**4.2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation**		**12000**	**12000**	**22,956.48**
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…)		12000	12000	
Total		80000	12000	**20.000**	**49.922,88**

Table 25: summary of the budget for SO4.

Part of the saldo can be used to formulate phase 2 with South partners and coordinate actions with other Belgian actors in strategic dialogues for example, or to support South partners for attendance to COP etc.

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.

Expected results

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

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

Description:

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

In **2018**, we will continue our internal capacity building through collaborations within Belgium and abroad, either with teams specialising in impact assessment and indicator development, and with institutions where data or collections are available which can be mobilised for MRV of biodiversity and biodiversity policy.

Logframe (partim):

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

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

Activities:

During the first two years of the programme, activities focused on consolidating all relevant information on MRV and **identifying existing best practice**, via the literature and contact with experts. This mapping of expertise, research and development projects in Belgium will continue in 2018 in order to increase the efficiency of science-policy interface, facilitating a better transfer of science to real world scenarios of sustainable development. It will be explored how other institutes or expertise can be mobilised to collaborate with RBINS for concrete applications in developing countries and for reporting about development cooperation at the Belgian level.

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

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) of the United Nations, GEO BON: peer review and input of contents for web site and panel papers. Following up these and other networks provides us with input and background to develop our interventions with regard to biodiversity monitoring and indicators. Conversely, our participation in these networks firmly positions our activities within a UN/CBD context and enables to disseminate our results to a well-targeted audience. In 2018, for example, the output of the MRV call of 2015-2016 will be disseminated through these and other channels.

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

Relevant external project calls regarding MRV will be considered for application for building expertise on methodologies and extend our network of experts.

MRV expertise building can be considered at various levels: the data collection level, technical capacities for indicators establishment, use of MRV for policies, international collaboration.

Data collection and translation for the science/policy interface

Collection of data, and valorising them for the science/policy interface, in test cases in the framework of larger research projects with external funds (and where CEBioS can be co-promotor), such as BRAIN, KLIMOS, VLIR-UOS, ARES… in order to feed data to empower our partners in the South to implement Aichi targets.

Examples are mentioned in the following table; the project status is mentioned in italics below the title:

Project topic	Country	Partner institute South	Partner institute North	Aichi Target
Integrated management of African lakes *(internship & project finished, in*	Tanzania	NM-AIST Tanzania National	KU Leuven (VLIR-NSS, MSc internship)	6, 7, 11, 14, 18

reporting phase)		Parks various stakeholders		
Amphibian health for conservation, indicators, ecotourism *(ongoing)*	South Africa	NWU	KU Leuven (VLIR, sandwich PhD)	11, 14, 18
Habitat monitoring of wetlands *(project finished, Burundese partners expressed their interest to integrate this partnership into our recurrent MRV activities)*	Burundi	OBPE, Unibu	VUB (VLIR-SI)	6, 8, 11
Impact assessment of pollution on aquatic ecosystems *(project finished, in reporting phase)*	D.R.Congo	Unilu	KU Leuven, UA, RMCA (VLIR-SI)	6, 8
Diversity of amphibian's fauna in Kokolopori Bonobo Nature Reserve (Northern Democratic Republic of the Congo)	D.R.Congo	CSB	IFS, Institute of Vertebrate Biology, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic	11, 14, 18
EVAMAB: Economic valuation of ecosystem services in Man and Biosphere reserves: testing effective rapid assessment methods in selected African MABs *(started beginning of 2017, until mid-2019)*	Benin, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda	NMAIST Pendjari NP UAC …	KULeuven VUB UAntwerpen U Hasselt	2, 3, 14

EVAMAB project: "Economic valuation of ecosystem services in Man and Biosphere reserves: testing effective rapid assessment methods in selected African MABs".

This project coordinated by CEBioS and funded by Belspo started in February 2017 and will last until mid 2019. It focuses on UNESCO Man and Biosphere reserves in four African countries: Benin, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda (more information, see www.biodiv.be/evamab).

➢ General objective: Mapping of the evaluation of the value of ecosystem services in UNESCO-MAB sites is performed for a better appreciation of the potential for management and socio-economic integration, in order to better protect UNESCO-MAB sites for future generations and for its biodiversity

➢ Specific objectives: to test rapid assessment tools for evaluation of specific ecosystem services related to UNESCO-MAB sites and to formulate relevant policy advise for managers and decision-makers concerning reward mechanisms and integration of socio-economic aspects in conservation

The project is an opportunity to strengthen internal expertise in fields relevant to MRV, especially: biodiversity databases, rapid assessment of ecosystem services, economic valuation and science/policy interface through reward mechanisms such as Payment for Ecosystem Services. This also enables us to meet and connect with Belgian and South experts in those fields.

In 2018, a review paper around tools for rapid ecosystem services assessments will be submitted. Master students from UAntwerpen and VUB will go on the field in Pendjari, Benin to continue ongoing research on ecosystem services assessment. A validation participatory workshop will be organized in September with the stakeholders around Pendjari NP. Another methodological paper will be submitted about the application of one tool (Tessa) applied in different sites, together with VUB and KULeuven. Possibilities for organizing a cross-fertilizing workshop gathering representatives from our four sites will be explored.

Technical capacities for indicator establishment

- Technical capacities identified during the different MRV calls as contributing to the establishment of indicators should be a focal subject for our internal capacity building (e.g.: data acquisition and publishing, database management, GIS, ecosystem services valuation,…)
- Finalize and submit the scientific paper about MRV 2015 projects, together with all project partners, entitled "Developing policy-relevant biodiversity indicators: lessons learnt from case studies from Africa". An opinion paper entitled "Joining science and policy in capacity development for monitoring progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the global South" based on our experience from launching the 2015 call was already published in 2016 (see http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1470160X16306306). The scientific paper is a logical follow-up to this opinion paper. Another paper based on the workshop in DRCongo in 2017 (2016 call) will be written in 2018, with participation of the participants to the workshop.
- Organise a multi-day workshop in Uganda with the 10 project coordinators of the 2018 call and policy makers, to increase expertise about and develop key indicators for the 3 key themes around protected areas focused on in the call, that were decided based on the previous call,

formulation in Tanzania, and to increase the complementarity with the external project EVAMAB. These themes are human-wildlife interactions, charcoal and firewood, and fisheries.

- Develop policy briefs and scientific publications for the MRV call 2018, based on the results of the workshop described above.

Use of MRV for policies

- Review of ToR and identification of indicators for environment for the preparation of DGD cooperation programmes, when requested;
- In 2018, on explicit demand of the MRV-project leaders of the 2016 call (RDC), awareness projects are being implemented for each 2016-MRV project to create and intensify awareness of a better way of exploiting the resources for the three themes for which indicators were developed (bushmeat, charcoal and fisheries). Target audiences may vary between local populations, local policy makers, provincial decision makers, implementation-administrations and so on. These awareness activities will make intensive use of the Policy Briefs, developed by the project leaders during the closing workshop in Kisangani in September 2017. We consider this as a logical next-step pilot program which will help us to better understand the impact of our current MRV activities on several levels. This approach, organised with very limited means, also helps to keep the dynamic group of active scientists interested in the expansion of MRV activities in the future. A next step will then be the joint formulation of the future expansion of the FR-programme with the local scientists and policy/decision makers at the beginning of 2019, for which preparations will be started in 2018. A similar cycle is envisaged for the English-speaking countries in the second phase of the CEBioS-programme.
- Explore ways to make scientific data usable and improve the science/policy interface (including providing an extension to existing projects, see examples above)
- Further disseminate policy briefs created during the closing workshop of 2015 MRV call (October 2016, Benin) and 2016 MRV call (October 2017, DRCongo) and assess the efficiency of such communication tools to reach decision makers and scientists and stimulate synergies between them. Channels that will be explored are e.g.: SDSN, GEO BON, BIP, and presentations at specialised fora. The policy briefs are also being disseminated in the partner countries by project leaders and administration/ministry contacts as well as through awareness projects that were submitted by the projects holders in an awareness call launched end 2017. They will be implemented until June 2018.
- Start developing new activities based on the assessments to improve the communication of policy briefs/other ways of communication

International context

- Become a partner of and continue close collaboration with the BIP (Biodiversity Indicator Partnership)
- Actively attend international workshops on biodiversity indicators and monitoring
- Keep being informed on evolutions of existing proposed biodiversity indicators: EBV (Essential Biodiversity indicators), AHTEG proposition, BIP tool, SEBI indicators, information on MRV for REDD+
- Contribute to GEOBON working groups relevant to MRV, as identified during the GEO BON Open Science Conference ("Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Monitoring for the 2020 Targets and

beyond") and GEO BON All Hands Meeting (Leipzig, July 2016) (e.g. WG on Ecosystem services, Biodiversity Observation Networks,…).

- Actively contribute to the International Technical Advisory and Upscaling Group (ITAUG) of the Connect Project (http://gef-connect.web-staging.linode.unep-wcmc.org/). This 4 years-project (2016-2020) is implemented in 3 showcase countries (Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda) and coordinated by UNEP-WCMC. It aims to ensure biodiversity is taken into account in decision making by improving end-users' access to and use of biodiversity information. As a member of the ITAUG, CEBioS will provide technical/scientific review of outputs, contribute to the up-scaling of project lessons, and highlight links with CEBioS MRV initiatives.

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

Description:

The development of methodologies are necessary for the three levels of MRV, measurement, reporting and verification. This terminology is mostly used in conjunction with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), REDD+ and environmental assessments, e.g. for the mining industry. It is important for DGD, RBINS and the DGD programme to remain updated concerning the global trends in MRV in order to apply it as much as possible in the mainstreaming, policy support, and NBSAPs in developing countries. The budget of SO 1.3 directly contributes to this process.

Logframe (partim):

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

Table 27: logframe (partim) for SO5, 5.2.

Activities:

Partnerships are undertaken, with a view to stimulating dialogue between science and policy, with **ministries and universities in partner countries and relevant Belgian experts** (to be determined) in order to launch pilot projects on best practice. The objective will be to develop, assess or put into practice indicators developed by various 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.

2018 MRV call in English-speaking partner countries

In 2018, the follow-up of the 2018 call launched in English-speaking partner countries will be a major component. This call aims at promoting links between the worlds of science and policy in order to develop biodiversity indicators in the buffer zones of protected areas in English-speaking countries that are partners of the Belgian development cooperation. The objective of this call is to fill the gap between data collection and use by government authorities for reporting/follow-up of the state of biodiversity and biodiversity policies.

Ten projects were selected, focusing on three focal areas around protected areas that were decided based on the previous call, formulation in Tanzania, and to increase the complementarity with the external project EVAMAB. These themes are human-wildlife interactions, charcoal and firewood, and fisheries. The table below summarizes the 10 selected projects and their relevance with development.

Project	Partners	Title	*Theme(s)* - Relevance for development
	GHANA		
1	*University for Development Studies, Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Management. *Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission, Mole National Park.	Mitigating Revenge Killing of African Bush Elephants in Fringe Communities of Mole National Park, Ghana.	*Human-wildlife interactions* The project will study factors that make elephants raids on farms more rampant in order to come out with recommendations that would feed into the African bush elephant protection plan and to be able to advice the staff of the Park, the farmers and communities appropriately.
	KENYA		
2	* Kenya National Commission for UNESCO *National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation *Kenya Wildlife Service *Kenya Forest Service *National Environment Mangement Authority	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation in Kenya's Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve through reduced Human-Wildlife Conflicts	*Human-wildlife interactions* Human-wildlife conflicts spots within the BR and their causes will be identified, as well as the effectiveness of response mitigation strategies used by Kenya Wildlife Service. Based on these information several measures will be put in place to mitigate against the identified risks.
	RWANDA		
3	*ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA'' *Rwanda Development Board/Nyungwe National Park	Empowering communities for participatory monitoring of the impact of improved cooking stoves' adoption on the conservation of Nyungwe National Park's biodiversity.	*Charcoal* The project aims to enhance the community based conservation approach around the National Park through involvement of local communities in impact monitoring by improving the capacity of community leaders in data collection using indicators, and sensitizing the linkage between use of improved cooking stoves and forest health.
4	*Center of Excellence in Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management, University of Rwanda *Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Promoting links between the worlds of science and policy in order to develop biodiversity indicators in the buffer zones of protected areas in Rwanda	**Human-wildlife interactions* **Firewood* The aim of this projects is to monitor use and conservation of natural resources in the buffer zone areas of the national parks in Rwanda and the linkages between local communities and conservation. Indicators will be used to establish a baseline to measure progress in management of the buffer zones

			of Nyungwe National Park, to contribute to biodiversity conservation and support for human wellbeing, and to meeting the country's strategic plans and policies.
	PALESTINIAN TERRITORY		
5	*Palestine Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainability/Palestine Museum of Natural History, Bethlehem University *Environmental Quality Authority	Socio-economic sustainable development and environmental conservation at the northern transition zone to Wadi Qana Protected Area, Palestine	Data from monitoring in the transition zone will help create a management plan and potentially expand the Wadi Qana protected area. Local residents and officials will assess how to increase income from activiteis related to ecosystem services.
	TANZANIA		
6	*Department of Forestry and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (DFNR), Zanzibar *The State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)	Development of Biodiversity Indicators for Jozani Chwaka Bay Biosphere Reserve, Zanzibar Tanzania	*Human-wildlife interactions* The project will examine cause and effect relationship between poaching/illegal hunting and encroachment within the Reserve. It will provide directives on how best to manage the wildlife resources, community and associated challenges.
7	*Nelson Mandela Institute of Science and Technology *Babati Town Council	Linking Conservation Policies/Practices and Regulations to Biodiversity Data: A Case of Fisheries in Lake Manyara	*Fisheries* This project explores the fisheries sector at Lake Manyara. The research will use quantitative but largely ethnographic approaches to gather information and data on policy and regulation development processes, implementation practices and monitoring procedures and develop alternative co-management approaches that would allow sustainable collection of biodiversity data to feed into policy.
	UGANDA		
8	*National Environment Management Authority (CBD NFP) *National Biodiversity Data Bank - Makerere University	Biodiversity indicators to support policy formulation and monitoring species diversity around Mount Elgon biosphere reserve in Uganda	Existing data will be reviewed and indicators in the NBSAP will be refined to support policy formulation and species monitoring in the buffer zones around Mount Elgon Biosphere reserve.

9	*Busitema University *Uganda Wildlife Authority, Mt. Elgon National Park	Development of freshwater biodiversity monitoring indicators in the buffer zones of Mt. Elgon National Park Uganda	*Fisheries* Indicators will be developed to assess the effectiveness of management interventions and sustainability of land use practices.
10	*National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) *National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	Biosphere Reserves as Sentinels of Biodiversity Conservation: Developing Indicators for Monitoring Resilience of Exploited Fisheries Resources in Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve, Uganda	*Fisheries* The project will develop a baseline for monitoring resources use and management approaches which are important for sustainability and resilience and examine sustainability of fisheries resources.

Table 27bis: List of MRV projects of the 2018 call

A closing workshop will be organized in Uganda in October 2018. One representative of each project will be invited.

This workshop will have various objectives:

- Exchange on methodology and best practices in thematic groups
- Coordinate national reporting actions
- Create outputs that are relevant for monitoring and decision-making at local and national levels, through communication tools such as policy briefs (e.g. see http://www.biodiv.be/cebios2/docs/publications/policy-briefs)
- Disseminate methodologies and results in common scientific publications

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

Budget for SO5

		operations	missions	total	Saldos previous years
IR 1	5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built.	3000		3000	8,129.24
5.1.1	5.1.1. expertise concerning MRV built up in conjunction with DGD: invitation of MRV projects holders to the CEBioS event and to international conferences	3000		3000	
IR2	5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available			30500	14,435
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	30000	500 and with saldos	30500	
	- Participation Strategic Dialogue RDC + enhancing MRV synergies - Participation international conference to present MRV		with saldos		7500
Total		33000	7,500	**33500**	**22564,24**

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.

Expected results

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

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

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

Description:

The year **2018** will be devoted to the follow-up of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, its implementation at the Belgian, European and international (cooperation partners) level. The consolidation of internal capacities is a prerequisite for the provision of training and support to DGD, our partners and any other relevant stakeholder.

Several members of the team are already part of both the Belgian and European working groups on the Nagoya Protocol and have attended meetings and workshops held in 2012-2016 regarding this matter. The Intergovernmental Council on the Environment of Belgium has extended the responsibility for the mandate of the CHM to include the ABS Clearing House (ABS-CH) in November 2013. Han de Koeijer has followed on the development of the ABS Clearing House in 2014-2017, and will continue doing this in 2018 with other colleagues.

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 at both levels. Participation in 2 international meetings is foreseen in 2018 among others SBI2 and COP14.

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.

A training about the Nagoya protocol will be organised in the first half of the year for RBINS staff and other Belgian researchers (RMCA) to inform them on issues that have implications for developing cooperation. The Nagoya protocol is ratified, an information flier for Belgian target publics will be

produced. Prior to that, we intend to identify the knowledge gaps and anxieties amongst concerned scientists, collection managers, curators.

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

Description and activities:

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

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

Information on ABS and the NP will be communicated through the national CHM. A special section will be developed in collaboration with the ABS national focal point of Belgium. For **2018**, There will be some training on the Implications of the Nagoya protocol in Belgium and the implications for researchers collecting as well as in the countries some awareness raising activities.

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.

Budget for SO6

		Operation	Missions	Total	Saldos previous years
IR 1	**6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol.**	**1000**		1000	9,062.22 €
6.1.1	A flyer has been developed about "the Nagoya Protocol and implication for collecting species in non-European countries".	1000		1000	
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				4000
IR2	**6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised.**			15.000	420.93 €
6.2.1	information sessions are organised				
6.2.2	development of section on NP in CHM				
6.2.3	Further actions	12000*	3000	15000	5000
Total				**16000**	**9483,15**

Table 31: summary of the budget for SO6

* The budget for the activities has increased as there is a positive saldo from earlier years. The increased activities will not use up all available funds, therefore a transfer to SO2 could be considered.

Specific objective 7: Programme coordination and management

Expected Results

7.1.   Coordination
7.2.   Management

Description:
The CEBioS programme is a policy support and capacity building unit under the Operational Direction 'Natural environment' or 'Nature' of RBINS (headed by the operational director Dr. Patrick Roose). It is coordinated and managed by the coordinator (Luc Janssens de Bisthoven), an administrative support staff (3 persons: Mariam Agarad, Vincent Pinton, Kristien Vrancken(on career interruption)) and 6 scientists (Han de Koeijer, François Muhasy, Marie-Lucie Susini Ondafe, Anne-Julie Rochette, Katrijn Baetens, Hilde Keunen), with the active support of senior scientist Erik Verheyen, concerning the capacity building in Kisangani (RDC).

In 2017, a mid-term evaluation (MTE) was carried out by 3 independent international evaluators commissioned by BELSPO. The MTE contained a number of short, mid and long term recommendations directed towards CEBioS, RBINS, DGD and BELSPO. Together with their management response, the MTE has been approved by the strategic committee in February 2018. Most management response relate to actions to be implemented in the second phase of the programme (2019-2023).
However, some recommendations already receive special attention in the last year of the first phase (2018): improvement of the annual reporting format, team building activity for CEBioS, workshops on Theory of Change, including risk analysis, recruitment of a communication officer.

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 planned in 2018

- 7.1.1.
  - Annual report 2017
  - Annual planning 2018 (this document)
  - preparation of the year 2019 programme
  - Preparation of the annual report 2018
  - Highlights per trimester, to be reported to RBINS through OD Nature.
- 7.1.2. Human resources and internal capacities. It is a continuous process. Special attention is given to 'development circles' compulsory for the administrative and technical staff of the federal government and the coordinator regularly attends special training in team development. LJDB is also one of 4 resource 'trust' persons at RBINS. The HR is now facilitated with the online Crescendo software.
- 7.1.3. Communication with direction of RBINS, DGD, embassies 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. From January 2018 onwards, LJDB handed his role as BIOPOLS 'liaison officer' over to Hendrik Segers, CBD National Focal Point, because of too much planning an, reporting and formulating activities in 2018.
- 7.1.4. Prospection for synergies, partners, projects and external funding. Reacting on calls, but also networking with NGOs and NGAs (e.g., IFS, VVOB, VLIR-UOS, ARES, Dienst Bijzondere Evaluatie, BELSPO, Joint Strategic Frameworks and strategic dialogues, UNESCO-MAB). Special attention is given in 2018 for a more harmonised approach with RMCA in Tervuren.
- 7.1.5. Motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme including the follow-up of the mid-term evaluation and general coordination.
- 7.2.1. Organisation with the secretariat of the mobility of the trainees to Belgium. Procedures are continuously updated and improved to be a professional organisation and an excellence centre for Biodiversity and sustainable development.
- 7.2.2. Financial management. Day to day activity, special attention to financial and narrative report flows, contract contents and flows, and close cooperation with the financial service of RBINS.
- 7.2.3. Administration. Day to day, issues of personnel through the softwares Artio, Primetime and in face-to-face meetings.
- 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'. Han de Koeijer has the lead in this.
- Various
  - General aspects of representation, networking and communication, formulation and evaluation missions
  - Follow-up of project cycle (on the share 'seafile') within DO Nature and group and business meetings.

Budget for Coordination

		Operations	Missions	Total	Saldos previous years
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, formulations		2000	2000	
7.1.5	Motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme, including midterm evaluation and general coordination				
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				
Various	Mid term evaluation, still to be paid to Belspo, waiting for invoice				19695,02
Total				**2000**	**19695,02**

Table 33: summary of the budget for SO7

The role of the programme coordination is to ensure the coherence and integration of the various components of the cooperation protocol. It also plays an important role of synchronisation with the activities of all project partners: the other RBINS departments, other institutions such as the RMCA, BG of Meise and universities, NGOs, as well as administrations in Belgium and abroad, including the Belgian embassies. 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 UNESCO-MAB (Paris), IUCN and others (e.g. WWF, the group 'conservation biology' of RBINS etc).

Annex 1: Log-frame matrix (for 5 years, 2014-2018)

See next pages

Annex 2: Sustainable Development Goals and CEBioS objectives

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

Complete LOGFRAME of the DGD-RBINS Programme 2014-2018

Overall objective	Indicators (OVI)*	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
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, with emphasis on ecosystem services and policy support	The loss of biodiversity is significantly reduced (global headline indicators)	International reports such as the Global Biodiversity Outlook and others	Governments, organisations and stakeholders have taken actions to stop the loss of biodiversity. Indicators are available to measure this.
	Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs). Integration of biodiversity issues in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.	National and thematic reports of countries submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Policy makers have the information they need to take good decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Governments are committed to CBD implementation.

Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	Key indicators (OVI) (see details in text for lay-out reasons)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
		Outcome indicators		
SO1 To strengthen the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction		• Scientists' apply their expertise, enabling them to better study and understand biodiversity and ecosystem services and better promote and disseminate the value of biodiversity to society (1.1. and 1.2.) Production of papers, policy briefs and participation to conferences, seminars etc… are indicators for the good functioning of scientists • Selected partner institutions carry out their mandate related to biodiversity (add 1.2, 1.3. and 1.4.) • Rangers monitor and report habitat changes of areas of high interest for biodiversity (1.2.) • the staff of of the partner institutions carry out research on biodiversity and ecosystem services (1.2..,1.3., and 1.4.) • The mathematical Coherens model, aimed at predicting scenarios of water and sediment transport as well as biotas is applied, to answer questions about marine biodiversity by partner countries. A North South South network for Coherens users is functioning. Integrated coastal management plans are developed by local authorities (1.2.) • National indicator processes receive input (1.3) • Number of Scientific output accessible and disseminated and used by stakeholders. (1.4.)		

			Output indicators and targets		
	1.1. Scientific and technical expertise is built	ER Nr. 1	•National authorities use the information provided by SO1 in the national indicator process o12-18 students trained / year will produce: 8 posters and/or oral presentations given at national or international events/ year; o5 publications in scientific journals or general media/ year; o3 who graduate (Master or Ph. D.)/ year;	Reports of training, evaluations of trainees and trainers	The requested expertise is found at the RBINS and in Belgium. Trained professionals are able to put their acquired knowledge in practice. Authors and reviewers are available to contribute to the AbcTaxa manuals and to the teaching material.
	1.2 Quality scientific knowledge is produced and used for the better understanding and management of biodiversity in partner countries (4 parts: A, B, C and D) 1.2.1.(A) Supporting taxonomic research 1.2.2.(B). Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems 1.2.3. (C). Cooperation with the University of Kisangani for the taxonomic study and the monitoring of lowland forests 1.2.4.(D) Application of the	2	A •number of trained students trained / year will produce ; opublications in scientific journals and general media; ograduates (Master or Ph. D.); oin-country training courses as multiplier effect and additional people trained. Results will be valorised through publication in renowned science journals. They will also be used under SO1.4. A and B to produce vulgarisation tools. 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) •equipment purchased. •4 articles published in peer reviewed journals, •4 lexicons will be finalized and used, see also SO1-4b •over 5 years : 2 PhD students, •6 master students finalised their thesis, •5 oral contributions (participation to meetings, conferences, lectures, seminaries…) •5 information exchange sessions have been organised in relation with poverty reduction related subjects of the studies. 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). D	Degrees, peer reviewed scientific publications, new projects, data produced, workshop reports, List of questions and solution of problems addressed in E-coaching and user forum (Coherens)	

	COHERENS model for integrated coastal management and monitoring of ecosystems		•A review of the presentation of the specific research questions of the partner institutes •Number of scientific output (presentations, conference) •Strategic management plans concerning Coherens for the institute and local authorities •Number of qualified trainee ex-post reports within the visitors programme •3 policy briefs are to be produced by the partners •Documentation of the Developed modules for COHERENS available.		
	1.3. Monitoring data is fed into national indicator processes.	3	•in at least 4 partner countries of the belgian development cooperation data from monitoring activities are integrated in at least one of the indicators for the follow up of the respective national strategy.	National reports	
	1.4. Scientific outputs are made accessible to users	4	• At least 5 AbcTaxa 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.	AbcTaxa manuals, GTI website with teaching material and information. teaching materials; purchase and shipment orders of small equipment	
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
SO2 To enhance the information base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction and on associated governance processes (CHM)			Information is the basis of empowerment. Empowerment of the civil servants and decision makers allow them to be more aware of the global and local issues about biodiversity and sustainable development. This enables them to inform the large public, hence enhancing their ownership and increasing the transparency of governance processes. The support of CHM processes contributes to that and to a more efficient science-policy interphase, and hence a more science based policy in the long term. • Professionals in 10 partner countries and 5 neighbouring non-partner countries through South South cooperation are participate to their national CHM (2.1., 2.2.) Number of people (not CHM nfp) that add information to the sites. • Partner institutions fulfil their role as a national information centre on biodiversity (2.2., 2.3.) • level of networking and activity increased at governance level (2.2 and 2.3)		

			Output indicators and targets		
	2.1. Expertise in information management is built	5	• 10 national training workshops, • 120 persons trained, • follow-up training has been organised in at least 8 partner countries. • 5 countries participate in the information management/ CHM network through South-South Cooperation (SSC) with one of our partner countries. • 70 % of the partner CHM sites have 20 pages added or updated /year. • Tool to follow-up the implementation of the national strategy is actively used in at least 5 countries	Reports of training, evaluations of trainees and trainers	Trainees stay in post after the training and are able to put the acquired knowledge in practice. Managerial and logistic issues the updating and on-line publication of CHM websites. Partners have sufficient human resources to undertake non-Internet activities.
	2.2. Information flows are improved	6	• CHM websites running and regularly updated: 50% of websites updated Alternative indicator : information added on the CHM partner websites during 2014-2018 has increased with 20 % compared to the period 2008-2012. • Number of information meetings with different stakeholders in partner countries • INECN strengthened : CHM website updated on a regular base (pages added/year and number of visitors per year compared to baseline of 2012), Library documented and used (number of books added in the library database, number of visitors to the library), 5+ scientific bulletins published	Websites, web statistics	
	2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes	7	• Level of activity of the network of partners: One regional workshop organised, • number of participation in EU and global governing activities by Be and partner countries. • EU tool for the follow up of the reporting on the national strategies is used in at least 5 countries for the reporting to CBD, related biodiversity Conventions and agreements. • Number of information meetings with different stakeholders in partner countries.	Workshops reports,reports of meetings at national, regional and international level, reports of public awareness projects	
			Outcome indicators		
SO3 To raise awareness and communicate on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty reduction and sustainable development, and on associated governance processes			o selected partner countries are better aware of baseline data of awareness about CBD when preparing policies and DGD when preparing ICP's (3.1.) o the awareness about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is risen in partner countries at different levels (governance, general public) is enhanced/taken into account in policy making and implementation (3.2) o the awareness in relevant sectors in particular DGD and the actors of the Belgian cooperation in Belgium on biodiversity and ecosystem services related to development cooperation is increased and taken up in the preparation of the new indicative cooperation programmes		

			with the partner countries (3.3) o NGAs and NGO programmes are involved in this exercise (3.3)		
			Output indicators and targets		
	3.1. Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment.	8	• Number of public awareness projects completed, • At least 3-5 countries will reply to the special call for projects and develop indicators for public awareness. • In 2018 and 2019 these countries and countries that did their baseline studies and indicators development in 2011-2012 will receive can submit projects for funding to redo the same studies as undertaken in the first years. This will facilitate them to study effects and change in conception of the Public awareness work done under SO3.2.	Ministry and other stakeholders reports	Wilingness to work on baselines at relevant authorities
	3.2. Awareness and engagement are raised	9	• Indicators on public awareness show a positive development between 2014 and 2018. • PA Materials are developed and used in different countries.	Public awareness projects reports	Partners have sufficient human resources to undertake non-Internet activities.
	3.3. Communication and awareness raising in Belgium	10	• Number of people reached in Belgium through stands and events • number of related communication material (posters, brochures), • number of people attending awareness raising events or receiving material, etc.: 4-5 public awareness projects completed • Number of events with new stand • New stand • Number of awareness presence in events • courses	Folders, fliers, stands, press releases, interviews, picture and movie material	
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
SO4 To improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development			• More capacities in Belgian cooperation about biodiversity (4.1.) • More reference to biodiversity and ecosystem services in Belgian cooperation (PICs, mixed commissions…) (4.2)		
			Output indicators and targets		
	4.1. Expertise of Belgian Development Cooperation is built	11	• 4 training workshops organised for the target groups decided by DGD, • Capacities of DGD to include biodiversity in ex-ante SEA and EIA for cooperation projects are raised.Increase of biodiversity protection measures in the development cooperation	Reports of trainings, evaluation of trainees and trainers	RBINS staff is requested to undertake these activities.

Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)		Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
	4.2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed in activities supported by the Belgian Development Cooperation	12	• Number of consultancy requests from DGD staff • Number of processes	Attendance to meetings, e-mails answered, notes elaborated, reports, briefing notes, workshops attended	DGD staff and Belgian decision-makers are aware of RBINS expertise.
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)		Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
SO5 To improve the knowledge on the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of policy choices and activities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services			RBINS provides advice on MRV to different authorities Developed tool used to monitor and report achievement of Aichi targets in Belgium and in partner countries		
			Output indicators and targets		
	5.1. Expertise of the RBINS on MRV is built	13	The EU reporting tool for NBS's is developed in cooperation with the CHM network The reporting tool is used for the follow up of the implementation of national strategies and the reporting towards the Aichi targets	Monitoring tool, information on own web site	Needs and questions at DGD and RBINS well defined
	5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available.	14	National indicators are developed and used for reporting towards the AICHI targets	Monitoring tool	Willingness to use the tool Efficiency of the tool high
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
SO6 To raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing			RBINS provides advice to Belgian cooperation on Nagoya Protocol Nagoya Protocol better known in partner countries		

			Output indicators and targets		
	6.1. The RBINS and DGD are familiar with the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol	15	• Number of meetings on NP attended • Number of staff members aware of the implications of Nagoya Protocol • implementation: 2 members of staff trained • Researchers and other stakeholders are aware on the implications of the NP on their way to work.	Follow-up reports, own web site	RBINS staff is involved in national and international platforms on ABS
	6.2. Awareness of the scientific community and other stakeholders on the Nagoya Protocol is raised	16	• A special section on the Belgian Clearing House on "Frequently Asked Questions on the Nagoya Protocol" has been developed and is updated regularly.. • Number of fliers • Number of information sessions	Reports on taken actions, auto-evaluations, documentation on CHM	Interest and commitment with scientific community and other stakeholders of partner countries
Specific objectives (SO)	Expected results (ER)	ER	Key indicators (OVI)	Source of Information (SOV)	Assumptions
			Outcome indicators		
7. Coordination and Management			The project is properly coordinated and managed in order to implement smoothly the 16 expected results under the 6 specific objectives		
			Output indicators and targets		
	7.1. Coordination	17	• Annual programme • Annual report • Recruitments • Trainings • Project website • Fliers, stand • New partners, synergies and projects	Annual planning Annual report Concept notes on demand Internal trainings/workshop presentations Internal protocols and procedures correspondence	Support of operational directorate 'Nature' Support of DGD2 Open and transparent cooperative attitude from RBINS colleagues
	7.2. Management	18	• Number of trainees in Belgium • Number of qualitative trainees, trainings, workshops, symposia, projects, awareness campaigns and functioning CHM websites in developing countries • Audit • Paperwork • Functional computers, equipment (servers…)	financial plans financial reports mid term evaluation	Smooth procedures and clear communication lines
Activities see under	**Means**: 6 M Euro Details: annex 3 (Exel) SO1 Act 1,570,100.0 € Sal 754,445.5 € Tot 2,324,545.5 €				Pre-condition: agreement between Belspo and DGD (or ministries) signed

SO2
Act 677,500.0 €
Sal 340,005.1 €
Tot 1,017,505.1 €

SO3
Act 535,000.0 €
Sal 251,125.3 €
Tot 786,125.3 €

SO4
Act 88,000.0 €
Sal 252,278.8 €
Tot 340,278.8 €

SO5
Act 140,504.0 €
Sal 191,476.1 €
Tot 331,980.1 €

SO6
Act 83,000.0 €
Sal 85,945.7 €
Tot 168,945.7 €

COORD
Act 30,000.0 €
Sal 569,019.1 €
Tot 599,019.1 €

Activities SO1

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

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, Benin
Training + Follow up/ DRC
•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/ DRC
•Contribution to the identification of the topics
• Supporting theses: preparation + publications
•Help to Implement the recommendations issued by research
•Attending the CoCoCongo 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 program
- Training of the selected PhD candidates in Belgium (RBINS, RMCA, Flemish and Francophone universities, & when necessary foreign experts)
- Expert missions for local follow up of progress made by 3 PhD students
- Financial support for fieldwork, equipment, documentation, transport
- Financial support for 3 PhD thesis defense

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.

1.3.1.Launch call for project on Aichi target indicators

1.4.1. Taxonomic scientific tools
- production of abcTaxa
- dissemination

1.4.2. Popularization tools
- production of lexicons
- production/upgrade of syllabi
- participation international congresses
- follow-up on feedback of use of courses
- archiving output on GTI and CHM websites

Activities SO2

2.1.1. two national training workshops per year

2.1.2. 1-2 follow-up trainings per year

90

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

7.1.1. preparation of the year programme and preparation of the annual report 7.1.2. Human resources and internal capacities 7.1.3. Communication with direction of RBINS, DGD and other stakeholders and visibility **7.1.4.** Prospection for synergies, partners, projects and external funding **7.1.5**. motivation, support and incitement of staff to reach targets within strategy and activity programme including mid term evaluation and general coordination
7.2.1. organisation of the mobility of the trainees to Belgium **7.2.2**. financial management **7.2.3.** administration **7.2.4.** ICT

Annex 2: CEBioS interventions and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development goals and targets	Link with CEBioS activities (in grey : indirect link)	
	Link	Details
GOAL 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	General objective	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.
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	General objective	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.
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	SO4	SO4: "To improve the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy sectors that have a high relevance for development"
GOAL 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	SO6	SO6 : "To raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (NP) on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)"
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	ER 1.2	ER1.1: "Scientific and technical expertise is built" --> capacity building to monitor the dynamics of marine habitats enabled to inform the fisheries authorities which measures should be taken in order to promote sustainable fisheries

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	SO1, ER1.1, ER 1.2	**SO1: "**The RBINS strengthens the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction." **ER1.1:**"Scientific and technical expertise is built" --> taxonomic research linked to agriculture are often conducted by GTI grantees (eg in 2015: pollinators, crop pests, biological control) **ER1.2:**"Quality scientific knowledge is produced and used for the better understanding and management of biodiversity in partner countries" --> Institutional partnerships includes research linked to agriculture or provisioning services (pollinators, link pastoralism-nature conservation, edible mushrooms, marine modelling for sustainable fisheries)
GOAL 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	SO3	**SO3:**"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."
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	ER1.1	**SO1: "**The RBINS strengthens the scientific and technical knowledge base on biodiversity and on its linkages with ecosystem services and poverty reduction." **ER1.1:** Scientific and technical expertise is built --> Grants are awarded for students to get trained in Belgium or by Belgian experts
GOAL 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls "	General programme	CEBioS programme seeks to support women as much as possible and ideally to reach a female proportion of up to 50 % of the grantees. In case of equal scientific capacities between female and male candidates, women will be selected.
GOAL 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	General objective	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. --> All SOs contribute -at different levels- to protecting ecosystems

		- South Initiative on Lake Tanganiyka - North South South project on lake Manyara
GOAL 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		
9.cSignificantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	SO2	SO2. 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 2.1. Expertise in information management is built. 2.2. Information flows are improved. 2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes.
GOAL 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		
10.bEncourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	General	Activities are financed and developed in accordance with national development priorities and policy frameworks, both of Belgium and of the developing countries (eg. partners' NBSAPs or through CEBioS participation in the mixed commissions for the preparation of the Indicative Development Cooperation Plans (IDCP))
GOAL 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	General objective	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. --> All SOs contribute at different levels to the sustainable management and use of <u>biological</u> resources (cf CBD 2nd main objective)
12.8By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	SO3	**SO3:** 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.
GOAL 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	General programme	The link between the conservation and sustainable use and management of biodiversity and climate change is obvious. The biodiversity and its ecosystem services play an essential role in mitigating and adapting processes to the negative effects of climate change.

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	SO1, Activity 1.2.2	Activity 1.2.2. (B). "Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems" The enhancement of the capacities of our partners is mostly focused on the sector of forests. Our special interest in tropical forests is justified by the enormous value of their biodiversity and the considerable value of the services it provides for local human development (including climate change mitigation…) as well as global ecological stakes (such as carbon sequestration).
GOAL 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
14.aIncrease scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	ER 1.1	ER1.2: "Quality scientific knowledge is produced and used for the better understanding and management of biodiversity in partner countries" --> institutional cooperation on marine modelling *Expected outcome in Vietnam (IMER): 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. *Expected outcome in Peru (IMARPE): 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.
GOAL 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss		
15.1By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	General objective of the programme	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. --> All SOs contribute at different levels to the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity - South Initiative on Lake Tanganiyka - North South South project on lake Manyara
15.2By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	SO1, ER 1.2	ER 1.2 "Quality scientific knowledge is produced and used for the better understanding and management of biodiversity in partner countries" Institutional cooperation under ER 1.2 mainly focus on forests, e.g. tropical rain forest (DR Congo), highland forest (Burundi), dry clear forest ('miombo') (DR Congo), and Sudanese and Sahelian forests, and grasslands (Benin).

15.4By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	ER 1.1, Activity 1.2.2	*ER1.1 (Scientific and technical expertise is built): GTI grants often include taxonomic research in mountain ecosystems *Institutional cooperation under 1.2.2 (Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems) include habitat monitoring and fungi taxonomy of Kibira mountain forests in Burundi, training on inventory methodologies in the mountains of Kivu-Butembo in DRC
15.5Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Transversal	All SOs contribute at different levels to this target
15.6Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	SO6	To raise awareness on, and build capacities for, the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (NP) on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
15.8By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	In various SOs	e.g.: ER1.1 Scientific and technical expertise is built --> GTI grants often include taxonomic research on invasive species ER3.2 Awareness and commitment are raised --> 2015 project in Ivory Coast « Projet d'éducation et de sensibilisation sur les Espèces Exotiques Invasives (EEE) en Côte d'Ivoire »
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Activity 1.2.2	Insitutional cooperation under 1.2.2 (Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems) includes research and training on the valuation of ecosystem services
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Transversal	Transversal
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Activity 1.2.2	1.2.2.(B). The monitoring of habitats for the management of forest ecosystems is strengthened (institutional strengthening in INECN (Burundi), UAC and CENAGREF (Benin) and ICCN (DR Congo))
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	Activity 1.2.2	Insitutional cooperation under 1.2.2 (Supporting the monitoring of habitats for the management of ecosystems) includes research and training on the valuation of ecosystem services

GOAL 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	Transversal, SO5	Such initiatives are lead transversally eg SO2, ER2.1 (Expertise in information management is built), Activity 2.1.3. one south south collaboration/yr initiated
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	SO2	SO2. "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" 2.1. Expertise in information management is built. 2.2. Information flows are improved. 2.3. Information is used to advise governance processes.
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Transversal, SO5	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.
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	SO4	SO4. "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."
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Transversal, SO5	Transversal
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	Transversal, SO5	Transversal

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Transversal, SO5	Promoting the Science-Policy interface and public-private partnership is a transversal objective of the programme and is illustrated in various SOs: eg: SO5. 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. Partnerships are undertaken, with a view to stimulating dialogue between science and policy, with ministries and universities in partner countries in the framework of MRV calls
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	SO 3.1, 5.2	ER 3.1. Baselines provide an insight on the level of awareness and/or commitment ER 5.2. Methodologies to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets are available --> Annual MRV calls are launched in order to improve the knowledge on the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of policy choices and activities linked to biodiversity and ecosystem services.