



BID Africa 1 – Small Grant Template

Final narrative report

Remember that all project activities must be completed within the implementation period of your project. The evaluation period must focus on final reporting and evaluation of your project.

Instructions

- Fill the template below with relevant information. If no result has been achieved on a specific point, **please indicate the reason of the delay and expected date of completion**
- Use the information included in your project Full proposal (reproduced in annex III.a. of your BID contract) as a baseline from which to complete this template
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the financial report
- Sources of verification are for example links to relevant digital documents, news/newsletters, brochures, copies of agreements with data holding institutions, workshop related documents, pictures, etc. **Please provide access to all mentioned sources of verification** by either providing the link or sending a copy of the documents
- This report must first be sent as a **Word document** to GBIF@GBIF.org and be pre-approved by GBIFS
- Once this report is pre-approved in writing by GBIFS, it must be signed by the BID project coordinator and sent by post to:
The Global Biodiversity Information Facility Secretariat (GBIFS)
Universitetsparken 15
DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
Denmark

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1. Table of Contents

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2. Project Information

- 2.1. **Principal investigator and grant coordinator: Institution/network/agency name:** Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe
- 2.2. **Principal investigator name and role:** Tsitsi S. Maponga (Assistant Curator of Mammalogy)
- 2.3. **BID proposal identifier:** BID-AF2015-0117-SMA
- 2.4. **Project title:** Making the zoology collection at the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe accessible through GBIF by end of 2017
- 2.5. **Start date and end date of the reporting period:** 1 June 2016- 30 June 2017
- 2.6. **Country(ies) in which the activities take place:** Zimbabwe

3. Overview of results

3.1. Executive summary

Give a short summary of the activities implemented and the outcomes of the project for the whole implementation period (500 words maximum).

11000 mammalogy specimens records have been digitized and nearly 9000 specimens have been Geo-referenced (using geolocate, tiptop globe, google maps) into excel. Most of the data has been cleaned via open refine and cross checking with mammal forms; however, we acknowledge that data cannot be without errors therefore we will continue cleaning it. Data was aligned to Darwin Core international standards for example with taxonomy we used catalogue of life and GBIF name_parser to document our checklist. The server was bought and the software for a functional database system in SPECIFY 6 was installed, therefore data has now been uploaded to this server.

The Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe's was registered as a data publisher and we are running our own IPT. Our checklist data for 11 000 specimens was uploaded and it was registered and made available to the public on the 5th of May 2017. However, we are still working on data sharing agreements between The Natural history Museum, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, and the National University of Science and Technology particularly now that our data has since been made available. On the 30th of October 2017, a stakeholder's feedback meeting was conducted in which the stakeholders (NUST and Dambari Wildlife Trust), gave feedback on the poster and the links that were forwarded to them by the mammalogy department.

Lastly, on capacity building two workshops were done one in Nairobi Kenya and the other at the Natural History Museum in Zimbabwe. The first one empowered the project leader on how to handle the project and how the methods of which documentation could be approached using the Kenyan experience. Then the second one was a workshop for the Natural History Museum staff and ecologists from Matopos attended the introduction to biodiversity informatics workshop in October 2016. This was coordinated by the project leader and the project leader for the entomology project. Moreover, the assistants, for the mammalogy project also did a presentation on the overcoming barriers in documentation using their experiences. This workshop covered the reasons as to why we need to document digitally and why we need to share our data. It also covered the different types of softwares that can be used to document data. Trainees were taught software such as Open refine and Specify and the use of biota, catalogue of life, GBIF name parser (to confirm the taxonomy).



3.2. Progress against expected milestones:

Expected milestones/activities	Completed? Yes/No	Explanatory notes	Sources of verification
Completed capacity self-assessment questionnaire for data holding institutions (http://www.gbif.org/resource/82785)	Yes		
The institution that will publish your data is registered with GBIF.org For registered data publishers see: http://www.gbif.org/publisher/search	Yes		http://www.gbif.org/publisher/5f2df235-914f-4cc9-b247-08fb981e8b8a http://www.nhmyo.co.zw/ipt/resource?r=mammalogycollection
The data users identified in the full proposal have documented their intended use of the mobilized data and provided early feedback	Yes and No	The data users gave feedback on how we can improve data presentation and quality that would be best for their needs and other stakeholders. But they did not state how they intend to use the data.	
All mobilized data has been published to GBIF.org	Yes		http://www.gbif.org/dataset/f65b57b0-ad64-4e60-a1f5-97c5c483664e
All published data meet the minimum requirements outlined in the Data Quality	Yes		http://www.gbif.org/dataset/f65b57b0-ad64-4e60-a1f5-97c5c483664e



Requirements available at http://bid.gbif.org/en/community/data-quality/			
The training outcomes of the project have been documented, including the number of people receiving certification through the BID Capacity Enhancement workshops, the number of people trained in nationally organized events, and the evaluation of the impacts of these training activities	Yes		
Final capacity self-assessments have been completed with sustainability plans	Yes		
All uses of the mobilized data have been documented	Yes		
Best practices and lessons learned have been documented	Yes		

3.3. Project deliverables and activities

Refer to the table in section 2.2 "Deliverables, activities and reporting criteria" of your BID full proposal. Provide updates on the status of each of planned deliverables. We remind you that all deliverables should be completed at the time of drafting this report (end of implementation period). In the event of unexpected delay, please provide detailed explanatory notes and indicate planned completion date. Add as many rows as needed.

Deliverable	Related activity	Completed ? Yes/No	Explanatory notes	Sources of verification
11 000 mammalogy specimens records digitized and Geo-referenced into a functional database system in SPECIFY 6 and uploaded to GBIF	Data digitization and mobilization	Yes	11000 specimens were digitized and these were translated into checklists of species that are found in the main storeroom of the mammalogy department.	http://www.gbif.org/dataset/f65b57b0-ad64-4e60-a1f5-97c5c483664e



<p>10 Museum staff and 3 staff from the Matopo National Parks trained on bioiversity data mobilization and digitization techniques</p>	<p>Training and capacity building</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2 indepth workshops were done. The first one was done in Nairobi Kenya where the project coordinator, the IT officer and the entomology Project coordinator attended the training. The second one was done at the Museum and all research departments including curatorial assistants and 2 National Parks ecologists were trained.</p>	<p>http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/</p>
<p>Historical Distribution maps.</p>	<p>Applying biodiversity data in decision-making processes</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>	<p>Maps were designed on geolocate after locality data on excel sheets was converted to CSV formats. These maps were done for individual species. These will be published on the Museum website but an extension file on the the IPT under simple images will be developed.</p>	<p>The maps were submitted to the web developer who has been trying to upload them on our website and they will be available early next year.</p>



			This extension file will have a link to the website where the maps can be found.	
Checklists for at least 10 mammalian families in the protected areas of Zimbabwe	Applying biodiversity data in decision-making processes	Yes	Checklists of at least 23 mammalian families were uploded onto the GBIF IPT	http://www.gbif.org/dataset/f65b57b0-ad64-4e60-a1f5-97c5c483664e

3.4. Datasets published on GBIF.org

If the dataset is not yet published, please indicate detailed explanation about causes of delays". Add as many rows as needed.

Dataset title	Publishing institution	DOI or URL/Planned hosting institution	Date/expected date of publication	Explanatory notes
BID-AF2015-0117-SMA. Making the zoology collection at the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe accessible through GBIF by end of 2017	Natural History Museum	http://www.gbif.org/publisher/5f2df235-914f-4cc9-b247-08fb981e8b8a http://www.gbif.org/dataset/f65b57b0-ad64-4e60-a1f5-97c5c483664e http://www.nhmbyo.co.zw/ipt/resource?r=mammalogycollection	5 May 2017	

3.5. Examples of use of biodiversity data available through GBIF

Use the table to document use or planned use of data available through GBIF as part of your project. You may want to refer to the section 2.5 "Plan to support the integration of biodiversity information into policy and decision-making"



processes" of your BID full proposal. Please provide the DOI for datasets published on GBIF or data downloaded from GBIF in the "Dataset" column. Briefly describe how the data have been used or are planned to be used in the "Data use" column (ca. 50 words). Provide the date or approximate time frame in months for the use or planned use in the "Date/time frame" column. Please provide links to any documents or webpages documenting the use in the "Sources of verification" column. Add as many rows as needed.

Dataset	Data user	Data use	Date/time frame	Sources of verification	Notes
BID-AF2015-0117-SMA. Making the zoology collection at the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe accessible through GBIF by end of 2017	National University of Science and Technology will be our main Data User	Baseline information for undergraduate/ Masters projects	Available from May 2017. (We expect that this data will be used for as long as it is available).		Students have always come for assistance on their projects particularly when they are looking for biodiversity baseline data. We will therefore be able to provide data in a user friendly format as compared to analogue which was often tedious.
	Zimbabwe National Parks	Comparisons between present biodiversity data and past biodiversity data	Available from June 2017		This will promote sharing of resources and it might promote research synergies between the two institutions.
	International researchers	Obtaining information on localities and information on morphology and physiology of mammalian species	Available from June 2017		It might make it easier for researchers to first look for the information



					they want without actually visiting the museum which may rather be too expensive especially for those researchers that live very far.
	Mammalogy department plus the rest of the science department staff	Assisting the project leader in introducing what GBIF is and how to digitise and mobilise data	From October 2016 up until we finish documenting our collection.		

3.6. Events organized as part of the project

List all the events that have been organized as part of your project. Please provide links to any documents or webpages documenting the use in the "Sources of verification" column. Add as many rows as needed.

Full title	Organizing institution	Dates	Number of participants	Sources of verification
Feedback meeting from Stakeholders	Natural History Museum	30/10/2017	6	
Feedback meeting to staff members	Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	9 th of July 2017		http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/
Introduction to Biodiversity Informatics	Natural History Museum Department of Mammalogy in conjunction with the Entomology Department	18-19 October 2016	28	http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/
Initial GBIF project partners	Natural History Museum	11-15 July 2016	15	



meeting	(Entomology and Mammalogy departments), Kenya Museum			
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4. Implementation of BID project activities

Refer to section 2.2 "Deliverables, activities and reporting criteria" in your BID full proposal. Provide updates on each of the activities using the reporting criteria and other sources of verification as appropriate.

Sources of verification are for example links to relevant digital document, news, newsletter, brochures, copies of agreements with data holding institutions, workshop related documents, pictures, etc.

4.1. Goal 1: Increase available biodiversity data, within and beyond the grant period

Activity 1 name: Data digitization and mobilization

Please use same activity name as the one given in section 2.2 "Deliverables, activities and reporting criteria" in your BID full proposal.

Description of any implementation during the reporting period

Over 11 000 mammalogy specimen records were digitized and over 9000 specimens that had specific locations were Geo-referenced (using geolocate, tiptop globe, google maps) into excel. Data was cleaned using open refine, and taxonomy well defined using Catalogue of Life, GBIF name parser, and IUCN. Though data has been cleaned it can never be completely out of errors, but we have managed to align to the data quality standards i.e. Darwin Core international standards. The server was bought and the software for a functional database system in SPECIFY installed, and data was uploaded to the server.

The Natural History Museum has been registered as a GBIF data publisher, the IPT is up, and running and our data was published on the 5th of May 2017 using this IPT. No data on occurrences has been uploaded due to the executive directorate being sceptical about releasing this information to the public. However, we are working on maps that we aim to publish on our website. These would be species specific and will show the distribution of each species in relation to what is held in our collection. An extension file (under simple images) or a link to the website will be uploaded to GBIF by end of July 2017. We are still working on data sharing agreements between The Natural History Museum, and the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, for instance the ecologists from Matopos attended the the introduction to biodiversity informatics workshop in October 2016. However, since the checklist has been released it would be easier to have agreements to share data with an existing dataset.

A workshop was conducted between the Mammalogy Department and 2 stakeholder representatives each from NUST and Dambari Wildlife Trust on the 30th of October 2017. The main agenda was to get feedback on user preferences and needs after checklists posters were distributed to the stakeholders. The first recommendation was the need to change the title into Making the mammalogy collection at the Natural History Museum accessible through GBIF by the end of 2017 not "Zoology" because zoology is a broad term which includes all the other species, even those that are not mammals.

Secondly it was highlighted that the project should include our native names of the species to make it helpful to everyone, even the primary school children. This is because the project aims at helping the public, therefore old people and pupils should also benefit from it. Generic names are to be used where possible in-order to fill in the blank spaces. Moreover, the project should include the new species names and the original old names since species names keep changing. The collection can however keep the original names as long as the accession numbers are still intact, to link them to the electronic data. In addition to that the department is to let the public know that the complete GBIF excel data sheet is available upon request, only the Meta data is available online.





Thirdly, the stakeholders also highlighted the importance of adding the number of species on the maps so that the users can find it more useful for abundance and better conclusion can be drawn from it, this is because some of the dots merge and it may seem like one specimen when it's more than that. Also the state of the species on the IUCN and/ or CITIES should be added the data sheet.

In addition to that, there is need for the museum to make an inventory on the species currently found in the National Parks and compare the finding to the historic data so that they is conclusive data on the changes in population dynamics of the mammals. This will help the public and policy makers to come up with better conservation methods. This therefore means that the museum has to work hand in hand with the Zimbabwe Parks and researchers to get the approximated population numbers. The department also needs to contact National University of Science and Technology to get the record book that Wilson was working on and try and finish the project as it is useful in mammal population dynamics.

The meeting was an eye opener for the department as all the above recommendation will help to make a better and more appreciated project by the locals and the international users for conservation and educational purposes. This therefore means that the department needs to conduct an outreach to inform the public about the availability of this data to ensure maximum utilisation of the project in and around the country. Finally A data paper has also been sent for technical review to Journal of Biosciences.

Sources of verification

<http://www.gbif.org/publisher/5f2df235-914f-4cc9-b247-08fb981e8b8a>

<http://www.gbif.org/dataset/f65b57b0-ad64-4e60-a1f5-97c5c483664e>

<http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/>

<http://www.nhmbyo.co.zw/ipt/resource?r=mammalogycollection>

Activity 2 name: Training and capacity building

Description of any implementation during the reporting period

In July, the mammalogy project coordinator and the project coordinator for the entomology project visited Kenya to attend an Initial GBIF project partners meeting which was specifically meant for the regional entomology group. However due to the content that was going to be shared on biodiversity informatics and on lessons on digitization the project leader saw this as best fit to attend this workshop. Then in October 2016, 28 museum staff, attachment students, and staff from the Matopos National Park were introduced to SPECIFY 6 and its benefits. The participants were also trained on biodiversity data mobilization and digitizing techniques. However, the training on digitizing on specify, updating, managing, and maintaining the database will be done in January 2017. Training on data on Data Cleaning, Geo-referencing techniques was done during the introductory workshop. The project coordinator also learnt about data cleaning tools, introduction to specify, documenting data on excel and why we need to standardise. Now that the server is functional museum staff are beginning to upload their data onto the SPECIFY database. The National parks' staff attended the workshop and we hope that we can work towards them being able to access the data that is now available to combine and analyse the historic and current data to assess the status and trends of the biodiversity in Zimbabwe.



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Sources of verification

<https://www.facebook.com/NHMZimbabwe/photos/pcb.1131692060278405/1131686540278957/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/NHMZimbabwe/photos/pcb.1131692060278405/1131686896945588/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/nationalmuseumskenya/photos/pcb.10154181413059385/10154181409989385/?type=3&theater>

<http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/>

4.2. Goal 2: Apply biodiversity data in response to conservation priorities

Activity 1 name: Apply biodiversity data in response to conservation priorities

Description of any implementation during the reporting period

Data was published via GBIF and the Museum Website. This data contains 23 mammalian families in and around protected areas of countries, predominantly Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, and Botswana. Maps have been created but we are still having issues with our Executive Directorate who are sceptical about publishing occurrence data. However, with the production of the metadata and checklists this has made it easier to begin the process of dissemination to local partners who we hope are going to utilise these findings in their policy making.

A workshop was conducted between the Mammalogy Department and 2 stakeholder representatives each from NUST and Dambari Wildlife Trust on the 30th of October 2017. The main agenda was to get feedback on user preferences and needs after checklists posters were distributed to the stakeholders. The first recommendation was the need to change the title into Making the mammalogy collection at the Natural History Museum accessible through GBIF by the end of 2017 not "Zoology" because zoology is a broad term which includes all the other species, even those that are not mammals.

Secondly it was highlighted that the project should include our native names of the species to make it helpful to everyone, even the primary school children. This is because the project aims at helping the public, therefore old people and pupils should also benefit from it. Generic names are to be used where possible in-order to fill in the blank spaces. Moreover, the project should include the new species names and the original old names since species names keep changing. The collection can however keep the original names as long as the accession numbers are still intact, to link them to the electronic data. In addition to that the department is to let the public know that the complete GBIF excel data sheet is available upon request, only the Meta data is available online.

Thirdly, the stakeholders also highlighted the importance of adding the number of species on the maps so that the users can find it more useful for abundance and better conclusion can be drawn from it, this is because some of the dots merge and it may seem like one specimen when it's more than that. Also the state of the species on the IUCN and/ or CITIES should be added the data sheet.

In addition to that, there is need for the museum to make an inventory on the species currently found in the National Parks and compare the finding to the historic data so that they is conclusive data on the changes in population dynamics of the mammals. This will help the public and policy makers to come up with better conservation methods. This therefore means that the museum has to work hand in hand with the Zimbabwe Parks and researchers to get the approximated population numbers. The department also needs to contact National University of Science and Technology to get the record book that Wilson was working on and try and finish the project as it is useful in mammal population dynamics.

The meeting was an eye opener for the department as all the above recommendation will help to make a better and more appreciated project by the locals and the international users for conservation and educational





purposes. This therefore means that the department needs to conduct an outreach to inform the public about the availability of this data to ensure maximum utilisation of the project in and around the country.

Sources of verification

<http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/>

Activity 2 name:

Description of any implementation during the reporting period

Sources of verification

[Add as many activities as given in your full proposal under “Deliverables, activities and reporting criteria” for goal 2]





5. Updated calendar for the BID project implementation and evaluation period

The calendar should be completed in the same way as in the Full Project Proposal, but should include any expected changes. Provide reasons for any expected changes in section 5.1 'Explanatory Notes'.

Implementation period (maximum 12 months, starting 1 June 2016 at the earliest)																										
Implementation period start date and end date (dd/mm/yy)																										
Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Notes	
Self assessment	x																									
Update and Install the necessary software	x					x																				
Train staff on biodiversity informatics techniques and Specify database management		x			x							x	x													
Collate information and migrate existing digitized records into Specify 6											x	x														
Capture undigitised records into Specify 6									x	x	x	x														
Clean data, refine data, Georeference localities (Geolocate) and confirm taxonomies (Catalogue of life and GBIF name Parser)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														
Data analysis and reports compilation												x	x	x	x	x										A checklist has been published however, we are still working on publishing the occurrence maps for each species.
Distribute Reports to end users												x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Upload data to GBIF											x	x														





Evaluation period (maximum 6 months, ending 31 December 2017 at the latest)							
Evaluation period start date and end date (dd/mm/yy)							
Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	Notes
Publish Data through GBIF	x	x	x				
Publish Data through the Museum website and Facebook webpage	X	x	x				A data paper has also been sent for technical review to Journal of Biosciences.
End Users workshop	X						
Checklists and Maps	x	x	x	x	x	x	The maps were submitted to the web developer who has been working on uploading them onto our website

5.1. Explanatory notes:



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6. Sustainability plans

Explain the approach that will be taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's results after the end of your project (500 words maximum)

Data posters were sent to Dambari Wildlife Trust, NUST and National Parks and Wildlife to ensure that researchers and students have an appreciation of what the mammalogy collection holds. This enabled them to have baseline data which can be used for comparative analysis in some studies or even DNA mapping particularly in areas where certain species are becoming extinct. Our future aim is to send the same information to the Parks and Wildlife Authority in all 5 regions of the country and to all the Universities that have Wildlife management courses because our data covers all the areas in and around Zimbabwe. This is after discovering that we have a diverse pool of locations that are not only Matopos National Park but other areas as well. Wildlife societies, policy makers such as the National Biodiversity Strategy team will also be sent posters in the future and we hope with this information they will be more invested in utilising both published and unpublished historical data. Our data will be published in *Arnoldia* which is one of the Museum papers and this will ensure that data stays available not only to locals but also to international tourists that may not know about GBIF and our website. Data will also be published on the Museum website as well as on our facebook page and this will be available for everyone to utilise.

We will also hold a workshop between end of July and early August 2017 where we will finalise data sharing agreements with the Parks and Wildlife (Matopos Region) and National University of Science and Technology. This is where our data will be presented and we hope to discuss more ways in which data can be disseminated.



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7. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other cooperation

7.1. Relationship with project partners

Please describe the relationship between your project coordinating team/institution and your project partners, and with any other organisations involved in implementing your BID project.

National University of Science and Technology, Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management. The research staff and students within the department of Forest Resources and wildlife Management are in need of biodiversity data e.g. species checklist and species distribution maps of biodiversity in Zimbabwe to use in their applied research in sustainable conservation and monitoring of biodiversity in Zimbabwe. They visit the museum and some conduct their research projects in the museum. To increase visibility at the university we are going to distribute posters to the wildlife departments not only at the local university but to all the universities.

The Parks and Wildlife Authority are also in need of the baseline information that the museum currently houses. This is not only for the large mammals but even for the smaller mammals as well. National Parks has been working with the Arachnids and Entomology department in collecting specimens and we are looking into expanding this relationship to cater for the conservation of mammalian species as well.

Both these takeholders and a local NGO Dambari Wild Trust took their time to go through the IP and the poster forwarded to them and gave recommendations as to how we can improve the current dataset and future datasets.

7.2. Links to other projects and actions

Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions, e.g. GBIF nodes, other BID funded projects, etc. If your organization has received previous grants in view of strengthening the same target group, how far has your BID project been able to build upon/complement the previous project(s) ?

The mammalogy project collaborated with entomology project (under project coordinator Kudzai Mafuwe) in conducting a workshop on bioinformatics which was held in October at the Natural History Museum.

The project leader also attended a workshop organised by the Entomology regional project (African Insect Atlas), and this were links were made with the IT department of Kenya especially in helping to set up specify. This is because Kenya has been involved with GBI for a while and they have relative experience in most digitisation softwares. This link was extended to out IT officer who is part of both the mammalogy and entomology projects. This has helped the project in overcoming hurdles by providing insight on critical digitizing protocols that we were experiencing in our project, particularly in open refine.

8. Visibility

Please refer to the [BID guidelines](#)

8.1. Visibility of the BID project

How is the visibility of your BID project being ensured?

Before all the workshops started the EU, GBIF and BID project were acknowledged alongside the Natural History Museum. The materials used such as writing sheets also had the GBIF, EU, BID logo on them and the workshop was made public on the Natural history Museum facebook page and website. Similarly in all the papers that will be published these organisations will be acknowledged. Our findings and link to the IPT where our data is published has been shared on the museum website. We also sent out posters to three institutions and they have since been pinned on their walls were they are easily accessible.

Short summary

Before all the workshops started the EU, GBIF and BID project were acknowledged alongside the Natural History Museum. The materials used such as writing sheets also had the GBIF, EU, BID logo on them and the workshop



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was made public on the Natural history Museum facebook page. Similarly in all the papers that will be published these organisations will be acknowledged. The URL of the project was also shared with the other staff members and the natural history museum community on facebook.

Sources of verification

8.2. Visibility of the EU contribution

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured within your project implementation?

Short summary

Before all the workshops started the EU, GBIF and BID project were acknowledged alongside the Natural History Museum. The materials used such as writing sheets also had the GBIF, EU, BID logo on them and the workshop was made public on the Natural history Museum facebook page. Similarly in all the papers that will be published these organisations will be acknowledged. The URL of the project was also shared with the other staff members and the natural history museum community on facebook.

Sources of verification

<http://naturalhistorymuseumzimbabwe.com/bid-biodiversity-information-for-development/>

Signature _____

Name of the contact person for the BID Project: _____

Date report sent by email in Word format to bid@gbif.org for pre-approval: _____

Date report sent by post to GBIF Secretariat: _____



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