



BID Africa 2017 – Small Grant Template

Final narrative report

Instructions

- Fill the template below with relevant information. **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 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 direct 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 direct 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

Template

1. Table of Contents

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2. Project Information

2.1. Project Coordinator: Institution/network/agency name:

University Nangui Abrogoua from Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire).

2.2. Main contact person and role:

Drissa Coulibaly is the principal investigator. As coordinator he ensure the proper functioning of the various activities. Beyond that, he use his taxonomic knowledges for the pinning and the identification of bee species. He is in charge to disseminate the knowledges obtained while the different workshops organized in Cape Town.

2.3. BID proposal identifier:

BID-AF2017-0251-SMA.

2.4. Project title:

Extension and management of the reference collections of bee pollinators in West Africa (Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire).

2.5. Start date and end date of the reporting period:

From October 2017 to March 2019.

2.6. Country in which the activities take place:

Cote d'Ivoire.

3. Overview of results

3.1. Executive summary

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

Our project to set up and manage a bee reference collection in West Africa started in October 2017 and ended in March 2019. After more than 15 months of activity, many advances have been noted, and important results have been achieved. The people involved in the various activities benefited from various training. Assistants and students have been trained in bee capture, sorting, pinning and collection management. The digitization of the bee samples captured and identified since 2013 to date, allowed to did a first publication of the data in occurrence form and a second in " Sampling event " form on the gbif portal. Currently, we are about to make a final publication that will locate data users on the different species of bees contained in the collection. This collection is carefully preserved in the new entomology laboratory located at the Bingerville Scientific Center (Ivory Coast). The objective of designing a first reference collection of bees in West Africa is therefore gradually being established, but much remains to be done. Only two countries were taken into account during the project phase, while West Africa has about ten. Every day, the number of bee species increases and it remains imperative to continue the work of extending the collection even after the project implementation period. Regular updates will therefore be necessary.



Beyond all these positive aspects, we were able to participate through the project in two training workshops in Cape Town, South Africa. First, a first workshop on data mobilization in December 2017 and a second one on the use of data in April 2018 enriched our scientific experience. At the end of this project, we believe we can use these assets to make the data used useful. A data hosting institution "Lamto Ecology Station" was registered during the implementation of the project. This institution, already registered in the gbif, will continue to publish profitable data to the scientific community.

3.2. Progress against expected milestones:

Give an overview of all the expected milestones for your project from the beginning until now (see Annex V of your contract)

Expected milestones/activities	Completed ? Yes/No	Explanatory notes	Sources of verification
<p>Completed capacity self-assessment questionnaire for data holding institutions https://www.gbif.org/document/82785/self-assessment-guidelines-for-data-holding-institutions (EN) https://www.gbif.org/document/82813/modele-dauto-evaluation-pour-les-institutions-detentrices-de-donnees (FR) (Early Progress report milestone)</p>	Yes	<p>During the project implementation period, we sent three Capacity Self-Assessment Forms to the BID Coordination Team. The self-evaluation has presented a positive impact on the project implementation. It facilitated the monitoring and good management of all activities. Thanks to this method, the delays noted in our work could be adjusted.</p>	BID Coordination Team.
<p>At least one national data publishing institutions are registered with GBIF.org Guidelines to become a publisher: https://www.gbif.org/become-a-publisher (Early Progress report milestone)</p>	Yes	<p>The Ecology Station of Lamto has been registered as data publishing institution with GBIF.org.</p>	https://www.gbif.org/publisher/ad6ceb4c-512d-47ec-aaf9-e7959e5d1237
<p>At least one person from the project team has completed the certification process following the BID Capacity Enhancement workshop on Data Mobilization organized as a part of the BID programme Africa 2015 or the BID programme Africa 2017 (Early Progress report milestone)</p>	Yes	<p>We participated to the two workshops organized in Cape Town. For the Capacity Enhancement workshop, we have submitted our evaluation exercises (use case 2 and use case 3) to the gbif</p>	<p>BID Coordination Team</p> <p>http://ipt-bid-purple.gbif.fr/manage/resource?r=drissa_usecas3_bird</p> <p>http://ipt-bid-purple.gbif.fr/manag</p>



		<p>coordination team in order to finalize the certification process. In addition to the exercises sheet, two dataset have been published on the IPT we received during the first workshop in Cape Town.</p> <p>We obtained a Biodiversity Data Mobilisation, Basic Badge, valid from october 2018 to october 2021.</p>	<p>e/resource?r=drissa_usecas3_bird</p> <p>https://openbadgepassport.com/app/badge?id=98752</p>
<p>Knowledge dissemination activities have been scheduled following the first BID Capacity Enhancement workshop (Early Progress report milestone)</p>	Yes	<p>We have established a schedule for the dissemination of activities following the first BID Capacity Building Workshop. This activity has been extended only to members of our team. As noted in the previous report, a program of wide dissemination of knowledge acquired during the project duration is expected to take place in June 2018 with a large number of participants. Unfortunately, this activity is still pending. Finally, It has been held during the project evaluation period at the end of March. Priority had been given to digitizing and managing new data to enable the publication of all resources.</p>	BID Coordination Team
<p>At least one dataset has been published to GBIF.org (Midterm report milestone)</p>	Yes	<p>Occurrence data was published on June 3,</p>	<p>https://www.gbif.org/fr/dataset/68e2221</p>



		2018 on the GBIF portal. The GBIF data administrator, Marie Grosjean, considered that these data would be interesting in "Sampling-event" form. Together, we worked and did a new publication in "Sampling event" form, on October 12, 2018.	e-190c-4c1c-8bae-6e4c098b1d79 https://www.gbif.org/dataset/b8bf1fd9-e2d3-444a-a0b3-bc02794d961d
The data users identified in the full proposal have documented their intended use of the mobilized data and provided early feedback (Midterm report milestone)	Yes	The Biodiversity Laboratory of Nangui Abrogoua University has been identified as the main data user of our project. Laboratory officials have documented their intended use of the mobilized data.	Document provided by the Director of Biodiversity Laboratory (Nangui Abrogoua University of Abidjan).
All mobilized data have been published to GBIF.org (Final report milestone)	Yes	June 3, 2018, we published occurrence data on gbif portal, entitled "Occurrence data_besb". October 12, 2018, we published the data in "Sampling-event" form, entitled "Managing West African Bees in the implementation of a first reference collection: Bees caught in three areas of Burkina Faso". We are working always for a last publication at the end of the project. It will take into account the new species of bees identified after the previous publication. If not, we will proceed by updating previously published	GBIF.org https://www.gbif.org/fr/dataset/68e2221e-190c-4c1c-8bae-6e4c098b1d79 https://www.gbif.org/dataset/b8bf1fd9-e2d3-444a-a0b3-bc02794d961d



<p>All published data meet the minimum requirements outlined in the Data Quality Requirements available at https://bid.gbif.org/en/community/data-quality/ (Final report milestone)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>data. We think that all published data meets the minimum requirements described in the data quality requirements available on gbif portal. We worked on data quality with Marie Grosjean, administrator of gbif data before publishing.</p>	<p>GBIF.org</p>
<p>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 (Final report milestone)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The trainings outcomes that take place during the project period are documented through the activities reports. These are theoretical and practical trainings. In a practical way, assistants were trained to bee sampling techniques, students learned how to sort, pin specimens and manage the bee collection. Throughout the project we worked constantly with 6 assistants and 3 students. In addition to a conference organized with WABES students in Bingerville, an internal activity was initiated also to share the knowledges gained during the two workshops organized in Cape Town (South Africa). An important conference took place in March to allow wide</p>	<p>BID Coordination Team.</p>



		dissemination of the results of our research to facilitate decision-making at the political level. Certificates will be give later to some participants and digital supports will be send to policy makers.	
Final capacity self-assessments for national biodiversity information facilities have been completed with sustainability plans. https://www.gbif.org/document/82785/self-assessment-guidelines-for-data-holding-institutions (EN) https://www.gbif.org/document/82813/mo-dele-dauto-evaluation-pour-les-institutions-detentrices-de-donnees (FR) (Final report milestone)	Yes	The final capacity self-assessments as part of our study were completed and submitted to the GBIF coordination team. The successive self-assessments throughout the project helped to improve the quality of our work.	BID Coordination Team.
All uses of the mobilized data have been documented (Final report milestone)	Yes	The Biodiversity Laboratory of Nangui Abrogoua University has been identified as the main data user of our project. Laboratory officials have documented their intended use of the mobilized data.	Document provided by the Director of Biodiversity Laboratory (Nangui Abrogoua University of Abidjan).
Best practices and lessons learned have been documented (Final report milestone)	Yes	Included in activities reports.	BID Coordination Team.



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. 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To dispose experimental sites - To get a qualified human resource 	Reorganization of sampling plots and assistants training	Yes	<p>As noted in previous reports, we did not create new sampling plots during the project. We worked on plots installed before project implementation. However, as the objective of project is to expand bee's reference collection in West Africa, during the project implementation, we sampled on plots that previously had not been mentioned.</p> <p>Regarding the human resource, assistants used are still trained in bee capture techniques. The techniques are easy to assimilate, the level of study is not important. We did not have any difficulties for the workforce. One of the positive aspects of the project was therefore the contribution of several people.</p>	Activity report sent to BID coordination team / Possibility of visiting the sites.
Have a wide range of bee specimens	Continuation of bee capture	Yes	Throughout the project phase, bee catches were made regularly. Bees captured are always kept in the alcohol before their identification. Many	Activity report sent to BID coordination team/ Possibility of visiting the



			specimens have been identified which allowed to increase the number of bee species.	laboratory.
Establishment of the reference collection of bees	Pinning and identification of bees	Yes	The set-up of the collection started with the identification of the bees captured before the project implementation. These data digitized under Darwin's model allowed a publication on the gbif portal. However, progress has been noted thanks to the bees capture, throughout the project period. Currently, the number of bee species in the collection has increased considerably. Updates or new publications are planned to improve the knowledge already available. The establishment of the reference collection of bees in West Africa is a long process that will continue even after the project implementation period. This will make it possible to have a scientific database on bees in this part of Africa.	Availability of the reference collection in the laboratory / Possibility of visiting the collection in the laboratory.
Sustainability of the Reference Collection		Yes	The management of the reference collection is a very important step in the process of implementing the	



	Management of reference collection		project. A good management of the collection allow to sustain the achievements of the project. Bingerville laboratory, which was being finished, is now ready to welcome the collection. We started to develop it. This laboratory will be very useful in training students and managing new research projects because it will preserve intact specimens for a long time. Treatments on the specimens are regularly performed with thymol.	Evaluation reports on the sustainability of bee specimens sent to BID coordination team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have a digital support for all results obtained. - Have a large diffusion of data - Use of data by scientists, decision makers and policy. 	Publication of manuscripts	Not yet	No manuscripts have yet been published on the reference collection apart from the publications made on the gbif portal. However, we are writing a first draft of a manuscript. We intend to publish this article in an international newspaper.	Article will be published in journals with impact factor.
Capacity building and monitoring of activities	Training and information workshops – Inspection and work evaluation trips	Yes	A knowledge dissemination plan for the training workshop has been established. We have already organized the dissemination of knowledges with the members of our project extended this to other participants. The members of the	Reports of activities



			<p>project who have received the training has been considered as trainers.</p> <p>The final workshop should be held either in Burkina Faso or Ivory Coast requiring a lot of travel. But, finally this event took place in Ivory Coast.</p>	
Use of data by universities	Students Training	Yes	<p>The courses concerning the reference collection have not been taught at the university, yet. But, we have already organized a conference in April 2018 with the Master's students of the Scientific Research Pole from Bingerville. This conference provided a lot of informations about bees and their pollination activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- University courses- Pratical work- Memory- Conference



3.4. Datasets published on GBIF.org

Refer to the table in section 2.4 "Biodiversity data mobilization plan" of your BID full proposal. If the dataset is not yet published, please indicate the name of the institution that is expected to host the data when published in the column "DOI or URL/Planned hosting institution". Add as many rows as needed.

Dataset title	Publishing institution	DOI or URL/Planned hosting institution	Date/expected date of publication	Explanatory notes
Bees identified in West Africa savannas (Checklist)	Station d'Ecologie de Lamto	https://www.gbif.org/publisher/ad6ceb4c-512d-47ec-aaf9-e7959e5d1237		Initially, we planned to publish our data as " Checklist " and occurrence. Finally, the quality of the data forced us to publish them in occurrence form and "Sampling event" form.
Bees identified in West Africa savannas (Occurrence)	Station d'Ecologie de Lamto	https://www.gbif.org/publisher/ad6ceb4c-512d-47ec-aaf9-e7959e5d1237	Already Published June 3, 2018.	June 3, 2018, we published occurrence data on gbif portal, entitled "Occurrencedata_be esb".
Bees identified in West Africa savannas (Sampling-event)	Station d'Ecologie de Lamto	https://www.gbif.org/publisher/ad6ceb4c-512d-47ec-aaf9-e7959e5d1237	Already Published October 12, 2018.	In our protocol of departure, we did not foresee any publication in "Sampling-event" form. But, after our first publication, gbif data administrator felt that we have data that respond to this form of publication. October 12, 2018, we published our data in "Sampling-event" form, entitled "Managing West African Bees in the implementation of a first reference collection: Bees caught in three areas of Burkina Faso".



3.5. Examples of use of biodiversity data available through GBIF

Data mobilised through the BID programme, ultimately, should guide natural resource conservation and management policy. We require you to report on how you have integrated these data into these policy-making processes. You may want to refer to the section 2.5 “Plan to support the integration of biodiversity information into policy and decision-making process” of your original proposal as a reminder of your original commitments.

As part of that process, we request you to provide us with a summary of how you have used these data within the decision-making process and we have included some guiding questions below to help with that process. Please note that if your dataset has been combined with other datasets in analyses that guide the decision-making process, then this should be recorded too.

Description

Has your project been successful in integrating data within the policy-making process?

Where did the demand for these data come from?

If yes, which policies have been developed using your data?

If no, what were some of the challenges you faced in getting your data into those processes?

Did you have a biodiversity data integration plan from the beginning of your project? If so, did you have to adapt your plan as the project progressed and why did you have to make those alterations?

In what format are your data being used i.e. what were the analyses, if any, that you needed to perform on the data to ensure that they was in a format accessible to policy-makers?

What level of communication has there been with the relevant policy stakeholders i.e. by which means? With what regularity? And, how critical have these interactions been for the development policy-relevant analyses?

What additional support (resources, tools, network, training) would be needed for your project to ensure the flow of information from mobilisation to decision-making?

How would you improve on your own processes in the future to improve data integration in the future?

Data may serve other purposes other than for policy-making and these are as valuable. How was your data used for other purposes e.g. development of training materials, scientific publications, communication activities etc?

Supporting materials

As part of our reporting, we request you to provide us with a copy of any materials highlighting data use on your dataset, either on its own or in combination with other datasets. This could be in the form of:

- Reports – governmental, ministerial, non-governmental organisations, international policy-making bodies
- Policy briefs
- Scientific publications
- Outputs from analyses that will be used in the future e.g. species distributions maps and other spatial analyses
- Education/communication materials

Please provide a valid dataset to the doi. Where the doi is not known, please state why.

Agriculture is a key pillar of the economic development of West African countries, namely Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. Unfortunately, in recent years, there has been a decline in the agricultural yield of several cash crops. If rainfall variability, caused by the effects of climate change, is one of the factors contributing to the decline of production, it is clear from numerous scientific studies that pollinator depletion is the main cause. Of these pollinators, bees are the most important and the most effective. Indeed, many studies show that bees



This programme is funded by the [European Union](#)



are the best pollinators of crops (McGregor 1976, Michener 2007). The knowledge of these bees (more than 25 000 species in the world according to Dias et al., 1999) is a crucial tool in the management of sustainable and sufficient agriculture. Increasingly, bee products such as honey are being used by people in many parts of Africa and are an important asset for the trade sector. However, despite their proven importance, very few studies have been conducted on bees in the savanna zone in West Africa, and particularly on their roles in pollination and agricultural productivity, in a context of global change (Mark, 1993). It is in this context, that our project set itself the goal of setting up a reference collection in order to know and protect the bee community. From now on, we have this collection even if it will continue to be enlarged after the end of the project. Because, we have collected only in two countries while West Africa has several. The collection is available to all users. Demand for data use is stronger in universities. It is already used by students from Nangui Abrogoua University, Korhogo University and the Bingerville Doctoral School, who are working on bee topics, in related to agriculture and climate change. We are also working with researchers from Korhogo University on draft projects that will involve the use of the reference collection. During a mission of restitution of knowledge in Burkina Faso, we discussed with the officials of the company in charge of cotton (SOFITEX) on the importance of the bees and on the need to elaborate studies on the bees in relation with the improvement of cotton yield. The authorities have given full assurance for future collaboration in this direction. Other meetings have also taken place with other structures such as the National Biosafety Agency. It is thus a real scientific database which we have today to convince who of right, with the support of BID project. As of March 2019 (end date of the project), we are planning a large conference in Abidjan to popularize the bee collection. Our strategy will be to invite to this conference policy makers, representatives of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, representatives of the agricultural community, representatives of civil society and researchers. At this conference, the results of our research will be known by all the actors involved. On this occasion, a plea will be made to the authorities for the acquisition of new funding for research projects and awareness of data users will take place. In addition to these actions encouraging the use of our data, a scientific publication in an international newspaper is planned. We are currently working on the draft of this manuscript. Once completed, all information's will be brought to the attention of the gbif coordination team.

Name of resource	Type of resource i.e. report, policy brief, scientific publication, analysis output, education materials, communication materials, other (please specify)	Dataset doi	Link to document or publication citation
Document provide by data users identified in the full proposal justifying their intention to use the mobilized data	Administrative document		Document provided by the Director of Biodiversity Laboratory (Nangui Abrogoua University of Abidjan). (In the Midterm report)
Document provide by data users identified in the full proposal justifying data use	Administrative document		Document provided by the Director of Biodiversity Laboratory (Nangui Abrogoua University of Abidjan). (In the Final report)



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
Technician training	Station d'Ecologie de Lamto	October 2017	8	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.
Capture of bees	Station d'Ecologie de Lamto	October 2017	8	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.
Pinning and identificvaton of bees	Station d'Ecologie de Lamto	November 2017	4	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.
Workshop 1 in Cape Town	SANBI / GBIF	December 2017	1	BID Corrdination team.
Knowledge dissemination with our project team	Project team	March 2018	10	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.
Workshop 2 in Cape Town	SANBI / GBIF	April 2018	1	BID Corrdination team.
Conference	WABES - <u>West African Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services</u>	April 2018	18	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.
Pre-final evaluation of the project	Our project team	30 January – 1 February 2019	4	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.
Final evaluation of the project	Our project team	28 February 2019	32	Activity report sent to BID coordination team.





4. 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 4.1 'Explanatory Notes'.

Implementation period start date and end date (dd/mm/yy)																Notes
Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Early Progress evaluation & reporting			X	X												
Mid-term evaluation & reporting							X	X								
BID Capacity Enhancement workshop – Data mobilization and publication (Online training – Participation is mandatory)			X													
BID Capacity Enhancement workshop – Data use (Online training – Participation is mandatory)							X									
Reorganization of sampling plots and assistants training	X															
Continuation of bee capture		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pinning and identification of bees			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Management of reference collections				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Publication of manuscripts													X	X	X	
Training and information Workshop – Inspection and Work Evaluation Trips	X			X				X								
Students training							X									





Evaluation period start date and end date (dd/mm/yy)				
Activity	1	2	3	Notes
Final financial and narrative reporting		X	X	
Management of reference collections	X	X	X	
Publication of manuscripts	X	X	X	
Students training		X		
Training and information Workshop – Inspection and Work Evaluation Trips		X		

4.1. Explanatory notes:

The objective of the project was to gradually establish a reference collection of bees in West Africa. This objective is achieved but, much work remains to be done to have a more complete collection of bees. The extent of the work required us to modify the schedule of activities several times. Our priority has been to amplify data, digitize and publish them on the gbif portal. The dissemination of the results of certain activities is behind schedule. But, all these activities will take place before the end of March 2019 (date of end the project). The collection needs good management even after the end of the project in order to sustain the achievements. We have not been able to publish a manuscript until December 2018 (date indicated on the previous calendar). However, we are in the process of writing a draft of a manuscript which will be submitted shortly to an international newspaper. The training of students planned for April 2018 was conducted in the form of a conference with students from the Bingerville Scientific Research Center (Abidjan, Ivory Coast). A second training has been done during the project evaluation period. The reference collection of bees is kept safely in Bingerville laboratory.



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5. 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)

The management of the collection over a long period is one of the essential conditions to ensure the sustainability of the project's results. Fortunately, we have a solution in this direction. In addition to the laboratory of Nangui Abrogoua University, the acquisition of the new laboratory in Bingerville guarantees the preservation of the reference collection. The Lamto station is also equipped for specimen conservation. Before project implementation, we already managed specimens in these research structures. As for the theoretical data, they are stored on digital media. They will be widely distributed to avoid any inconvenience. Beyond the project period, we will already have a scientific database on bees in West Africa. This database can be used for teaching and possibly for new scientific studies such as pollination. As a reminder, agriculture is one of the most important sectors of activity in sub-Saharan Africa. About 90% of angiosperm species depend on animals for pollination and sexual reproduction (Renner 1998, Ollerton et al 2006). Around 30% of food substances come from agricultural speculations pollinated by animals and bees in particular (Klein et al., 2007). Another study we conducted in 2015 in Burkina Faso showed that pollination by bees improves the yield of cotton by 28.83% and that of sesame by 41.18%. These are all arguments that we can use to convince politicians in decision-making and to encourage them to obtain new funding.



6. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other cooperation

6.1. 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.

Our project team works in harmony with the institution and partners such as the Natural Science Museum of Belgium. The institution manages the administrative aspects of the project. The Natural Science Museum of Belgium participates to the process of bees' identification. Before the implementation of the project, we benefited from a training course in taxonomy from the Museum.

6.2. 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, to what extent has your BID project been able to build upon/complement the previous project(s) ?

We don't have a specific working relationship with other GBIF projects. However, during the two workshops organized in Cape Town, we got important contacts with other projects members. We plan to work with some members of other GBIF projects on common aspects.

7. Visibility

Please refer to the [BID guidelines](#).

7.1. Visibility of the BID project

How is the visibility of your BID project being ensured?

Short summary

Several work tools are used to give good visibility of the BID project. The self-assessment capacity sent to BID, the narrative report on early progress, the mid-term narrative report, the final report as well as the various financial reports, the participation of the project representative in the two workshops in Cape Town, the registration at least one institution hosting data, the publication of data (Occurrence and Sampling-event) on GBIF portal, are all elements allowing effective monitoring of project activities. We participated in every step of the activities involved in the realization of the project.

Sources of verification

BID Coordination Team.

7.2. Visibility of the EU contribution

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

Short summary

We assume that all activities report of our project sent to BID are transmitted to the European Union. All our activities bear the logo of the European Union to indicate that it is the institution in charge of funding.



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Sources of verification

BID Coordination Team.

.....
Signature _____

Name of the contact person for the BID Project: Drissa Coulibaly

Date report sent by email in Word format to bid@gbif.org for pre-approval: 30, March 2019

Date report sent by post to GBIF Secretariat: _____

