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 <u>direct link</u> or sending a copy of the documents.
- This report must <u>first</u> be sent as a **Word document** to BID@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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Template

1.Table of Contents

This programme is funded by the European Union

2.Project Information

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

Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité (CSB)

2.2. Main contact person and role:

MASUDI MUENYE MALI Franck, Research Assistant, Amphibians & Herpetology (CSB/ Département d'Ecologie, Biodiversité et Ressources Terrestres (DERBT)

2.3. BID proposal identifier:

BID-AF2017-0250-SMA

2.4. Project title:

Capacity Building and Biodiversity data mobilization to address Amphibian conservation in DR Congo

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

01/10/2017 and 31/03/2019

2.6. Country in which the activities take place:

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

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)

This project, funded by the European Union and coordinated by the BID programme under the direction of GBIF for a period of one year and three months, made it possible to carry out some important activities, including capacity building for project managers, mobilization and publication of data on amphibian biodiversity via the GBIF portal. During the implementation of the Project, scientific collaboration between various scientists (biologists) from different institutions (CRSN-Lwiro, CSB-UNIKIS, UTEP at El Paso, CEFRECOF, WCS, TROPENBOS) had been strengthened. This project also made it possible to post a first computerized database of amphibians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo online via the GBIF portal. This activity made information on amphibians visible and therefore inaccessible and unusable. For the time being, through GBIF, this information can not only be reused for several purposes but also protected from any possible loss that may result (fires, looting, etc.).

The following activities were carried out:

- The Biodiversity Monitoring Centre has become an institution authorized by the DRC for the publication of data https://www.gbif.org/publisher/3fc079e3-9654-4be8-a917-db7394752193.
- The IPT of the DRC creates and hosts in Belgium https://www.gbif.org/installation/18c3e8b0-5f20-42e8-a787-9230bac7f3b6
- Dataset published https://www.gbif.org/dataset/dedb57d0-ad00-48dd-938a-422223c2bfc3#description
- A national workshop on data mobilization and its use for decision-making held in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo from 16 to 19 October 2018 with 34 participants.
- First national amphibians database (Data encoding & amphibian's species occurrence data)
- The DRC Amphibian Checklist with a particular focus on species from northeastern DR Congo and the Kisangani region (more than 3500 encoded amphibian specimens)
- Establishment of national/regional biodiversity information facilities (Amphibians meta-data and Species survival Group)
- Creation of ASHERCO (Association of Congolese Herpetologists) for the survival of amphibian species
- Professor Corneille EWANGO's participation in the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Data Mobilization Workshop, Kirstenbosch Gardens, Cape Town, South Africa (2017)

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- Franck MASUDI's participation in the training workshop (capacity enhancement workshop will be organized to build capacity within its projects for data use for decision making at a national level in South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), Kirstenbosch Gardens, Cape Town, South Africa (2018).

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
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*)	Yes	For the self-assessment questionnaire on the capacity of data-holding institutions, the project manager, Franck Masudi, completed the GBIF model data-holding capacity self-assessment questionnaire available at https://www.gbif.org/document/82813/modele-dauto-evaluation-pour-les-institutions-detentrices-de-donnees (FR), and submitted the form by the deadline of 30 November 2017.	GBIF site web
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*)	Yes	Le Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité de l'Université de Kisangani (CSB/UNIKIS) has been registered to become a publisher: https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/search?publishing_org=3fc079e3-9654-4be8-a917-db7394752193	https://www.gbif.org/publisher/3fc079e3-9654-4be8-a917-db7394752193. On the GBIF site Web
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*)	No	In the 2017 edition of the first and second capacity building workshop on data mobilization in South Africa, two members of the project participated respectively. Corneille Ewango had not completed the certification process due to the health problem. As for Franck Masudi, he did the exercises but the results were not submitted before the planned deadline due to Internet problems, which were unfortunately temporarily cut off during this period.	If required, Corneille can provide a medical report and Franck Masudi will provide proof signed by the institution (CSB/UNIKIS)
Knowledge dissemination activities have been scheduled following the first BID Capacity Enhancement workshop (*Early Progress report*	Yes	Due to the health status of a key member of the project, we had not carried out this activity, which had initially been planned for July 2018 because the supporting reports were sent to GBIF management late. This	The pictures of the workshop as well as the reports that will be sent to the GBIF management and the BID team

milestone)		had seriously hampered the smooth running of the project. However, a 10-day knowledge dissemination workshop is planned for late Mid-October 2018. This workshop will be attended by members of LWIRO, BUKAVU, GOMA and EPULU which is entirely funded by GBIF-BID In conclusion, a 4-day national workshop on the moobilization of biodiversity data and its use in decision-making was held in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of Congo, from 16 to 19 October 2018. 34 participants were present. The second workshop had not taken place, the planned date for the activity had passed due to delays of various origins (late withdrawal from the country, the political situation in the tense country, electricity and the Internet very problematic)	
At least one dataset has been published to GBIF.org (***Midterm report milestone***)	Yes	The data is connected to the GBIF platform. But, we must admit that the process of connecting the data was not at all easy because the users of the data sent us data without complying with GBIF requirements. That's how we connected the first dataset, the others we will send them to André H. for their connection.	https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/search?dataset_key=dedb57d0-ad00-48dd-938a-422223c2bfc3
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 data users identified in the full proposal documented their intended use of the mobilized data at the outset of the project by signing the agreement.	Letters sent to the BID team at the beginning of the project.
All mobilized data have been published to GBIF.org **(Final report milestone)**	Yes	Some of the data is published. Another part will be published as soon as the data quality verification processes are completed because the databases that the data users have sent do not scrupulously comply with GBIF requirements. We take this cleaning responsibility.	https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/search?dataset_key=dedb57d0-ad00-48dd-938a-422223c2bfc3
All published data meet the minimum requirements outlined in the Data Quality Requirements available at	Yes	All published data meet the minimum requirements set out in the Data Quality Requirements available at https://bid.gbif.org/en/community/data-	https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/search?dataset_key=dedb57d0-ad00-48dd-938a-422223c2bfc3

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https://bid.gbif.org/en/community/data-quality/ **(Final report milestone)**		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 **(Final report milestone)**	Yes	The results of the project in terms of training, if any, the workshop on biodiversity data mobilization and use as well as decision-making and research had been reported and sent to the BID team. The impact of the activity had been largely positively evaluated by the participants. However, the certification had not been done.	Narrative report sent to the BID team on 23 October 2018
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/modele-dauto-evaluation-pour-les-institutions-detentrices-de-donnees (FR) **(Final report milestone)**	Yes	The final self-assessments of the capacities of national biodiversity information facilities had been supplemented by sustainability plans. https://www.gbif.org/document/82813/modele-dauto-evaluation-pour-les-institutions-detentrices-de-donnees (FR)	https://www.gbif.org/document/82813/modele-dauto-evaluation-pour-les-institutions-detentrices-de-donnees (FR)
All uses of the mobilized data have been documented **(Final report milestone)**	Yes	All uses of the mobilized data have been documented.	Various reports and the GBIF website https://www.gbif.org/project/3ejXgOU4xGIMccyIWWScOY/amphibian-conservation-in-dr-congo-through-biodiversity-capacity-building-and-data-mobilization
Best practices and lessons learned have been documented **(Final report milestone)**	Yes	Best practices and lessons learned had been documented.	Various reports and the GBIF website https://www.gbif.org/project/3ejXgOU4xGIMccyIWWScOY/amphibian-conservation-in-dr-congo-through-biodiversity-capacity-building-and-data-mobilization

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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
Checklist of Amphibians of DRC with emphasis to north-eastern DR Congo species	Collection/ mobilisation of existing data	Yes	Checklist of amphibians in the DRC with particular emphasis on species from northeastern DR Congo created	Data published thoughout GBIF site web
Establishment of national/regional biodiversity information facilities (Amphibians meta-data and Species survival Group)	Data entry and Qualiity control	Yes	Creation of national biodiversity information facilities (amphibian metadata and species survival group) and amphibian population monitoring (population, threat, taxonomy, etc.). The wish would be to connect at the regional level.

To this end, ACHERCO (Association Herpetologists of Congo) is created with the objectives clearly set out in the French version of the statute, which we will join with other documents. This association, which brings together about ten scientists, will have as its main task the continuous documentation of poorly explored sites and understand the diversity of amphibians to address macro-ecological issues and species treats. | Report of national workkshop thoughout GBIF site web

A DR Congo amphibians Species Survivval Group established

statutes of ASHERCO |
| Database and check lists of different species being compiled with habitatts and ecological notes | | Yes | The database and checklists of the different species in progress are compiled with habitats but not with ecological notes although it was ideal to include them. The real problem is that we had received data from our users from the database, without this observation, but we will insert them into the future databases when we | Data availible through GBIF |

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			update our database.	
First national amphibians database (Data encoding & amphibian's species occurrence data		Yes	The first national amphibian database (data encoding and data on the occurrence of amphibian species) is established	Data availible through GBIF
-Training reports and modules - Trained team of national managers and reaserchers in the exploration of data - Number of species analyzed		Yes	GBIF project managers had been specifically trained and it was this that equipped them to train others. Franck MASUDI and Prof. Dr. Corneille EWANGO are considered as the national managers. but the investigators have yet to be trained. Currently we are over 110 species listed in the database.	Capacity-building workshops on a range of modules on data mobilization, data cleaning, ecological niche modelling, etc. in South Africa, cape town in 2017 and 2018.
-First national amphibians meta-database (data encoding & Amphibian's species occurrence data) -Workshop report and first teal of DR congo's amphibians Survival Group for management and exploitation of data	Data uploading into the GBIF server	Yes	First national metadatabase on amphibians (data encoding and data on the occurrence of amphibian species) set up. Workshop report produces the Amphibian Survival Group of DR congo for the management and exploitation of the data created. Data is provided to GBIF according to GBIF standards and using GBIF tools (IPT, Darwin Core archive). This work was carried out from the CSB by the project manager with the valuable assistance of the Belgian team (Patricia Mergen and André Heughebaert).The compilation, verification and data quality analysis of all project partners had been carried out by the project partner institutions.	Data available through GBIF Analysis report
-First national amphibians climate change database (data encoding & amphibians's species occuurence data)	Data uploading into the GBIF server	Yes	The national survival group is established, but the research team is trained in data management and exploitation. However, the first national climate change	Data available through GBIF

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- Established National Survival Group, trained teamof researchers in the data management and exploitation			database for amphibians (data encoding and data on the occurrence of amphibian species) has not yet been set up.	
-Special maps of amphibians distributions patters and -Manuuscripts, Assessment of the impacts of climate change on large scale pontential distribution of species - A developed Amphibians Connservation Strategic Plan using IUCN conservation statuts		No	Special maps of amphibian distribution and amphibian population distribution are not yet available. However, the database with geographical coordinates is an obligation to produce it in the near future, although at the time of the extra execution of the project. The assessment of the impacts of climate change on the large-scale bridging distribution of species is not done. The development of a strategic amphibian conservation plan using IUCN's conservation status has not yet been completed.	Maps no available Amphibians Conservation Plan no available

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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
Amphibians of DR Congo	Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiverstté de l'Université de Kisangani https://www.gbif.org/publisher/3fc079e3-9654-4be8-a917-db7394752193 https://www.gbif.org/installation/18c3e8b0-5f20-42e8-a787-9230bac7f3b6	https://www.gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_org=3fc079e3-9654-4be8-a917-db7394752193	March 28, 2019	The data mobilized are published on the GBIF platform.

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?

to decision-making?

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The ultimate goal of this project is to create a GBIF amphibian database, which is important to provide land managers and society with information on species richness and distribution that will stimulate and guide the necessary conservation action plans.

To guide the policy on the conservation and management of natural resources, we had participated in the October 2018 workshop on the use of biodiversity data and for decision-making; the provincial head of environment and nature conservation because he is actively involved in the development of a national conservation plan. He had rightly appreciated the themes addressed, which were in line with biodiversity. His interventions during this work had sufficiently proven his attachment. At the end of the workshop, a report was given to him personally and gave his impression of satisfaction. He encouraged us to continue to raise awareness through several activities in order to spread information about biodiversity and its conservation more widely because many people are unaware of the realities we have just learned during this workshop.

This project has been successful at the local level in integrating data into environmental policy development processes. This observation is evidenced by the impressions of the provincial environmental official at the workshop last October. However, we need to insist even more by adopting the appropriate awareness tools (radio, television, local population awareness and all stakeholders) to make it move from the provincial to the national level.

However, with the advent of changes in several positions of political and environmental responsibility in our country, the distant objectives set will be achieved.

The challenges we faced in integrating data into the process were many, including the difficulty the audience had in understanding the new concepts of computer biodiversity.

We had a plan to integrate biodiversity data from the beginning of the project but we had not adapted the progress plan as the project progressed.

As for the level of communication with the relevant stakeholders, it was better, especially since all participants were scientists, although they had some problems in understanding bioinformatics concepts. However, during the workshop, stakeholders developed the development policy plans contained in the report. The overall wish is based on the political will of the country's authorities to become aware and act effectively and sustainably for the protection of biodiversity.

Indeed, several recommendations were made at the end of the workshop, the content of which is as follows:

Everyone recognized that GBIF's reach is enormous and everyone will work to provide it with data. The role of mentors is to encourage young scientists to develop and benefit from this type of training that GBIF-BID has organized, as they mobilize data and visualize it globally. We all agree with GBIF-BID in its approach to data publication around the world that was hammered at the beginning and end of the workshop. Thanks to this opportunity, the CSB must centralize its data; create the network of researchers that will be shared through the GBIF-BID platform. However, ongoing training on research tools is required. The potential is huge but the Internet connection is very low.

I will be able to improve my own processes to improve data integration in the future by producing the GBIF-BID extension documents needed to make GBIF well known in our region in the first place. Because many researchers in various fields collect data but never put it online. Secondly,to raise awareness of the use of biodiversity data and their use for decision-making.

Data processing software, mapping software, etc. are very poorly known. Capacity building for all scientists is needed at all levels, especially in the modern scientific dimension. This is to avoid errors when modelling for example by (MaxEnt) or using another computer tool GeoCAT, IPT-GBIF, Drones, QGIS, R etc. Therefore, inter-institutional collaboration is important for strengthening collaboration) at several levels (national, provincial and local).

Biodiversity data were ghosted and silent before sharing via the GBIF portal. Now, they are available, secure, usable, reusable, accessible to researchers from all walks of life around the world, but especially those in the city of Kisangani.

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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:

We will provide you with a copy of any material that highlights the use of the data in the dataset for your reports.

- 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.

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
Assessment of amphibian species richness and abundance in conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Scientific publication	https://doi.org/10.15468/xn4rck accessed via GBIF.org on 2019-03-31.	MASUDI MUENYE MALI F, Heughebaert A (2019). Assessment of amphibian species richness and abundance in conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Version 1.1. Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité de l'Université de Kisangani. Occurrence dataset

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
Biodiversity data mobilization and Its use in decision-making and research	Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité de l'Université de Kisangani	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kisangani: 16-19 October 2018	34	Workshop report sent to the BID team
The first database on amphibians in the DRC is set up.	Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité de l'Université de Kisangani	Along the project	CSB, CRSN-Lwiro, CEFRECOF, UTEP at El Paso (USA)	Data available through GBIF

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 (01/10/2017 to 30/11/2018)																
Activity	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**Notes**
Early progress evaluation & reporting			x	x												The preliminary evaluation and progress report had been completed, but the report was accepted three months later than planned. This created a major imbalance with repercussions in the implementation of the project. Unfortunately, this delay has affected all stages of the project process.
Mid-term evaluation & reporting							x	x								The mid-term evaluation and reports had been tabled. But the impact of the first delay also affected this step.
BID Capacity Enhancement workshop-Data mobilisation and publication (Online training-Participant is mandatory)			x													The Capacity Building Workshop on Data Mobilization and Publication had been completed on schedule.
BID capacity Enhancement workshop-Data use (Online training-Participation is mandatory)					x											The Capacity Building Workshop on Data use had been completed on schedule.
Collection/Mobilization of Existing data	▓	▓														The collection and mobilization of existing amphibian data had been carried out in accordance with the schedule planned at the beginning of the project.
Capacity –building workshops		▓	▓													The workshop on data mobilization and its use for decision-making took place in Kisangani in October 2018, well behind schedule. There were various restrictions following the political situation in the DRC in relation to the controversial electoral processes (repeated interruption of the Internet, delay in disbursement of funds, repeated power failures), all these factors had a very negative impact on the implementation of the project.

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Activity	Timeline	Comments
Data Entry and Quality Control	🟩🟩	Data entry and data quality control had been well executed
Data uploading into the GBIF server	🟦🟦🟦🟦🟦	The data is effectively uploaded to the GBIF server
Communicating research findings & Conservation Action Plan	🟨🟨🟨	Communicate the results of the research and the conservation action plan. The fund allocated for this purpose had not been withdrawn. The reason is that the activity was out of time.

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Evaluation period start date and end date (31/12/2018 to 31/03/2019)	1	2	3	Notes
Activity	1	2	3	Notes
Final financial and narrative reporting		x	x	Drafting of financial and administrative reports closing the project cycle.
Preliminary Project narrative reporting				Drafting of financial and administrative reports closing the project cycle.
Preliminary Project financial reporting				Drafting of financial and administrative reports closing the project cycle.
Final project financial and narrative reporting				Drafting of financial and administrative reports closing the project cycle.

4.1. Explanatory notes:

The project to mobilize data on amphibian diversity in the DRC, funded by the European Union under the coordination of GBIF and the IDB Programme, has indeed been implemented. In this project, we had planned 3 main activities, namely: (i) the creation of a first database (mobilization) on amphibians in the DRC, (ii) the organization of a workshop on data mobilization and use and (iii) a study visit to Belgium to learn more about bioinformatics. Both activities are completed, but the last one is not finished.

The total budget amounts to €20,000, which should be withdrawn in four instalments. However, only the first two instalments had been paid, i.e. 12,000 euros, which did not make it possible to carry out all the activities. nevertheless, we had organised 2 of the 3 main activities. The implementation of the project had coincided with a bad period in the country. The causes of the delays in the implementation of the projects are multiple, including the initiation of bioinformatics that we had learned a lot of things but also, we had suffered various restrictions following the political situation in the DRC compared to the controversial electoral processes (repeated interruption of the Internet, delay in the disbursement of funds, repeated power outages), all these factors had a very negative impact on the implementation of the project. a situation that was difficult for us and we regret it. Beyond this situation, Prof. EWANGO suffered for a long time during the execution of the project. As soon as he recovered, his wife began to suffer and the complications continued until she lost her life. All these situations had negatively affected the smooth running of the project.

Very soon, if an additional GBIF opportunity presented itself, we are keen to implement the project correctly, especially since GBIF's working philosophy is well understood.

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)

For the sustainability of results after this project, its continued use will be ensured on an ongoing basis, determining the various conditions to ensure that the benefits of biodiversity data mobilization are maintained by identifying a clear vision of the implementation of the results on an ongoing basis.

This commitment goes through the project managers graduating Franck MASUDI and Dr Corneille EWANGO, will be sufficiently involved in the proper management of the project results and to transfer the necessary knowledge and skills that we had benefited from working GBIF.

Although there will be no funding available to monitor its implementation, but our commitment to continue to enrich our database, the support of local environmental and academic authorities strengthens us for the sustainability of the results of this project.

For more visibility of GBIF, from time to time we will hold academic conferences for researchers, communicating subsequent results in order to stimulate other scientists to follow in our footsteps in digitizing biodiversity data and sharing it freely around the world.

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.

CSB/ UNIKIS is a Congolese institution based at the University of Kisangani that manages biological inventories in DR Congo. The Centre benefits from the collaboration of national and international institutions and conservation NGOs working to document, conserve and protect this megabiodiversity in the Central African country. As part of this project, CSB is collaborating with WCS, CRSN-Lwiro, CRSN-Uvira, the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature and the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (IRScNB). Franck Masudi is also mentored by his co-sponsor at the University of Texas & Biodiversity Collection in El Paso, USA, and Corneille Ewango is a research associate at the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Belgium. Most data contributors have had the opportunity to collaborate on a number of biological inventories organized by different partners in DR Congo. Most importantly, this project was supported to integrate the 10,000 records from the RMCA's historical and recent amphibian collections as part of the data mobilization and contribution of the RMCA partners and collaboration with their amphibian experts. The analyses and publications will be jointly written by a team of partner scientists and GBIF's climate change and modelling expertise. The project will host the analysis workshop in Mid-October 2018, scheduled for April 2018, an opportunity to expand our network of scientific experts.

This project has also allowed us to enrich our experience because it is worth admitting that computerized biodiversity data is a first that we have benefited from several learning experiences, notably through our Belgian mentors Patricia Mergen and André H as well as all the members of the BID team.

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) ?

During the workshop on development in Cape Town, Mr. Corneille had the opportunity to discuss with fellow beneficiaries from Madagascar and Cameroon whose projects focused on plant and plant inventories and explored their case studies to then develop and format the existing botanical data he holds on several sites he has listed in DR Congo.

The Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation and the GBIF node of the DRC have expressed their interest and request that similar initiatives be taken to extend this amphibian case study to other little-known groups, such as reptiles, butterflies, bats, dragonflies, Pisces, Mammals, etc.

In April 2018 in Cape Town, Franck Masudi had an opportunity to interact with scientists working on species on the regional Red List of the KBA BirdLife South Africa Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), IUCN's Species Survival Commission. Most of our sharing with them was to extend their project to our region in Central Africa, precisely in the DRC.

My institution had not yet received funding from GBIF to strengthen the same target group.

7.Visibility

Please refer to the BID guidelines.

For all announcements and purposes such as the banners for the workshop, we would like to congratulate and acknowledge the support received from GBIF BID under the EU-funded programme. To comply with this regulation, we have used the terms of the EU GBIF grant, all communications relating to BID-funded projects, including the following recognition: This project is funded by the European Union, the EU flag and the GBIF and IDB logos in our printing and communication documents.

7.1. Visibility of the BID project
How is the visibility of your BID project being ensured?

Short summary

The visibility of my project depends on updating the amphibian diversity data that we will have to mobilize after this project on the GBIF website. The project's visibility also depends on the communication of updated data via scientific seminars and GBIF websites.

This programme is funded by the European Union

Sources of verification

7.2. Visibility of the EU contribution

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

Short summary

The visibility of the EU contribution is ensured in the implementation of my project by mentioning in particular on any document produced during its execution (reports, supporting documents, banners, etc.) with the special mention: THIS PROJECT IS FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION.

Sources of verification

Various receipts for payment of project activities (in the form of financial supporting documents) and internal progress reports from the SBC are important elements of administration and finance.

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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: _____