



Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 14 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (Kew)	Address: Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AE
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Red List Plants of Cameroon

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: July 06		Duration of project: 3 yrs		End date: June 09	
Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010
	£142,225	£32,652	£45,440	£23,921	£40,212

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

To provide a sound basis for the conservation of the threatened plants of Cameroon by assessing the conservation status of every species (c.10,000) and making the information available in a variety of formats for different user groups. The results will be disseminated as a national Red Data book, as three conservation checklists for different protected areas, and as teaching packs for schools, GIS-based maps, thus making this information available for national planning of sustainable development and for national education in secondary schools. The project will build an existing database and a longstanding partnership (with a track record of conservation outcomes at local level) and take them to a new level with greater national impact.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Cheek	Not applicable	Onana
Forename (s)	Martin		Jean Michel
Post held	Head, Wet Tropics Africa team.		Head, National Herbarium etc.
Institution	R.B.G., Kew		IRAD (Inst. for Research & Agr. Dev.)
Department	Herbarium		National Herbarium of Cameroon

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew has received seventeen grants from the Darwin Initiative since 1992.

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

Activities (50 words)

Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list the UK (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Kew will manage the project overall, provide expertise in identifying and assessing plants and in GIS, provide the training at the workshops with HNC, co-edit and publish the books, and co-ordinate inputs from the following partners:

The National Herbarium of Cameroon (HNC), where our main contact is **Dr Jean-Michel Onana**, Head of the Flore du Cameroun project and Head of Biodiversity Programmes, IRAD (Institute of Agronomic Research and Development), Ministry of Research, Yaounde. Onana identified the need for a Red Data book of the threatened plant species of Cameroon and, in 2004, began compiling the draft that is the focus of this project. At the conclusion of a previous Darwin Initiative (hereafter D.I.) project in which HNC and Kew collaborated successfully, he suggested producing more conservation checklists (floras for candidate protected areas with Red Data chapters). HNC will co-ordinate the workshops and trainees, arrange printing in Cameroon of the teaching packs, and obtain all necessary permits. HNC will host a Darwin technician to database and georeference specimens of Red data species and will participate in all surveys. Onana will be key to assembling the Red data book. On annual visits to Kew he will work with Kew specialists to provide identifications of key groups such as Compositae and Pteridophytes for the 3 new conservation checklists. See letter of support included.

Living Earth is an environmental education NGO where our main contact is **Dr Nouhou Ndam**, Ndam met with Cheek, Onana & Harvey in Yaounde, April 05. Living Earth will advise on the formatting and distribution of the teaching pack outputs for secondary schools in Cameroon. See letter of support included.

Apiculture & Nature Conservation (ANCO) is an NGO in NW Province, Cameroon which is the main champion of community forest conservation in the province. **Mr Paul Mzeka** discussed collaboration with Cheek in April 2004 and 2005. He identified the forest of Dom as a priority for a new conservation checklist and provided staff and logistic support for a reconnaissance survey there in April/May 2005. He will provide the same support for our future surveys there, and other poorly surveyed forests in his province. See letter of support included.

Conservation & Research on Endangered Species (CRES), is focussed on protection and research in western Cameroon. **Dr Bethan Morgan**, our main contact there identified the proposed Ebo National Park in Littoral Province, Cameroon as a priority for a survey and a new conservation checklist and provided staff and logistic support for a reconnaissance survey there in April 2005. She will continue to support our future surveys there. See letter of support included.

The Environmental & Rural Development Programme (ERUDEF) is an NGO based in SW Province. Our main contact is **Dr Louis Nkembi**. They provided staff and logistic support for a reconnaissance survey in the Fossimondi-Bechati area in April/May 2005 and will support our future survey work for a new conservation checklist there. See letter of support included.

All of these arrangements are agreed at institutional level and each institution includes other staff capable of fulfilling their role in the project should the primary contact not be available. Kew's MOU with HNC has just ended after 5 years and is being renewed.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.

All of the areas chosen for developing new conservation checklists were proposed by our conservation NGO

partners who are already working closely with local communities in these areas. In April and May 2005 our conservation NGO partners set up meetings at which we were able to discuss our proposed surveys and their purpose for conservation with the representatives of communities as follows: near Ebo proposed National Park, with Bethan Morgan of CRES, the villages of Logndeng and Iboti; with Terence Atem of ERUDEF: Bechati and Fossimondi villages in the Fossimondi area of SW Province; with Paul Mzeka and Walters Cheso of ANCO: the village of Dom near the forest of Dom, in NW Province. In a previous visit to Cameroon we have had similar discussions with the villagers of Ndangan in the Mefou proposed National park, Central Province, through our hosts CWAF (Cameroon Wildlife Action Fund – with whom our links are dormant, but are being reactivated).

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This is a new initiative, but builds on the work and network of contacts established by a previous Darwin Initiative project (final report produced in 2005): "The Conservation of the Plant Species of Western Cameroon". This was also a Kew-National Herbarium of Cameroon project, but was restricted to the western fifth of the country, and the main outputs were conservation checklists, not a Red Data book. A conservation checklist is a comprehensive species list (with short descriptions) for a limited area, with detailed treatments (Red data assessments and management suggestions) for the species assessed as being of conservation concern). PlantLife are planning to develop a project with GEF for Important Plant Areas in six tropical countries, one of which is Cameroon. We have had discussions with Liz Radford about matched funding and collaboration in 2005, and these are ongoing. Within Cameroon, there are no other individuals or organizations carrying out similar work to that which we propose, as far as we are aware. Elsewhere in tropical Africa no other country boasts a complete Red Data book.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

By providing authoritative scientific data on Cameroon's most threatened plants and building the capacity of the national scientists, the project will support the Government of Cameroon's implementation of Articles 6 (10%), 7 (10%), 8 (10%), 10 (5%),13(10%),16(5%), 18(5%) of the CBD, with particular emphasis on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC 15%) Protected Areas (10%), Public Education and Awareness (10%) and Sustainable Use and Biodiversity (10%) themes. The project will also strengthen the capacity of teachers, forest managers (both NGO and Government-MINEF), planners and botanists to protect the threatened plants of Cameroon. The flora of Cameroon is est. to be 10,000 species, so in assessing these for conservation status, the project will deliver c.3% of the global figure under target 2 of GSPC. The CBD focal point person for Cameroon is Mrs Mary Fosi, Snr. Technical Adviser, Ministry of Protected Areas and Wildlife (formerly part of MINEF, Ministry for the Environment and Forests. She met with Cheek and Harvey in Yaounde in April 05, and subsequently on her visit to RBG, Kew in June 05. She articulated the need for more capacity building in plant diversity and GIS for MINEF staff and it is at her request that these elements have been incorporated in this project proposal. We will continue our discussions with her in Cameroon during our visit there in Feb. 2006.

12. How does this project meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

Cameroon is one of the most species-diverse areas in tropical Africa. Many of these species are endemics (c.500 strict endemics, c.800 near endemics) restricted to small areas of forest. Cameroon lost 1.1 million Ha forest, 2000-2005. (www.mongabay.com). The need for a Red Data book was identified by the Head of Biodiversity programmes, Ministry of Research (see 8 above). The CBD focal point identified the need for the training to be given in workshops (see 11

above).

The draft Biodiversity Strategy for Cameroon (1999) states as an action with either very high or high priority for each of the six ecosystems covered: "Identify/survey components of forest diversity for conservation, in particular those that are at risk...Organize a centralised database including baseline data and trends in forest diversity". Our project will address these areas directly and in detail.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.

Sustainable livelihoods are not a major feature of this project, which is mainly at the national level, where it will be used in sustainable resource planning (see 14). However, there is a potential spin-off use for ecotourism in the three conservation checklists.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

1. The Government of Cameroon will be enabled to minimize detriment to threatened plant species while allowing continued development (e.g. new and upgraded roads, new dams) using a planning tool. This tool will take the form of a series of GIS maps showing the location of clusters of Red data species with interpretive text.
2. The secondary schoolteachers of Cameroon will be empowered to educate their schoolchildren about the importance of plant diversity at national and at local level using examples relevant to their own area through the provision of printed teaching packs on the threatened plants of Cameroon through Living Earth.
3. International sponsors of global conservation activities, such as UNDP, GEF, UNEP, will have available a Red Data book on the plants of Cameroon, with 10,000 species in the top three of all African countries for total numbers of plant species. This is expected to show very high numbers of both threatened species and of country endemics, strengthening the case for further international investment in conservation in Cameroon and as a model to show such treatments are feasible for highly diverse tropical countries. The 10,000 species assessments will meet 3% of the global GSPC target 2 (a preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species).
4. In the case of the 3 protected areas treated in detail in new conservation checklists, local communities, local conservation NGOs and MINEF officials will have the means to identify and locate the threatened species that they are responsible for managing. They will also have the data on the importance of their plant species to use to defend their forests from those seeking undesirable development, and present to future sponsors. POSTERS.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

1. A national Red Data book for the plants of Cameroon, the first for any tropical African country (significance listed above at 14.3). The prospects of this enhancing decision making on prioritising areas for protection are excellent: the Government of Cameroon recently gazetted an area treated in a DI conservation checklist (Kupe, Mwanenguba & Bakossi Mts).
2. a cohort of Ministry of the Environment officers, and local conservation project workers who are trained in: i) the basics of plant identification; ii) the methodology used in assessing the Red Data status of a species (see 18 below).
3. Three new conservation checklists for protected areas (significance listed above at 14.4)
4. a generation of schoolchildren with an awareness: i) of the extraordinary diversity of plant species in their country and the high level of plant species unique not just to their country, but often to very small areas within it; ii) the importance of conserving this, for economic, aesthetic and spiritual reasons.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

RBG, Kew has a commitment to continue its work on plant conservation in Cameroon in co-operation with the National Herbarium of Cameroon. The data captured by this project will be added to an existing database already held at HNC and Kew (it was developed during a previous DI project). The geographical scope of the database will be augmented by this project but the model of shared ownership will continue beyond the project period with both institutions adding new data (largely on the basis of new specimens). The fact that the head of HNC is also Head of Biodiversity programmes for IRAD will help ensure the ongoing flow of updated information from herbarium to government level. The c.10,000 species level conservation

assessments generated by the project will be disseminated internationally via the IUCN Red List database (www.redlist.org) which is updated annually and open to scrutiny and enhancement by plant scientists worldwide.

Living Earth will collate feedback from schools which have used the information pack in order to facilitate future updates of the material.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used?

All media releases will feature the words “Darwin Project” in the first paragraph. At least one new species will be named with the epithet “*darwiniana*” for commemorative and publicity purposes. Publications, such as scientific papers describing new species, will contain acknowledgement of the Darwin Initiative, additionally the four books and the teaching packs will feature the Darwin logo on the cover as well as in the acknowledgements. Each of the three workshops will feature the Darwin logo on the teaching materials and advertisements.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Although this is primarily a conservation/research project, training and development will be integrated into all aspects of the project including: i) training in hands-on fieldbased botanical inventory techniques during the two survey periods and ii) formal teaching sessions in a series of three workshops in the methodology of conservation assessments, basic GIS techniques and basic plant identification.

Trainees for i) will be Ministry of the Environment & Forestry officials and partner NGO staff, as selected by our main contacts in those partner organisations on the basis of their enthusiasm for fieldwork and interest in plants, in addition two post-graduate students from the Univ. Yaounde I will also be included, selected by Onana (HNC) on the basis of their taxonomic interest and competence.

Trainees for ii) will be selected and co-ordinated by Onana (HNC) as follows: MINEF and HNC staff, on the basis of their motivation and interest in plants; NGO staff as nominated by our main contacts at these organisations; trainers of secondary school teachers from the Ecole Normale Superieure, Yaounde will be selected on the basis of their motivation and interest in plants by Dr Sonke of that institution who is an associate of HNC.

A total of 38 “training slots” will exist in the project. All the trainees are expected to be Cameroonian. Those trained will be able to train others since although the training periods are short, some of the techniques are relatively simple (plant collecting techniques, conservation assessment methodology) and do not need expensive or hard-to-obtain equipment to be practised. Lengths and dates, and numbers of trainees for the five different training sessions (3 workshops and 2 field survey periods) are given in the “Project Outputs” section (see 21).

The effectiveness of the training will be measured by simple scoring tests at the end of the formal training sessions (we have used this system in a prior project in Cameroon).-

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose To provide a sound basis for the conservation of the threatened plants of Cameroon, making this information available for national planning of sustainable development and for national education in secondary schools.</p>	<p>Poorly known areas surveyed by mid yr 2. Threatened species of Cameroon doc'ted by end yr 3 GIS generated distribution maps of threatened species available by end yr 3. Teaching packs for teachers assembled by end yr. 3</p>	<p>Survey reports available, copies to D.I. Red data book published, copies with Darwin Initiative. Maps with MINEF and available for final workshop. Copies to D.I. Living Earth have packs for distribution to schools, Copies to D.I.</p>	<p>Government policies remain supportive of conservation at HNC. NGOs remain viable and committed.</p>
<p>Outputs Candidate list of threatened plant taxa distributed. Conservation checklists of three or more poorly known but probably conservation-important areas. Distribution maps of Red List species. Red data book of the threatened plant species of Cameroon. Teaching packs on threatened plants of Cameroon. 10 trained staff in taxon conserve. assessment techniques.</p>	<p>List available by end July 06. Copies peer-reviewed, 300+ copies printed by end yr 3. Maps completed by end yr 3. Copies peer-reviewed, 500+ copies printed by end yr 3. Ms and materials reviewed by Living Earth. Publisher and printer agreed, 2,000 copies by end yr 3. 10 staff able to assess taxon conserv. status independently.</p>	<p>Available for 1st workshop; two copies to D.I. Reviews published; feedback received; featured in Kew book catalogue. 2 copies to D.I. MINEF staff in receipt of maps. Published on web. Reviews published; feedback received; featured in Kew book catalogue. 2 copies to D.I. Feedback received;. 2 copies to D.I. Staff credited as assessors in Red Data book. Test results. Certificates issued at end of course, copies to</p>	

	D.I.	
Activities	Activity milestones (summary of project implementation timetable)	Assumptions
Workshops	Yr 1: project launch workshop with NGO, HNC and MINEF staff to establish objectives and methodologies incl.Red List training. July 2006;	
Field Research & Conservation checklist production	Yr 1: Basic plant identification and GIS workshops, March 07 to coincide with AETFAT Congress at Yaounde; Yr 3: closing workshop, presenting results to NGO, MINEF, HNC and teacher trainers, June 09.	
Candidate Red List Production	Yr 1: first survey to poorly known areas, late June 06; Yr 2: second survey to poorly known areas Oct. 07. Specimens identified and dbase for conservation checklist production ready Oct.. 08; intro chapters written by Feb. 09; reviewed by April 09, published May 09.	Permit process runs to normal timetable so specimens available for identification at Kew by Jan. 08.
Map development	Yr 1: Taxa on draft list screened using geography and frequency of collection for Red List candidates, May-July 06, reviewed at 1st workshop.	
Map development	Technicians in place at HNC and Kew, July 2006 , complete specimen databasing and georef. June 2008. Maps produced from database by end yr 3.	
Red Data book production	Onana's existing ms reviewed at K by end June 06. Ready for review, then publication, by April 09.	
Teaching pack production	Popular introduction to Red Data book assembled with species specific posters, relevant to particular areas, as advised by Living Earth, April & May 09, for printing in June 2009.	

20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
July 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onana's existing ms towards Red Data book reviewed at Kew.
July 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey to poorly known areas, towards production of conservation checklists.
July 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project launch workshop to establish objectives and methodologies incl. Red List assessment training. Red List candidate taxa for Cameroon reviewed Technicians in place at Kew & HNC to database and GIS ref. specimens
March 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second workshop, to coincide with AETFAT Congress at Yaounde; basic plant identification and GIS.
July 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 species assessed for Red Data status.
Oct 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second survey in poorly known areas
July 2008	Apr-Mar 08/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Databasing and georeferencing of specimens of Red Data species completed.
July 2008	Apr-Mar 08/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 more species assessed for Red Data status
Oct 2008	Apr-Mar 08/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All survey specimens identified, georeferenced and d'based ready for production of the 3 conserv. checklists Data on historic specimens from cons. checklist areas assembled ready for inclusion in these checklists.
Feb 2009	Apr-Mar 08/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory chapters for conservation checklists written
April 2009	Apr-Mar 08/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four papers published describing new species
April 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation checklist: ms reviewed
April 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Data book: ms ready for publication
May 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation checklists: published.
May 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching pack assembled, based on popular intro. to Red Data book, with posters. Advised by Living Earth.
June 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching packs published.
June 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing workshop, presenting results to NGO, MINEF, HNC and teacher trainers
June 2009	Apr-Mar 09/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution maps of Red Data species produced from the database.

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
2006/July	8 13 4c,5	Two UK staff for two weeks. Species reference collection to be handed to national herbarium. Two postgrad students and 2 NGO/MINEF workers trained on survey. (First survey to poorly known areas, towards production of conservation checklists.)
2006/July	14a 15 8	Workshop to launch project, to discuss project objectives and methodologies. Training session on Red data assessment criteria. To be attended by ten (NGOs, MINEF, botanists) over two days, National press and radio releases in Cameroon x 1. For one week, two UK staff.
2007/March	14a 8	Second workshop. Basic Plant Identification and GIS, attended by 10 people (NGOs, MINEF, botanists) over 5 days. Three UK staff for one week.
2007/October	8 13 4c,5	Two UK staff for four weeks. Species reference collection to be handed to national herbarium (1200 spms) Two postgrad students and 2 NGO/MINEF workers trained on survey (second survey).
2008/May	11b	Four papers submitted (new species)
2009/April	11a	Four papers published (new species)
2009/May	10	3 x Conservation Checklists published
2009/May	10	Red Data book produced
2009/May	7	Teaching packs produced x 2000 with conservation posters
2009/June	14a	Closing workshop. 20 people for 2 days
	8	Two Kew staff for 1 week
	12b	Computer database enhanced & handed to HNC
	15a, c	Press releases Cameroon and UK national.
2009/June	23	End of project total , expected for all contributions from other sources (£136,203).

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The project represents a significant investment of Kew's core resources and as such will be closely monitored through Kew's standard performance management system (matched funding from Kew is £136, 203). Dr Zappi (Assistant Keeper) will meet at least monthly with the project leader to review progress with the project. In addition, progress of the project will be monitored at Kew by the Keeper of the Herbarium (Prof. Simon Owens), on the basis of six-monthly reports, and also by the Darwin Initiative's own monitoring process. Progress of the project at Kew will also be

monitored in Cameroon, by Dr Onana, through at least fortnightly exchanges of emails with the project leader, which will involve for example, the exchange of drafts of texts for the published outputs.

The progress in Cameroon will be assessed by the Keeper (or his deputy) by a 10-day mission to the National Herbarium and at least one of the protected areas, in Feb/March 2007, coinciding with the major project workshop at which all the host country partners will be included. The Keeper will also be present at the final workshop, at which the books and teaching packs, and again, all the host country partners, will be present. Progress will be measured against the project milestones and indicators as stated in this document. Specific elements will be evaluated and monitored as follows:

1. Field surveys. A detailed report including participants, results, day-to-day activities will be completed within 3 months of the conclusion of each field survey, and will be included with the annual Darwin report, and copied to the Keeper.
2. Workshops. A short report detailing participants, results by way of test scores, and day-to-day teaching activities, will be completed within 3 months of the conclusion of each workshop, and will be included with the annual Darwin report, and copied to the Keeper.
3. Publications. Quality of the scientific papers will be ensured by their inclusion in peer-reviewed journals. The books will be externally reviewed by experts in the field before being accepted for publication. The teaching packs will be vetted by Living Earth.