Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance:
(http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report
will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	23-002
Project title	Important Plant Areas of the Republic of Guinea
Host country/ies	Republic of Guinea (Guinea-Conakry)
Contract holder institution	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Partner institution(s)	**Herbier National De Guinée (HNG),L'Université Gamal Abdel Nasser, Conakry (UGAN), Guinée; Plantlife International (Plantlife); Guinée-Ecologie (GE); Centre d'Observation de Surveillance et D'Informations Environnementales (COSIE), Ministère de l'Environnement des Eaux et Forêts (MEEF).**
Darwin grant value	**£ 291,413**
Start/end dates of project	1st April 2016-31st March 2019
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2017 – Mar 2018, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Martin Cheek
Project website/blog/Twitter	http://www.herbierguinee.org/ztips-darwin.html #TIPAs_Guinea @KewAfrica, @HerbierGuinee
Report author(s) and date	Martin Cheek, 28 April 2018

1.   Project rationale

Guinea-Conakry depends for income on increasing open-cast mining by multinational companies, the largest being listed in London, with investments by British taxpayers through pension funds. These initiatives and new infrastructure projects, will result in major losses of natural habitat. Yet Guinea has numerous highly range-restricted plant species and rare vegetation types which are consequently at risk of unwitting extinction, posing reputational risks to companies which will affect their share prices and investor income.
The existing protected area network focusses on maintaining timber resources for exploitation (Forêt Classé) or protecting large animals (National Parks) or wetlands (Ramsar sites); most of the rarest plant species are therefore offered little or no protection.

An effective means of conservation prioritisation is required if Guinea's biodiversity is to be safeguarded, focussing efforts on the sites that require protection. Guinea's capacity to do this is severely hampered by a lack of scientific expertise and infrastructure. The 2014 fifth national progress report on Guinea's CBD commitments[1] emphasises the need for greater capacity in the identification of Guinea's biodiversity, and more accessible data on its threatened species and key sites for protection, as well as the need to disseminate these findings effectively to encourage community-level engagement in biodiversity protection. While considerable progress has been made with regard to Guinea's charismatic fauna, access to data and expertise on plants remains limited.

The assessment of Important Plant Areas (IPAs) offers a practical but rigorous means of identifying site-based conservation priorities. IPAs are aligned to Target 5 of the CBD's Global Strategy Plant Conservation and so offer an important step towards fulfilling national CBD targets. Discussions between Kew and partners in Guinea 2005-2015 indicated enthusiasm to adopt the IPA approach and threatened species data to inform decision making on prioritisation of areas for conservation efforts.

2.   Project partnerships

The partnership between the lead institution RBG, K and the main partner UGAN-HNG began many years ago, a MoC has been signed and extended, and this project and the continuing institutional link was requested by the main partner. The lead institution gives technical support and advice, but programme and logistic decisions in Guinea are advised and executed by the main partner. The programme was developed by the lead institution in consultation with the main partner. Monitoring, evaluation and decision making are done after discussion face to face in Guinea or by email and by weekly skype teleconferences. The technical adviser to the main partner, based in Guinea, was a former permanent member of staff of the lead organisation. She has face to face meetings with all the Guinea partners on a regular basis: relationships are good, based on trust developed over several years.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

1.2 All existing records on the original conservation priority species were gathered from herbaria and literature by end Y2. Our database for Guinea plant records alone now amount to 16717 specimen records. This work was done mainly by volunteers at Kew, and staff at HNG funded by BID. However, additional research, including discoveries made on field surveys, continues to bring to light some additional priority species, previously unknown to us, so the total number of records is likely to rise slightly into Y3.

1.3 Four targeted field surveys were scheduled in the original logframe for Y1&Y2 to gather contemporary data on priority species, focussing on threatened, and threatened habitat indicator, species, providing contemporary data on IPA sites, to inform species and IPA conservation assessments, and future monitoring. In fact this number was insufficient to meet the needs of the project. These field surveys proved so productive in terms of data important for our project that rather than 4, we have had (Y1 9+ Y2 14=total 25 surveys), drawing upon additional resources from e.g. the Garfield Weston Fund for Global trees, but also by spreading use of funds by taking the opportunity of delivering workshops to attach a fieldwork dimension (see annexe for reports). An unexpected number of new species to science (c.10 new species were discovered in Y2 based on c 900 newly gathered herbarium specimens), and so far, one new genus, all threatened, have resulted from these surveys (see standard measures) which will be published as soon as possible. The data from these surveys has already fed into IPA data sheets, and into our lobbying for protection of new IPAs.

1.4 maps detailing distribution and extent of each of the 9 priority veg types/habitats were completed by end Y2 and delivered to MEEF-COSIE.

1.5 Full IUCN assessments have now been compiled for 115 priority plant species selected from the candidate list. Of these, 52 have been published on the IUCN website, 14 have been submitted and are waiting to go on the website in June 2018, 49 need to be submitted pending

review. This is below the target of c.150 species stated in the logframe (see explanation in section 11 below). Additional resources to accelerate and complete redlisting will be in place in June 2018 thanks to new funding: from the Ellis Goodman Foundation.

1.6 IPA criteria were formally applied to 3 candidate IPA sites (Ziama, Kounounkan, Tankon), which were formally designated to MEEF-COSIE as IPAs and proposed for formal protection.

2.2 A short annual report on IPAs and threatened species of Guinea, together with expedition summaries was delivered to MEEF at end of Y2.

2.3 Management recommendations (mapped core zone and buffering zone) due to be delivered in Y2/Y3 will be completed in Y3.

2.4 National and International press releases were produced end Y2 on progress made formally evaluating 3 IPAs (Ziama, Kounounkan, Tankon).

3.1 Training booklet on Guinea's plant diversity, plant conservation, threatened species, IPA approach, was written, designed, tested and printed for end Y2 (delayed from Y1).

3.4 Two HNG staff, Tokpa Dore and Nagnouma Conde spent 3 weeks training in redlisting and IPA assessments at Kew in February 2018.

3.5 The MSc student research projects on socio-economic species have been initiated in Y2, but will be completed in Y3.

3.6 A "regional flower" campaign was run through the school and local authority network nationally, with events in all 4 regions, achieving great interest and attention. Each region chose one of four species as its regional flower through a process of voting at workshops; it was also launched to a wider audience via the HNG website (www.herbierguinee.org) and on social media (see @HerbierGuinee Twitter moment and @HerbierGuinee Facebook page). This had such great traction that plans are being made to build on this success by having a televised national debate in early Y3 which The Times newspaper of the UK is following with interest.

3.7 Delayed by production difficulties with the 3.1, the teachers' training workshop will now occur early in Y3. However, sufficient teaching materials have been produced to reach all c. 2000 secondary schools in Guinea, not just the c.550 originally envisaged.

3.8 The updated IPA and project specimen data Guinea datasets have been repatriated to HNG (who hold the national plant records database) mid and end Y2.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. **Priority species, habitats and sites for plant conservation in Guinea identified, documented and published**. Data collection for redlisting of Guinea priority conservation species is over 90% complete, and 115 of the expected 150 species by end Y2 have now been assessed for the redlist on SIS, the IUCN Species Information Service and will be published on www.iucn.redlist.org. Priority habitats were defined and agreed in the opening workshop, maps were made and delivered end Y2. Priority sites (IPAs) analysis began in Y2 and the first 3 IPAs were evidenced, documented, demarcated and publicised.

Y3 will see completion of the redlisting (an estimated 85 additional species) by deployment of dedicated redlisting expertise from the Kew redlist unit beginning June 2018 (additional funding obtained from the Ellis Goodman Foundation). Y3 will also see the completed analysis, designation and publication of the estimated 12-17 remaining IPAs.

Output 2. IPAs and National Red List of Plants incorporated into national action plans on conservation and sustainable development. These data will only be completed in Y3 so this action will not be feasible until end of project. Yet we have prepared the ground towards this end by engagement with our Darwin Project partners MEEF, who are the National Authorities responsible for accepting and implementing these data into national action plans. This has been done by engaging with MEEF before the project and further collaborating with them at all project workshops and events and by sending updates to them on the progress on our project as per the logframe. The statement at the end of the inception workshop by the head of the Protected Areas Unit that he was waiting for our data to create new protected areas gives us great hope that the IPAs we recognise will become official National Parks. The news that we have obtained support from the Ellis Goodman Foundation to maintain our link with Guinea for 2 years beyond the end of our Darwin project will reinforce our ability to maintain this engagement and to support inclusion of our results into national action plans.

Output 3. **National capacity to assess plant conservation priorities built through training of scientists, post-graduate students, citizen scientists and school children, and through repatriation of plant datasets.** In Y1 we were highly encouraged rechecking the nine field reports written by two teams of our young Guinean post-graduate student trainees in which they have executed field missions to potential TIPA areas, collecting data on habitat quality, threats, on priority species, and collecting specimens with data collected and recorded to a good standard. This was unprecedented in Guinea and so was a huge boost to national capacity. This encouraged us in Y2 to support more field missions by the leaders of these two teams, using additional funding (e.g. GWF-seed banking) and to support the development of their team members. Additionally both teams have now been hired in Y2 to do surveys/fieldwork as consultants by industrial partners (e.g. for impact studies), which helps with sustainability, and also provides additional data for our project.

Our training of scientists and post-graduate students on the MSc course in Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, and in other workshops, also progressing well with initial field data gathering operations for MSc projects on socio-economic species, fulfilling project aims. Building capacity of citizen scientists and schoolchildren began in Y2.

Citizen scientist engagement began with a workshop in Labe in January, and through five regional workshops on the national/regional flower campaign in Sept-Jan. all of which generated great interest. These will continue into Y3. Schoolchildren engagement via teachers will begin in Y3 now that the teaching packs have been completed. Dataset repatriation continues 6 monthly to the national centre for plant biodiversity studies, HNG.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Effective conservation prioritisation in Guinea is enabled through the identification of Important Plant Areas, providing a critical contribution to Guinea's CBD commitments through the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
We are making good progress towards reaching this outcome as documented in 3.2
We reported on the continued solid progress with indicator 0.1 under objective 1 and its activities in 3.1 and 3.2 above. Indicators 0.2 and 0.3 will not be reached until Y3. Yet we are confident that they will be accepted and integrated owing to continued interest and positive statements to this effect from government, e.g. the National Director of Water & Forests (MEEF), and from discussions with advocates from industry.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

All assumptions as stated in the original application have been reviewed and have been found to be unchanged.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Ours is a DEFRA project primarily concerned with Plant Biodiversity Conservation. By the end of the project we will deliver the most important contribution ever made to this end nationally. See indicators 0.1-0.3.

We will address poverty alleviation as described in 6.2 below

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

SDG 15 Life on Land – is our main goal: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". We began significant contribution to SDG 15 in Y2 by the publication of redlist assessments (ongoing into Y3) for species previously not documented as threatened; also by evidencing and publicising the first IPAs in Guinea (and in W Africa). Progress will intensify in Y3.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Our project concerns biodiversity conservation, it primarily supports target 5 of the Global Plant Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) aspect of the CBD "protection of 50% of the most important areas for plant diversity", by working with our partners (through e.g. training events and meetings to hand over data and reports), the National CBD focal point and Protected Areas Authority to determine where these areas are, and to designate, interpret, publicise and raise awareness of their existence and national and local importance.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

This is a DEFRA funded, not a DFID-funded project, so poverty alleviation is not the primary focus. Nevertheless:

1 The overarching rationale is to reduce the reputational risk to Guinea's main investors and export earner's: mining companies, by identifying and demarcating areas that should be protected for plant diversity as IPAs and not developed. By avoiding such IPAs and supporting their protection as offset areas potentially, such companies, many listed in London, will have more secure investments in Guinea, be more encouraged to invest in Guinea to the benefit of the national economy and the population as a whole.

2. in order to incentivise poor rural communities in the buffer zones of IPAs we are about to recognise, as part of the IPA protocol, we have sought additional funding through the GCRF call which addresses SDGs (primarily 15, but also 1 & 2, relief of poverty and improved nutrition), to discover and develop indigenous underutilised species that would be harvested (or even planted) sustainably to develop new products for markets in Guinea and abroad. We formed a partnership with the University of Leeds (fibre engineers), Kings College London (new nutritional products) and Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich (expertise in social science, building supplier and business chains, getting products to markets) together with scientists and agronomists in Government Institutes and Universities in Guinea to achieve this. Our EOI was accepted and we spent all of November developing a full application for £7.6million through BBSRC, learning in Feb. 2017 that we were not successful. However, we have decided to push forward with elements of the project where possible, for example analysis of the nutritional value of a native "nut" species *Neocarya* is underway at RBG, Kew with a view to exploring its potential for sale as a premium product on the European market. We developed a partnership with the poverty alleviation through sustainable harvesting of natural resources NGO, United Purpose, to support work with local communities in the buffer zones of IPAs. We applied to the second call in Aug. 2017 submitted an outline, were asked in Feb. 2018 for a full application. Responding to reviewers from the first round, we expanded the project from Guinea to include Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique. We will begin a 5 year £16million project in Dec. 2018 if our bid is one of the 12-15 funded of the 52 shortlisted. This all came about as direct result of our Darwin Guinea IPA project.

7.   Project support to gender equality issues

Throughout the project we have given first preference to employment of females. The result is that the recruited staff at Kew (data gatherer), and in Guinea (botanist, technical adviser) are all female, as our both of our monitors/reviewers (below). Both partner staff selected for training in the UK in Feb. 2018 were female. Preferential selection is given to females at all project events.

8.   Monitoring and evaluation

As per the application, monitoring and evaluation (see attachments) have been carried out by the British Ambassador to Guinea, Catherine Inglehearn, and by Prof. Isabel Larridon. Her Excellency joined Darwin field visits in Guinea in 2017/2018 and the Jan 2018 workshop and regularly visits our main partner in Guinea UGAN-C, while Prof Larridon, a University lecturer, contributed to the teaching at UGAN-C and fieldwork significantly in Y1. Both therefore have a

deep insight into the realities of the project on the ground and its progress. Both reviewers are sent copies of the reports to Darwin, kept up to date with project developments on a regular basis. In addition Catherine has visited Kew and so seen the project from the UK end as of course has Isabel. There have been no changes in M&E plan over the 17/18 period.

9.   Lessons learnt

In the Y1 report we stated: "What would we do differently? Increase funding so as to 1. hire a designated manager for the life of the project to spend at least several days per week co-ordinating, accounting, administrating, and keeping up momentum- and not be distracted by other projects; 2. have more staff.".

By good fortune we have now obtained funds from the Ellis Goodman Foundation to do both 1 and 2. For the final year of the project, and hopefully, beyond.

10.   Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

We, and our partners, were very happy with the positive review and score (the highest possible) awarded to our project by the Reviewer for Y1. That reviewer requested clarification on and to see the M&E reports which are attached for both last year and for this year. We apologise for the oversight in not having included these with the Y1 report.

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project has now obtained concrete assurances through the Kew Foundation of US $200 000 additional funding beginning June 2018 for 3 years from the Ellis Goodman Foundation. This will allow us to extend our full-time project manager Charlotte Couch based in Guinea with our main partners as technical adviser until at least the end of the Darwin-funded phase of the project in March 2019, and equally to extend the contracts of the four project staff at UGAN-C-HNG and funding for the two part-time field team leaders. Since the funding will extend 2 years beyond the end of the Darwin funding, concrete sustainability will be ensured which will give an extremely welcome opportunity to enable maximal uptake and integration of results into national policy.

During fieldwork in Guinea in Jan 2018, through a freak accident, the ankle of the PI was broken, the consequence of which was loss of work time due to multiple visits to hospitals in Guinea and UK, distracting from the focus on the Guinea IPA project, partly explaining not attaining the c.150 species Y2 redlisting target.

Moreover, the work entailed in preparing the outline GCRF stage in Nov. 2017, and then on request in Feb. 2018 the full application for delivery in May 2018 proved a very substantial distraction from the project. Fortunately the full-time manager based in Guinea facilitated through her efforts to keep the project on track.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

The project is well-known nationally in Guinea through social media and radio as a result of the regional/national flower campaign in Y2, which was so successful that we decided to extend it into Y3. Apart from the extensive television coverage at the opening ceremony and events in Y1, the same was obtained in Y2 in Jan 2018 for the regional redlisting workshop. The key publications (see Annexe 2) in Y2 have been open access.

We have a high profile in the Ministries of the Environment and the Min. Higher Education and Scientific Innovation, and have met with the Ministers, and their senior staff to discuss our Darwin IPA project several times in Y2.

Project's open access plan: all project docs are on the HNG website, including logframes, translated into French, including publications.

Our exit strategy has been improved by the advent of the Ellis Goodman Foundation funding recently obtained through Kew Foundation, allowing continued support 2 years beyond that of the Darwin funding which will enable us to maximise uptake into national policy of the results of the Darwin Project and to enhance capacity-building and socio-economic aspects of the Guinea IPA project.

Should our GCRF application prove successful (odds are 3.5 to 1) we will have significant funding (£16 million for 5 African countries of which Guinea is foremost) in Dec. 2018 for 5 years to continue our work supporting the conservation, through local communities, of the IPAs being recognised in Guinea.

13.   Darwin identity

- The Darwin Initiative is acknowledged in all three publications of 2017/2018. The logo was used on banners for the five project workshops in Guinea of 2017/2018, and DI of DEFRA, UK Govt was referred to in project workshops 2017/18, e.g. by the British Ambassador and in press releases (see annexe 4).

- The logo is used on the HNG website pages for the project and links through to the Darwin Initiative web page (herbierguinee.org).

- The project is referred to in Guinea as the Darwin Project since this is the biggest single source of funds and this support is central to the Guinea IPA project.

- Biodiversity conservation NGOs both national and international, EIA consultancies and Govt in Guinea are familiar with the Darwin Initiative now.

- Our @KewAfrica and @HerbierGuinee twitter and Facebook accounts link back to the Darwin Initiative on TIPAs Guinea and is acknowledged in the storify stories on the project.

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			12%	Data Gatherer spent in previous year (agreed with DI)
Consultancy costs			-	-
Overhead Costs			13%	Data Gatherer spent in previous year (agreed with DI)
Travel and subsistence			-	-
Operating Costs			-	-
Capital items (see below)			-	-
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)			-	-
Others (see below)			-	-
TOTAL	**121,406**	**111,199**		

Annex 1:   Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact IPA methodology is widely adopted in Africa as a means of identifying conservation priorities, promoting the protection and sustainable management of key sites for biodiversity and important plants for livelihoods.		(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)	
Outcome Effective conservation prioritisation in Guinea is enabled through the identification of Important Plant Areas, providing a critical contribution to Guinea's CBD commitments through the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.	**0.1** Baseline data on Guinea's rarest, most threatened and most valuable plant species and habitats, and their distributions, assembled and documented, and key sites for their protection identified as IPAs by end of project.15-20 IPAs are expected to be selected.	Data gathered on threatened habitats and threatened plant species through field work used to identify and produce IPA assessments. C. 10 new species discovered and 1 published.	Data gathered in Y1 and Y2 will be used to produce IPA assessments for selected areas by end Y3.
	0.2 IPAs integrated into national policy and action plans on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Guinea, in line with GSPC and Aichi Biodiversity targets by end of project.	3 IPA complete assessments delivered to MEEF, discussions about how to integrate these into the protected area network taking place.	Further IPAs will be presented to MEEF and discussed for protection in Protected Area network and/ or through community involvement in Y3.
	0.3 IPAs and Red List of Threatened Plants recommended as a tool in best-practice Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for industrial development projects in Guinea by end of project.	Threatened Habitats being integrated into framework for ESIA surveys through the COMBO project. Preliminary list of Threatened species published in PeerJ Preprints.	Publication of complete list of selected IPAs and threatened habitat documentation. Publication of final list of threatened species.
Output 1. . Priority species, habitats and sites for plant conservation in Guinea identified, documented and published.	Guinea's globally threatened and national priority (socio-economic, range-restricted and endemic) plant species identified and mapped by end of year 2, from a candidate list of c. 330 species.	Good progress has been made in narrowing down the priority species and mapping them by end Y2; data gathered for 225 species in total, of which 115 have been assessed. Remaining assessments will be completed in Y3. Maps have been produced for all threatened habitats and delivered to MEEF.	

	1.2 Guinea's estimated 9 national and global priority (threatened and/or range restricted) habitats identified and mapped by end of year 2.	First 3 IPAs have been documented and mapped and delivered to MEEF-COSIE. To be completed Y3..
	1.3 The estimated 15-20 Important Plant Areas of Guinea identified, documented and mapped by end of project.	
Activity 1.1 Priority species list, including candidate threatened species (estimated at 330 species), priority habitat list (estimated 9 key habitats) and candidate IPA sites (estimated 32 candidates) identified and agreed through literature and data review and inception workshop by end of year 1 Q1.		Completed Y1
Activity 1.2, All existing data on priority species gathered from herbaria and literature (estimated 3000 records) by end of year 2 Q2.		The majority has been completed in Y2. New discoveries mean that there is still small amount of additional data to collate.
Activity 1.3 Four targeted field surveys conducted in years 1 & 2 to gather contemporary data on at least 30 priority species in Guinea, focusing on threatened species and indicator species of threatened habitats, and to provide contemporary data on candidate IPA sites including habitat intactness and threats; these surveys will inform species conservation assessments, IPA assessments and future monitoring of sites.		Field surveys in Y2 exceeded targets. This data will be used to complete IPA assessments in Y3.
Activity 1.4 Maps produced detailing the distribution and aerial extent of each of the 9 priority habitats, compiled through GIS analysis and field ground-truthing, by end of year 2.		Maps have been produced for all threatened habitats and delivered to MEEF.
Activity 1.5 Full IUCN Red List assessments compiled for c. 150 priority plant species selected from the candidate list following 1.1 and 1.2, by end of year 2.		115 priority species have completed assessments, 52 have been published on the IUCN website, 14 have been submitted and are waiting to go on the website in June, 49 need to be submitted pending review. To be completed Y3.
Activity 1.6 IPA criteria formally applied to candidate IPA sites in Guinea, using the data compiled in 1.2-1.5, and qualifying IPA sites identified by end of year 3 and published, summary results published in peer reviewed journals Q3.		IPA criteria were formally applied to 3 candidate IPA sites, which were formally designated to MEEF-COSIE as IPAs and proposed for formal protection. Remainder to be completed Y3.
Output 2. IPAs and National Red List of Plants incorporated into national action plans on conservation and sustainable development.	**2.1** Key stakeholders including MEEF, Ministry of Education, conservation NGOs and representatives of key industries engaged from the outset through involvement in inception workshop in year 1 Q1.	Completed Y1.
	2.2 Results of site and species surveys relayed rapidly to MEEF; progress on	Reports of 14 species-site surveys were delivered to MEEF over the course of Y2. These have been used to apply IPA criteria to 3 sites. The publication of

	IPA designation and its contribution to national CBD targets highlighted to MEEF and to wider public, in years 2 and 3.	these assessments has been publicised on social media and are available on the HNG website.
	2.3 Management recommendations provided to national and local government for all IPA sites by end of project; c. 80% identified IPA sites and c. 75% of Guinea's globally threatened species identified for formal protection within the national protected area network and/or community management by end of project.	Recommendation of formal protection of 3 assessed IPAs delivered to MEEF. Contact with local officials and population made through field surveys. Meeting to discuss management recommendations to be held in Y3.
	2.4 Results disseminated via stakeholder workshop in year 3, with attendees including MEEF, Ministry of Education, conservation NGOs and representatives of key industries.	To be completed Y3.
Activity 2.1. Key stakeholder engagement event at inception workshop to highlight benefits of the IPA approach to conservation, resource management and industry, year 1 Q1.		Completed Y1.
Activity 2.2. Post-expedition summaries and annual report on IPAs and threatened species of Guinea produced for MEEF, in Q4 of each year.		A short annual report on IPAs and threatened species of Guinea, together with expedition summaries was delivered to MEEF at end of Y2.
Activity 2.3 Management recommendations, including mapped core zone and buffering "zone of opportunities", documented for all formally evaluated IPAs, in years 2 & 3.		Management recommendations (mapped core zone and buffering zone) due to be delivered in Y2/Y3 will be completed in Y3.
Activity 2.4 National and international press releases on the identification of IPA identification in Guinea and its impact upon conservation and resource management produced in year 2, Q3-4.		National and International press releases were produced end Y2 on progress made formally evaluating 3 IPAs (Ziama, Kounounkan, Bowal Tankon).
Activity 2.5 Results dissemination workshop, attended by key stakeholders, held in year 3 Q4.		To be completed Y3.
Output 3. National capacity to assess plant conservation priorities built through training of scientists, post-graduate students, citizen scientists and school children, and through repatriation of plant datasets	**3.1** Seven staff at HNG, GE and COSIE-MEEF successfully complete training in IUCN species conservation assessments and IPA methodology and application by mid-year 2.	IUCN Red Listing workshop held Jan 2018 with 10 participants from HNG, GE and COSIE-MEEF. Assessments made of 5 species.
	3.2 15-20 students per year on UGAN MSc. in Biodiversity and Sustainable Development successfully complete	

	training in species- and site-based conservation prioritisation methodologies and their application.	Due to a low number of students in Cohort 3 of the Masters course, this will be combined with Cohort 4 and delivered in Y3.
	3.3 IPA identification methodology focussing on socio-economically important species applied in MSc. student research projects at UGAN (2 in year 2, 2 in year 3).	MSc student projects initiated, will be completed in Y3 due to the delayed start of the course.
	3.4 Community outreach on the importance of Guinea's unique plant species and habitats through a simple schools campaign developed in years 1 & 2, and through engaging with administrative hierarchy during field missions.	Regional Flower Campaign successfully delivered in Y2. Workshops delivered in all regions. Teaching pack including a booklet on IPAs, threatened species and habitats and posters of threatened species produced end of Y2 for 1600+ schools.
	3.5 All resulting scientific datasets, including national IPA database and priority species specimen database, available to all partners, updated each year of project, in line with Nagoya protocol.	The updated priority species specimen database, encapsulating results of the project so far for priority species, was delivered to our main Guinea partner Q4 Y2 to make available to partners. IPA database is in test phase.
Activity 3.1 Training booklet on Guinea's plant diversity, the IPA approach and species Red Listing produced in French, by year 1 Q3.		Training booklet produced end of Y2, forms part of teaching pack with 16 posters of threatened species from all regions.
Activity 3.2 IPA site data recording and assessments sheet developed for field surveys, by year 1 Q1.		Completed Y1.
Activity 3.3 Lectures and reading materials species-based and site-based plant conservation strategies for UGAN MSc. developed in year 1 and modified as required in years 2 and 3; lectures delivered.		Materials produced Y1. Second set of lectures postponed to Y3 due to small number of students.
Activity 3,4 Two HNG staff apply training received in Red List and IPA assessments during 5-week research visit to Kew in years 1 & 2.		Two HNG staff, Tokpa Dore and Nagnouma Conde spent 3 weeks training in redlisting and IPA assessments at Kew in February 2018.
Activity 3.5 Four MSc. student research projects at UGAN completed on IPA identification (2 in year 2, 2 in year 3), focusing on socio-economically important species.		MSc student research projects on socio-economic species have been initiated in Y2, but will be completed in Y3.
Activity 3.6 Locally-focused posters for schools and communities on Guinea's rare and threatened species and habitats produced in years 1 & 2, disseminated to c. 550 schools to educate children on Guinea's unique biodiversity; a "national flower" campaign run through the school network to raise awareness of the diversity of Guinea's floral patrimony.		A "regional flower" campaign was run through the school and local authority network nationally, with events in all 4 regions, achieving great interest and attention. Each region chose one of four species as its regional flower through a process of voting at workshops; it was also launched to a wider audience via the HNG website (www.herbierguinee.org) and on social media (see

	@HerbierGuinee Twitter moment and @HerbierGuinee Facebook page). This had such great traction that plans are being made to build on this success by having a televised national debate in early Y3.
Activity 3.7 GE to run teachers' training workshop for teaching on Guinea's plant diversity including developing a simple booklet based on 3.1, in year 1 Q3.	Delayed by production difficulties with the 3.1, the teachers' training workshop will now occur early in Y3. However, sufficient teaching materials have been produced to reach all c. 2000 secondary schools in Guinea, not just the c.550 originally envisaged.
Activity 3.8 IPA Guinea dataset and project specimen data repatriated to Guinean partners, every 6 months.	Last updated dataset repatriated Q4 Y2 to HNG.

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: IPA methodology is widely adopted in Africa as a means of identifying conservation priorities, promoting the protection and sustainable management of key sites for biodiversity and important plants for livelihoods. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: Effective conservation prioritisation in Guinea is enabled through the identification of Important Plant Areas, providing a critical contribution to Guinea's CBD commitments through the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. (Max 30 words)	0.1 Baseline data on Guinea's rarest, most threatened and most valuable plant species and habitats, and their distributions, assembled and documented, and key sites for their protection identified as IPAs by end of project.15-20 IPAs are expected to be selected. 0.2 IPAs integrated into national policy and action plans on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Guinea, in line with GSPC and Aichi Biodiversity targets by end of project. 0.3 IPAs and Red List of Threatened Plants recommended as a tool in best-practice Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for industrial development projects in Guinea by end of project.	0.1 The expected 15-20 IPAs of Guinea published both in hard copy and through the IPA database; Red List assessments of threatened species published on IUCN Red List website. 0.2 MEEF adopt IPAs and threatened species within national strategy for conservation and sustainable development; 6th CBD national report for Guinea includes sections on IPA designation and Red List of Plants. 0.3 New ESIA reports in Guinea include reference to IPA and Red List data and recommendations.	National government in Guinea will continue to commit to the incorporation of IPAs within their conservation / resource management strategies as an integral element of their obligations under the CBD. Other tropical African countries will adopt the IPA approach as a means of effective conservation prioritisation, as a result of publicity of the successful outcomes of the Guinea project.
Outputs: 1. Priority species, habitats and sites for plant conservation in Guinea identified, documented and published.	1.1 Guinea's globally threatened and national priority (socio-economic, range-restricted and endemic) plant species identified and mapped by end of year 2, from a candidate list of c. 330 species.	1.1 Priority species for Guinea published in peer-reviewed journal; threat assessments formally submitted to the IUCN Red List.	Current (6-year) strong collaborative partnership between UK-based and in-country scientific partners continues. Political and health and safety

	1.2 Guinea's estimated 9 national and global priority (threatened and/or range restricted) habitats identified and mapped by end of year 2. 1.3 The estimated 15-20 Important Plant Areas of Guinea identified, documented and mapped by end of project.	1.2 Priority habitat list published together with 1.1; priority habitat maps submitted to MEEF. 1.3 "Important Plant Areas of Guinea" report published in hard copy; IPA sites searchable on the IPA database, available via Kew and Plantlife websites.	conditions remain favourable to work in Guinea, with no further outbreaks of ebola or equivalent (conditions are currently stable and safe).
2. . IPAs and National Red List of Plants incorporated into national action plans on conservation and sustainable development.	2.1 Key stakeholders including MEEF, Ministry of Education, conservation NGOs and representatives of key industries engaged from the outset through involvement in inception workshop in year 1 Q1. 2.2 Results of site and species surveys relayed rapidly to MEEF; progress on IPA designation and its contribution to national CBD targets highlighted to MEEF and to wider public, in years 2 and 3. 2.3 Management recommendations provided to national and local govemment for all IPA sites by end of project; c. 80% identified IPA sites and c. 75% of Guinea's globally threatened species identified for formal protection within the national protected area network and/or community management by end of project. 2.4 Results disseminated via stakeholder workshop in year 3, with attendees including MEEF, Ministry of Education, conservation NGOs and representatives of key industries.	2.1 Workshop report; stakeholder feedback sought and documented. 2.2 Reports to MEEF; national and international press coverage on Guinean IPAs; Guinea CBD national reports incorporate IPA data. 2.3 MEEF integrate reported recommendations within national biodiversity action plan, the "Monographie Nationale". 2.4 Workshop report; stakeholder feedback sought and documented.	National and local government in Guinea remain committed to incorporating IPAs within their conservation / resource management strategies as an integral element of their obligations under the CBD. Key industries in Guinea remain engaged with environmental impact assessment procedures and the environmental mitigation hierarchy.
3. National capacity to assess plant conservation priorities built through training of scientists, post-graduate students, citizen scientists and school children, and through repatriation of	3.1 Seven staff at HNG, GE and COSIE-MEEF successfully complete training in IUCN species conservation assessments and IPA methodology and application by mid year-2.	3.1 Training course attended; joint publication of Red List and IPA assessments.	Ministry of Education welcome our proposal for materials for teaching plant conservation in schools and incorporate into science curriculum.

plant datasets	3.2 15-20 students per year on UGAN MSc. in Biodiversity and Sustainable Development successfully complete training in species- and site-based conservation prioritisation methodologies and their application. 3.3 IPA identification methodology focussing on socio-economically important species applied in MSc. student research projects at UGAN (2 in year 2, 2 in year 3). 3.4 Community outreach on the importance of Guinea's unique plant species and habitats through a simple schools campaign developed in years 1 & 2, and through engaging with administrative hierarchy during field missions. 3.5 All resulting scientific datasets, including national IPA database and priority species specimen database, available to all partners, updated each year of project, in line with Nagoya protocol.	3.2 Examination results of MSc. students. 3.3 Results of MSc. projects published in peer-reviewed journal; students co-author relevant IPA database entries. 3.4 Annual report on schools programme; teaching materials incorporated into national science curriculum. 3.5 Complete datasets held in databases at HNG, GE and MEEF. IPA database accessible online.	Sufficient MSc. students select projects on IPA identification and are able to conduct quality field research following training. HNG and GE staff are able to obtain visas for research visit to Kew.

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1 Priority species list, including candidate threatened species (estimated at 330 species), priority habitat list (estimated 9 key habitats) and candidate IPA sites (estimated 32 candidates) identified and agreed through literature and data review and inception workshop by end of year 1 Q1.

1.2 All existing data on priority species gathered from herbaria and literature (estimated 3000 records) by end of year 2 Q2.

1.3 Four targeted field surveys conducted in years 1 & 2 to gather contemporary data on at least 30 priority species in Guinea, focusing on threatened species and indicator species of threatened habitats, and to provide contemporary data on candidate IPA sites including habitat intactness and threats; these surveys will inform species conservation assessments, IPA assessments and future monitoring of sites.

1.4 Maps produced detailing the distribution and aerial extent of each of the 9 priority habitats, compiled through GIS analysis and field ground-truthing, by end of year 2.

1.5 Full IUCN Red List assessments compiled for c. 150 priority plant species selected from the candidate list following 1.1 and 1.2, by end of year 2.

1.6 IPA criteria formally applied to candidate IPA sites in Guinea, using the data compiled in 1.2-1.5, and qualifying IPA sites identified by end of year 3 and published, summary results published in peer reviewed journals Q3.

2.1 Key stakeholder engagement event at inception workshop to highlight benefits of the IPA approach to conservation, resource management and industry, year 1 Q1.

2.2 Post-expedition summaries and annual report on IPAs and threatened species of Guinea produced for MEEF, in Q4 of each year.

2.3 Management recommendations, including mapped core zone and buffering "zone of opportunities", documented for all formally evaluated IPAs, in years 2 & 3.

2.4 National and international press releases on the identification of IPA identification in Guinea and its impact upon conservation and resource management produced in year 2, Q3-4.

2.5 Results dissemination workshop, attended by key stakeholders, held in year 3 Q4.

3.1 Training booklet on Guinea's plant diversity, the IPA approach and species Red Listing produced in French, by year 1 Q3.

3.2 IPA site data recording and assessments sheet developed for field surveys, by year 1 Q1.

3.3 Lectures and reading materials species-based and site-based plant conservation strategies for UGAN MSc. developed in year 1 and modified as required in years 2 and 3; lectures delivered.

3,4 Two HNG staff apply training received in Red List and IPA assessments during 5-week research visit to Kew in years 1 & 2.

3.5 Four MSc. student research projects at UGAN completed on IPA identification (2 in year 2, 2 in year 3), focusing on socio-economically important species.

3.6 Locally-focused posters for schools and communities on Guinea's rare and threatened species and habitats produced in years 1 & 2, disseminated to c. 550 schools to educate children on Guinea's unique biodiversity; a "national flower" campaign run through the school network to raise awareness of the diversity of Guinea's floral patrimony.

3.7 GE to run teachers' training workshop for teaching on Guinea's plant diversity including developing a simple booklet based on 3.1, in year 1 Q3.

3.8 IPA Guinea dataset and project specimen data repatriated to Guinean partners, every 6 months.

4.5 M&E report 2017-2018 Inglehearne
4.6 Receipt of data HNG 29 March 2018 9sample)
4.7 report on a Regional Flower workshop (Kankan)
4.8 Chronological record of meetings in Guinea Sept-Dec 2017 (sample)
4.9 Field reports Y2

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	