



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Institute for Enhanced Livelihoods

REPORT OF THE FIRST WORKSHOP FOR THE TRAINING OF TRAINERS USING THE E-LEARNING MODULES ON THE CBD PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS IN THE PRCM SUB-REGION OF WEST AFRICA.

N'gor Diarama Hotel, Dakar, 21 to 25 November 2011

I- Introduction

1. In May 2011, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) organized in Dakar with WWF and other partners a Sub-Regional Workshop for West Africa on 'Capacity-building for Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). At the conclusion of the workshop, it was emphasized that the workshop was part of an ongoing process of training/learning and technical support within a sub-regional network. It was also noted that the support network would benefit from the online PoWPA e-learning curriculum and over a thousand tools on the PoWPA posted on the CBD website. The CBD Secretariat and WWF WAMER agreed to cooperate and organize a follow-up activity in the form of a training-of-trainers workshop using the PoWPA e-learning modules. This activity supports the implementation of the CBD PoWPA, a number of decisions of the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) on protected areas (PAs) including decisions IX/18 and X/31 on PAs, X/29 on marine and coastal biodiversity, and X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular target 11 on protected areas

II- Workshop

1. Opening

2. The workshop was opened by Dr. Arona Soumare, WWF Director for Conservation, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Regional Coordinator of WWF / Senegal and the Director of the PRCM Coordination Office/Mauritania. He expressed satisfaction that almost all the participants, representing a large scope of protected areas stakeholders had arrived.

3. The organization of this workshop, he said, resulted from the concerted desire of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), WWF WAMER and the Institute for Enhanced Livelihoods (IEL) to engage in capacity building using the e-learning modules posted on the CBD website. The present workshop was not meant to be just another workshop, but one that would facilitate interactions among participants in addition to the academic learning. He ended by noting that WWF WAMER was well-placed to carry out training programmes in West Africa due to its sustained activities and contacts in the region. WWF WAMER engages directly in biodiversity conservation in the region through its innovative thematic programme, aiming at enabling West African countries to meet their CBD obligations.

4. Speaking on behalf of the CBD Secretariat, Dr. Jo Mulongoy, referred to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, highlighting target 11 as well as targets 14 and 15 that the world community agreed to achieve by 2020 and for which capacities, information and motivation were needed. Describing the

methodology to be used for this session, he said that the current workshop would consider only 8 (the ones that were ready in French and English) of the 18 e-learning POPWPA modules and that the organizers would try their best to identify resources for a second session that will allow the group to consider the remaining modules. He noted that the participants would form a first team of trainers on the e-learning modules and would serve as mentors to initiate / undertake the training of specific groups in accordance with the needs in their respective countries, in the sub-region and in Africa in general.

5. He added that participants should encourage and target groups that need to be informed, trained and / or motivated and take up (a) session(s) of training / information on selected modules. These sessions will help the targeted groups to take decisions and undertake activities that will contribute to the achievement of target 11 and, where possible, targets 14 and 15 and contribute to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Finally, Dr. Mulongoy thanked the partners and echoed WWF welcome to the participants.

6. Participants introduced themselves and described briefly their current responsibilities and expectations from the workshop in particular their short-term plans as trainers in the field of protected areas (Annex 1). Participants included protected areas managers, a representative of a local community, a representative of the private sector, and university Professors from the following West African countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone). The workshop was conducted with interpretation in French and English.

2. Objectives of the workshop and its context

7. The objectives of the workshop were to: (i) develop a cadre of trainers who could impart further training on important protected area issues, not only for park managers but for all stakeholders including *inter alia* local communities, tourism sector and in the education stream; (ii) enable a technical support network of individuals that will assist countries in West Africa in their PoWPA implementation and achievement of target 11 and other relevant Aichi targets; (iii) gather for future uses local examples illustrating the e-learning modules.

8. More specifically, the potential benefits envisaged from this first workshop included *inter alia* that:

a. At least two resource persons would be trained on eight modules covering important aspects of protected areas such as ecological gap analysis, integration of protected areas into wider land and seascapes, protected area policy environment, marine protected areas and ecosystem based climate change adaptation and mitigation;

b. These trained resource persons would further work as mentors for online course rooms on specific modules needed for example by park managers and rangers, local communities, or the private sector in particular the tourism industry;

c. University curriculums on protected areas management could be initiated or strengthened for long term capacity building;

d. Awareness on the role of protected areas values and benefits including their contribution to achieving developmental goals and adapting to global changes would be heightened;

e. Capacity would be developed in West African countries for the achievement of target 11 and other related Aichi targets;

f. The present workshop, the first one organized for PoWPA trainers, would provide useful guidelines for future training in the region and the rest of the world.

9. In order to put the objectives of the workshop into context, three presentations were made successively by Dr. Soumare of WWF, Ms Tina Kafwe of the Institute for Enhanced Livelihoods, and Dr. Mulongoy of the CBD Secretariat.

10. In his presentation entitled “Capacity building activities in West Africa – Overview and objectives”, Dr Soumare recalled the importance of PAs for biodiversity conservation; the provision of water, food and medicines; and contribution to the development, knowledge, culture and health. He noted, however, that

(a) Many PA managers and policy makers, including local and indigenous community members and other stakeholders, do not have access to the latest information and guidelines on effective PA management, and many have little opportunity to learn from conservation scientists and resource managers, or share their experiences with other PA staff in the region or around the world;

(b) Few institutions offer special training programme on PA management;

(c) Some institutions have good training facilities but may lack permanent instructors particularly trained in PA management;

(d) There are often insufficient funds dedicated or committed towards PA management training. When funds are available, they may be used for one-off workshops or workshops that are not relevant to the targets and the needs.

11. Dr Soumare concluded by pointing out the following needs:

(a) Offer a range of PA management core courses and activities that are tailored to the management needs of West Africa; and

(b) Develop or strengthen on-going support and follow-up programmes to ensure that the knowledge and skills gained through the training are used.

12. In her presentation entitled “Training of trainers -- A systematic approach to training”, Ms Kafwe indicated that for a successful and effective training or information session, organizers needed to:

(a) Identify the target clients / trainees and their specific needs ;

(b) Adapt the relevant e-learning modules to the clients’ needs and ;

(c) Apply some principles that will ensure training effectiveness.

13. Working with participants, Ms Kafwe identified a wide range of potential target clients / trainees including *inter alia* park managers, park rangers, committees of elders, traditional authorities, protected areas resource-user groups, the private sector (e.g. for tourism, mining), local communities, university students, school children, committees on environment of the National Assemblies (Parliamentarians). The specific needs of the target clients/trainees for contribution to the achievement of the PoWPA goals and targets 11, 14 and 15 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and thus contribution to human well-being were reviewed.

14. Trainers were reminded that for a successful outcome, the target clients / trainees needed to be ready and motivated to take the training. Methods to achieve this were discussed using concrete examples with reference to principles of goal setting, meaningful presentations, modeling with adapted visual aids (not only power point presentations), adaptation to individual differences, active practice and repetition, and feedback. It was noted that

(a) an effective trainer can be recognized essentially by his / her knowledge of the training subject, adaptability to the audience and ability to individualize the instructions when training a group, sincerity, sense of humor, interest in the training subject, ability to provide clear instructions and enthusiasm; and

(b) because evaluation (feedback from trainees) of a training programme is important so as to determine its success, this could be done e.g. through (i) the reactions of participants (including answers to a questionnaire), (ii) the extent / level of learning (by testing trainees before and after the training), (iii) behavioral changes (through effective application of the principles learned), and (iv) results or return (not necessarily monetary) on investment.

15. Dr. Mulongoy who also distributed CBD Technical Series No 18 and 44 and made available a number of other useful documents from CBD Secretariat and its partners (what was appreciated by participants. although they had access to internet where these documents are also posted) made two presentations to :

(a) Set the workshop in the context of the CBD COP decisions relating to protected areas in particular decisions VII/28 and X/31 on PoWPA and decisions X/29 (marine and coastal biodiversity) and X/2 (Strategic Plan for Biodiversity); and

(b) Demonstrate how to access the e-learning modules and describe the usefulness of e-learning.

3. Teaching and learning from the e-modules

16. The workshop was an opportunity for participants to learn about each of the following 8 modules (selected because they were ready in both French and English, the two languages of the workshop):

- Module 1: Protected area network design
- Module 2: Protected area integration
- Module 3: Transboundary protected areas and regional networks
- Module 5: Protected area threats and restoration
- Module 7: Protected area participation
- Module 8: Protected area policy environment
- Module 17: Climate change
- Module 18: Marine protected areas

17. In addition, each participant was given an opportunity to practice as trainer. They were assigned a lesson of the modules, studied the respective lessons and prepared a PowerPoint presentation that they delivered. Because participants did not have enough time to prepare prior to the workshop (essentially because of difficulty in accessing the e-learning modules on the CBD website), they were given the whole afternoon to work on their presentations.

18. The sequence of the presentations is contained in the workshop programme in Annex 1. After each presentation (of 20 to 45 minutes), participants asked the presenters questions for clarification. They then commented on the format and content of the presentations. These discussions provided opportunity to extend the learning phase by exchanging information from real life, from individual experiences in protected areas in the region, by exchanging views representing different perspectives (local communities with their community conserved areas, university professors with their role in research, the private sector with their approach to draw financial returns and in the context of public-private partnerships, and government representatives).

19. The following **general observations were made on the presentations and the modules:**

(a) Characteristics of the best presentations:

- (i) A minimum font size of 18 points is necessary to make texts readable at a distance;
- (ii) A neutral background is important so that there is no negative interference with the text;
- (iii) A few bullet points with minimum text captivate the attention of the audience more than slides with a lot of texts that the presenter tends to read, indicating that he/she does not master the content. Overloaded slides quickly lose the audience's attention;
- (iv) Pictures being worth a thousand words, relevant illustrations from personal experiences or examples from respective countries or from the region reinforced well the points made. There are many useful examples in the region that can be used as illustrations. These examples/case studies can be compiled for use by participants in the workshop;

- (v) The structure of the modules was usually better and more logic for the presentations. When a lesson was too long or contained a lot of concepts, the presenter could limit the presentation to the key messages under each section of the module and refer to other points during the discussions of the lesson or other lessons/modules;
 - (vi) The target audience(s) need(s) to be specified at the beginning of each presentation because messages and communication strategies/methodologies can be different according to the audience. In this perspective, PowerPoint presentations may not always be the best tool of communication. Simple drawings; flip charts; field visits; radios and television programmes may be more appropriate.
- (b) Regarding the modules:
- (i) Presentation of each module needs to be linked to the Aichi Targets, even if that is not included in the modules.

In addition,

- (ii) Module 1 on “Protected area network design” needs to be updated (from 2010 target) to take into account the newly adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and ecologically and biologically significant areas in the case of marine areas;
- (iii) In module 2 on integration of PAs, more emphasis should be on tools for integration particularly in strategies for poverty reduction, in the tourism sector, and in national accounting systems. Also, the research component in the module should be increased,
- (iv) In module 3 on “Transboundary protected areas and regional networks”, in addition to political will, financial aspects including sustainable financing, differences across borders and revenues from protected areas, need to be discussed;
- (v) Module 5 on threats and restoration could be revised to address the need to include both pressures and threats, and to provide practical tools for early warning.
- (vi) Module 7 on PAs participation could take into account political systems (e.g., dictatorial systems may not authorize the democratic-type of participation as described in the module); and indigenous and local communities’ governance types and ways these communities take decisions. Ways and means to involve voiceless stakeholders e.g. future generations, and nature itself and its components, need to be considered, as well as the way governments and the private sector can participate in community conserved areas; and
- (vii) Module 17 on climate change contains a lot of concepts and could be revised to streamline the information. The module seems more academic and will gain by becoming more practical. In any case, one should have in mind the target audience and select what to use. Messages must be simple and clear, in a language of communicators. The module could be enriched with indicators of resilience and enough emphasis should be put on social resilience and adaptation. Cause-and-effect links between climate change and some of the elements considered (e.g., governance, ABS, adaptation) need to be clarified as well as the additional cost for taking climate change into consideration during the planning, establishment, maintenance and monitoring of protected areas. There is also a need to demonstrate unequivocally the link between climate change and protected areas, and communicate that information. It is not clear why one lesson in the module on climate change is on integrating

PAs in climate change planning and not on integrating climate change in PAs planning. Research seems to run behind in terms of providing needed information to decision makers.

(c) Possible ways to adapt modules to the different audiences, in particular to those in charge of, or involved in, national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs).

20. The organizers and participants will continue reflecting on how these comments can be used to enrich the e-learning modules and how they can be considered in the preparation and delivery of future workshops for trainers.

21. After the presentations and the discussion of the modules, participants were invited through a questionnaire to plan training activities that they can undertake immediately after this workshop. Examples of plans can be found in Annex 2 below.

22. Then, under the facilitation of Ms Kafwe, participants reviewed what to do before, during and after a training or information session. She provided them with checklists and also a website for possible sources of funding in the area of PAs Training or PAs in general.

23. All the presentations made during the workshop as well as additional useful materials were distributed to participants on a CD.

III. Side events

24. Two side events (a meeting with the Press and a visit of the Natural Reserve of Popenguine at about 45 km South of Dakar) were organized respectively with GREP (“Groupe Recherche Environnement Presse”) – Senegal and DPN (“Direction des Parcs Nationaux”) to (i) start responding to the needs of one category of clients for training/information, the journalists, and (ii) gain knowledge from a field visit with regard to the modules on threats and restoration, and on participation including essentially the role of local communities, in particular women, in biodiversity conservation.

Meeting with the Press

25. The meeting was organized on Wednesday to inform the Press about the objectives of the workshop and respond to their questions relating to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, and interlinkages between Rio Conventions. The following media were represented:

- (a) «Le Soleil » and « Les Afriques » (Mamadou Lamine DIATTA);
- (a) « Nouvel Horizon » (Mandiaye THIOBANE);
- (b) The Pan African Press Agency « PANA » (Bakary COULIBALY);
- (c) The West Africa Democracy Radio « WADR » (Karamoko THIOUNE); and
- (d) RDV television (Albert Yera BOUBANE).

26. At the end of the meeting, members of the Press expressed their appreciation for the opportunity. They recommended more such meetings in the future. An indicative list of media references to the workshop is contained in Annex 3

Visit of the Natural Reserve of Popenguine

27. The visit was graciously organized by Samuel Dieme and gave opportunity to participants in the workshop to learn more about the realities of ecosystem restoration, and the role of local women in supporting conservation efforts within and around a protected area. Information on the restoration of the 1009 ha of Popenguine area established in 1986 as a national nature reserve to stop and reverse the damage caused by human activities (particularly overexploitation of biodiversity) and natural factors can be found e.g., at http://www.equatorinitiative.org/images/stories/2006winner/COPRONAT/senegal_copronat.pdf.

28. About thirty years ago, the site was seriously degraded from overharvesting of natural resources, in particular wood for firewood and overgrazing, exacerbated by prolonged droughts.

Restoration is being done through passive natural regeneration assisted by reforestation with, as a matter of priority, indigenous tree species (baobab, species of Acacia etc.) done in collaboration with the Senegalese Institute of the Environment. Fauna (mainly those species that were present before degradation) will soon be introduced to add to the wildlife that is recovering naturally. A major challenge is the establishment/maintenance of water ponds for animals during the dry seasons.

29. The site, which is recovering well, now has a coastal fringe, which provides an important habitat for spawning fish, reproduction of sea turtles, healthy mangroves and a lagoon that attracts migratory birds and various other animals. The site is now also used for education and research, with ongoing valuation activities for and through eco-tourism. Popenguine is a member of the Global Ecovillage Network of Senegal (GENSEN).

30. The role of women is unique in biodiversity conservation within and around the national reserve. Women, with assistance from WWF, established a microfinance bank in 2006 (the “Mutuelle d’Epargne et de Crédit pour la Protection de la Nature) that now counts close to 1600 clients from 9 villages around the national reserve. The President of the Women of Popenguine for Nature Conservation, Ms Woulimata Thiaw (kcupaam@sentoo.sn and Tel 221 956 49 51), described the history, functioning and achievements of the association of Popenguine women in their contribution to the nature reserve including in forest restoration with indigenous tree species for fuelwood, fruit and ornamentals production; establishment of a cereal bank; stopping soil erosion with stone barriers, the use of improved cooking stoves, the cleaning of beaches for human health, ecotourism; and assisting the reproduction of turtles. She presented the role of the association as an engine for job creation and enhancement of livelihood in the area. Additional information on the work of Popenguine women can be found at <http://www.wrm.org.uy/bulletin/67/Senegal.html>.

31. Replication of the Popenguine model in other areas and countries will require some adaptation taking into account *inter alia* cultural differences (e.g. monogamy vs polygamy in the area requiring some empowering of each of the wives in a polygamy family), presence or absence of leadership (the charisma of the current women’s President) and political will (personal support from the Head of State). The presence of a fence around the reserve was not supported by all the workshop participants. Some believed that it was the only way to ensure ecosystem protection during the restoration phase. However, others thought that fencing of the area could encourage poaching because, with time, resources would be depleted outside the nature reserve. At that time, villages around the nature reserve will be compelled to use the resources within the reserve. A preventive solution would be to educate populations in villages so that they can participate more actively in the protection of the ecosystem being restored and use sustainably the valuable resources found inside the reserve. In any case, the women community is contributing to the protection/restoration of nature reserve and also working on the protection of a natural area around the national reserve

IV. Way forward

32. Participants in the meeting agreed on the following as way forward :

A. Organizers should:

- (1) Raise funds as a matter of urgency to organize a follow-up workshop to finalize consideration of the remaining modules and lessons (i.e. modules 4 on PAs planning, 6 on Protected area governance, equity and benefit sharing; 9 on Protected area capacity; 10 on Appropriate technology; 11 on Sustainable finance; 12 on Education and awareness; 13 on Minimum standard; 14 on Management effectiveness assessments; 15 on Monitoring; and 16 on Research). This implies that the CBD secretariat and its partners complete its work on modules/lessons that have not yet been translated or posted on the website.
- (2) Ensure that all in-session documentation distributed is available in both French and English.
- (3) Ensure that all the participants in the Dakar workshop participate in the second session so that they can complete work on all 18 modules.

- (4) Finalize exploring with universities the possibility of giving a certificate to participants who will successfully go through all the 18 modules, if they wish so. An exam may be needed.
- (5) Open a restricted site for participants in this workshop and create a list-serv that will facilitate interactions and sharing of information and documents among the participants in the workshop.
- (6) Assist participants in follow-up activities (e.g., identifying funds, resource person and/or documentation for a training course or an information session) when requested and possible.
- (7) Facilitate access to the e-learning modules. Many participants in the workshop experienced difficulty accessing the modules and had to be assisted by Conservation International to access. Others could not succeed and had to rely on copies of modules from USB keys. Access to the e-learning modules should be made friendlier to everybody interested.
- (8) Update the content of some modules taking into account COP-10 decisions and suggestions made in paragraph 19 above;
- (9) Develop projects that could also support students with scholarships and/or research grants

B. Participants should:

- (1) Develop a national action plan for training activities and include it in the long-term national action plan for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas requested by the CBD COP in paragraph A 1(b) of decision X/31. It is important to note that (i) the long term action plans containing, as appropriate, timelines, budgets and responsibilities would be the basis for future funding of activities on protected areas; (ii) the Executive Secretary will submit a report on the preparation of such plans to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting in 2012.
- (2) As part of national action plans, develop proposals for training or information sessions on the 9 modules considered in the Dakar workshop targeted to specific audiences with the ultimate objective of contributing to targets 11, 14 and 15 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity adopted by the CBD COP in Nagoya, Japan last year;
- (3) Involve journalists, as far and early as possible, for their role and skills to communicate important and difficult messages to the widest audience
- (4) Seek financial and human resources to organize and carry out the planned training or information sessions, with or without support from the organizers;
- (5) Ensure the translation of documents for target audiences, and in general, adapt the messages contained in the modules to the target audiences;
- (6) Go through all the modules considered in Dakar and the self evaluation steps. While doing that try to identify the interlinkages between the modules (which could be part of the activities for the next session);;
- (7) Share with colleagues from this workshop local and national examples to illustrate key points in the module lessons;
- (8) Facilitate the establishment of national teams of moderators working together

V. Closing

33. Speaking on behalf of IEL, WWF and the CBD Secretariat, Ms Kafwe thanked the participants for their extremely active participation in the workshop, their outstanding contributions in particular by sharing concrete examples from their experiences. She expressed the wish to see everyone again, in Dakar or elsewhere, to complete the work on the modules. She invited, however, each participant (trained trainer) to start training activities on the modules considered in this workshop. In closing her statement, she thanked and congratulated WWF WAMER team and Dr Samuel Dieme for the unique hospitality and perfect organization. She thanked the interpreters and

reiterated her thanks to everyone for the spirit of friendship and brotherhood throughout the work. Dr Soumare echoed Ms Kafwe's thanks,

34. Speaking on behalf of all the participants, Dr. Alkaly Doumbouya, recalling Dr Mulongoy's forthcoming retirement, recognized his contribution to the CBD objectives in particular in the field of protected areas capacity building in the region. He then handed to him a book signed by all the participants presents.

35. After Dr Mulongoy gave some words of thanks, Dr Soumare closed the meeting.

Annex 1
Programme of the workshop

Time	Topic	Speaker/presenter
Monday 21 Nov. 2011		
9:00 – 10:30	1. Opening: Welcome address	Arona Soumare, WWF Jo Mulongoy, CBD
	2. Objectives of the workshop, and context	Arona Soumare, WWF
	a. Capacity building activities in West Africa – Overview and objectives	
	b. Training of trainers -- A systematic approach to training	Tina Kafwe, IEL
	c. (i) The context of the workshop (ii) How to access the e-learning modules	Jo Mulongoy, CBD
10 :30 – 17 :00	Individual work on the modules: preparation of PowerPoint presentations	
Tuesday 22 Nov. 2011		
	3. Teaching and learning from the e-modules	
09:00 – 09:45	Module 1: Protected area network design (POWPA goal 1.1) – Lesson 1	Samuel DIEMÉ
09:45 - 11:00	Module 1: Protected area network design (POWPA goal 1.1) – Lesson 2	Thiam et Lemhaba Ould YARBA
11:00 – 11:15	Break	
11:15 – 12:00	Module 1: Protected area network design (POWPA goal 1.1) – Lesson 3	Corrine ALMEIDA
12:00 – 12:45	Module 2: Protected area integration (POWPA goal 1.2) – Lesson 1	Kawsu JAMMEH
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 – 14:45	Module 2: Protected area integration (POWPA goal 1.2) – Lesson 2	Mignane SARR
14:45 - 15:30	Module 2: Protected area integration (POWPA goal 1.2) – Lesson 3	Mamadou DIA

15:30 – 15:45	Break	
16h30 – 17:00	Debriefing	
Wednesday 23 Nov. 2011		
9:00 – 10:00	Module 3: Transboundary protected areas and regional networks (POWPA goal 1.3) – Lesson 1 , Lesson 2 , Lesson 3	Lamine KANE Taib Ba
10:00 – 10:45	Module 17: Climate Change – Lesson 1	Alkaly DOUMBOUYA
10:45 – 11:00	Break	
11:00 – 11:45	Module 17: Climate Change – Lesson 2	Magassouba
11:45 – 12:30	Module 17: Climate Change – Lesson 3	Liza Helena Alves LIMA
12:30-13:00	Discussion and debriefing	
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch break	
14:15 - 15:15	Module 18: Marine Protected Areas	Justino BIAI
15:15 – 16:00	Module 7: Protected area participation (POWPA goal 2.2),	KANDJI
16:00 - 16:15	Break	
16:15 – 17:00	Module 7: Protected area participation (POWPA goal 2.2), Lessons learned from local stakeholders and private sector	Abdou Karim SALL DAOUR GAYE
17:15 – 18:00	Side event Meeting with Senegalese Journalists (in partnership with the GREP Senegal and DPN): Introduction to the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity	Birima Fall Jo Mulongoy Arona Soumare Participants
Thursday 24 Nov 2011 : Field visit to Popenguine		
7:30	Departure	
10:30 – 11:00	Threats and restoration (POWPA goal 1.5): the case of Popenguine	Samuel Dieme –
11:00 – 13:00	Stakeholder’s involvement and alternatives livelihoods Ecotourism and Microfinance schemes	Samuel and Women’s Group

13:00– 14:15	Lunch	
14:00 - 15:00	Debriefing	
16:00 –	Back to Dakar	
Friday 25 Nov. 2011		
9:00 – 10:00	Module 5: Protected area threats and restoration (POWPA goal 1.5) – Lesson 1	Ebrima Ndiaye Sonia ARUJO
9:00 – 10:30	Module 8: Protected area policy environment – Lesson 1	Alfredo Simao Da SILVA
10:30 – 11:00	Break	
11:00 – 12:30	Module 8: Protected area policy environment – Lesson 2	Mamadou Alrashid BAH - MANSARAY
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 - 15:30	Module 8: Protected area policy environment – Lesson 3	Ousseynou TOURRAY
15:30 – 15:45	Break	
15:45 - 16:45	Implementation, including raising funds and check lists for trainings to be organized by the trainers	Tina Kafwe
16:45 – 17:00	Closing : Consideration of the report and closing remarks	Arona Soumare, Tina Kafwe and Jo Mulongoy

Annex 2

A. List of participants, their e-mail addresses and current occupations

Country	Name and occupations	E-mail address
Cape Verde	Sonia ARAUJO Direcção General do Ambiente / CBD Focal Point	soniaraujo@gmail.com
Cape Verde	Liza Helena Alves LIMA Direcção General do Ambiente / PoWPA Focal Point	lizocahal@hotmail.com
Cape Verde	Corrine ALMEIDA Université de Praia / Enseignant-chercheur	corrine_cv@yahoo.com.br
Gambia	Ousseynou TOURRAY Department of Parks & Wildlife Management	oustouray@gmail.com
Gambia	Kawsu JAMMEH Department of Parks & Wildlife Management / PoWPA focal Point.	kjammehsopee@yahoo.com
Gambia	Ebrima NJIE University of the Gambia	ebrimanjie@hotmail.com
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Guinea	Alkaly DOUMBOUYA Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura / Chercheur	adoumbouyah@yahoo.fr
Guinea-Bissau	Alfredo Simao Da SILVA Institut de la Biodiversité et des	alfredo.simao.dasilva@iucn.org

	Aires Protégées / Directeur	
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Mauritanie	Amadou Diam BA Président Association Naforé/Mauritanie	amadou.ba@nafore.org , gaonadio@yahoo.fr nafore@nafore.org ,
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Senegal	Samuel DIEME Direction des Parcs Nationaux	sam_casa@yahoo.com
Senegal	Ahmadou Kandji Master GIDEL – Université de Dakar	kandji7@yahoo.fr
Senegal	Abdou Karim SALL Comité de gestion de l'Aire Marine Protégée de Joal / Président	abdou_karim_sall@yahoo.fr
Senegal	Daour MBAYE Aire Marine Protégée d'Abéné	mbayedour@yahoo.fr

	/ Opérateur touristique	
Senegal	Mignane SARR DPN / AMP de Cayar	migsarr@gmail.com
Sierra Leone	Mohamed MANSARAY Forestry Department	mansaray.wildlife@yahoo.co.uk

B. Examples of plans regarding future role of participants as trainers in the field of protected areas

Name	Short-term plan relating to training activities in the field of protected areas
Dr.Lemhaba Ould YARBA	<p>Une formation au profit des utilisateurs des ressources naturelles (les pêcheurs locaux et les fédérations de la pêche) pour avoir l'adhésion des usagers aussi bien à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de l'aire protégée. ·</p> <p>Une formation au profit de parlementaire des élus locaux de la société civile (ONG et autres). L'objectif de cette formation est de sensibiliser tous ces groupes qui pourront véhiculer l'information et convaincre les décideurs pour qu'on puisse atteindre les objectifs 11, 14 et 15 du plan stratégique pour la biodiversité (Nagoya 2010).</p> <p>En plus des groupes cibles déjà cités, ces formations seront organisées en étroite collaboration avec les institutions et organismes nationales chargées de l'environnement et de gestion des ressources naturelles.</p>
Amadou Diam BA	Organiser un atelier sur le module 7 : Participation dans les aires protégées
Aboubacry THIAM	<p>Sensibilisation des universitaires, en particulier les étudiants aux problématiques posées par les aires protégées :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Découverte ▪ Voyages d'études ▪ Activités de recherche
Taibou Ba	Mieux étudier les différents modules et ensuite les intégrer dans les modules de formation du Centre de Suivi Ecologique

Annex 3

Indicative list of media references to the workshop as of 1 December 2011

PRCM

http://www.prcmarine.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=968:lafrique-de-louest-premiere-beneficiaire-des-modules-de-formation-sur-les-aires-protegee&catid=59:gestion-participative&Itemid=327

Agence Presse Sénégalaise

http://www.aps.sn/aps.php?page=articles&id_article=87062

Panafrican Agency (need subscription to read more)

- « Des formateurs en gestion des aires protégées prêts à agir en faveur de la diversité biologique 27 novembre 2011 09:34:44 »

« Dakar, Sénégal (PANA) - La Convention sur la Diversité biologique (CBD), en partenariat avec le Fonds mondial pour la Nature (World Wildlife Fund - WWF) et l'Institut pour l'amélioration du niveau de vie, vient de doter sept pays de la région ouest-africaine de formateurs en gestion des aires protégées, à la faveur d'un atelier organisé du 21 au 25 novembre à Dakar ».

Presse Afrique.

http://www.pressafrik.com/Les-aires-protegees-au-centre-d-un-atelier-de-formation-sous-regional_a72409.html

Télévision RDV

Mention in the RDV television news on 26 November 2011.