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REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR WEST AFRICA ON
UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES
AND ACTION PLANS
Dakar, 22–26 May 2011

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as a flexible framework, and to review, update and revise, as appropriate, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9. The Conference of the Parties also urged Parties and other Governments to support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to use the revised and updated NBSAPs as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes.

2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also emphasized the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

3. In response, the Executive Secretary is organizing a series of regional or sub-regional workshops on updating NBSAPs in 2011 and 2012. The workshop for West Africa was held in Dakar, Senegal from 22 to 26 May 2011 and was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature of Senegal and with the generous financial support from the Government of Japan.

4. Pursuant to paragraph 7 (b) of decision X/31, which requests the Executive Secretary to provide additional technical support on themes of the programme of work on protected areas, and in collaboration with the Government of Senegal and the Regional Programme for Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Zone of West Africa (PRCM), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity also organized a subregional capacity-building workshop for implementing the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) in parallel with this NBSAP workshop.

5. Immediately following the NBSAP and PoWPA workshops, seven West African governments (Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone), in collaboration

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with the Regional Program for the Conservation of the Marine and Coastal Zones of West Africa (PRCM) and in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity LifeWeb Initiative, organized a one-day financing round table to mobilize and help coordinate funding for the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in the sub-region. This was according to decision X/31 which encourages Parties and donors to hold sub-regional and national donor round-table meetings to support mobilization of funding based on national priorities.

6. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Facilitate national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by assisting Parties to develop national biodiversity targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(b) Assist Parties in reviewing, updating, revising and implementing the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, with consideration given to how it can serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies;

(c) Raise awareness to stimulate early actions to implement other Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, in particular, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

(d) Support countries in making use of the findings of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3) and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, and in considering how the findings could be integrated into updated and revised NBSAPs;

(e) Facilitate active learning opportunities and peer-to-peer exchanges for National Focal Points (NFPs) and persons in charge of implementing and revising NBSAPs;

(f) Explore the feasibility and desirability of South-South Cooperation to strengthen regional cooperation in West Africa.

7. The workshop format featured a mix of presentations with questions and answer sessions, discussions in small working groups, interactive sessions to introduce relevant tools and a field study visit. A copy of the presentations, as well as reports and other documents for this workshop, can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2/wafr.shtml>.

8. The workshop was attended by government-nominated officials responsible for the development and/or implementation of NBSAPs, and representatives from the development planning and finance ministries from: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Additionally, representatives from indigenous and local communities (ILCs) attended. Various resource persons from the region representing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature – Commission on Education and Communication (IUCN-CEC), contributed with their expertise in mainstreaming biodiversity, local implementation, communications, education and public awareness (CEPA), work with other Conventions and resource mobilization. The list of participants for the workshop can be accessed at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBWNBSAP-WAFR-02>. The workshop was conducted in English and French; interpretation for both languages was provided.

9. This report provides an overview of the workshop sessions, discussions, the conclusions of the meeting, and the next steps going forward. Annexes to this report present more detailed information about the workshop. The programme is presented in appendix 1, and the list of participants in appendix 3.

II. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

10. The workshop was opened jointly with the PoWPA workshop at 9 a.m. on Monday, 22 May 2011 and was chaired by Mr. Saliou Rama Ka, Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature of Senegal. Statements were made by Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, Director of the Global Programme on NBSAPs of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Mr. Jo Mulongoy Principal Officer of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Masato Futaishi, Chargé d'affaires A.I. of the Embassy of Japan in Senegal, and Mr. Pape Samba Diouf, from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) who represented the West African Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation Programme.

11. On behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka thanked the Government of Senegal for hosting the workshop. He stressed the importance of revising NBSAPs and informed participants that the Government of Japan had established a Japan Biodiversity Fund to assist eligible countries in translating the Aichi Targets into a NBSAP before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and that additional funds for national biodiversity planning had been made available through the fifth meeting of the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5).

12. He also emphasized the importance of ratifying the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety which at the time were opened for signature. He finished by saying that given the tremendous levels of biodiversity in the region and the number of people living there, the deliberations during the workshop could serve as a model for other regions in Africa and beyond.

13. Mr. Jo Mulongoy further welcomed the participants and thanked the Government and the people of Senegal, donors and supporting organizations. He stressed the uniqueness of the two workshops being held in parallel to emphasize the overall role of the NBSAPs as the framework for well coordinated actions on biodiversity and the basis for access to financial resources. He noted that the PoWPA workshop, with the development of a plan of action to achieve Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, constituted a concrete example of the type of work needed to update NBSAPs and develop regional biodiversity strategies and action plans. He finally drew the attention of the participants to their responsibility to make national and regional protected areas action plans and NBSAP updates a reality in time for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties next year.

14. Mr. Masato Futaishi highlighted the importance of the results of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, and reiterated the support from the Government of Japan for achieving the Aichi Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 through the Japan Fund for Biodiversity.

15. Mr. Pape Samba Diouf also welcomed the participants, and expressed his interest in the meetings and his interest in reinforcing their partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

16. Mr. Saliou Rama Ka read a statement on behalf of Mr. Djibo Laity Ka, the Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature, stating that Senegal was honoured and proud to have hosted these two workshops which gave acknowledgement and encouragement to the efforts of Senegal in the conservation of biodiversity, and to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

17. Mr. Ka also mentioned some of the accomplishments that Senegal had achieved, especially in regards to protected areas, such as the revision of spatial plans and protected area management plans. In addition to this, Senegal was in the process of elaborating a management strategy for terrestrial and marine protected areas and a biodiversity framework on biodiversity and protected areas.

18. After the joint opening ceremony, the workshop on NBSAPs was convened separately, and Ms. Sakhile Koketso delivered a presentation on the workshop overview and asked participants to discuss their expectations and to write them on the pieces of paper that were distributed. The most common expectations included:

- (a) Getting the necessary skills and processes to develop and revise NBSAPs;
- (b) Obtaining a clear knowledge on the process of the revision of NBSAPs;
- (c) Mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning development process;
- (d) Facilitating funding access - procedures and formalities for accessing GEF funds;
- (e) Getting lessons and insights from other countries on NBSAP preparation, implementation and review processes;
- (f) Being able to set national targets that are realistic and consistent with global targets;
- (g) Understanding biodiversity and its importance to the environment.

ITEM 2. REVIEW OF THE FINDINGS OF THIRD EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK (GBO-3) AND OVERVIEW OF THE AICHI-NAGOYA OUTCOMES

19. Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka presented some of the Nagoya outcomes, such as the 47 decisions of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Aichi Targets, the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity; the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol and the Strategic Plan for Biosafety Protocol. He also mentioned the declarations and parallel meetings on Local Authorities and Cities, Parliamentarians and Biodiversity and Development that happen during the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

20. Mr. Yoshinaka also presented the results of GBO-3 and focused on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and national implementation.

21. Mr. Olivier Rukundo made a presentation on the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS), linking it to the third objective of the Convention. He mentioned the history of the negotiations, its objective and the advantages for users and providers of genetic resources, as well as for indigenous and local communities.

22. Mr. Rukundo also referred to the funds available to support the early ratification and implementation of the Protocol, through briefing sessions for decision makers and capacity-building workshops for national focal points and indigenous and local communities. He concluded the presentation by explaining the necessary steps for signature and ratification.

23. Participants asked Mr. Rukundo which African countries had already signed the Protocol, and he mentioned the ten countries that had signed.

24. There was also the question if genetic resources acquired before the negotiations were considered in the Protocol, to which Mr. Rukundo replied that the Protocol considers only those resources acquired after the Protocol.

25. Participants asked Mr. Rukundo to clarify how the protocol interfered with other agreements and he explained that Article 4 states in its first paragraph that it can not enter in conflict with previous obligations or other agreements, and that there should be support between the protocol and other agreements

26. The last question was in regards to the GEF funds available for the early ratification of the Protocol. Participants asked if the money was going to go directly to the Parties, but Mr. Rukundo

explained that the GEF allocation was run by the Convention on Biological Diversity to organize briefing sessions to Parliament and other entities. He also invited Parties to contact him or the Secretariat to get more information on these briefing sessions.

ITEM 3. REVIEW AND UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPS): LESSONS LEARNED AND NEXT STEPS

27. Under this item, Ms. Koketso presented a review on the updating of NBSAPs, where she covered the lessons learned and next steps, as well as the introduction to the guidance from the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the NBSAP training modules and finally concluded her presentation with the review that was done by United Nations University – Institute for Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), on the assessment of NBSAPs.

28. Ms. Koketso asked some participants to share their experiences in the revision of the NBSAP.

29. Niger mentioned that their NBSAP was revised in 2009, but that the Aichi Targets and the new Strategic Plan were not considered. They assured participants however, that this new revision will address the gaps they had in their previous NBSAP. Niger also mentioned some constraints such as the lack of a communication strategy which will also be addressed in the revision of their NBSAP.

30. Cape Verde informed the group that their NBSAP was created in 1999, and stressed the importance of its revision. One area that they will have to consider in the new NBSAP would be the revision of their funding process.

31. Ghana shared with the group two of the main challenges that they had in the revision of their NBSAP. The first challenge was the status of the committee that was created to revise the NBSAP. This committee was never given legal status due to the fact that biodiversity is not at a high level in the political agenda. The second challenge was the lack of funding. They mentioned the importance of making the government understand the relevance of biodiversity.

ITEM 4. SETTING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TARGETS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AICHI-NAGOYA BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

32. This agenda item was spread over four days, and also drew upon presentations and discussions under agenda item V. A joint session was convened with the PoWPA workshop on Monday afternoon.

33. During this joint session, Ms. Sakhile Koketso made a presentation on the theory and practice of setting national targets, and emphasized that Parties should translate global targets into national targets by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties with the purpose to move into action and measure results. Ms. Koketso, presented some examples of national targets that some Parties have set, one of the examples presented came from Benin.

34. Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda explained in detail the qualitative and quantitative elements of Target 11, their relationship to the objectives and goals of the PoWPA, and the status of terrestrial and marine areas in West Africa.

35. For developing the action plan of the PoWPA, Ms. Jamison Ervin presented the elements of the plan of action using the e-learning module on implementation. Participants were also provided with a CD that contained information such as protected area status, threats and barriers for implementing the PoWPA contained in the UNDP/GEF early action grants projects in West Africa.

36. After these presentations, participants engaged in country groups to identify realistic terrestrial and marine quantitative coverage pursuant to Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The results are presented below:

COUNTRY	TERRESTRIAL	MARINE	TOTAL
Burkina Faso	75%		
Gambia	3%	5%	
Guinea	15%	10%	
Guinea Bissau	11.60%	12.40%	
Liberia	13%	15%	
Mali			12%
Mauritania	15%-17%	12%-15%	
Niger			14%
Sierra Leone	3.92%	2.46%	6.38%
Togo			11%-14%

37. While establishing these percentages, participants were asked to create targets for each of the qualitative elements of Target 11, based on the 10 issues for special attention listed in decision X/31. The results of this exercise are provided in annex I.

38. Ms Koketso provided an overview of an NBSAP outline, and stressed that the national targets have to be SMART (strategic, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound). She then asked participants if the targets that were in the flipcharts which were written for the mainstreaming exercise, were SMART. The indicative outline of an NBSAP can be found in Annex II.

39. In this presentation, Ms. Koketso showed participants some examples of good practices in different aspects, such as setting national targets, communication strategies, stakeholder engagement, spatial planning, integrating biodiversity into economic strategies, etc.

40. Ms. Sakhile Koketso provided an overview of Strategic Goals C, D and E and the targets under all these goals, focusing specifically on Target 14. She explained the importance of protecting ecosystem services and mentioned that 15 out of 24 ecosystems are in decline. Ms. Koketso, also stressed the fact that human well-being is directly linked to ecosystem goods and services.

41. After the presentation, participants had the opportunity to work in groups on an exercise for goals C and D. They identified different ecosystems in their region, the services that these provide, and identified which of these ecosystems are under a particular threat. The results of this exercise are provided in annex III.

ITEM 5. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO RELEVANT NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING PROCESSES

42. A number of presentations were made to introduce various approaches to the integration of biodiversity into national and local planning processes. Mr. Olivier Rukundo delivered a very detailed presentation on mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors. He first started by explaining why biodiversity was important and more specifically, its importance for a country's economy and development. He provided examples of how biodiversity is linked to the Millennium Development Goals, in providing human health, food security and water provision. Another topic that was presented was the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, including the hidden values of biodiversity.

43. After this presentation, participants had the opportunity to do some work on this issue. They first chose a specific sector, and then identified the successes and failures in mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors. They also identified obstacles and opportunities as well as needs and demands. Once the participants concluded this exercise, they created concrete national targets in regards to the sector they had chosen.

44. Following the discussions a rapporteur from each group made a presentation to the plenary sharing their reflections and work done. Results of this exercise are presented in annex IV.

45. Mr. Bienvenu Bossou, from Benin, presented their case on how they mainstreamed biodiversity into their Poverty Reduction Strategy. He explained why this was necessary, how it was done, and showed some examples of mainstreaming biodiversity in different areas such as infrastructure development, building human capital and promoting good governance.

46. To show participants the importance of integrating biodiversity into local planning processes, Mr. Ousmane Drame, Mayor of Ville de Niore du Rip, Senegal, delivered a presentation on the role of local authorities and the different networks that existed to assist with this, such as ICLEI-LAB.

Field Study Visit

47. The workshop was preceded by a field visit on May 22 to the community conserved areas of Somone and Kayar, where participants from both PoWPA and NBSAP workshops participated.

48. In the community managed reserve of Somone, participants had the opportunity to hear from the Management Committee, and in a guided visit to the lagoon participants were able to see the efforts being done by the community in reforesting mangroves. This reserve has a wealth of biodiversity including migratory birds and fishery resources.

49. The other village that participants visited was the marine protected area of Kayar. This is a sustainable fishing organization, which is managed by the community. The protected area was created in 2004, and is now the third biggest fishing centre in Senegal. Participants were able to meet the management committee and visit the port where all the fishers had their boats.

ITEM 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION

50. To supplement the preparation of the action plans for the PoWPA, in the second joint session with the NBSAP workshop held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda made a presentation on the GEF 5 funding in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) and in enabling activities showcasing the GEF 5 allocations for West Africa under both the climate change and biodiversity portfolios.

51. Under this item, Mr Atsuhiko Yoshinaka presented an overview of the global financing for biodiversity conservation, linking it to Strategic Goal E and decision X/3 from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He finalized his presentation by showing some principles for the country-specific resource mobilization strategy.

52. Mr. Jason Spensley presented the LifeWeb round tables, using NBSAPs to mobilize financing for implementation. He presented some examples of using national prioritization to mobilize and coordinate financing.

ITEM 7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

53. This agenda item started with a presentation on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA): developing and implementing effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAP. This presentation was delivered by Mr. Abdou Khadre Diop.

54. Mr. Diop presented a short video called "Love. Not Loss". Afterwards, participants had the opportunity to comment on it. The main focus of the presentation was a discussion about what worked

when communicating, and what could work better. He also stressed the fact that to communicate we first needed to know who the public is, to be brief and send clear messages, and to be strategic. He finalized his presentation by showing participants some links to other CEPA resources.

55. There was another presentation under this item which was mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs, delivered by Ms. Fatoumata Kouyaté. She explained the meaning of gender, and how this should be considered as an approach to development. Ms. Kouyaté then linked gender to biodiversity

ITEM 8. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION – STRENGTHENING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE REGION

56. Under this item, Mr. Ahmed Senhoury, representing the West African Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation Programme (Programme régional de Conservation de la zone Côtière et Marine en Afrique de l’Ouest – PRCM), presented the importance of protecting the coastal zones and how these are suffering from human activity. Mr. Senhoury presented the programme along with some results, impacts and lessons learned.

57. Mr. Djeri-Alassani, representing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) made a presentation on the work that they are doing in the region.

58. Ms. Kamar Yousuf, from UNEP, made a very detailed presentation on synergies among biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) through NBSAPs. She started by showing participants the challenges in implementing the MEAs at national level and why we needed to enhance synergies among biodiversity-related MEAs. She also linked all this to decisions and outcomes from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which stated that NBSAPS should be considered as an umbrella framework for supporting implementation of all biodiversity related MEAs. She concluded my listing all MEAs and by providing some recommendations to Convention on Biological Diversity Focal Points.

ITEM 9. SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP

59. On the last day, Ms. Sakhile Koketso facilitated a panel discussion on the process and revision of NBSAPs, which was formed by representatives from Niger, the Gambia and Ghana. Ms. Koketso asked the Government representatives to state their current plans for revising and updating the NBSAP. The country representatives were also asked to complete a questionnaire regarding the revision of the NBSAPs. The results of these plans are presented in annex V.

60. Ghana mentioned that they are now involving Parliament, and putting together a budget for this revision. They are also trying to address some gaps they had before such as the lack of involvement of stakeholders. They are now including high profile people from society such as professors, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and traditional people.

61. Ghana also mentioned three challenges that they are now facing: (a) lack of political will, (b) lack of legal status of the NBSAP revision commission and (c) lack of capacity-building activities for some members of the committee.

62. The Gambia is now in the process of revising the NBSAP since it has not been updated. There were some issues not considered in the first document such as biosafety and resource mobilization, and due to lack of resources, many of the projects mentioned in the NBSAP were not implemented.

63. After the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Gambia created a taskforce lead by the Ministry of Environment with representatives to cover all biodiversity issues. The representative of Gambia mentioned that they want to have an NBSAP for each ministry, stating their own targets, strategies and action plans.

64. Niger mentioned that their NBSAP was created in 1998 and poverty reduction was not covered since the strategy paper was created in 2006. This is one of Benin's main motivators to revise the NBSAP, to mainstream biodiversity into poverty reduction.
65. Some other issues that were not included in Niger's NBSAP were a communication strategy, a monitoring system and a resource mobilization strategy. In this new process, they are including all stakeholders, including government, finance, civil society, producers and training institutions.
66. Before the closing of the workshop, participants outlined their roadmap to the revision of NBSAPs. They established duration and deadlines for different activities, such as GEF application, necessary preparatory studies, setting national targets, developing plans, establishing monitoring processes and finally, the adoption of the document by their Government.
67. The roadmap for all countries is presented in a table in annex VI. It should be mentioned that the results shown in this table will occur only under an ideal scenario, and may vary according to the involvement of stakeholders and governments in addition to available funding.
68. Additional work on the Gambia's and Ghana's roadmap is presented in annexes VII and VIII, respectively.
69. The expectations that had been outlined at the beginning of the workshop (paragraph 18) were briefly reviewed and participants agreed that the workshop had met most expectations. Participants welcomed this opportunity to discuss NBSAPs and exchange experiences with their counterparts in the region. Participants filled out an evaluation for the workshop which is presented in appendix 2.

ITEM 10. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

70. Closing remarks were delivered first by Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka. He commended participants for their hard work and serious commitment to the workshop. He stressed the need for Parties to set national targets according to the new Strategic Plan by the next Conference of the Parties in India and to revise their NBSAPs. Mr. Yoshinaka also urged Parties to sign and ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS). He finished by thanking the Government of Senegal, the Minister of Environment and all partners for making the workshop a successful one.
71. The workshop was officially closed on Thursday May 26, 2011 by Mr. Souleye Ndiaye, from the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, on behalf of the Minister. He thanked participants for attending and presented an overview of the main topics covered during the week. He concluded by saying that he hopes that this workshop is followed up by the Secretariat and Convention on Biological Diversity Focal Points so that Parties can revise their strategies and action plans.

Annex I

EXAMPLE TARGETS FOR EACH OF THE QUALITATIVE ELEMENTS OF TARRGET 11

a) Connectivity and ecologically representative

- By 2020, ten per cent of the fresh water ecosystems are designated as protected areas.
- By 2015, complete the creation of corridors linking protected areas, ecological sites, urbanization and agricultural programs
- Ninety per cent of ecological corridors will be protected and/or managed by 2020
- At least 20 monitoring campaigns of migratory species will be executed by 2020
- Ninety per cent of the ecosystems will be represented in the protected areas network
- Three fauna corridors will be created by 2014 and all ecosystems will be represented in the protected areas
- By 2015, corridors will be created, especially in the transboundary biosphere reserve of Senegal with the marine protected areas of Mal, El Aguer, Bouguray and Matmate

b) Effectively managed protected areas

- By 2020, protected area management effectiveness assessment score increase from current thirty-four per cent to sixty per cent
- By 2016, create and manage structure implementation plan and costs-benefits analysis and strengthen management capacity to effectively deal with challenges in protected areas management
- Ninety per cent of protected areas have management plans
- Seventy per cent of the protected areas count with an efficient evaluation of their management
- By 2014, have management plans for all of the marine and terrestrial protected areas

c) Diversified governance types and recognition of ICCA (indigenous and community conserved areas)

- ICCA increase to one per cent of the overall protected area coverage by 2020
- By 2016, develop appropriate legislations for the establishment of a governance type that recognizes and uses indigenous people and local communities in protected areas management

d) Integration into wider landscape and seascapes

- By 2013, mainstream protected areas into national development plans and programs

e) Valuation of protected areas

- By 2020, fifty per cent of established protected areas will undergo economic valuation
- By 2016, Develop indicator for measuring and quantifying goods and services accrued from protected areas

*Annex II***INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF AN NBSAP****I. INTRODUCTION**

A concise account of the necessary background, setting the scene for updated NBSAP and providing the rationale for the strategy and actions therein. Where necessary, may be complemented by in-depth studies annexed to the main NBSAP.

1. **Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country and their contribution to human well-being** - Importance of biodiversity for the country. Highlight contribution to human well-being, socio-economic development, including poverty reduction. Include analysis of economic and other values.
2. **Causes and consequences of biodiversity loss** - Main threats to biodiversity (and ecosystems) and their underlying causes. Impacts of threats on biodiversity and ecosystems and socio-economic implications of the impacts. Describe the impacts of declining biodiversity and ecosystems on human well-being, livelihoods, poverty reduction, etc. Link the threats (direct drivers) with the underlying causes (indirect drivers) and relate these to the relevant economic sectors.
3. **Constitutional, legal and institutional framework** - Overview of the biodiversity policy and planning framework and relevant broader policy and planning processes (national development plans; poverty reduction strategies; climate change adaptation plans, etc.). Include an outline of any relevant constitutional, legal and institutional elements.
4. **Lessons learned from the earlier NBSAP(s) and the process of developing the updated NBSAP.** - A brief account of progress in implementing earlier NBSAPs (where relevant). Summary results of any evaluation of the effectiveness of earlier NBSAPs. What challenges and gaps need to be addressed, and main priority areas for revised NBSAP. Might also develop scenarios of biodiversity futures. Might also include brief reflections on the process of developing the previous NBSAP and how it may have influenced its effectiveness. Briefly outline the process of updating the NBSAP including stakeholder consultations.

II. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY: PRINCIPLES, PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

The main “high-level” elements of the Strategy that provides the framework for the NBSAP as a whole:

5. **Long-term vision** - Outline the long-term vision for the state of biodiversity in the country. This should be an inspirational statement that reflects the importance of biodiversity for people and is broadly shared across the country. This may be for 2050 (as is the case for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 or may be aligned with other long-term national development plans).
6. **Principles governing the strategy** - Core values and beliefs underlying the NBSAP.
7. **Main goals or priority areas** - The most pressing issues that are addressed by the NBSAP. Among these should be goals to ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity (i.e., the integration of biodiversity into broader national policies, strategies and plans).
8. **National Targets (SMART)** - National biodiversity targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These should be strategic, specific, measurable, ambitious but realistic targets that are time-bound (usually for 2020). They maybe grouped under the main goals or priority areas.

III. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The details of the Strategy and the Action Plan:

9. **National actions to achieve the strategy, with milestones** -- The actions needed to achieve the targets. These should consist largely of strategic actions such as institutional, legislative, economic or other policy and institutional actions that will provide the enabling conditions and incentives necessary to achieve the goals or priority areas and the targets of the NBSAP. More specific actions would be indicative, acknowledging that approaches will need to be adapted in light of experience of implementation. The plan should determine who does what, where, when and how.

10. **Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities** - How the NBSAP will be implemented at state/provincial level (particularly important for federal countries, or quasi-federal countries which devolve territorial management to these entities) and at local or municipal levels (including cities). The national strategy and action plan might be complemented by LBSAPs developed separately.

11. **Sectoral Action - mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans** - Actions and steps that will be taken to integrate biodiversity into broader national policies, strategies and plans (such as national development plans; poverty reduction strategies; climate change adaptation plans, etc.) and into sectoral policies, strategies and plans, across government, the private sector and civil society.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

12. **Plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation, including a technology needs assessment** - The human and technical needs to implement the NBSAP and how they may be mobilized.

13. **Communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP** - How the NBSAP will be promoted in the country among decision makers and the public at large (this is distinct from the CEPA activities of the NBSAP – which would go into the national and subnational actions sub-sections).

14. **Plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation** - The financial resources needed to implement the NBSAP and how they will be mobilized through all sources including the domestic budget, external assistance (where relevant) and innovative financial mechanisms.

V. INSTITUTIONAL, MONITORING AND REPORTING

15. **National Coordination Structures** - What are the national structures, institutions, and partnerships that will guide, coordinate and ensure implementation of the NBSAP (e.g., national committees, inter-ministerial committees; and Secretariat or unit to support these) with clear identification of roles and responsibilities of various institutional actors. Where relevant, establishment of coordination mechanisms with local authorities in the development and implementation of LBSAPs and/or with regional partners in the case of regional strategies.

16. **Clearing-House Mechanism** - Including the development and/or enhancement of the national CHM and how it is being used to support the development and implementation of the NBSAP; development of national (and where relevant regional) institutional network for biodiversity.

17. **Monitoring and Evaluation** - How the implementation of the NBSAP will be monitored and evaluated, including provisions for reporting and the identification of indicators to track progress towards national targets.

*Annex III***EXERCISE ON GOAL D**

	Ecosystem that provides these services	Ecosystem services that contribute to health, livelihood and well-being	Those that are under particular threats
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Terrestrial and aquatic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air purification • Water purification • Provision of healthy food • Provision of medicine • Recreation • Cultural • Provision of energy (wood) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Lakes • Mangroves
Cote d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish phylogenetic • Genetic zoo • Erosion protection • Landscape • Water regulation and purification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Medicines • Construction materials • Recreation • Hunting • Firewood • Construction of traditional houses • Crafts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levy • Pollution • Urban planning and agro pastoral • Destruction of habitats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea, rivers, lagoons (fisheries) • Forestry training (regulation and water purification, habitat and ecological niches) • Mangroves (protection against erosion , sewage treatment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Medicine • Construction material • Cosmogonic practices • Recreation • Walk hunting • Firewood • Construction of traditional houses • Crafts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levy • Destruction of habitats

<p>The Gambia, Ghana & Sierra Leone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain • Forest • Wetland • Inland river • Savannah • Mangrove • Woodland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean drinking water • Provision of food • Provision of medicinal plants • Clean air • Flood control • Soil fertility • Erosion control • Spiritual and cultural services • Provision of shelter • Provision of energy • Fuel and Fibre • Shelter • Maintenance of sacred and cultural sites • Climate regulation • Protection of natural hazards • Pollination and seed dispersal • Erosion regulation • Recreational services • Nutrient cycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest degradation • Deforestation • Mangrove cutting and land reclamation • Bush fire • Woodcutting • Wild bush fire • Logging
<p>Guinée- Bissau</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of islands and coastal line • Filter function in the coast-ocean zones • Habitats, nurseries, feeding zone • Biomass production and the impact of reproduction in the marine resources, especially fisheries • Natural patrimony • Habitats for high economic value species • Medicine (roots and leaves) • Food • Firewood • Storms protection • Transportation • Conversion for rice • Grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Landfill occupation and urbanization • Construction and infrastructure impact • Agricultural conversion • Impact on climate change • Dumping of waste • Sanding the back mangrove • Hyper-salinization

Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Wetland & mangroves • Inland Waters • Coastal & Marine • Mountains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Food & Fiber • Water Supply • Medicine • Climatic amelioration • Employment • Fuel wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest: over-exploitation • Coastal & marine: over-exploitation of marine resources • Wetland & mangroves: pollution, poor harvesting • Inland waters' pollution & siltation • Mountain's mining exploitation
	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen management and governance of forest to reduce adverse impacts by 2016 • Development legal and institutional frameworks for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and mangroves by 2017 • Complete inventory and assessment of inland waters by 2018 • Develop policy and legal frameworks including incentive measures for the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources by 2019 • Designation of mountains of biodiversity significance and regulating those under exploitation by 2020 		
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Parks • Wetlands • Savannah • Plain steppes • Mountain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine • Fisheries • Food and drinking water • Energy (wood) • Furs • Trophies and game • Shadow • Erosion control • Fertilization • Climate regulation • Socio-cultural aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests ecosystems • Parks • Wetlands

Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Marine and coastal • Mangroves and wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Medicine • Employment • Recreational services • Industrial raw materials • Pollution control • Means of transportation • Provision of wood, fuel • Economy values • Habitat for wild animals • Increase in soil fertility and erosion control of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest – due to massive deforestation, urbanization, overgrazing and bush burning • Marine and coastal – due to oil exploration and exploitations • Mangrove – due to alien invasive species (i.e., nypa palm) • Wetlands – due to unsustainable agricultural activities such as the excessive use of inorganic fertilizers and chemicals and deforestation
	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020 forestry reserve would have increased from the present 6% of our land mass to 15% • To establish 1000 hectares of forest plantation in each of the five ecological zones by 2020 • By 2020, Nypa palm and Water hyacinth would have been effectively managed • 60% of rural farmers use organic fertilizer only for food production by 2020 • 60% of rural farmers are engaged in agro-forestry practices in food production by 2020 • By 2020, biodiversity would have been contributing about 2% of the GDP • By 2020, 80% of all major projects are subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) • Planting of 20,000 hectares of trees in the oil-degraded areas of the Niger-Delta by 2020 • By 2020, 70% of the local inhabitant of protected areas are gainfully engaged in alternative livelihood support 		
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests (steppes, savannah, oasis) • River and lake ecosystems • Marine ecosystems • Agricultural landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological service : habitats for species and climate regulation • Social and economic value: fisheries, forestry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Mangroves • Agricultural landscapes
	<p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restore degraded forest (in terms of areas of forest restoration on a scale of time) 2. Preserve forests 3. Promote environmentally-friendly farming techniques 4. Sustainable maintain the mangrove ecosystem and their ecological functions 		

<p>Togo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Mangroves • Lakes • Sacred forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air purification • Medicinal plants • Food • Recreation • Water • Cultural and religious services • Firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Lakes • Mangroves
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Annex IV

EXERCISE ON MAINSTREAMING

	Agriculture 1	Agriculture 2	Finances et Budget
Successes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of vegetables bowls by reforestation • Mainstreaming biodiversity in the « Grande Muraille Verte » 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The choice of inputs is no longer based on cost but on the effectiveness in reducing loss of biodiversity, promotion of perennial crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness campaigns funded by the state • Municipalities are assured of anti-fire brigades and financing of their activities, which have reduced the extent of bush fires • The training of rangers, which leads to the involvement of people in the activities of biodiversity conservation • The reluctance of the state to finance the state budget, activities such as forest inventory and wildlife
Failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of invasive plants into water bodies • Low priority given to the migration of manatees in the construction of hydraulic works on the Senegal River • Pollution of the Senegal river by pesticides • Habitat fragmentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of organic farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low staffing of the Ministry in charge of environment
Opportunités		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Declaration Poverty reduction strategies • Different national frameworks on environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of PTF to support the State in the financing biodiversity protection,
Obstacles		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non intersectorial integration • Low political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness of decision makers in regards to biodiversity • Lack of sustainable resource mobilization • Lack of investment banks in the area of biodiversity • Lack of economic valuation of biodiversity

<p style="text-align: center;">Targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce downgraded land for agricultural purposes • Promote sustainable and environmentally friendly pesticides • Restore degraded lands • Promote a conservation policy of agricultural biodiversity • Master Plan for Integrated Development of agro-ecological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of not harmful inputs to agricultural biodiversity • Establish or update maps for sensitive/fragile areas • Promote agro forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote biodiversity management initiatives • Create and strengthen financial mechanisms
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Annex V

**PLANS FOR THE UPDATING AND REVISION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

Benin

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted 2002, not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction
- National Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- National Strategy for the implementation of the UNFCCC
- National Action Programme against desertification
- National Strategy for protected areas
- « Verdissement de la SCRP »
- Strategy for reviving the agricultural sector and the development support program for artisanal fisheries
- National Policy for Integrated Management of water resources
- Wetlands Management Programme
- Local environment management programme
- Environmental Risk Management strategy
- Population policy declaration
- Ten-year plan for education development in Benin

Plans for revision and target setting:

- Participative Process – There will be different steps in this process
- Steering team reviewing process
- Internalization of the last evaluation report of the NBSAP with stakeholders, to allow to draw important lessons from its implementation
- Will bring together all stakeholders in the process of developing the NBSAP to define the guiding principles that will guide the revision of the NBSAP of Benin
- Ownership of the Strategic Guidelines for Development (OSD) 2006-2011, which outlines the development vision and long-term government which derives CPRS in progress and will be reviewed in 2012
- The establishment of working groups, involving all stakeholders and major groups of development to address the major issues, key challenges, evaluate policies and programs in progress and suggest revisions for future years to enhance the effects on growth for the sustainable reduction of poverty in Benin
- Organize workshops on some specific thematic work, including gender, environment population etc.
- Carrying out the diagnostic of biological diversity and Integrated Modular Survey of Living Conditions of the main socio professionals whose activities directly affect biodiversity and the environment, to help develop the profile of environmental and biodiversity and raise the aspirations of the grassroots populations (women, civil society, local communities at the base, development associations, farmers' associations, associations of professionals Biological Diversity (hunters, fishermen, farmers forest, sculptors, weavers, merchants trophies and medicinal plants, etc.).
- The organization of consultations with various national, state and local, that will allow all stakeholders to appropriate the contents of the revised NBSAP

Cape Verde

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted in 1999, not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Several laws were designed with the objective of preserving the biodiversity of the country and policies are being applied in this sense as the preservation of endangered species and creation of protected areas

Plans for revision and target setting:

- We are already in the funding process for the revision of the National Plan and also the fifth national report on the state of biodiversity
- Through exercises and exchange of national experiences, we intend to set targets that countries have the possibility to achieve while implementing the objectives of Strategic Plan 2011-2020

Cote d'Ivoire

Status of NBSAP:

- Not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Forestry policy (in progress)
- Poverty reduction strategy papers

Plans for revision and target setting:

- Revision is planned for 2011
- The strategic directions and objectives are quite close to the goals and objectives of the Aichi Targets, however, with a view to bring them into line perfectly, we will set up five strategic groups to review all national programming frameworks on biodiversity (national Biodiversity Strategy, Plans, programs, etc.) in order to appreciate the opportunity to fully reflect the Aichi Targets

The Gambia

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted 1999, not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Policy on promoting private sector involvement.- is to encourage investment by the private sector in protected area management in particular and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in general with a view to address in current inadequate financing of protected areas by government.
- Leadership for Conservation in Africa (LCA), the Gambia Chapter- A body to be responsible for promoting investment in protected areas.

Plans for revision and target setting:

- A national Task Force was constituted comprising representatives of relevant stakeholders to develop a road map on the implementation of the Nagoya outcomes. As part of the process, a local consultant is identified to help support the process of developing a road map and to revise the NBSAP. The process however is constrained by lack of funds for the consultancy work.

- The proposed revision of the NBSAP will include identifying national biodiversity targets. Efforts to set national biodiversity targets are already on course. The task force currently reviewing draft synthesis developed by a local consultant includes all 20 headline targets for 2020 (the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets”), organized under five strategic goals
- Members of the Task Force who are representatives of various stakeholder institutions are to identify activities on the basis of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and hence developed their sector specific actions and targets in accordance with their mandate.
- This process seeks to ensure that the revision of the NBSAP is based on integrated approach with all relevant institutions represented.

Ghana

Status of NBSAP:

- Last revised 2002

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Ghana Forest and Wildlife Laws

Plans for revision and target setting:

- They had already reviewed the old document and will consider new thematic areas that were identified as emerging issues
- A national public forum on the NBSAP will be held

Guinea-Bissau

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted in 2002, not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Fourth National Report
- Climate change Action Plan
- Desertification Action Plan
- Environment framework (2011)
- Impact Assessment Law (2010)
- Creation of the National Institute of Environment (2011)
- Creation of the Bio-Guinge Foundation for the establishment of sustainable alternatives for financing conservation

Plans for revision and target setting:

- One of the topics to consider in the revision is the conversion of 25% of the territory into protected areas
- A specific methodology will be developed to revise the NBSAP

Niger

Status of NBSAP:

- Last revised, December 2009

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Creation of a National Center for Ecological and Environmental Surveillance (2009)
- A tree seed center was created in regards to pastoralism. This law organizes, manages and regulates the management of pastoral resources

Plans for revision and target setting:

- We don't have a plan yet as we will wait to see the workshop results

- The Aichi targets will be evaluated and integrated as much as possible, according to our priorities.

Nigeria

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted 2002, not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- National Forestry Policy - 2006
- Draft National Forestry Act
- National Biosafety Policy and Draft National Biosafety Act and Framework
- Access and Benefit Sharing Guideline and Access and Benefit Regulation (being revised)

Plans for revision and target setting:

- To start by organising a meeting of the existing multi-stakeholders that will identify gaps and approve a current biodiversity baseline studies that will ascertain the conditions of and trends in the country's biodiversity
- Emphasis on Poverty Reduction and Gender consideration as a cross-cutting issue in all aspects of biodiversity activities, the extension of the global biodiversity goal to 2011-2020, Climate Change REDD+ issues, the new supplementary protocol on Biosafety (Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) and another protocol known as the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources
- Correcting the flaws identified in the existing one, for example, establishment and harmonization of progress indicators and establishment of effective Clearing House Mechanism and harnessing the lessons arising from past activities
- Ascertain the national biodiversity status in Nigeria; share information with sectors in Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Civil Society Organizations; establish agreed targets and linkages; then multi-stakeholders consultation and allocation of targets and collaborations to relevant government agencies, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

Senegal

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted 1998, not revised.

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Economic and Social Development Policy
- Letter of policy for the environment sector (2010-2014)

Plans for revision and target setting:

- In the process of filling out application for GEF funds through UNDP
- They will have a national consultation with biodiversity-related sectors to translate global targets into national targets

Sierra Leone

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted 2003, not revised

Plans for revision and target setting:

- There is currently no plan for the revision and or updating, though we are experiencing some environmental changes and biodiversity loss in light of COP10

Togo

Status of NBSAP:

- Adopted 2007, not revised

Other recent relevant policies, frameworks and laws:

- Forestry Policy
- Environment Framework

Plans for revision and target setting:

- There was a request for funds
- The establishment of a multi-disciplinary team, the recruitment of consultants and stakeholder participation are envisaged
- Will mainstream the NBSAP in the planning programs and priorities as expressed in the National Investment Programme for Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) , whose vision by 2050, is to create a healthy environment and bring people to master the best practices for managing natural resources in an effort to mitigate climate change
- It is planned to look into Togo's realities to establish National Targets based on the Aichi Targets

Annex VI

RELEVANCE OF AN INDICATIVE LIST OF STEPS IN THE PROCESS OF UPDATING NBSAPS (NBSAP ROADMAP, DURATION AND DEADLINE) (COUNTRIES A TO G)

Cluster	Component	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cape Verde	Cote d'Ivoire	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea Bissau
I Finances	GEF activities	Done	1 month 2011	June 2011		1 month June 30 2011	8 weeks 30 Jul 2011	1 month June 30 2011	1 month 15 July 2011
II Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	5 weeks	1 month 2011	1 week June 2011		1 month June 30 2011	12 weeks 31 Aug 2011	1 month July 31 2011	3 weeks 30 Aug. 2011
	2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations, and awareness	4 weeks	2 weeks 2011	2 weeks July 2011		1 month June 30 2011	12 weeks 31 Aug 2011	1 month August 31, 2011	2 weeks 30 July 2011
	3. Supplementary studies (e.g., threats, economic value, etc)	3 months	2 months 2011	1 month July 2011		1 month	8 weeks 31 Jul 2011	1 month Sept 30 2011	1.5 month 30 Aug. 2011
III Setting national priorities and targets	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (national consultations)	3 months	3 weeks 2011	4 weeks August 2011		1 month Sept. 2011	16 months 30 Sep 2012	1 month October 31, 2011	3 months 1 Feb 2012
IV. Developing the strategy and action plan	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations	2 months	2 months 2012	3 months Sept/Nov 2011		1 month 30 Sept. 2011	3months October 2011	1 month Nov. 30 2011	2 month 29 Feb 2012
	6. Application and implementation of NBSAP at sub-national levels (consultations with sub-national authorities)	3 months	1 month 2012	1 month December		1 month Dec. 2011	10 months March 2011	1 month Dec. 31 2011	1 month 31 Mar 2012

	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans (sectoral consultations)	2 months	2 months 2012	1 month January 2012		1 month Dec. 2011	12 months September 2012	1 month January 30, 2012	1 month April 30 2012
V. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation	2 months	1 month 2012	1 month February 2012		1 month February 2011	3 months September 2011	1 month Feb 29 2012	1.5 month 15 June 2012
	9. Conducting a technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity.	2 months	1 month 2013	1 month March 2012		1 month March 2012	2 months August 2011	1 month March 3 2012	1.5 month 30 July 2012
	10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP	2 months	1 month 2013	1 month April 2012		1 month March 2012	4 months October 2011	1 month April 2012	2 month 30 Sept 2012
	11. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation	2 months	4 months 2014	2 weeks May 2012		1 month April 2012	3 months September 2011	1 month May 31 2012	1 month 31 Oct 2012
VI. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishing/strengthening of national coordination structures	2 months	2 months 2013	2 weeks May 2012		1 month June 2012	4 months October 2011	1 month June 30 2012	1 month 30 Nov 2012
	13. CHM development.	2 months	6 months 2012	1 month June 2012		1 month Sept. 2012	8 months February 2012	1 month July 30 2012	2 months 31 Dec 2012
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	2 months	4 months 2014	2 weeks July 2012		1 month Sept, 2012	3 months September 2011	1 month August 31, 2012	1 month 1 January 2013
	15. Fifth national reports	1 months	8 months 2014	6 months Jul-Dec 2012		1 month Dec 2012	4 months June 2014	1 month Sept. 30 2012	4 months 30 June 2013
VII. Adoption by government	16. Adoption	2 months January 2014	3 months 2014	2 weeks Dec 2012 Jan 2013		n/a	December 2012	1 month October 10, 2012	2 weeks 15 July 2013

(cont..)

Cluster	Component	Liberia	Mali	Mauritan	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
I Finances	GEF activities		6 months 2012	1 month 1 June 2011	2 months 25 July 2011	2 months 31 Jul 2011		2 months 31 Jul 2011	
II Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	5 weeks	1 month 2012	1 month 1 July 2011	4 weeks 28 Aug 2011	1 month 30 Sept	1.5 month	2 months 30 Sep 2011	5 weeks
	2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations, and awareness	2 weeks	1 month 2012	1 month 1 Aug 2011	2 weeks 15 Aug 2011	1 month 31 Oct 2011	15 days	2 months 30 Nov 2011	6 weeks
	3. Supplementary studies (e.g., threats, economic value, etc)	5 weeks	1 month 2012	15 days 15 Sep 2011	3 weeks 25 Sept 2011	6 months 30 Apr 2012	3 months	2 months 31 Jan 2012	3 months
III Setting national priorities and targets	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (national consultations)	10 weeks	1 month 2012	15 days 30 Sept 2011	1.5 month 10 Sept 2011	3 weeks 22 May 2012	1 month	3 months 30 Apr 2012	3 months
IV. Developing the strategy and action plan	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations	12 weeks	1 month 2012	1 month 1 Oct 2011	1 month 15 Oct 2011	3 weeks 14 June 2012	2 months	3 months 31 Jul 2012	3 months
	6. Application and implementation of the NBSAP at sub-national levels (consultations with sub-national authorities)	4 weeks	3 months 2013	1 month 1 Nov 2011	1 month 15 Oct 2011	3 months 30 Sep 2012	1 month	2 months 30 Sep 2012	4 months
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans (sectoral consultations)	8 weeks	1 month 2011	15 days 1 Dec 2012	7 months Dec 2011	6 months 30 March 2013	1 month	3 months 31 Dec 2012	3 months

/...

V. Development of Implementation plans and related	8. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation	3 weeks	3 months 2014	15 days 15 Jan 2012	3 weeks 10 Mar 2012	3 weeks 21 Apr 2013	15 days	1 month 31 Jan 2013	1 month
	9. Conducting a technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity.	5 weeks	6 months 2015	15 days 30 Jan 2012	3 weeks 10 May 2012	1 month 21 May 2013	15 days	1 month 28 Feb 2013	1 month
	10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP	3 weeks	3 months 2015	1 month 1 Feb 2012	1 month 15 Nov 2012	2 weeks 7 June 2013	1 month	1 month 31 Mar 2013	1 month
	11. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation	5 weeks	6 months 2015			3 weeks 31 Jul 2013	1 month	1 month 30 Apr 2013	1 month
VI. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishing/strengthening of national coordination structures	2 weeks	6 months 2011			2 months 30 Sep 2013	n/a	2 weeks 15 May 2013	2 months
	13. CHM development.	2 weeks	6 months 2011			2 months 30 Nov 2013	n/a	2 weeks 31 May 2013	1 month
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	6 weeks	6 months 2015			1 month 31 Dec 2013	n/a	3 weeks 21 June 2013	1 month
	15. Fifth national reports	12 weeks	6 months 2014			4 months 30 Apr 2014	n/a	3 months 30 Sep 2013	2 months
VII. Adoption by the government	16. Adoption	3 weeks	6 months 2015			1 week 7 May 2014	n/a	3 months 31 Dec 2013	4 months Dec 2013

*Annex VII***THE GAMBIA'S NBSAP ROADMAP****Step 1: ESTABLISHING NATIONAL TASK FORCE**

These are representatives of key stakeholder institutions such as Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Ministry of Finance, Forestry Department, Water Resources, Agricultural Planning, National Environment Agency, Environmental NGO, Department of Parks and Wildlife and Tourism.

A local consultant is already identified to lead the work of the Task Force. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Forestry and Environment will be responsible for the overall coordination.

- The Local consultant synthesized COP10 NBSAP/CBD issues.
- Each Task Force member is to prepare sector specific action plan, develop corresponding targets in respect of sector mandate.

Step 2: NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOPS

- To gather relevant and existing data on biodiversity
- Review legal, policies and administrative frameworks, CBD issues, (series of sector and state level consultations)

Participants will include; government institutions, local and international NGOs, CBO and civil society group to review state of knowledge and understanding of the status of biodiversity.

DEVELOP DRAFT NATIONAL STRATEGY

- Develop draft strategies
- Present draft the strategy at a two day national and local stakeholders meeting
- Task force review and finalization of the draft strategy.

The Strategy will focus on key issues

1. Knowledge and understanding of biodiversity
2. Protected area and target species conservation
3. Sustainable use and benefit sharing
4. Legal and institutional strengthening for conservation
5. Education, public awareness and networking
6. Monitoring and mitigation of impacts, and
7. Access to and use of genetic
8. Traditional knowledge

Step 3:

- Organize National Validation workshop
- Consultant Review and compilation
- Peer Review
- Present National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Annex VIII

GHANA – NBSAP’S TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement

Executive summary

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Background to the development NBSAP
- 1.2 Current status of Ghana's biodiversity
 - 1.2.1. Biodiversity of flora and fauna in the Terrestrial Ecosystem
 - 1.2.2. Biodiversity of the Marine and Freshwater Systems

Chapter 2.0 Strategy

- 2.1 Stakeholder consultation
- 2.2 Research and service
- 2.3 Communication, Education and public awareness
- 2.4 Action plan

Chapter 3.0 Capacity building

- 3.1. Assessment of thematic capacity needs
- 3.2. Specific local capacity needs
- 3.3 Institutional capacity needs
- 3.4 Institutional synergies
- 3.5. Capacity building strategic plans

Chapter 4.0 Institutional and financial mechanisms

- 4.1 Development of resource mobilization plan
- 4.2 Resource mobilization
- 4.3 Financial reporting mechanism

Chapter 5.0 Monitoring and evaluation

- 1.1 Development of monitoring and evaluation protocol
- 1.2 Establishment of indicators

Chapter 6 Conclusion

- Annex
- Bibliography
- Glossary
- Appendix

Appendix 1

PROGRAMME

Programme	Sunday 22 May	Monday 23 May	Tuesday 24 May	Wednesday 25 May	Thursday 26 May
08.30 a.m.- 10 a.m.	Field Study Visit (focused on protected areas)	Opening statements Workshop Expectations Overview of Workshop Aims	Mainstreaming biodiversity and setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Goal A – Targets 1 to 4)	Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Goal C – Targets 11 to 13 and Goal D – Targets 14 to 16)	Stakeholder engagement and Strategic Communication
10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.		Presentation on GBO-3 Findings and Nagoya Outcomes Strategic Plan; Nagoya Protocol; Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Protocol Focus on early actions Q&A	Integrating biodiversity into planning processes The economics of ecosystems and biodiversity Examples from the region Group exercises	Improving the status of biodiversity and enhancing the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Relevant experience Group exercises and feedback	Developing and implementing effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAP Engaging stakeholders in the implementation of NBSAPs Group exercises and feedback
1.30 p.m.- 3 p.m.		Review and updating of NBSAPs – lessons learned and next steps Introduction to COP-9 guidance, the NBSAP training modules and the UNU Review Group exercises Q&A	Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Goal B – Targets 5 to 10) Reducing pressures on biodiversity and promoting sustainable	Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Goal E – Targets 17 to 20) Resource Mobilisation for NBSAP Implementation: funding mechanisms Access to GEF Resources	The Roadmap for NBSAP revision: national level post-workshop activities to be undertaken in revising NBSAPs Group exercise: preparing draft outlines of NBSAPs Plenary discussion

Programme	Sunday 22 May	Monday 23 May	Tuesday 24 May	Wednesday 25 May	Thursday 26 May
3.30 p.m.-5 p.m.		<p>Setting targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p> <p>National Target Setting using Target 11 as an example</p> <p>Group exercises and feedback</p> <p>Q&A</p>	<p>use: addressing drivers of biodiversity loss</p> <p>Relevant national and regional experience</p> <p>Group exercise and feedback</p>	<p>for NBSAP Preparation</p> <p>Strengthening scientific and technical cooperation in the region.</p>	<p>Synthesis and conclusions of the workshop</p> <p>Closing of the workshop</p>

Appendix 2
EVALUATIONS

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments
<i>Monday</i>					
Presentation of the workshop and expectations	32.00%	60.00%	8.00%	0.00%	Skilfully done
Presentation on GBO-3 results and overview of Aichi outcomes	38.46%	46.15%	15.38%	0.00%	Very receiving and interesting
Presentation session on updating NBSAPs	40.00%	56.00%	0.00%	4.00%	Met my expectations of attending workshop Very detailed presentation
ABS protocol	42.31%	38.46%	19.23%	0.00%	
Presentation on setting national targets	23.08%	57.69%	19.23%	0.00%	
Protected areas programme	38.10%	57.14%	4.76%	0.00%	
POWPA Plan of Action and exercises	10.53%	63.16%	21.05%	5.26%	
<i>Tuesday</i>					
Mainstreaming presentation and exercise	19.23%	57.69%	23.08%	0.00%	
Presentation on the definition of NBSAPs	26.92%	57.69%	11.54%	3.85%	
<i>Wednesday</i>					
Presentation on target D (Ecosystem services) and exercise	32.00%	56.00%	8.00%	4.00%	
Presentation on resource mobilization	20.00%	68.00%	12.00%	0.00%	Clear presentation
<i>Thursday</i>					
Presentation and exercise on NBSAP roadmap	28.00%	52.00%	16.00%	4.00%	
Presentation and exercise on NBSAP components	21.05%	68.42%	10.53%	0.00%	

TOTAL	28.59%	56.80%	12.98%	1.62%	
	Yes	No	Comments		
Did the workshop overall meet your expectations?	76.00%	24.00%	Expected more on resource mobilizations The support was not very comprehensible I learned a lot about biodiversity		
Was there enough room for discussion and interaction?	73.91%	26.09%	Though more in-depth discussions would have been made if we had time		
Were you satisfied with the joint sessions with POWPA	82.61%	17.39%	They were very useful, they really provided exchange of ideas I enjoyed the joint sessions, the facilitators were really motivated		
Was the field trip useful and interesting	91.30%	8.70%			
Were you satisfied with quality of presentations and inputs, knowledge of resource persons?	82.61%	17.39%	Not all of the presentations		
Were you satisfied with style and pace of presentation?	75.00%	25.00%	More time was needed for general debates Not at all		
Were you satisfied with the facilitation of the workshop?	75.00%	25.00%	Would have liked to have the same English documents, in French		
Were you satisfied with the daily time schedule	76.00%	24.00%	Bad time management Time was not respected at all		
Were you satisfied with the organization of the workshop?	72.00%	28.00%	There were some weaknesses in the organization Presentations should have been in French since most people in West Africa are francophones		
Were you satisfied with the venue, its facilities, service and food?	88.00%	12.00%	Food was not original		

Were you satisfied with interpretation (French-English)	92.00%	8.00%	
Do you feel this workshop will enhance your ability to update the NBSAP?	80.00%	20.00%	
TOTAL	80.37%	19.63%	

Appendix 3

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CBD PARTIES

Benin

1. M. Soumanou Adodo
Administrateur du Trésor
Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances
Benin
E-Mail: adosoum@yahoo.fr
2. M. Mensah Bienvenu Celestin Bossou
Directeur Général Adjoint des Forêts et des Ressources Naturelles
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Cotonou 02 BP 268
Benin
Tel.: +229 95-42-50-47
Fax: +229 21 33 61 89
E-Mail: bmbc1957@yahoo.fr

Burkina Faso

3. M. Alexis Bagoro
Conseiller en économie et développement
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ÉCONOMIE ET DES FINANCES
Burkina Faso
E-Mail: abagoro@yahoo.fr
4. M. Soumayila Bancé
Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le
Développement Durable
Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie
BP 6486
Ouagadougou 01
Burkina Faso
Tel.: +226 50 31 31 66
Fax: +226 50 31 64 91
E-Mail: bancebo@voila.fr, bancebo@yahoo.fr

Cape Verde

5. Mrs Sónia Indira Monteiro de Pina Araújo
Ministry of Environment
P.O. Box 115
Praia
Cape Verde
Tel.: +238 2618984
Fax: +238 2617511
E-Mail: soniaraujocv@gmail.com, dga@mail.cvtelecom.cv

Côte d'Ivoire

6. Professeur Kouakou Edouard N'guessan
Director
Centre National Floristique
Côte d'Ivoire
Tel.: +225 05 10 14 92"
E-Mail: k_nguessan@yahoo.fr
7. M. Patrick Leon Pedia
Coordonateur du projet NBSAP
Direction de l'Environnement
Ministere de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forets
20 B.P. 650
Abidjan
Cité administrative, tour D, 12ème étage, porte 17
Côte d'Ivoire
Tel.: +225 20 21 2191
Fax: +225 20 21 2191
E-Mail: ppedia@yahoo.fr

Gambia

8. Mr. Alagie Manjang
Assistant Director
Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
Ministry of Forestry and Environment
State House
Banjul
Gambia
Tel.: 220-437-69-72/ 3, 220-437-58-88
Fax: 220-439-21-79, 228998, 224765
E-Mail: wildlife@gantel.gm, alagie33@hotmail.com
9. Mr. Saul Njie
Deputy Perment Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Economics Affairs
E-Mail: alphaojay@gmail.com, alagie33@hotmail.com

Ghana

10. Dr. Lawrence Aboagye Misa
Director
Plant Genetic Resources Research Institute
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
PO Box M32
Accra
Ghana
Tel.: + 233 277 766 955
E-Mail: aboagyelawrencemisa@yahoo.com

11. Mr. Sampson Madana
Technical Director
Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
Ministry of Environment and Science
PO Box M232
Accra
Ghana
Tel.: + 233 262 870 930
E-Mail: elimadana@yahoo.com.au

Guinea

12. M. Maadjou Bah
Coordonnateur National Biodiversité
Direction Nationale de la Diversité Biologique et des Aires Protégées
Ministère de l'Environnement, Délégué et aux Forêts et du
Développement Durable
B.P. 3118
Conakry
Guinea
Tel.: +224 602 78 903
E-Mail: bahmaadjou@yahoo.fr
13. M. Mamadou Hady Barry
Chef de la Division Etudes et Stratégies Sectorielles
Direction Nationale du Plan
Ministère du Plan
Tel.: +224 67869129
E-Mail: bahmaadjou@yahoo.fr

Guinea-Bissau

14. Ms. Matilde da Conceicao Gomes Lopes
General Direction of Environment
Secrétariat d'État de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
Bissau
Guinea-Bissau
Tel.: +245 6669119 +245 5318940
E-Mail: conceicao@hotmail.com, candida.lopes@undp.org
15. M. Abilio Rachid Said
Adviser
Minister of Economy and Regional Integration
E-Mail: arsaid.mepir@gmail.com

Liberia

16. Mr. Jonathan W. Davies
Manager, Outstation and Inspectorate
Environmental Protection Agency
4th Street Sinkor, Tubman Blvd
PO Box 4024

Monrovia Montserrado County
Liberia
Tel.: +231-6523-544
E-Mail: jwdavies.epalib@yahoo.com

17. Mr. Jerome Nyenka
Asst. Professor
College of Agriculture and Forestry
University of Liberia
Monrovia
Liberia
Tel.: + 2315678113
E-Mail: jeronyenka@yahoo.com

Mali

18. M. Mohamed Ag Hamaty
Ingénieur des eaux et forêts
Direction nationale des Eaux et des Forêts
Ministère de l'environnement et de l'assainissement
B.P. 275
Bamako
Mali
Tel.: +223 202 33 696, +223 669 82 950
Fax: +223 202 33 696
E-Mail: medaghamati@live.fr

19. M. Ibrahim Issoufi Maiga
Assistant à l'Unité Développement des Infrastructures et des Secteurs
Productifs de la Cellule technique du Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre
la Pauvreté (CSLP)
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Tel.: +223 20238637
E-Mail: ibrahim_issoufi@yahoo.fr

Mauritania

20. Mr. Cheikh Ould Sidi Mohamed
Directeur Adjoint de la protection de la Nature au Ministère
Direction Protection Nature
Ministere Environnement
B.P. 170
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel.: +222 524 31 59; +222 460 126 26
Fax: +222 524 31 59
E-Mail: cheikhysidi@yahoo.fr

Niger

21. M. Boukar Attari
Conseiller au Secrétariat Exécutif

Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable
(CNEDD)

Unité Diversité Biologique

B.P. 10193

Niamey

Niger

Tel.: +227 72 25 59, +227 962 983 04, 90618309

Fax: +227 72 29 81

E-Mail: attariboukar@yahoo.fr, asouley@yahoo.fr

22. M. Omar Abdoul Aziz
Commission Technique sur la Diversité Biologique
Niger
E-Mail: omaraziz52@yahoo.fr, asouley@yahoo.fr

23. Mr. Sidikou Baba
Direction Générale des Programmes Sectorielles
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Niger
Tel.: +227 942 98 772
E-Mail: boubacar_sidikou@yahoo.fr

24. M. Bila Maina
President
Commission Technique sur la Diversité Biologique
Niger
Tel.: +227 20 72 25 60
E-Mail: bila_maina@yahoo.fr, asouley@yahoo.fr

25. M. Barmou Soukaradji
Commission Technique sur la Diversité Biologique
Niger
Tel.: +227 20 72 25 61
E-Mail: barmo_inran@yahoo.fr

Nigeria

26. V.D. Mallo
National Planning Commission
Nigeria
Tel.: + 2348036213113
E-Mail: vdmallo@yahoo.com

27. Dr. John Esitadimma Onyenkuru
Assistant Director
Conservation
Federal Ministry of Environment
9th Floor - Federal Secretariat
Shehu Shagari Way - Garki
Abuja
Nigeria

Tel.: +2348030882261
E-Mail: johnonyekuru@yahoo.com

Senegal

28. M. Youssouf Diedhiou
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Building Administratif, 2ème étage, pièce 213
BP: 4055
Dakar
Senegal
E-Mail: youssoudiedhiou@yahoo.fr
Web: http://www.refer.sn/sngal_ct/cop/mepn
29. Col. Papa Walil Gueye
Direction des Parcs Nationaux du Senegal (DPNS)
BP 5135
Dakar, Fann
Senegal
Tel.: + 221 775 83621
E-Mail: pwgueye@yahoo.fr
30. M. Abdou Salam Kane
Point focal
Convention de Ramsar sur les zones humides d'importance internationale

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Building Administratif, 2ème étage, pièce 213
BP: 4055
Dakar
Senegal
E-Mail: ak7salam@yahoo.fr
Web: http://www.refer.sn/sngal_ct/cop/mepn
31. M. Lamine Kane
Conseiller Technique
Parcs Nationaux
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature
Building Administratif, 2ème étage, pièce 213
BP: 4055
Dakar
Senegal
E-Mail: kanelamine@hotmail.com
Web: http://www.refer.sn/sngal_ct/cop/mepn
32. Mr. Soulye Ndiaye
Conseiller technique MEPN
Ministère de l'Environnement* -> Min. de la Jeunesse, de
l'Environnement et de l'Hygiène Publique
Building Administratif - 2ème étage, BP 5135
Dakar

Senegal

E-Mail: ndiayesouleye@yahoo.fr, dpn@telecomplus.sn

Web: http://www.refer.sn/sngal_ct/cop/mepn

Sierra Leone

33. Sam M. Aruna
Senior Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Sierra Leone
Tel.: +232 78 662 644
E-Mail: samaruna2003@yahoo.com
34. Mr. Mohamed Mansaray
Assistant Superintendent
conservation and Wildlife Unit
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
Youyi Building
Brookfields
Freetown
Sierra Leone
Tel.: +232 76 879739
E-Mail: mansaray.wildlife@yahoo.co.uk

Togo

35. Atakpah-Kassegne Edoh
Gestionnaire de l'Environnement, Chargé d'Etude
Direction de la Planification du Développement
Ministère auprès du Président de la République,
Chargé de Planification, du Développement et de l'Amenagement du
Territoire
Togo
Tel.: +228 221 2745
E-Mail: atakpah@gmail.com
36. Mr. Kokou Trévé Tengue
Directeur
Direction de la Faune et de la Chasse
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières
B.P. 355
Lomé
Togo
Tel.: +228 220 86 43, +228 903 87 94, +228 221 40 29
Fax: +228 221 4029, +228 221 03 33
E-Mail: direfaune@yahoo.fr, tktengue@yahoo.fr

RESOURCE PERSON

Ville de Nioro du rip

37. Mr. Ousmane Drame
Mayor
Nioro Du Rip
Ville de Nioro du rip
AVENUE TAMSIR O BA BP06
NIORO
Senegal
Tel.: +221776420090
Fax: +221338247401
E-Mail: mairienioro@gmail.com

United Nations Environment Programme, Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (UNEP/DELIC)

38. Ms. Kamar Yousuf
Programm Officer / MEA Focal Point for Africa
Division of Environmental Law and Conventions
United Nations Environment Programme, Division of Environmental
Law and Conventions
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel.: 254 20 7625133
Fax: 254 20 7624300
E-Mail: Kamar.Yousuf@unep.org
Web: <http://www.unep.org/dec/>

LEAD

39. Mr. Abdou Khadre Diop
Academic Coordinator
LEAD
Senegal
Tel.: +221 557-2397
E-Mail: abdoukhadire@yahoo.fr; kaderdiop@hotmail.com;

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission

40. M. Bougonou Djeri-Alassani
PPO for Policies and Regulation
Directorate of Environment
ECOWAS Commission
101 Yakubu Gowon Crescent
Asokoro District P.M.B.
Abuja 401
Nigeria
Tel.: + 234 80 67 13 01 59, 228 918 13 15

E-Mail: bdjerialassani@gmail.com, bdjeri@yahoo.fr

41. Mr. Leko Moussa
PPO Forestry
Wildlife and Land Resources
ECOWAS Commission
101 Yakubu Gowon Crescent
Asokoro District P.M.B.
Abuja 401
Nigeria

INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Genre et développement

42. Ms. Fatoumata Kouyate
Genre et développement
Mali
Tel.: +223 760 357 27
E-Mail: fatkouyatcaeb@yahoo.fr

Ogani Women Development Initiative

43. Ms. Kene Joy Lenu
Ogani Women Development Initiative
Nigeria
Tel.: + 234 803 339 4962
E-Mail: genlenu@yahoo.com
