



THE NATIONAL
FOREST PROGRAMME
FACILITY



Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Report of the Grenada Forest and Livelihoods Workshop

*September 22nd – 24th 2009
Grenada National Stadium,
Grenada*



Fig1: Workshop participants at Grenada National Stadium, Grenada.

1. Background

This workshop is part of a regional programme on Forests and Livelihoods currently being conducted in Barbados, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Christopher (St. Kitts) & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, and Trinidad & Tobago under CANARI's **Forests and Livelihoods Programme**.

CANARI's **Forests and Livelihoods Programme** seeks to enhance the contribution of forest goods and ecological services to sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor in the islands of the Caribbean. The programme encompasses research and analysis as well as building capacity at local, national and regional level for equitable participation and effective collaboration of stakeholders in the management of forest resources.

2. Funding

The workshop was funded by a grant from the European Commission's Programme on Tropical Forests and other Forests in Developing Countries [2007-2009] and by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under its National Forest Programme Facility (nfp-Facility).

3. Participants

The workshop targeted non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) involved in the use of forest and forest products in Grenada. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

4. Goal/Objectives

The **goal of this workshop** was to build the capacity of CBOs and NGOs for participatory forest management that enhances the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods.

Objectives of the workshop were to:

- (a) build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods;
- (b) assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods;
- (c) build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods;

- (d) identify existing initiatives and opportunities for increased coordination and collaboration among stakeholders with particular emphasis on opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods projects.
- (e) identify gaps in institutional arrangements relevant to sustainable forest-based livelihoods;
- (f) contribute to the development of a consensus on applicable tools to address national needs and priorities.



Fig 2 – Workshop participants at Green House in Clozier

5. Key Outcomes

Key outcomes of the workshop included:

- Enhanced capacity of participants to identify and analyse the relevance and feasibility of strategic opportunities for their group to implement projects that benefit forests and livelihoods, with each CBO identifying some specific project ideas to take forward (e.g. workshop participants identified a need for a rest stop in the Clozier area and Clozier Young Farmers are currently developing a submission to the Basic Needs Trust Fund);
- Built partnerships among CBOs with the highlight being the commitment from the representative of the Tour Operators to accompany the Hunting Association to an appointment with IICA for the development of a public outreach and education initiative focused on wildlife conservation;
- Analysis of institutional arrangements for forest-based livelihoods with recommendations revealing a need for other stakeholders to work directly with forest users to develop the range of skills necessary for sustainable forest-based livelihoods (e.g. conflict negotiation, marketing and business administration).

6. Methods



Fig 3. Role playing exercise during workshop.

The workshop was participatory and interactive and used a combination of methods including whole group discussion, small group work, presentations and field visits. This served to familiarise participants with key definitions and concepts, to analyse lessons from forest-based livelihood initiatives in Grenada, and to stimulate ideas for development of projects that contribute to sustainable livelihoods. Institutional arrangements for forest management in Grenada were analysed using participatory mapping. The programme is attached as Appendix 2, the PowerPoint presentations for all of the sessions are in Appendix 3 and the handouts are in Appendix 4.

7. Lessons and recommendations from analysis of forest-based opportunities and field visit.

Lessons
Learning from conflicts of former groups in the region is key to managing conflicts in newly formed groups is.
More organized groups attract more opportunities for funding and partnerships.
Networking with other civil society groups brings useful information, access to money

and technical assistance.
Groups need to clearly define what they want and stay focused on that identified goal.
CBOs need to invest in strategic planning to maximize the likelihood of achieving their identified goal/ goals.
Newly formed CBOs require investments of time and money to get off the ground.
CBOs should acknowledge the value that they contribute to projects, for example time, experience, relationships, knowledge and skills.
CBOs may need to identify and engage key people external to the group with skills that assist the group in development.
Ideas to develop CBOs must be owned by the members of the CBOs.
Project ideas for CBOs should support broad based livelihood opportunities.

8. Analysis of institutional arrangements for forest-based livelihoods in Grenada

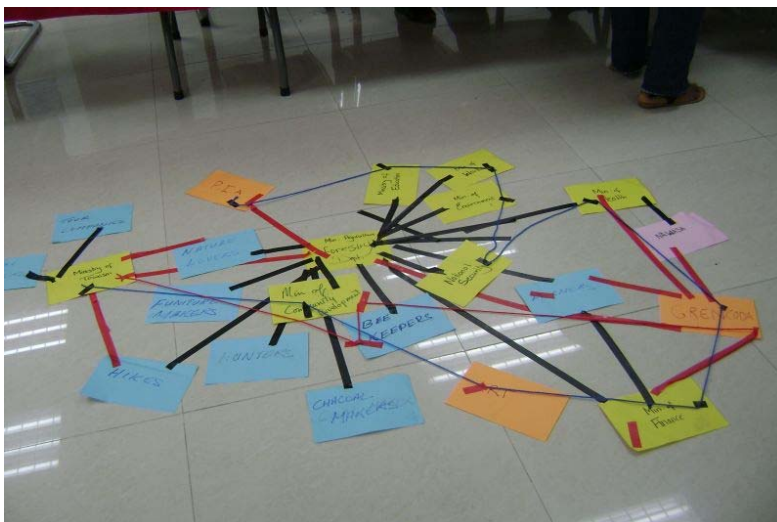


Fig4. Map of relationships with the Forestry Department

The exercise attempted to analyse the relationships of stakeholders in forest-based livelihoods in Grenada and the relationships among stakeholders. Pictures of the

maps and the associated keys are in Appendix 5. The discussion was lively and participants were able to identify stakeholders, describe how they use the forest, and identify conflicts. The key points and recommendations emerging from the analysis are listed below.

Key Points
Of the government agencies identified as stakeholders, Forestry Department was the only government agency working directly with forest users.
With the exception of the Forestry Department, participants found it difficult to describe the relationships between Government agencies identified and forest resources.
Government agencies utilizing forest resources need to engage in participatory planning for sustainable use of forest resources.
CSOs need to clearly define their area of work and make other stakeholders aware of their area of work.
CSOs utilize their knowledge about and relationships formed in communities to ease implementation of projects.
Recommendations
Further analysis should be done to identify the type of influence the stakeholders have on decisions about the management of forest resources and this could advise the development of strategies to maximize the opportunities for the sustainable use of forest resources.
There should be a mechanism established for improving awareness and understanding of the value of forest among key government decision makers, for example through the creation of a position of a forest technical officer to directly liaise with top decision makers.

9. Evaluation

All participants welcomed the opportunity to discuss forest-based livelihoods in Grenada and many were openly amazed that there were so many forest types in

Grenada. One participant in particular, reported that he went home on the first evening and discussed with his grandson the types of forest and the locations across the island. Another remarked that they were not aware that so many other groups utilize forest products in Grenada. All participants valued the time spent and viewed the workshop as a valid educational experience.

10. Conclusion

The workshop provided an opportunity to educate participants about, and identify forest in Grenada. It also provided an opportunity for the further development of forest-based livelihoods in Grenada by analyzing relationships and networking among stakeholders, identifying opportunities for funding and technical assistance and distilling recommendations which could contribute to creating an enabling environment for the development of sustainable forest-based livelihoods in Grenada.

Appendix -1 - List of Participants

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Appendix – 2 – Agenda

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**Workshop on forests and livelihoods
Grenada National Stadium, Grenada
Tuesday 22nd to Thursday 24th September, 2009**

AGENDA***Tuesday 22nd September***

8:30 a.m.	Registration
	Welcome, introductions, participant expectations, workshop overview, participant presentations and discussions on what groups are doing in the area of forests and livelihoods
	Break
	Forest types and uses in Grenada
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m.	Defining what we mean by “forests”, “livelihoods”, “stakeholders” etc. Discussion on opportunities for forest-based livelihoods in Grenada
	Preparation for field trip
4:00 p.m.	Close

Wednesday 23rd September

8:00 a.m.	Meet at conference room for transport to field trip.
	Field visit to Clozier, St. John.
	Lunch
	Small group discussion on forests-based livelihoods in Clozier, St. John.
4:00 p.m.	Close

Thursday 24th September

8:00 a.m.	Participants work in pairs to discuss ideas for developing sustainable forest-based livelihoods Group discussion
	Analysis of what is required for developing sustainable forest-based livelihoods.
	Lunch
	Panel presentations by technical assistance and funding agencies on opportunities to get assistance with developing projects on sustainable forest-based livelihoods Questions and group discussion
4:00 p.m.	Workshop evaluation, close and thanks

Appendix-3- Presentations

Forest & Livelihoods Workshop




In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

September 22nd – 24th 2009
Grenada National Stadium, Grenada



Purpose of workshop & Overview of project



Workshop goals

- Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods



Community reforestation project in Trinidad



Workshop goals

- Assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods;



Training of Trainers Workshop in Trinidad



Workshop goals

- Build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods;



Wammae Letang, Dominica
 Credit : Panman



Workshop goals

- Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods projects.



Action Learning Group Meeting, St. Lucia



Overview of the project



Forests & Livelihoods Programme

- To enhance the contribution of forest goods and ecological services to sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor in the islands of the Caribbean.



Charcoal pit in Saint Lucia

**Research
Capacity building**



European Commission (EC)	FAO National Forest Programme Facility
“Practices and policies that improve forest management and the livelihoods of the rural poor in the insular Caribbean”	“Participatory Forest Management: Improving policy and institutional capacity for development”
2007-2009	2006-2008/9



Project countries

- Dominica
- Grenada
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent & the Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Jamaica



Mountains of St. Vincent
Credit: Fitz Providence



FAO project activities

- Country reviews of PFM
- Regional workshop on PFM
- Regional forest policy review
- Concept notes for national forest policies
- Training of Trainers
- 4 Action Learning Projects
- Country training workshops
- Small grants programme for NGOs and CBOs
- Regional conference



Sundew Tourguiding Services
Aripo Savannas Scientific Reserve
Trinidad
ALP recipient




EU project activities

- Review of status of forest policy & institutions
- Action Learning Group (ALG)
- Case studies to quantify socio-economic benefits derived by rural poor from a range of forest management arrangements
- Development and dissemination of recommendations for forest institutional arrangements that optimise socio-economic benefits to rural poor
- 8 exchange visits
- Regional conference



Action Learning Group
Bon Aire community visit
Trinidad



Definitions of key concepts



Key terms & concepts

- Forest
- Forest management
- Stakeholder
- Participation
- Livelihoods
- Sustainable livelihoods



Reforestation of ganga clearing
St. Vincent
Credit: Fitzgerald Providence



Forest?



Forest

- Presence of trees
- Other biodiversity
- Not used any other primary purpose (e.g. housing, agriculture)
- Areas of degraded / destroyed forest
- Areas of recovering / planted forest



Secondary forest, Trinidad



Forest management?




Forest management

- Active purposeful intervention
- Impacts on forest and use of forest



Community-managed secondary forest,
Trinidad



Management roles

Planning	Facilitating
Research	Enabling
Education / Communication	Mobilising
Coordination	Mediating
Implementing	Driving
Evaluating	Catalysing
Directing / controlling	Following
	Observing




Stakeholder




Origin of the term


- From betting
- 16th century England
- Wagers were posted on wooden stakes
- “Stakeholder” was one who supervised betting!!!
- Sentiments still remain??



Participation?



Spectrum of participation



Top-down decision making – most powerful stakeholders inform some of the other stakeholders of some decisions	Most powerful stakeholders “sell” the decision to some stakeholders	Most powerful stakeholders present tentative decision for discussion	Joint analysis but final decision still with most powerful stakeholders	Inputs, analysis and decisions made with equitable involvement of all stakeholders
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Livelihoods?

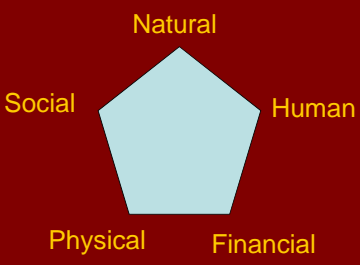


Livelihoods

- The capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.
- Includes concept of well-being and quality of life.



Capital assets for sustainable livelihoods




Livelihoods are sustainable when they...

- are resilient to stresses and shocks
- do not depend on external support
- do not compromise the productivity of the resource base
- do not undermine the livelihoods of others



Banana farm, Saint Lucia



Thank you !



Benefits to participants

- enhanced capacity to identify strategic opportunities for their group to implement projects;
- analysed the relevance and feasibility of specific project opportunities;
- enhanced skills in project planning;
- built partnerships with other CBOs and NGOs;
- identified potential partnerships with national and regional partners who can provide funding and technical assistance;
- identified relevant options for funding and assistance of their current or proposed projects.



Thank you

- Any questions ???

**FORESTS AND LIVELIHOODS
WORKSHOP 22-24 SEPT.09
NATIONAL STADIUM GRENADA
PRESENTATION ON FOREST & FOREST
TYPES IN GRENADA
BY
GORDON PATERSON**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Definition of Forest
- What constitutes a Forest
- Types of Forest in Grenada

Definition of Forest

Forest are lands of more than 0.5 Ha. With a canopy cover more than 10% which are not primarily under agriculture or urban land use. Trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5m.

What Constitutes a Forest

- Forest Nurseries
- Seed orchards
- Forest Roads
- Fire breaks
- Forest in National Parks
- Forest in Nature Reserves and other Protected Areas that constitutes an integral part of the forest

FOREST AND WOODLAND AREAS IN GRENADA / CARRICOU

FOREST TYPES (GDA.)	AREA (HA.)	LAND AREA (HA.)
FORESTS	9317	31335
OTHER WOOD LANDS	1730	
SUB-TOTAL	11407	
CARRICOU		
DECIDUOUS FOREST	295	3178
OTHER WOODLANDS	1819	
SUB-TOTAL	2114	

1. CLOUD FOREST

- Upper summit of highest mountain
- Upper regions of Grand Etang and Mt. St. Catherine
- Precipitation greater than 4000mm per/yr, RH & exposure increases
- Consist of Mountain thicket and Elfin Woodlands
- Some differences exist in floristic composition



Cloud Forest in Grand Etang

Photo taken post Hurricane Ivan

CLOUD FOREST CONT'D

MONTANE THICKET

- Covers summit of main watersheds from : Mt. Qua-qua, towards Mt. Sinai
- And lesser ridge tops in the area

CLOUD FOREST CONT'D

ELFIN WOODLANDS

- Exist intimately with Montane Thicket
- Slopes of Mt. St. Catherine
- Windward Sides of Mt. Qua- Qua and Fedon Camp
- Covered With Patchy Growth with traces of Land Slides running up and down the slope

Rain Forests and Montane Rain Forests

- Occurs below cloud Forests where:
- Rainfall exceed 2500 mm/yr
- These formations have minor differences in floristic composition
- Upper montane contains smaller trees than lower montane
- *dacryodes excelsa* (Gommier) is the dominant specie (30-35m) in height palms are also found within this association
- Most Gommier have been exploited
- Remnants found in Grand Etang, qua-Qua, Fedon
- Ivan inflicted damage



Rain Forest and Montane Rain Forest in Grand Etang

Post Hurricane Ivan

EVERGREEN & SEMI-EVERGREEN FOREST

- Found in Mt. Delice (a 20 acre block of moist forest)
- Located in the south
- A cloud track, gets more rain than expected
- Average rainfall 2000mm-2500mm per/yr.
- Bois Bande is the dominant species
- Some variation in floristic composition

3. SECONDARY TROPICAL RAIN FOREST

- Secondary re-growth of lands formerly cut over by shifting cultivators
- Regrowth varies from dense herbaceous Heleconia to young forest according to stages of succession
- Major differences in floristic composition
- Trees are less than 20m. High
- Rainfall less than 2000mm/yr.



Secondary Tropical Rain Forest
Photo in the aftermath of Hurricane Ivan

5. DECIDUOUS FOREST / DRY SCRUB WOODLANDS

- Remnants of this forest type occupy the lower elevations on the island
- Exist in the north and south of the island
- Rainfall ranges from 1000mm-2000mm /yr. For five months
- Major areas are Mt. Hartman, Perseverance & Levera
- Grows to 10m-15m in height (deciduous)
- Major species include Maruba /Naked Indian
- Dry Scrub Grows to 5m-10m high and main species is Accacia
- Threats include: Housing development, Hotel Development, Charcoal production and illegal agricultural practices including livestock.



Deciduous Woodlands (Levera)
Clearance for Agriculture before Hurricane Ivan

6. LITTORAL WOODLANDS

- Very little of this formation remains in Grenada
- Found in north and south (Parts of Levera & Point Saline)
- Dominant species: White cedar, Sea grape, Mapou(Levera)
- Manchanele (Point Saline)
- Species grow less than 5m. High
- Rainfall less than 1000mm /yr.



Littoral Woodlands
Manchinele Trees

7. MANGROVES

- Island contains 21 pockets (190ha.)
- Found along:
 - North Eastern coast – Telescope, Levea, Conference, Upper pearls.
 - South- Mt. Hartman Bay, Woburn Bay, Calivigny, True Blue
- Four Species are found (White, Red, Black & button)
- Threats Include: In fractural development, Charcoal production



Mangroove

Photo before hurricane Ivan Surrounding Levea pond



Mangroove

Cleared for Charcoal Production

Appendix -4- Hand outs

4.1 Definitions handout



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USEFUL DEFINITIONS

BIODIVERSITY: means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Source: *Convention on Biodiversity*)

FORESTS: (FAO and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity *in situ*. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground, or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 per cent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5 m are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest. **Includes:** Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas, such as those of special scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry purposes, including rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands. **Excludes:** Land predominantly used for agricultural practices. **Other wooded land:** Land either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity *in situ*; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity *in situ* (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees); or with shrub or bush cover of more than 10 percent. (Source: FAO (1998). *FRA 2000 Terms and Definitions. Forest Resource Assessment Programme Working Paper number 1, Rome, Italy*)

FOREST PRODUCTS: The term “product” corresponds to goods that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin such as plants, animals and their products. (Source: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nwfp/en/>. Accessed on 20th September 2007).

LIVELIHOODS: A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Source: www.fao.org)

NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP): NWFP are products of biological origin other than wood derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests. NWFP may be gathered from the wild, or produced in forest plantations, agroforestry schemes and from trees outside forests. NWFP include products used as food and food additives (edible nuts, mushrooms, fruits, herbs, spices and condiments, aromatic plants, game), fibres (used in construction, furniture, clothing or utensils), resins, gums, and plant and animal products used for medicinal, cosmetic or cultural purposes. (Source: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nwfp/en/>. Accessed on 20th September 2007)

PARTICIPATION: is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them. (Source: www.worldbank.org/afr/particip/keycon.htm)

4.2 Exploring forest-based livelihood opportunities handout



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Forest and Livelihoods Workshop in Grenada National Stadium, Grenada **Tuesday 22nd to Thursday 24th September, 2009**

Some things to consider to get started...

Feasibility- Can it work?

What do you know about the theme (global and island specific information)?

Is this an economically feasible idea – is there a market in Grenada?

Is this ecologically/environmentally feasible – can it be sustainable?

Can this product be provided in a sustainable manner from the forest? How will you know that you are extracting at a sustainable level?

Is this socially feasible – will it be supported by government, communities, etc?

Do you know about this activity – do you have the knowledge and skills? Do you have the tools (physical)?

What other resources do you need? Do you have them? If not, do you know where you can get them or how they can be made?

Beneficiaries

Who will benefit? (one person? the group? The village? Others?)

How will it benefit livelihoods? (natural, physical, human, economic, etc)

Relationships

Are these products drawn from state or private lands?

Do you have permission to access and extract?

Are there any laws applicable/ or permits required for the activity?

Who do you need to work with to make this happen?

4.3 Proposal Writing Handout

1. GOALS AND RESULTS

- What do you want to achieve with the project?
- What specific action do you want to achieve
- What things will have changed or will have been influenced through this project?
- What will be different as a result of this project?

2. NEEDS PRESENTATION

Why are you implementing this project?

Why are you undertaking this project?

Why is this the best method?

What problems and needs will be met?

Who will be the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project?

3. ORGANISATION BACKGROUND

Why your organisation?/Are you in the best position to lead this project?

What have you or your organisation done before?

What are your resources, strengths, reputation, experience, etc?

4. ACTIVITIES

What, When, Where, Who?

What are/will be the main project activities?

Main activities	Partial results

How is the project going to be administrated?/Who is going to carry out the project? (staff, responsible persons, outside support, etc.)

When and where will activities be developed and what are the key dates during the project cycle?

Main activities	Dates	Type of support	

When and how will the organisation/the responsible group coordinate the activities with mentors, donors, partner agencies, other organisations, beneficiaries? What are the expected contributions?

Which people/organisation are/is needed for implementing the activities and what are the specific responsibilities for the implementation and execution.

Persons/organisation responsible	Responsibilities

- What material resources/financial resources are needed for the project activities?

5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTS

- How will project implementation be monitored? Who will be responsible?
- How will you measure effectiveness?
- How will you record the lessons learned (for example good experiences, unexpected results or problems etc.)?

6. BUDGETS

- How much will the project cost?
- What financial resources are needed for each project activity?

7. SUSTAINABILITY

- What next?
- What will happen once the initial project is completed?
- How will the project continue maintaining itself?
- What will happen once the project funded activities have been carried out?
- How will the project be managed after completion of funded activities?
- How will the project be funded in future?
- How will the beneficiaries be able to continue to work?

4.4 FAO Telefood Handout

FAO TeleFood Programme

(FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

About the Programme

- Launched in 1997, the TeleFood Special Fund (TSF) funds small projects in developing countries and countries in transition.
- The programme raises awareness of the problem of hunger and collects funds to finance projects that provide sustainable and environmentally safe solutions.
- TeleFood was established as annual campaign of broadcasts, concerts, sporting events and other activities to harness the power of media, celebrities and concerned citizens to help fight hunger.

TeleFood Projects

- The goal of TeleFood projects is to support disadvantaged families and small-scale farming communities.
- Donations to the TeleFood Fund go directly to poor farmers, especially women and young people, to pay for tools, seeds and other essential supplies required to grow the food their families and communities need.
- Not a penny is spent on administrative costs.
- The budget of each project does not exceed US\$ 10 000 and a duration of 12 months.
- Projects categories range from crop production to fish and animal production, including support to school garden initiatives and apiculture.

Examples

Crop Production (cereals, roots and tubers, vegetables, fruits and others, e.g. agroforestry, small irrigation, apiculture, agroprocessing): inputs include seeds and planting materials, fertiliser required for one or maximum two seasons, and hand tools. Heavy equipment is not provided by TSF. Some 55% of TeleFood projects funded to date have been of this category.

Small Animal Production (chicken, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, rabbits, small ruminants, pigs): inputs include start-up stock (day-old chicks, sheep, piglets, etc.), animal health supplies, feed resources in quantities sufficient to cover the first rearing period, and hand tools. Small animal production projects have comprised 33% of TeleFood projects.

Fish Production (Small-scale fish culture and improved artisanal fisheries): inputs include fry for water stocking, fishing gear (but no boats), products for fish feeding, and hand tools. This category has accounted for 12% of all TeleFood Projects.

Key elements of successful applications

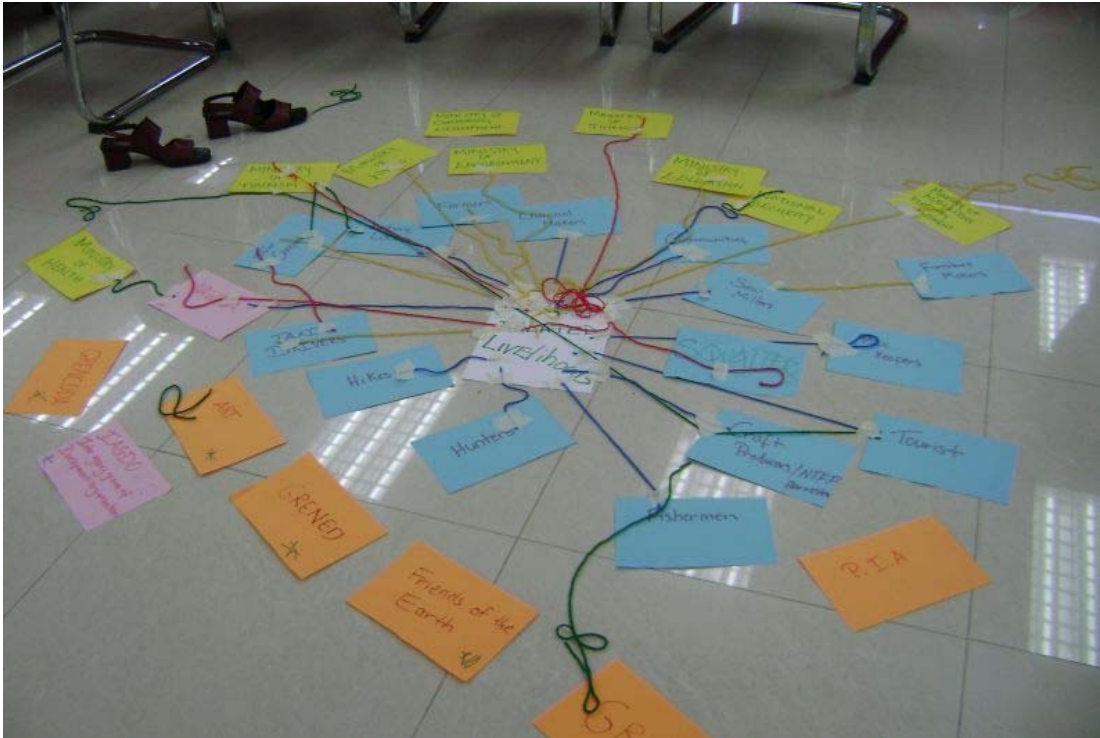
- Low-income persons in rural communities
- Group participation and sustainability

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For further information: <http://www.fao.org/getinvolved/telefood/en/>

Appendix 5 – Summary of results from stakeholder mapping and analysis activity

1) Analysis of forest-based livelihoods and related stakeholders



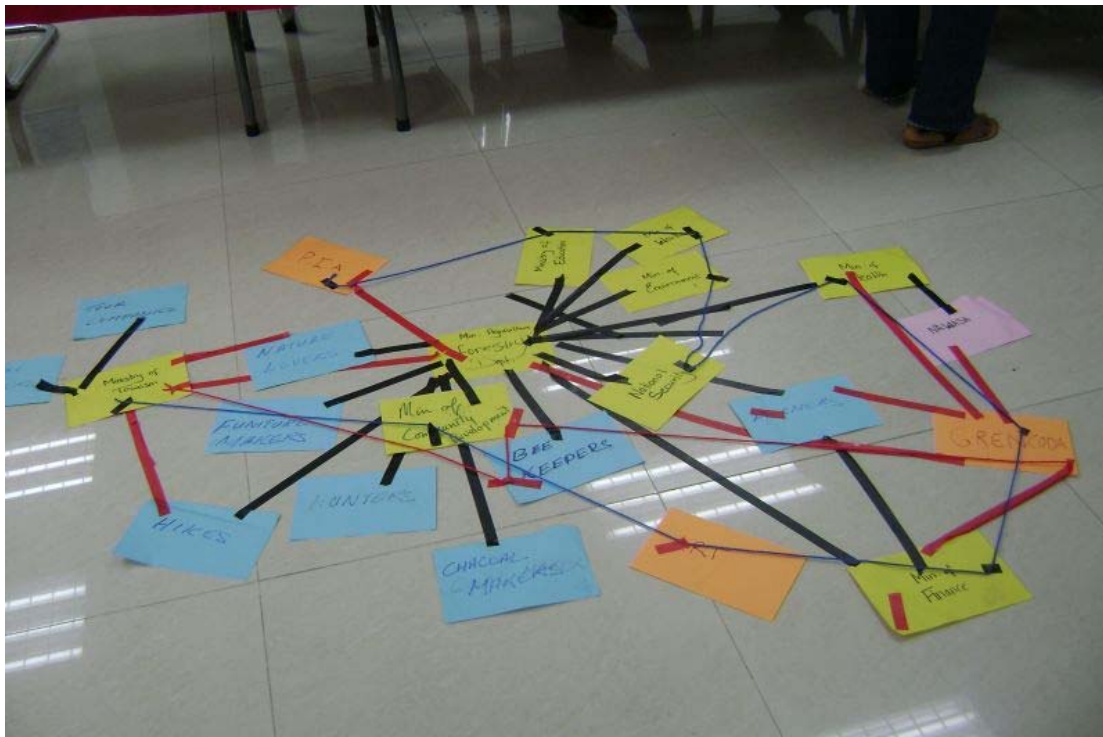
KEY:

- **Blue cards: Local Groups & Users** –: Farmers, nature lovers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, craft producers/non-timber forest product (NTFP) harvesters, charcoal makers, tour companies, tourists, taxi drivers, bee keepers, furniture makers
- **Yellow cards: Government agencies** – Ministry of Works, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry Department, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Tourism
- **Orange cards: Private sector, NGOs & CSOs**– Agency for Rural Development (ART), Grenada Educational and Development Programme (GREMED), Friends of the earth, People in Action(PIA) , Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA)
- **Pink cards** : National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA), Interagency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)

Thread lines

- **Blue thread** means that these stakeholders have a “direct” relation e.g. use of forest resources, management of the forest.
- **Yellow thread** means that these stakeholders have an indirect relation with the forest.
- **Red thread** means that these stakeholders have conflicts of interest on the use forest resources with ministry of finance, tourism , NAWASA and with squatters.
- **Green thread**-line marks the networking relation between stakeholders in the use of forest resources;

2) Analysis of the relationship of the Forestry Department with other stakeholders



Key

- **Yellow Cards: Government** –National security, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Tourism
- **Blue Cards: Local Groups & Users and** Farmers, nature lovers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, charcoal makers, tour companies, tourists, taxi drivers, bee keepers, furniture makers
- **Black Tape: Directly related with Forestry Department**
 From the yellow group: National security, Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Works

 From blue group: Farmers, nature lovers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, craft producers/NTFP harvesters, beekeepers charcoal makers, bee keepers, furniture makers
- **Red Thread: Conflicts with Forestry Department**
 Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Community Development, GRENCODA
- **Blue Thread : Relationship between stakeholders** –Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Community Development, ART, Ministry of Finance, GRENCODA, Ministry of Health, National security, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Works, P.I.A.