



THE NATIONAL
FOREST PROGRAMME
FACILITY



Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Report of the Jamaican Forest and Livelihoods Workshop

**Rural Agriculture Development Authority, Catherine Hall, Montego Bay
Tuesday 17th to Thursday 19th November, 2009**



Fig1: Workshop participants at Rural Agriculture Development Authority, Catherine Hall, Montego Bay

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.

3. Participants

The workshop targeted non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) involved in the use of forest and forest products in Jamaica. 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.

5. Key Outcomes

Key outcomes of the workshop included:

- Local Forest Management Committees (LFMCs) identified a range of roles that they need to perform as forest managers.
- Representatives of LFMCs met and exchanged experiences and identified competencies among them that they believed that if they worked together could be used for mutual benefit.
- Participants acknowledged that there were a range of donors available to initiate projects and that strategic planning, effective management and networking are necessary for projects to contribute to the development of sustainable livelihoods for rural communities.

6. Methods

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 Jamaica and the insular Caribbean, and to stimulate ideas for development of projects that contribute to sustainable livelihoods. Institutional arrangements for forest management in Jamaica were analysed using participatory mapping. The programme is attached as Appendix 2, the PowerPoint presentations for all of the sessions are in Appendix 3, the handouts are in Appendix 4 and handouts on the Flagstaff visitor facility are in Appendix 5.

7. Roles of civil society in forest management

Mr. Ian Wallace, Forest Manager (for the area including Dolphin Head) , of the Forestry Department, facilitated a stimulating session on forest management in

Jamaica which utilized public education and outreach materials, posters and handouts, from his department, and a series of pictures exploring the impacts of various use of forest goods and services and their impact on livelihoods.

There was lively discussion on bauxite mining and the role of resident communities in reclamation plans. The participants felt that the reclamation plans needed to contribute to striking a balance between man's activities and nature and further surmised that civil society groups had an integral role to play in ensuring that this balance exist. In this regard, the participants proposed the following role that civil society should adopt when development is being proposed in their communities.

When development is being proposed or executed in a community by a developer, civil society groups should:

- disseminate factual information about the project to as many in the community as possible;
- advise the developer on relevant mitigation measures;
- provide relevant scientific and traditional knowledge (anecdotal) to the developer and members of the community;
- provide information on the historical context in the community in which the development is proposed to the developer and members of the community;
- sensitise the developers to the culture and customs of the resident community;
- monitor activities of the developer on the site, and report violations of the law to relevant authorities.

The presentation also stimulated a sharing of ideas among the representatives of the LFMCs about their experiences when interacting with various agencies when executing development projects. The participants then proposed the following lessons.

When civil society groups are executing development projects, they should:

- be familiar with the steps required for development approval;
- follow their documents through each step for approval;
- keep track of funding opportunities, particularly what funding will be available for execution of the next phase of the project;
- plan for independence from "hand-holding partners"/mentors;

- o acknowledge that capacity building projects should not solely address physical structures , for example buildings and materials, but also develop the skills of people.

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



Fig4. Analysis of the map of relationships in the management of forest in Jamaica

The exercise analysed the relationships of stakeholders involved in forest-based livelihoods Jamaica. The discussion was lively and participants were able to identify many stakeholders, describe how they use the forest, and identify conflicts. The key points and recommendations emerging from the analysis are listed below.

Key points and recommendations

There is a need for greater interaction among the local forest management groups

so that they can exchange experiences and learn from one another's mistakes and successes.
There are many resources available among forest users that could be shared among the users for all to benefit instead of looking only to Forestry for resources.
Local Forest Management Committees need to identify competencies among them and partner to utilize the competencies to the benefit of all the groups.
There is a need to extend the tourism product beyond "sun, sea and sand" to forest so that more sustainable forest-based livelihoods opportunities could be made available to rural communities near forests.
Collective group effort is needed in some instances to secure facilities that would not be available as a single LFMC. For example, to get the liability insurance required by law for the operation of a tourism certified site, the insurance brokers have indicated that they are willing to offer coverage to a united grouping of small attraction features and not only to single sites.
Groups need to be well organized and manage their projects efficiently so that they have a strong image when approaching the government.
In many activities, donor agencies have provided the initial funds for projects, but groups need to move towards self financing to sustain their activities.

9. Evaluation

Daily interactive evaluations were done and a final written evaluation was completed by all participants. The participants felt that the workshop provided them with a clearer understanding of the concept of livelihoods and provided them with tools that could enable them to achieve sustainable livelihoods, such as networking with other groups, basic understanding of terms used in proposal writing, and lessons learned from other groups in implementing projects.

10. Conclusion

The workshop provided an opportunity for the LFMCs to network and identify synergies that could be explored to provide mutual benefit. It also served as an opportunity for more mature groups to reflect on and share accomplishments and new groups were able identify tangible goals they could aspire to when attempting to establish sustainable forest-based livelihoods for rural communities.

Appendix -1 - List of Participants

FOREST AND LIVELIHOODS NATIONAL WORKSHOP
MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA
17TH – 19TH NOVEMBER 2009
PARTICIPANT LIST

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**FOREST AND LIVELIHOODS NATIONAL WORKSHOP
MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA
17TH – 19TH NOVEMBER 2009
PARTICIPANT LIST**

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Appendix – 2 – Agenda**CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE**

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Forest and Livelihoods Workshop**Tuesday 17th to Thursday 19th November, 2009****Rural Agriculture Development Authority, Catherine Hall, Montego Bay****OBJECTIVES**

- Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods.
- Assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods.
- Build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods.
- Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods projects.
- Identify gaps in institutional arrangements relevant to sustainable forest-based livelihoods.
- Contribute to the development of a consensus on applicable tools to address national needs and priorities.

AGENDA***Tuesday 17th November***

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m.	Welcome, introductions, participant expectations, workshop overview
	Break
	Participant presentations and discussions on what groups in Jamaica are doing in the area of forests and livelihoods
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m.	Defining what we mean by “forests” and “livelihoods” Discussion on opportunities for forest-based livelihoods in Jamaica
	Preparation for field trip
4:00 p.m.	Close

Wednesday 18th November

8:00 a.m.	Meet at Catherine Hall for transport to Dolphin Head and Flag Staff Visitor's Center.
	Field visit to Dolphin Head and Flag Staff Visitor's Center and discussion with community members.
	Lunch
	Small group discussion on forests-based livelihoods in Dolphin Head.
4:00 p.m.	Close

Thursday 19th November

8:00 a.m.	Participants work in pairs to discuss ideas for developing sustainable forest-based livelihoods Group discussion
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Forest and Livelihoods

	Analysis of what is required for developing sustainable forest-based livelihoods.
12 noon	Lunch
1:00 p.m.	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 Department

November 17th – 19th 2009
RADA Conference Room, Catherine Hall, Montego Bay, Jamaica



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;



Wamiae Letang, Dominica
Credit : Panman



Workshop goals

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



Action Learning Group Meeting, St. Lucia



Workshop goals

- identify gaps in institutional arrangements relevant to sustainable forest-based livelihoods;



Mapping in Grenada National Workshop



Workshop goals

- develop a consensus on applicable tools to address national needs and priorities



National Workshop in Tobago



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

1. Dominica
2. Grenada
3. St. Kitts and Nevis
4. Saint Lucia
5. St. Vincent & the Grenadines
6. Trinidad & Tobago
7. 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



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 ???



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?

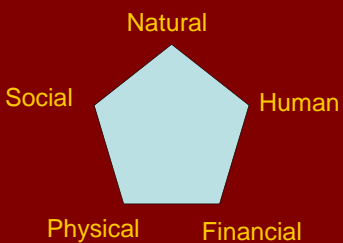


Livelihoods

- 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 !

Appendix -4- Hand outs

4.1 Definitions handout



CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

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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 Proposal Writing Handout

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
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First Steps in PROPOSAL WRITING

What is a proposal?

A proposal is “an act of putting forward or stating something for consideration”- Merriam- Webster online dictionary.

Proposals are commonly submitted with the following information.

1. What do you want? **- 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. Why do you need to do this? **- 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. Who are you? **--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. How are you going to do this? **- 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. How will you know you are doing what you said you will do? **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. How much money will it cost ? **- BUDGETS**

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

7. How will you ensure that the benefits of your good work continue after this project?
-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

Contact: claus.eckelmann@fao.org , FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean (Barbados)

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

4.4 Field Trip Worksheets

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Worksheet 1-

Roles and responsibilities:

- How was this project developed?

- Who are the main partners supporting this activity?

- How do the partners support?

- Who owns the lands?

- What management arrangements have worked and what has not?

- What lesson was learnt?

Appendix -5- Hand outs on Flagstaff Visitor Facility



Sustaining Lives within Cockpit Country

Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee (CCLFMC): Flagstaff Heritage Tour



The Cockpit Country, a world wonder, is known for its unique cultural and ecological features. Although designated as a forest reserve and managed by the Forestry Department, the area is surrounded by a number of communities that are dependent on forest resources for their daily existence; wood for construction, yam sticks, charcoal, firewood, and the land for agriculture.

The Challenge

The Cockpit Country resident needs a livelihood that is in harmony with conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of their region. Community tourism has great livelihood potential, but, how do we do this to secure visitor experience, wider community impact and national tourism quality standards?



Action

With USAID support, provide through the US Forest Service implemented Protected Area and Rural Enterprise (PARE) project, the Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee (CCLFMC) was able to demonstrate alternate (more forest resource friendly) livelihoods, through community-led tourism.

USAID Supported Activities

1. Stakeholder consultations to define leadership and management arrangements for the emerging tourism enterprise.
2. Technical assistance to identify the components of the emerging heritage and cultural tour in Flagstaff.
3. Renovations for the visitor orientation center and gift shop as the tour hub (in keeping with tourism industry standards).
4. Training leading to competency in business operation, customer service delivery, tour guiding, commercial food preparation and craft product development.
5. Business planning and marketing (including the development of the Cockpit Country Brand).
6. Establishment of a Cockpit Country artisan cooperative and a starter line of craft products.



Major Achievements:

- Completion and handover of the CCLFMC: Flagstaff Heritage Tours community tourism attraction including tour concept, Visitor Centre, and interpretive and directional signage.
- Training of over 140 persons from the Cockpit Country in enterprise, tourism, and product development through the Jamaica Business Development Centre, HEART Trust NTA, and the Tourism Product Development Company.
- Facilitating the development of a Cockpit Country brand to guide future marketing and promotion of Cockpit Country sustainable tourism sites.
- Formation of the Cockpit Country Artisan Cooperative and line of Cockpit Country products
- Inventory of over 70 existing and future Cockpit Country tourism sites completed to guide future development and marketing efforts

Right: Slicing banana trees for the JBDC Banana Paper Workshop



Below: Boxes made from Banana Paper



"Training on this project has made me aware of the value of our natural resources, how we can capitalize on them, while protecting our environment."
Carla Ledgister, Trelawny





PARTNERING TO CONSERVE JAMAICA'S FORESTS

Government and Community Partnering to Reforest Degraded Lands in the Cockpit Country Forest Reserve

CHALLENGE

The Cockpit Country Forest Reserve contains specially adapted plants and animals found nowhere else in Jamaica and the world. It is the largest remaining intact primary wet limestone forest in Jamaica, and endemic species such as the Jamaican Yellow Boa and the Giant Swallowtail Butterfly call this forest home.

Agriculture and other human activities within the forest, for example fires for land preparation, has scarred this landscape. Impacted areas, if left unmanaged can contribute to further degradation and incursion into untouched / intact forests.



The Cockpit Country Forest Reserve

ACTION

Through the Protected Areas and Rural Enterprise (PARE) project, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supported the Forestry Department to:

- Identify degraded lands in critical Cockpit Country sites for reforestation and agro forestry efforts.
- Procure native wildlings and seedlings to reforest lands being actively cultivated by farmers or abandoned.
- Launch a reforestation program for targeted Cockpit Country sites in partnership with buffer community members and the Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee.

RESULTS

Through the intervention the following impacts was achieved:

- 2000 Wildlings of Blue Mahoe, Broadleaf, Cedar, Jamaican Mahogany, and Breadnut seedlings collected and potted across the Department's nurseries.
- Over 13 hectares of degraded and converted forest land within the Barbeque Bottom and Burnt Ground areas of the Cockpit Country reforested .
- 25 farmers using forest reserve land illegally were taught the benefits of incorporating agro forestry best practices to their farms and the environment .



The footprint of agriculture within the Barbeque Bottom area of the Cockpit Country forest reserve



A farmer from Trelawny in the Cockpit Country gives back to the earth by replanting native tree species