

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Forest and Livelihoods Workshop Tuesday 19thd to Friday 20th November, 2009 Nevis (St. Kitts & Nevis)



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 and the National Forest Programme Facility of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

3. Participants

The workshop targeted government agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and key individuals involved in the use of forests and forest products in Nevis. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

4. Goal/Objectives

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

The 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 project proposals for forests and livelihoods;
- (d) Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forest and livelihoods projects.

5. Key outcomes

Key outcomes of the workshop included:

- raised awareness of the importance of forests in Nevis to livelihoods;
- enhanced capacity of participants to collaborate effectively through networking, better communication, and building partnerships between individual forest users, CBOs, NGOs, and government agencies and participate in forest management;
- identification of future challenges and the feasibility of opportunities for implementing projects to improve livelihoods;
- identification of relevant options for funding and technical assistance for current and proposed projects.

6. Methods

The workshop was very interactive and used a combination of participatory methods

and tools including whole group discussion and small group work to participants with familiarise kev definitions and concepts, to enable communication and understanding of common needs, and to stimulate ideas for development of project proposals that contribute to sustainable forestbased livelihoods. The programme is attached as Appendix 2, the handouts are in Appendix 3 and the PowerPoint presentations for some of the sessions are in Appendix 4.



Fig 1. Workshop participants discussing forest-related livelihoods in Nevis

7. Lessons and recommendations

^{19&}lt;sup>th</sup> -20th November 2009, Nevis.

Lessons

Forests play an important role in people's livelihoods in Nevis.

Effective communication among government agencies, NGOs, CBOs and forest users is important to build shared understanding for collaboration in managing the forest and related natural resources.

Lack of trust among stakeholders is a barrier to collaboration.

Groups must be properly organised in order to effectively participate in natural resource management.

There is an obvious division among groups in Nevis. There is a need to come together as one entity to gain strength to be able to properly assess and implement plans and regulations for managing the island's natural resources.

All stakeholders play an important role in the conservation of natural resources and potential linkages can be easily overlooked.

There is a misunderstanding of the role and the function of the government agencies involved in natural resource management.

There is a lack of communication between government agencies and NGOs, CBOs and the general public about forest management and use.

It is easier to blame "the government" for the problems, when taking care of the forest is not only the responsibility of ONE stakeholder.

Harvesting of charcoal from the forests in Nevis is a recognised and accepted forest use but it is not a formal industry and it is not regulated.

Although it is difficult to get into consensus between stakeholders or groups, there are benefits to be gained by being part of a round table (e.g. exchange of information and expressing opinions and needs).

It is important to communicate the results of the project for transparency and building trust among all parties involved, including donors, executing organisations, and responsible government agencies.

Recommendations

Stakeholders in Nevis need to build a sense of trust so that they can effectively collaborate in the participatory management of the forest and protected areas.

Government agencies utilising forest resources need to communicate among themselves and to the public/civil society about their activities and plans, as well engage all stakeholders (users) in participatory planning for sustainable use of forest resources

^{19&}lt;sup>th</sup> -20th November 2009, Nevis.

and related natural resources.

Effective communication among NGOs, CBOs, and government agencies is needed to build understanding and support among stakeholders and minimise duplication of efforts and projects. The local media should be used in communication to reach a wider audience.

Self-employed charcoal producers (small family businesses) should organise and create an association so they can be taken into account by other stakeholders, especially the government agencies, and ensure that their voices and their needs can be heard and effectively addressed.

CBOs and some NGOs need to define clearly what they want to achieve and stay focused on that identified goal.

Research on forest in Nevis should involve forest users.

Stakeholders should be updated on the activities and results of the Nevis's Peak Project

8. Evaluation

Participants overall felt that the workshop helped them to have a better understanding of forestry and related livelihoods in Nevis. They welcomed the opportunity to unite with people with similar interests who work in similar projects and coming together to help each other.

Appendix 5 has collated comments from the evaluation forms completed by the participants.

9. Conclusion

According to the written evaluations completed by the participants, the workshop was valuable as it served to clarify "the need for collaboration among the groups working on forestry issues." Participants felt that it catalysed networking. The workshop activities also revealed a great need for creating a space for building trust and fruitful communication among stakeholders/users/participants. It was understood that "CANARI is about environment and people as well as how to effectively manage our resources, and not just oriented to the funding agenda."

The workshop highlighted the importance of forests to livelihoods in Nevis and the need for collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, CBOs and individual forest users in the management of forests to benefit livelihoods. Potential initiatives were identified and recommendations made to enhance existing projects, such as management planning for the Nevis Peak protected area.

^{19&}lt;sup>th</sup> -20th November 2009, Nevis.

Appendix 1 - Participant List

FOREST AND LIVELIHOODS NATIONAL WORKSHOP TROTT HOUSE, HAMILTON MUSEUM 19TH – 20TH NOVEMBER 2009 PARTICIPANT LIST

Name: John Guilbert

Organisation: Nevis Historical and Conservation Society Address: P.O. Box 563, Hamilton House, Low Street, Charlestown, Nevis Tel: 869 469 5786 Email: nhcs@winstreme.net

Name: Quentin Henderson

Organization: Department of Agriculture (Bee keeper) Address: Prospect, Nevis Email: buzzwords@yahoo.com

Name: Evan Nisbett

Organisation: WASET Education Foundation Address: Jones Estate Tel: 869 662 9777 Fax: 869 469 1921 Email: evan.nevisrealty@sisterisles.kn

Name: Paul Diamond

Organisation: Nevis Historical and Conservation Society Address: P.O. Box 563, Hamilton House, Low Street, Charlestown, Nevis Tel: 869 469 5786 Email: pdiamond@surfbvi.com

Name: Stephan Joseph

Organisation: Department of Physical Planning, Natural Resources and the Environment Address: Main Street Charlestown,

Name: Theodore Kofi Adams

Organisation: WASET Education Foundation Email: annan_914@hotmail.com

Name: Violet Clarke

Organisation: Maroon Community Group Tel: 869 964 6354, 869 469 3259 Email: livingterra@gmail.com

Name: Vanessa Morton

Organisation: Secretary – Maroon's NGO Address: Gingerland Tel:869 469 2819/ 8563; 665 4343 Fax: 869 469 8563

Name: Almon Dasent

Organisation: Advantage Communications Tel: 869 663 6920 Email: infochannel@caribcable.com

Name: Claustine Herbert

Organisation: Peak Haven Address: Maroon Community Zetland Tel: 869 469 2856 Email: claustineh@hotmail.com

Name: Jennifer Joveny

Organisation: Nevis Historical and Conservation Society Address: P.O. Box 563, Hamilton House, Low Street, Charlestown, Nevis Tel: 869 469 5786

Name: Edned Ward

Address: Prospect Estate Tel: 869 469 5521 ext 2124 Email: coopert@hotmail.com

Name: Spence Ponney

Address: Fort Charles Tel: 869 469 3167 Fax: 869 665 1916 Email: <u>peco 1166@hotmail.com</u>

Name: Lindsey Archibald

Organisation: Department of Agriculture Address: Ministry of Agriculture

Name: Marsha Smith

Name: Clifford Brown (Charcoal vendor)

Name: Julie Ann Talbo Organisation: Community Cohesion

Name: Jim Johnson Organisation: Top to Bottom Hiking

Appendix 2- Programme



FOREST AND LIVELIHOODS NATIONAL WORKSHOP Trott House, Hamilton Museum - Nevis

Thursday 19th to Friday 20th November, 2009

OBJECTIVES

- (e) Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods.
- (f) Assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods.
- (g) Build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods.
- (h) Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods projects.

AGENDA

Thursday 19th November 2009

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m.	Welcome, introductions, participant expectations, workshop overview
10:30 a.m.	Break
10:30 a.m.	Participant presentations and discussions on what they are doing about improving livelihoods in Nevis
12:00 noon	Update on the Project- Nevis Peak Protected Area
1:00 p.m.	Lunch

2:00 p.m.	Defining what we mean by "forests" in Nevis and why forests are not perceived to be related to "livelihoods" in Nevis.
	Presentation of forest-based livelihoods in Dominica
	Discussion on opportunities for forest-based livelihoods in Nevis.
4:00 p.m.	Close and thanks

Friday 20th November 2009

9: 00 a.m.	Debrief first day
9:30 a.m.	Participants work in pairs to discuss how they should present their organizations and project to donors.
10:30 a.m.	Break
11: 00 a.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
12 noon	Workshop evaluation, close and thanks

Appendix 3- Hand outs



ARIBBEAN 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: <u>http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/nwfp/en/</u> 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: <u>www.fao.org</u>)

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: <u>www.worldbank.org/afr/particip/keycon.htm</u>



Forest and Livelihoods National Workshop 19th to 20th November, 2009 - Nevis (St. Kitts & Nevis)

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?

PROPOSAL WRITING - Guidelines

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.)

Main activities	Dates	Type of s	upport

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

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?

Appendix 4- Power point Presentations





WHAT WE DO?

promote equitable participation and effective collaboration in managing the natural resources critical to development



Funding sources

- Principally grants (e.g. MacArthur Foundation, Commonwealth Foundation, FAO, EU etc.)
- Some technical assistance/consultancy work that contributes to CANARI's strategic objectives, e.g.
 - Forest and Protected Areas policies (Trinidad & Tobago)
 - Participatory management plan for the Aripo Savannahs (Trinidad & Tobago); Centre Hills Project (Montserrat)
 - JNCC climate change public awareness



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.



Research Capacity building



FACILITY

Forests and Livelihoods

- Participatory Forest Management: Improving policy and institutional capacity for development 2005-2009 (FAO National Forest Programme Facility)
- Practices and policies that improve forest management and the livelihoods of the rural poor in the insular Caribbean 2007-2009 (EU Tropical Forestry budget line)

Project countries Grenada St. Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia St. Vincent & the Grenadines Mountains of St. Vincent Credit: Fitz Providence Trinidad &



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Regional conference



EU project activities

- Action Learning Group (ALG)

Tobago

Case studies to quantify socioeconomic benefits derived by rural poor from a range of forest management arrangements



Trinidad

- Development and dissemination institutional arrangements that optimise socio-economic benefits Bon Aire community to rural poor
- 8 exchange visits
- Regional conference



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.



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Workshop goals

Workshop goals

Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods



Community reforestation project in Trinidad



CANARI

 Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods

projects.



Action Learning Group Meeting, St. Lucia



Workshop goals

 identify existing initiatives and opportunities for increased coordination and collaboration among stakeholders





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

Workshop goals



CANARI 18

Forest and Livelihoods





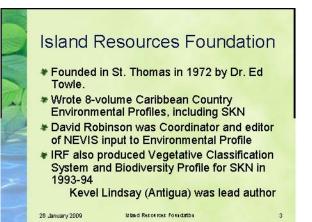
Any questions ???

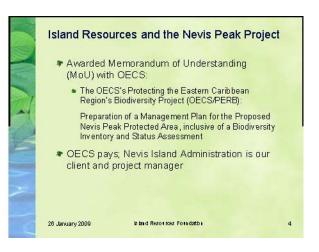
Nevis Peak Protected Area: Characterization and Implementation Strategy

Bruce Potter for Department of Physical Planning, Natural Resources & Environment Ministry of Communication, Works, Public Utilities, Posts, Physical Planning, Natural Resources & Environment

Charlestown, 26 January 2009

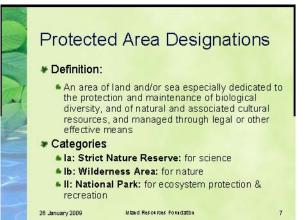






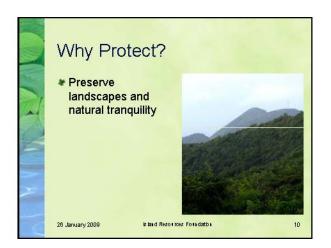


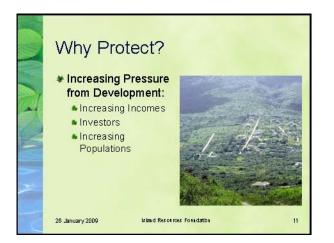
















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Forest and Livelihoods

