



THE NATIONAL  
FOREST PROGRAMME  
FACILITY



## **Community Sustainable Forest Management and Livelihoods Workshop**

*Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> – Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> November 2007*

*Fisheries Complex, Roseau, Dominica*

### **DRAFT WORKSHOP REPORT**

#### **1. Summary**

A three-day workshop was held November 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> 2007 in Roseau, Dominica to build the capacity of stakeholders in Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to participate in forest management in order to enhance the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods in Dominica. The workshop was facilitated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in partnership with the Forestry Department of Dominica and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Small Grant Fund (SGF). It was held as part of a regional project funded under the National Forest Programme Facility (NFPF) of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). The thirteen participants included members from a range of CBOs and some of their partners from the Peace Corps. Additional resource persons from various government agencies such as the Forestry Department, the Ministry of Tourism, the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU), and the Social Investment Fund also assisted with various sessions.

Sessions explored the institutional context for forest management in Dominica, the major types of forests found and the timber and non-timber resources and ecosystem services they provide. The workshop also looked at what are sustainable livelihoods and how forests benefit livelihoods. A whole day field trip made to the Warmmae Letang CBO initiative, based at the Fresh Water Lake, included a participatory analysis of lessons learned from the two co-management initiatives involving a CBO, the Forestry Department and the Ministry of Tourism. On the final day, participants looked at how they could undertake projects to improve livelihoods based on the use of forest resources, and explored opportunities for technical and financial support from government agencies and the UNDP GEF SGF in Dominica.

An article on how community-based tourism could be used to benefit livelihoods was written by the participants, and the issues raised in the workshop were featured on a radio talk show hosted by Dominica Youth Environmental Organisation (DYEO), one of the participants in the workshop, and produced by the ECU.

By the end of the workshop, participants expressed keen interest in developing projects on forests and livelihoods and were interested in taking this message out to communities across Dominica.

#### **2. Workshop purpose and objectives**

The overall goal of this workshop was to build the capacity for participatory forest management that enhances the contribution of forests to soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Dominica.

The workshop objectives were:

1. To build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods
2. To assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods
3. To build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods
4. To identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for projects

### **3. Participants**

The thirteen participants included members from a range of CBOs and some of their partners from the United States Peace Corps. Additional resource persons from various government agencies such as the Forestry Department, the Ministry of Tourism, the ECU, and the Social Investment Fund also assisted with various sessions. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

The workshop was co-facilitated by Nicole Leotaud (CANARI), Betty Perry-Fingal (independent consultant), Albert “Panman” Bellot (UNDP GEF SGF), and Ronald Charles (Forestry Department). Betty Perry-Fingal and Albert “Panman” Bellot had been trained in a “Training the Trainers” in participatory forest management workshop, also held under the regional NFPF project.

### **4. Workshop process**

The workshop featured a mix of presentations, plenary discussions, pair work, small group work, panel discussions, and a field trip. The draft agenda is attached as Appendix 2. Key points from the sessions are highlighted below.

### **5. Welcome and introductions**

Albert “Panman” Bellot welcomed participants on behalf of the UNDP GEF SGF and emphasised the importance of participatory forest management (PFM) in Dominica. Lloyd Pascal, Director of the ECU, explained the traditional role Forestry had played in protecting the forest and how this has changed. He further explored the history of PFM in Dominica with the Cottage Forest Industries project and the development of National Parks as a basis for nature tourism. He opined that the Dominica slogan “tourism is everybody’s business” needs to be developed so that communities can benefit and have a meaningful stake in the growing nature tourism industry. Michinton Burton, Director of Forestry, in his first public address as Director, noted that Dominica has the highest percentage of forest cover in the Caribbean and that this was a critical resource for the development of livelihoods through community based forestry. He noted that the Forestry Department had no legal mandate but had an unwritten policy and practice of collaborating with communities. He stated that participation is key to sustainability and emphasised that capacity for PFM needed to be built at local and national levels. His full address is attached as Appendix 3.

Albert “Panman” Bellot facilitated the ice breaker and participant introductions.

### **6. Overview of project**

Nicole Leotaud gave an overview of CANARI’s Forests and Livelihoods programme under which the workshop was held. The programme includes two major projects funded by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the European Commission (EC). The goal of the programme is to enhance the contribution of forest goods and ecological services to sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor in the islands of the Caribbean. The powerpoint presentation is attached as Appendix 4.

## **7. The context for forest management in Dominica**

Betty Perry-Fingal gave an overview of the context for forest management in Dominica and highlighted some of the key policies and policy gaps. She noted that agriculture and tourism are the two pillars of the economy in Dominica and that these are both reliant on forest services. She highlighted as well the issue that user fees for National Parks are not being channelled back to the Forestry Department for management of the forest resources. The powerpoint presentation is attached as Appendix 5.

“I believe that forests have everything we need to sustain our livelihoods.” (Allan John, workshop participant)

## **8. What is a forest and forests in Dominica**

Ronald Charles presented the various specialised types of vegetation types existing in Dominica, including:

1. Dry scrub / littoral woodland
2. Transitional semi-evergreen / deciduous forest
3. Rainforest
4. Montane forest
5. Elfin woodland
6. Wetlands and marshes
7. Swamp forest
8. Secondary rainforest
9. Forest plantations (mahogany and blue mahoe)

He noted how these were distributed according to elevation, distance from the coast, etc. and that this fantastic variety of forests produced the “different shades of green” in Dominica.

## **9. Forest resources**

Arlington James from the Forestry Department gave a detailed and well-received presentation on the forest products, the ecosystem services, the uses of timber, non-wood products and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and animal products. Examples were given of the use of the wood, roots, leaves, vines, reeds, ferns, seeds, fruits, gum, stems, and mushrooms. The broad range of goods used from the forests in Dominica greatly impressed the participants, who were able to identify with the local and indigenous Kalinago uses, including in bay oil and handicraft industries, edible products and folk medicines. The powerpoint presentation is attached

as Appendix 6. Participants suggested that this was a tremendous wealth of information and should be shared with communities across Dominica and the wider Caribbean.



Figure 1: Arlington James from the Forestry Department presenting the various goods and services produced by forests in Dominica (photo credit: Ronald Charles)

## **10. Definitions of key concepts**

Nicole Leotaud led brainstorming and discussion on what is meant by key concepts such as forest management, participation, livelihoods, and sustainable livelihoods. Slides used are in Appendix 7.

## **11. How can forests benefit livelihoods**

Albert “Panman” Bellot led an activity to explore how forests can benefit livelihoods. Various forest goods and services were listed on individual cards and these were distributed to participants, who were asked to come up with ideas on how these could be the basis for the enhancement of livelihoods. Participants were asked to assume that there was human capacity, that funding could be mobilised and that the physical assets were present.

For example, the potential for conducting tours on trails was discussed. It was recognised that it was important for trail development to assess the costs and benefits, who benefits and who pays, and who should pay for relocation or remediation. The case study of bathing at Milton Waterfall above a water catchment was discussed. Lessons were identified to be: the importance of doing a stakeholder assessment, education and information and negotiation of possible alternatives.

Another example offered was bark. Participants suggested that barks such as cinnamon, mauby, *bois bande*, and gommier could be used to support livelihoods. The products could be developed and sold, displays could be developed in the museum, and demonstrations on how to use it could be given. The potential problem of over-harvesting was noted as well.

## **12. What are groups doing?**

Betty Perry-Fingal led an activity called “Getting to know each other”. Participants shared information about themselves in pairs and then each person was asked to introduce his/her partner. They looked at projects they were each involved in, what were the project objectives, who is implementing the projects, who will benefit from the projects and key challenges. Participants’ projects included:

- Boeri River Project in Cockrane to construct a path along the river to use as a tourist attraction
- Youth and Land Rehabilitation Project of DYEO on abandoned estates and private lands to create employment for young persons and to educate communities on the importance of forests
- Kalinago Heritage Complex to create livelihood opportunities for Kalinago youths through using traditional indigenous knowledge
- Development of a coastal bat cave as a tourist attraction
- Greenhouse project in Grand Fond to use and demonstrate new technologies to produce organic agriculture and create employment for young persons
- Tree planting project in the Carib Territory to prevent soil erosion and reintroduce biodiversity and increase tourism
- Kachibona Trail Improvement Project near the villages of Coulibistrie and Colihaut to develop access to lakesite, waterfall and camping site for tourism and education
- Wavin Cyric Association Trail project to conserve the natural resources, develop tourism opportunities and educate persons

### **13. Field trip to Warmmae Letang Fresh Water Lake**

On the second day of the workshop, a field trip was held to visit the Warmmae Letang Fresh Water Lake initiative.

This area is within the Morne Trois Pitons World Heritage Site. The Warmmae Letang Group Inc. is a CBO that has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Forestry Department to operate boat rowing and hiking tours on the lake in exchange for maintaining the area and a monthly royalty of EC\$2.00 per person receiving services from Warmmae Letang should be paid to Forestry to go into an Environmental Rehabilitation Fund to “safeguard resource use and any environmental disaster possibly to occur due to the presence of human activities on such a fragile ecosystem.” Warmmae Letang also has an agreement with the Ministry of Tourism to operate out of the Visitor Centre that the Ministry has constructed alongside the lake. The CBO is responsible for maintenance of the building, including payment of utilities.



Figure2: Panoramic view of the Fresh Water Lake with the Visitor Centre to the right (photo credit: Ronald Charles)

For the field trip, participants were divided into groups and asked to play assigned roles throughout the field trip to assess the initiative, lessons learnt and recommendations. Roles assigned were: Forestry Department, private tour operator, surrounding community of Laudat, and the Ministry of Tourism. Upon arrival at the site, groups met to discuss what factors they would each be assessing and questions they wanted to ask.

Eustace Bertrand, Managing Director of Warmmae Letang, gave a detailed introduction to and history of the initiative before the participants were taken on either a boat tour or a hiking tour.

Warmmae in Creole means “to row” and Letang means “lake”, hence the origin of the group’s name. Eustace noted that the origin of the initiative came out of a meeting in 2001 held in Laudat community by the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Project (COMPACT) funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and UNDP GEF SGF. A group was formed and a COMPACT project approved in 2003.

Eustace Bertrand described the many barriers and challenges faced in developing the group and the project and referred to these as “stones in the road”. These included:

- Need to register the group as a legal entity
- Need to get approval from the Forestry Department
- Need to get permission from the hydroelectric company, DomLec, for use of the lake as it was also a source for hydroelectricity
- Need to get permission from the Ministry of Tourism to use the building
- Need to develop a jetty that could adapt to changing water levels
- Cost of training and certifying guides

“Mi, you gwo wosh en chemin la.” Creole for “There is a big stone in the road” to describes the group’s challenges in developing the project (Eustace Bertrand, Warmmae Letang)

- Need to have insurance coverage
- Very poor road access, compounded by landslides cause by Hurricane Dean
- Unclear roles between Forestry and the Ministry of Tourism for shared management of the World Heritage Site
- Conflicts with other users (e.g. community members who have permission from Forestry to fish)

Important support received was noted from:

- An European Union funded ecotourism project
- Support and flexibility from the UNDP GEF SGP and in particular Albert “Panman” Bellot who was described as “an initiator, a motivator”
- A “friendly” contractor who was patient with bills due
- Grace period from Forestry for payment of royalties



Figure 3: Small jetty for launching kayaks and rowing boats at the Fresh Water Lake (photo credit: Ronald Charles)

Eustace Bertrand noted that originally the intention was to target tourists but this was not possible because of the lack of insurance coverage and no partnerships built with tour operators. However, they were successful in getting local persons to come and do tours. Warmmae Letang was currently in negotiation with a major tour operator, Whitchurch.

Despite small successes, Eustace Bertrand noted that there was insufficient regular income to keep staff, and there were still a lot to be done to develop the initiative although it was one of the best ecotourism sites in Dominica and potentially a “goldmine”. He noted that the royalty to Forestry had not been paid for two months.

Questioning, analysis and discussion by the participants drew out the following lessons on what would have helped to avoid problems and benefitted the initiative and recommendations for future action:

1. A more detailed and organised plan from the start
2. Training in management
3. Clarification of roles between Forestry and Ministry of Tourism
4. Understanding in how to financially manage a non-profit organisation
5. Get insurance coverage through a tour operator partner or under one bond for community-based tourism in Dominica
6. Assess risks and plan for the unforeseen
7. Understanding the importance of personality and the role of leadership
8. Stakeholder analysis to identify and manage conflicts
9. Develop multiple livelihood strategies based on forests (e.g. sale of forest products)
10. Advocate for holistic development of area by government

“I am getting poorer and poorer while I’m trying to get the forest richer and richer.”  
(Eustace Bertrand, Warmmae Letang)

Participants recommended that this was a very rich case study that should be documented by CANARI.

Following the discussions, participants were divided into two groups, with one group taking part in a guided field trip along the Chemin L'Étang trail above the Fresh Water Lake and the second enjoying the kayaking experience on the Lake.



Figures 4 and 5: Participants hiking and at the summit of the trail around the Fresh Water Lake (photo credit: Ronald Charles)

After lunch participants got together in their small groups to discuss and analyse their findings from each of the perspectives they had been assigned. Key issues raised by each group to further improve the initiative are highlighted below.

**Forestry Department perspective:**

Areas for improvement

- Many stakeholders seem to have been left out in the early planning stages and were not consulted – these have conflicting interests
- Other users need to have access and shouldn't have to go through the group. It was uncertain whether other groups could be brought in to use the Lake.
- Maintaining standards is important and carrying capacity guidelines need to be set and maintained to prevent site degradation
- The car park needs to be landscaped
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of the various parties was needed

**Tour operator perspective:**

Strengths

- The quality of the food and cafeteria service was good
- The Lake is near other attractions and can be marketed as a package
- The interpretive room had nice signage
- The group was legally recognised and this facilitated development of written contracts
- The group was registered and had written agreements with Forestry Department and Ministry of Tourism

### Areas for improvement

- The quality of interpretation and services needed to be improved
- Carrying capacity needs to be determined and managed
- Proximity to other attractions needed to be marketed
- Proper directional and interpretive signage needed to be developed
- The difference between the jetty and the level of the water would be an issue for visitors
- Safety issues needed to be addressed on the trails and water, including visitor orientation and tour guide training
- The level of the difficulty of the trail needed to be assessed and signed and adequate infrastructure installed
- A gift shop should be developed
- The porch was a viewing area and should be used and interpretation provided
- Road access needed to be improved
- Paper plates and cups should not be used from an environmental and practical (the high wind) perspective



Figures 6 and 7: Participants kayaking on the Fresh Water Lake (photo credit: Albert "Panman" Bellot)

### **Laudat community perspective:**

#### Areas for improvement

- Community participation in the initiative was weak and only a few people were involved – the group should hold community meetings and encourage involvement and so also build their capacity
- Present and future livelihood opportunities for the community needed to be developed, e.g. supply of produce for the cafeteria
- Was there gender equity?
- Business skills needed to be developed in reporting and managing a non-profit organisation
- Administrative structure needed to be defined



### **Ministry of Tourism perspective:**

#### Areas for improvement

- A strategy for retaining trained staff and staff replacement needed to be developed
- Carrying capacity guidelines needed to be developed and managed
- Interpretation needed to be improved
- Potential collaboration with other businesses and the Local Government Commission to package Laudat as a tourism destination needed to be explored
- Warmmae Letang should play a greater role in community development, e.g. through festivals such as a “oxygen festival”
- Marketing and promotion needed to be improved
- The Ministry of Tourism should provide technical assistance

#### **Overall recommendations for capacity building needed:**

- Management for leadership and the entire group
- Project development and management for the leadership
- Communication, and particularly negotiation
- Succession planning
- Business management
- Food preparation and service
- Environmental knowledge
- Tour guiding

#### **Overall recommendations for stakeholder participation needed:**

- Participation of the surrounding local community needs to be increased
- Roles and responsibilities of the various government agencies needs to be clarified and defined
- A coordinating multi-agency steering committee should be established (Forestry, Tourism, Local Government, GEF SGP, etc.) – this may be facilitated through the Advisory Council mandated for the system of National Parks
- A government person should be assigned to act as mentor

#### **Development and interpretive ideas for Warmmae Letang:**

- Landscaping with and use of herbs for sale (as teas) and interpretation - plant & interpretation
- Landscaping with flowers to beautify and use for interpretation
- Using wild foods e.g. watercress, wild yam, wild fruits
- Highlighting village heritage through interpretation of food preparation
- Developing a butterfly garden for interpretation



Figure 8: Ronald Charles led the group assessing the Warmmae Letang initiative from the perspective of the Forestry Department (photo credit: Albert “Panman” Bellot)

- Selling baskets & crafts, conducting classes on and interpretation of handicraft
- Developing scientific tourism (need policies) and educational tourism, including bird watching
- Developing use of the hot spring
- Developing community use by schools, for sporting events and open days
- Developing heritage programmes with storytelling and cultural performances
- Developing a triathlon – Eco–Adventure Race
- Developing the facility for use for training workshops, meetings and retreats
- Developing concessions and a gift store
- Improving the sign to Visitor Centre
- Using a guest book so that comments could be used in marketing
- Having a donation box

#### **14. Community-based tourism**

On the final day for the workshop, based on their sharing and discussions of the Warmmae Letang and other community-based tourism projects, participants worked together to draft the outline for an article promoting community-based tourism in Dominica that would be sent to the Dominica Hotel and Tourism Association for publication on their website. Martha Joseph from the Ministry of Tourism offered to develop the article and a late draft produced is given in Appendix 8. It was a very interesting exercise for participants to clarify how they would communicate the values of community-based tourism initiatives to tourists. Martha also shared on the co-management model and procedural case study being developed by the Ministry of Tourism (Appendix 9 and 10).

#### **15. Creating a space for community participation in forest management**

A discussion on how communities can be involved in forest management in Dominica highlighted that:

- the Waitukubuli Trail initiative would connect many rural communities and provide livelihoods benefits;
- communities could become involved in the sustainable harvesting of timber, for example via the sawyers cooperative;
- communities and youth groups could become involved in reforestation efforts;
- specified areas could be adopted and managed by community groups, which could for example establish nurseries and sell seedlings for reforestation;
- communities could be contracted to conduct monitoring of the borders of the National Parks.

Mechanisms in the Forestry Department to facilitate community participation include:

- the use of extension officers to work with local groups;
- collaborative efforts with the Youth Division;
- development of legislation to formalise the community forest management concept;
- development of policies to encourage participation by community groups;
- development of MOUs/agreements with local groups.

## **16. We are here to help you: Networking, communication, stakeholder mobilisation, fundraising, capacity building**

This session was moderated by Betty with representatives of Forestry, Ministry of Tourism, Social Investment Fund, Environmental Coordinating Unit, GEF-Small Grants Fund and CANARI. The slide presentation given by the ECU is in Appendix 11.

## **17. Conclusions and recommendations**

By the end of the workshop, participants felt that the ideas explored at the workshop could be applied to their efforts to develop projects to secure livelihood benefits from the forests. They valued sharing experiences and networking with other community groups, as well as the opportunity to strengthen linkages with government agencies and international organisations based in Dominica that could provide technical and financial assistance. A summary of the written evaluations by participants is given in Appendix 12.

Specific areas for capacity building identified were that:

- the Ministry of Tourism should provide technical assistance for the development and implementation of community-based tourism projects;
- participation of the surrounding local community needs to be increased;
- roles and responsibilities of the various government agencies needs to be clarified and defined;
- a coordinating multi-agency steering committee should be established (including Forestry, Tourism, Local Government, GEF SGP, etc.) – this may be facilitated through the Advisory Council mandated for the system of National Parks;
- a government person should be assigned to act as mentor to community-based initiatives;
- capacity building for Warmmae Letang is needed.

Participants recommended that the Warmmae Letang experience was a very rich case study and should be documented by CANARI under the EU-funded Forests and Livelihoods Project.

Participants expressed keen interest in developing projects on forests and livelihoods.

They also felt that the messages from the workshop were very important and should be taken out to communities across Dominica. The potential of collaborating together and in partnership with Forestry to undertake this was discussed. The upcoming small grants programme under the FAO project was also noted. It was unfortunate that more groups could not be mobilised to participate, and the call by participants to take these ideas out to discuss with other communities in Dominica validated that this is a key need.

Partnership with the UNDP GEF SGF was invaluable in mobilising the participants, and the existing relationships provided a foundation of mutual understanding and respect. Similarly, bringing government agencies to the workshop to share with participants what types of technical assistance they could provide was very useful as it seemed that the participants were not fully aware of all of the services and funding that they could access. It is hoped that following the workshop these relationships would continue to be built so that close collaboration between government and communities could facilitate the development of initiatives where the rich forests in Dominica could be sustainably used to support livelihoods of its people.

## **Appendix 1: List of participants**

Foster Charles, Dublanc Bioche Village Council

Allan John, Colihaut Village Council

Dirkie Pascal, Grand Fond Committee

Bradley Guye, National Association of Youth in Agriculture (NAYA) and Southeast Youth for Environment and Agriculture (SEYEA)

Niomi Remy, Dominica Youth Environmental Organisation (DYEO)

Delroy Williams, Dominica Youth Environmental Organisation (DYEO)

Terry Raymond, YESCORPS

Julietta "Sukie" Richards, Cockrane Village Improvement Committee

Becky Smith, United States Peace Corps, Cockrane

Gabriel John, Kalinago Heritage Society, Carib Territory

Rhiannan Price, United States Peace Corps, Colihaut

Timothy McGuire, United States Peace Corps

Kent Auguiste, Carib Council, Carib Territory

## **Appendix 2: Draft agenda**

### **TUESDAY – Forests & Livelihoods**

8:30 – 9:00	Registration and issuing of travel stipends
9:00 - 10:00	Opening ceremony: Albert Bellot, Chair Remarks by Director of Forestry and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry
10:00 - 10:15	Break
10:15 - 11:00	Icebreaker – A. Bellot Welcome and introductions – A. Bellot Purpose of workshop & overview of project – N. Leotaud Dominica context – B. Perry-Fingal Participant expectations – B. Perry-Fingal
11:00 - 11:45	What is a forest and types of forests in Dominica – Forestry Division
11:45 – 12:15	Definitions of key concepts – forest management, participation, livelihoods, sustainable livelihoods – N. Leotaud
12:15 - 1:00	What's in the Forest? Timber and non timber forest products – Forestry Division What services do forests provide? Ecosystem services – Forestry Division How can forests benefit livelihoods? – A. Bellot
1:00 - 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 3:30	What are groups doing? – B. Perry-Fingal
3:30 – 4:00	How are projects benefitting livelihoods – N. Leotaud

### **WEDNESDAY – Case study: Warmmae Letang**

8:30 – 9:00	Travel to Warmmae Letang
9:00 – 9:30	Key elements for successful projects and programmes – N. Leotaud
9:30 – 10:00	Presentation on the History of the Project – E. Bertrand
10:00 – 11:30	Panel Discussion: Perspectives on the Project's Progress: Obstacles and Opportunities – A. Bellot as moderator with E. Bertrand and representatives of Forestry, H. H. V. Whitchurch, Rainforest Aerial Tram & Discover Dominica
11:30 – 12:30	Project Tour – Representatives Warmmae Letang
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch
1:30 – 3:00	Debriefing and discussion of lessons learned – N. Leotaud
3:00 – 3:30	Return to Roseau

**THURSDAY – Project implementation**

9:00 - 10:15	SWOT of organisation – B. Perry-Fingal
10:15 - 10:30	Break
10:30 – 11:00	Assessing feasibility and relevance of projects – N. Leotaud
11:00 – 12:00	Building the capacity of your organisation – B. Perry-Fingal
12:00 – 12:30	Creating a space for community participation in Forest Management – N. Leotaud & Forestry Division
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch
1:30 – 2:00	Exploring resources available: Partners and potential opportunities – A. Bellot
2:00 – 3:15	We are here to help you: Networking, communication, stakeholder mobilisation, fundraising, capacity building – Moderated by B. Perry-Fingal with representatives of Forestry, Discover Dominica, Tourism, Local Government Commission, Social Investment Fund, GEF-Small Grants Fund and CANARI
3:15 – 3:30	Workshop close

### Appendix 3: Introductory remarks from Minchinton Burton, Director of Forestry

#### **INTRODUCTORY REMARKS FOR CANARI'S PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP**

**Nicole Leotaud, Workshop Coordinator (Senior Technical Officer) CANARI, Albert 'Panman' Bellot, Coordinator-GEF Small Grants Programme in Dominica, Director, ECU, Mr. Pascal, workshop facilitators, participants, ALL, a pleasant good morning.**

I feel honoured today having been invited to welcome you to this very important and timely workshop on Community Sustainable Forests Management and Livelihoods being held on Nature Island of Dominica, the island with the highest forest cover percentage in the Caribbean.

To begin with, let me first of all, extend congratulations to the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme in Dominica, with the assistance of the Forestry Division, and of course, you the participants, present here today, for putting this workshop together and thus laying the framework for achieving the main goal of the workshop, which is to build the capacity of CBOs and NGOs for participatory forest management that enhances the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods.

Forests are the single most important repository of terrestrial biological diversity. They help support a wide range of living organisms and the variation found within these, including trees, shrubs and a wealth of other species of plants and animals. Globally, forests cover nearly 25% of the earth's habitable surface. It is not surprising, therefore, that they have played a central role in the development of numerous economies and cultures. However, their value and use has continuously been contested, reconstituted, and revised in disputes that have increased in scale, scope, and vitriol over time. The impact of debates over forest use and value has been felt most in rural communities, where social norms, cultural rituals, and economic livelihoods related to the forest are commonly found.

Many of those living in forest environments believe that they have the ability and right to participate in the decision-making processes associated with local forests and, in fact, in recent times community-based forestry (CBF), has been quickly emerging as an increasingly popular concept. Indeed, participation is now touted as a crucial process in the pursuit of sustainability. All over the world economic development institutions (the World Bank, the United Nations, NGOs), government agencies, industry, and resource-dependent communities are embracing participation as a means of promoting sustainable management of forests and other natural resources.

CBF is premised upon empowering local residents to participate in decisions about how local forest resources are managed, used, and preserved. Research has shown how individuals who live near natural resources often share a firm commitment to sustaining their local environmental resources, while maintaining appropriate economic opportunities. By acting in this manner, local people are often able to preserve more than their jobs. It is through such community action that important cultural and social structures are maintained and enhanced.

Collaboration in resource management can help provide fertile grounds for the development of a heightened sense of citizen involvement and responsibility, and it can help rebuild a sense of trust in government institutions and each other. It can lead to better decisions that are more likely to be implemented and, at the same time, better prepare agencies and communities for future challenges. Programs are more likely to be implemented successfully if they are supported and owned by affected groups. In addition, collaborative decision-making and on-the-ground partnerships can enhance the capacity of agencies and communities to deal with problems in the future.

Common to all of these efforts is a widespread recognition of the potential gains for poverty alleviation and sustainable forest management resulting from broad-scale participation of multiple stakeholders across different levels of government and civil society institutions. These gains include, for example, a reduction in forest-related conflicts and illegal logging, stabilization of forest cover, and livelihood security for marginalized forest-dependent groups for whom forests provide a safety network during times of hardship.

The concept of employment, meaning having a single employer, a job, a workplace and a wage is being challenged in urban centers and has never been a reality in most rural and indigenous communities. Rural people engage in often diverse and complex strategies best described as livelihoods. Sustainable livelihoods and sustainable development - meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs implies that:

1. it is important to seek ways in which individuals and communities can make a living in a competitive market place which factors in considerations of economic activities that are "viable, restorative and protect ecological integrity" and

2. it is equally important to factor in issues of equity, ownership of resources, participatory decision making, conflict resolution mechanisms and security into the overall goals of households and communities.

Community forest management enhances the livelihoods of forest-users and conserves forests through developing and implementing sustainable forest management plans, thereby demonstrating the effectiveness of the approach and advocating for its incorporation into forest policy.

In Dominica, while there is no mandate established by law or policy for the Forestry Division to involve communities in its work, there has traditionally existed a good working relationship between the Division and the communities around the country.

There are several civil society organisations, at both the national and local level, with the potential to become partners in developing a more participatory approach to forest management. However, even those that have been in existence for some time have experienced fluctuations in their capacity to act as partners in participatory efforts, with one of the more encouraging developments in recent times being the partnership between major tour operators and some of the small but promising eco-tourism projects in rural communities. Whitchurch Tours, for example, is working with the Wammae Letang Group, a GEF-funded project based in Laudat that offers boating on the Freshwater Lake.

It is against this background that this Workshop on Community Sustainable Forests Management and Livelihoods is being greeted as very timely, since it is expected to address some of the key and pertinent issues that have hindered our advancement, particularly in the area of capacity building at the local and national level for equitable participation and effective collaboration of stakeholders in the management of forest resources.

I expect that the discussions and deliberations that will ensue over the next three days will serve to further enhance the existing collaborative efforts that have begun in terms of community participation in forest management, through sharing of experiences and expertise, and that, at the end of it all a clear roadmap would have been paved whereby practices and policies geared at improving participatory community forest management and livelihoods, particularly as it relates to the rural poor in Dominica, would be developed.

Again, a hearty welcome to all of you, the organisers, facilitators and participants of this workshop.




Appendix 4

*Community Sustainable Forest Management & Livelihoods Workshop*





In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

**November 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> 2007**  
Roseau, Dominica



**Welcome & Introductions**



**Purpose of workshop & Overview of project**



**Workshop goal**

- To build capacity for participatory forest management that enhances the contribution of forests to livelihoods.



Community reforestation project in Trinidad



**Workshop objectives**

- To build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods
- To assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods
- To build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods
- To identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for projects



**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



## Dominica context



**Participant expectations**



**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.

**NFPF  
PARTICIPATORY FOREST  
MANAGEMENT**

**Community Sustainable Forest  
Management & Livelihoods**

Dominica - The context

**THE CONTEXT**

- Of Dominica's 300 square miles, approximately 65% remains forested (195 square miles) and 20% or 60 square miles is protected as Forest Reserve or National Park
- This means that about 135 square miles of forest are in private hands

**Key Legislation**

Forest Management

- ◆ Forests Act of 1958 – proposed amendments under legal review
- ◆ National Parks and Protected Areas Act – 1975- also has proposed amendments pending

**Key Legislation**

Forest Management

- ◆ NPPA- User Fees, SRO 27, of 1997
- ◆ Forestry & Wildlife Act of 1976

**Policy**

Key Legislation (continued)

- ◆ Tourism Act of 2001
  
- ◆ Power Craft Prohibition Act of 2001
  
- ◆ Physical Planning Act of 2003

**Policy**

Policies on social and economic benefits of forest resources:

- Water Policy: expected to address the resource and its allocation

### Policy

Policies on social and economic benefits of forest resources:

- Growth and Social Protection Strategy: focus on agriculture and tourism as pillars of economy, also water and agro-processing

### Policy

Policies on social and economic benefits of forest resources:

- NEMS (National Environmental Management Strategy) not yet adopted, ECU looking to convert to sustainable development strategy

### Policy

Policies on social and economic benefits of forest resources:

- Tourism 2010: vision includes protecting natural resources, nurturing community involvement in tourism

### Policy

Policies on social and economic benefits of forest resources:

- Ministry of Health: Healthy Communities Initiative, using an integrated approach, developing community capacity to assess needs and develop effective plans for development, includes attention to environment

### Management Partnerships and Participation:

- Government essentially retains management authority over public lands
- Commitment given by PM to establish Environmental Task Force with NGO involvement

### Management Partnerships

Management agreements exist for:

- Soufriere Marine Management Reserve – Local Management Authority; and
- Fresh Water Lake – Warmmae Letang, a Laudat-based company working with Whitchurch

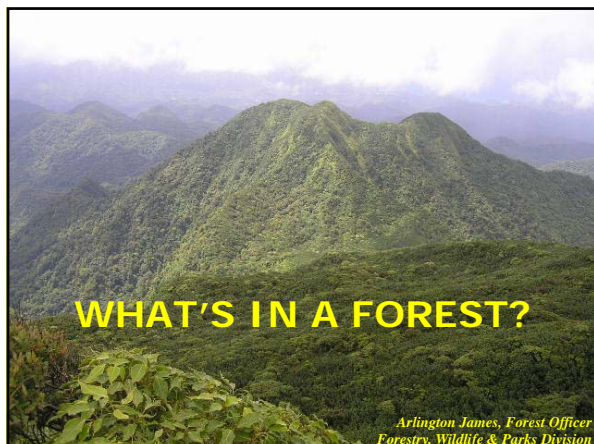
### Participation:

- COMPACT/GEF Small Grants Programme- has community-based projects aimed at developing sustainable livelihoods for communities around the World Heritage Site

### Management Partnerships and Participation:

- Division of Agriculture is engaging farmers more actively in discussions about farming methods
- Div of Agriculture working with community group at Bellevue Chopin to create integrated organic village

Appendix 6



Over 60% of Dominica under forest cover

Major tracts of forested lands: 3 National Parks, 2 forest reserves; Unallocated state lands; large private estates

**Dominica's Forest Types:**

- Dry Forest
- Littoral woodland
- Semi-deciduous forest
- Tropical Rainforest
- Montane Forest
- Elfin Woodland
- Swamp Forest

### FOREST PRODUCE: Definition

*Forests Act (Chap. 60:01, Section 2) - Dominica*

Includes the following when found in or brought from any forest reserve, State Land, or protected forest, that is to say, **trees, timber, firewood, branches, poles, charcoal, bamboos, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, bark, creepers, fibres, plants, gums, oils, resins, sap, rubber, honey, wax, humus, earth**

**Chief Economic Product of forests:**

**TIMBER**

**Other Forest Products:**

**Non-timber products (NTFP) including Water, Wildlife, Soil**

### OTHER BENEFITS & SERVICES

- \*\* Climate control (temperature, humidity), abatement of pollution, and wildlife maintenance
- \*\* Preserving adequate water supplies (watershed). Almost all water ultimately feeds from forest rivers and lakes, and from forest-derived water tables
- \*\* Shelter for Wildlife & reservoir for biodiversity
- \*\* Recreation and Aesthetic Renewal for people
- \*\* Provides irreplaceable supplies of oxygen and soil nutrients





**NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS:**  
*An important economic resource*



**Non-Timber Forest Products**  
(Some Examples)

Barks: **Cinnamon, Bwa Bandé, Mauby**  
 Roots: Wasin-Pak, Palmist, **Mibi**, Miscellaneous  
 Leaves: **Latannyé, Bay, Roseau, Kokoyé, Screwpine**, Palmist, Cachibou, Cinnamon, Heliconia, Tan  
 Vines: **Pomme-di-Iianne**  
 Reeds: **Larouman, Roseau**  
 Ferns: "Noyo" Fern, "Diwi"





**Non-Timber Forest Products**

Seeds/Seed Pods: "Donkey Eye", Jumbie Bead (2), Kakonnyé, Kach-kach, Sand Box, Flamboyant, Cashew, Beach Bean, Gwenn Job, Locust (Kas), Zing-zing

Fruits: **Pomme-di-Iianne, Fat Pork, Nonni, Balata, Balat, Gwigwi Palm, Pomwoz, Goulou Palm, Kokoyé Palm, Calabash, Fwèz, Bwi**

Mushrooms: "Joan-Jo" (Edible)

Gum: **Gommier & Gom-Lansan Tree**

Stems: **Tree Fern (Carvings)**



*Tree Fern Carving*


**Some of Dominica's NTFPs**





Leaves of **Latannyé Palm**: Brooms, Hats, Coasters, Place Mats, Decoration, Costumes

Fibre from "**Wild Banana**" or **Maho**: Used for sewing mats, tying brooms, etc


**Some more Dominica NTFPs**



Cinnamon: Spice



Roseau: Used for Hat-making



Screw Pine: Hat-making, bags, placemats, etc

**Local Industries supported by NTFPs**



Bundles of Bay leaves at Bay Oil still, Fab

Bay Oil Industry supports hundreds of persons in several rural communities in Dominica (North, East, South-East)



## Oil from Dominica's Forests...

*Dominica – The World's Bay Oil producer*



- ◆ 44 active Bay distilleries in 2004
- ◆ 13 communities producing Bay Oil
- ◆ ~700 persons selling Bay Oil to the Bay Oil Co-operative & 1 other private exporter
- ◆ Bay Rum, Aftershave, Cologne produced from Oil
- ◆ Most Oil exported to USA & UK, + G/da, SLU
- ◆ Small Percentage of Bay Rum Exported

## NTFPs in the Local Handicraft Industry

Dominica's Handicraft Industry, and its many linkages (e.g. tourism, fishing), heavily dependent on steady supplies of NTFPs

Such as: leaves, dyes, vines, roots, reeds, seeds and seed pods, etc



NTFP + Traditional Knowledge & Skills.....  
 ⇒ Handicrafts



Larouman & Pomme-di-lianne baskets



Calabash Wall Plaques



Local Handicrafts made from leaves of Kokoye palm

## Botanical Jewelry from the Forest



Variety of seeds and some types of seed pods are used to create unique "Botanical or Seed Jewelry"



Local "Straw" hats from palms, screwpine, and Roseau




### Women & NTFPs

Product	Women's Involvement
Bay Leaf	Harvesting, Bundling, Portorage of branches
Larouman	Harvesting, Preparation, Designs, Weaving Items, Vending
Latannyé, Palmist	Harvesting, Broom-making
Roseau, Kokoyé Screw Pine	Preparation of material; Designs, Weaving Items, Vending
Wild Fruits	Harvesting, Vending

### NTFPs In Agro-forestry

- \* Larouman
- \* Screw Pine
- \* Latannyé
- \* Mauby
- \* Bay Leaf
- \* Cinnamon
- \* Fuelwood Plots



Larouman grown in a Mahogany Plantation



Pure Honey:  
An important economic non-timber forest product




Wild flowers & plants

### Materials for dry & fresh flower arrangements



### Edible Seeds & Fruits from Forest

*Consumed as snacks; some sold at Market*



Yataw / Kokyé Palm


Zamann

Gougrou Palm

Gwigwi

Pom-di-lyann

### NWFPs as Sources of Traditional Herbal Medicines



Lantana or Mamizou

Vervenn

"Nonni" or Kowosol Zonbi

Lozèy or Begonia


### Animal Products from the Forest

**Bush (Wild) Meat**

- Crabs
- Agouti
- Opossum
- Selected Birds (\*Banned)
- Iguana\*\* (Illegally taken)
- River Fish, Crayfish

**Source of Folk Medicines**

- \*Anolis Lizard (Whole)
- \*\*"Tou-lou-lou" Crab (Legs)
- \*Boa Constrictor (Fat)
- \*Hermit "Soldier" Crab (Fat)




Provides habitat for Wild Fauna

### Regulation of Stream Flow



### Soil Protection & Stabilization





### Acknowledgements

- \* Producers & Retailers of items utilizing Non-Timber Forest Products in Dominica
- \* CANARI – for Workshop & Invitation
- \* My Colleagues at Forestry/Dominica
- \* You, Members of the Audience



Appendix 7



## 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



## 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
---	---	--	---	--

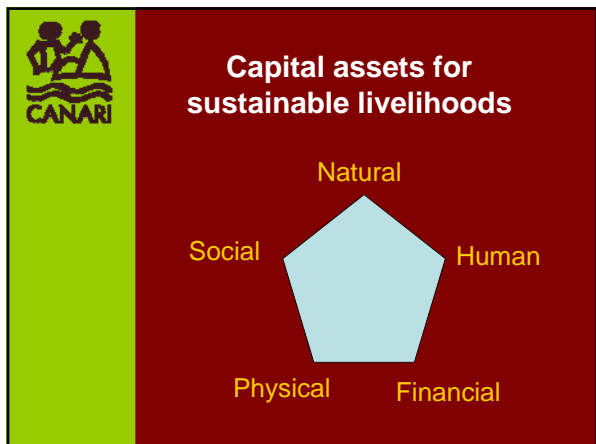


## Livelihoods?



## 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.



**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

The slide has a dark red background with a yellow vertical bar on the left containing the CANARI logo. The text is in white and yellow. A small photograph of a banana farm in Saint Lucia is positioned to the right of the list.



## **Appendix 8: Article promoting community-based tourism**

### **Tourism builds sustainable livelihoods in communities**

Dominica's rebranding as The Nature Island of Dominica with the tagline "Defy the Everyday", speaks to its focus on Eco-tourism and in particular Community-Based Tourism (CBT). Communities that are involved in developing CBT initiatives in Dominica define this as an approach where tourism initiatives are developed and managed by communities, visit natural and/or cultural attractions in or adjacent to communities, and yield social, environmental and economic benefits directly to the communities.

The approach empowers local communities to identify, develop, package and market cultural and physical assets in a manner which keeps the authenticity and appeals to the visitor and yields equitable environmental, social, and financial benefits to the communities.

Communities involved in CBT have a greater stake in and play a critical role in the conservation of the natural environment which makes the Nature Island of Dominica unique as a tourist destination.

CBT encourages cultural exchange with visitors and ensures the safety of the visitor since the local people see the need to protect and sustain their livelihood. It also strengthens the traditional cultural forms of the local communities, and builds and maintains private sector linkages while building local human resource skills and experience in a wide range of areas to include tourism-related and cross-cutting capacities.

CBT is proving to be an important strategy in efforts of poverty alleviation by supporting livelihoods of the direct providers of transport, accommodation, tour guiding services, cultural performances, and food. It also benefits indirectly numerous persons who provide support for these services (e.g. farmers and fishers who provide the food to restaurants).

To date this approach has borne tangible fruits in a number of communities in Dominica and good places to experience CBT include:

- Boating and kayaking and hiking at the Fresh Water Lake conducted by the community group Warmmae Letang;
- The Kalinago Barana Auté (Carib Village by the Sea) and indigenous crafts and culture;
- Local culture and festivals, for example the Giraudel Flower Show;
- Wotten Waven

CBT is growing in Dominica and community groups are increasingly working together as well as with government and private sector partners to build sustainable livelihoods of communities in Dominica. CBT yields real benefits to local people who in turn act to conserve the rich and unique natural and cultural heritage and ensure that tourism in Dominica is responsible and sustainable.

*Credit: This article was drafted by participants at a recent workshop jointly hosted by the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the UNDP Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme, and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI). The workshop focused on exploring how the tremendous wealth of forest resources in Dominica can be used to develop sustainable livelihoods for local communities. The Grand Fond Committee, the Carib Council, the Colihaut Village Council, Uplifters, the Kalinago Heritage Society, the Cockrane Village Improvement Committee, YES Corps, NAYA, DYEO, WCCA, Dublanc Bioche Village Council, Peace Corps, and the Ministry of Tourism all participated and contributed to formulating this article.*

Appendix 9

**CO-MANAGEMENT MODEL  
FOR**

Community-Based Tourism

1. Purpose
2. Methodology
3. Definition
4. Best Practice
5. Practical Application

**Purpose**

To present the elements of a co-management model based on best practice, challenges faced and problems encountered in an attempt to arrive at an effective arrangement for the use of common/state resources.

**Methodology**

- Literature Review
- Review of local arrangements in operation
- Visit to Matura Turtle Conservation Programme Trinidad & Tobago
- Review of arrangements between Government (Tourism and Forestry) and Warmae Letang.
- Discussions with Forestry personnel

**Definition**

The sharing of authority and responsibility for resource management between parties with vested, sometimes varying interests towards livelihood strategies for local communities.

**Best Practice**

- Vision
- Values
- Hallmarks of Success
- Operational Enhancers
- Management Processes

## Vision

The vision of a co-management plan must speak to:

- Enhancing Community Capacity
- Sustainable use of common resources
- Provide sustained livelihood strategies

## Values

Strong regard for:

- Ethical
- Social
- Gender
- Age and
- Environment issues

## Hallmarks of Success

- Build human capacity – through the transfer of skills and knowledge to the community
- The longevity factor – allow for the inclusion of new stakeholders, research is built in as an integral part of the plan with zoning where applicable
- Transparency and accountability – thorough Stakeholder identification, mobilization and analysis using the MPJ framework.
- Conflict Management to avoid disputes
- Exclusivity

## Operation and Ownership Enhancers

- Formal and legal arrangement for use of resource
- The duration of arrangements must consider investment recovery
- Clear delineation of Resource for co-management
- Duration of arrangements must be in sync with each other

## Operation and ownership Enhancers Cont....

- Exclusivity clause must reside in rationality
- Legislate fee structure if users have exclusivity
- Provision made for monitoring and documenting the process

## Management Processes

- **Planning** – Jointly
- **Organise** – Jointly
- **Execute**
  - **Operations (marketing, security, tour guiding) – CBO**
  - **Maintenance (repairs to trails and buildings – Local Authority)**
- **Supervision**
  - Standard of product – Standards Bureau/Discover Dominica
  - Standard of use – Forestry
  - Develop guide lines for use do's and don't
  - Provide Interpretation if necessary
  - Advise with upkeep esp. trails
- **Monitoring & Research** – Community and student volunteers
- Evaluation

Appendix 10

A Proposed Co-Management Regime for Cold Soufriere at Penville



**The Procedural Framework**

1. Identification of uses and value
2. Stakeholder Identification
3. Mobilisation
  - Stakeholder Consultation
4. Stakeholder Analysis
5. Management Regime
  - 5.1 Operations
  - 5.2 Maintenance
  - 5.3 Supervision
6. Stakeholder Review Consultation

**1. Identify Nature and Use of Resource**

- Geological feature of conservation, seismic monitoring and research interest.
- Tourist Attraction
- Focus for Community Action
- Farming in surrounding areas

**2. Stakeholder Identification**

Determined by the value of the resource/attraction

- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Scientific Research, Seismic monitoring and Conservation
- ❖ Community action
- ❖ Agriculture

**3. Stakeholder Mobilisation**

- Sectoral consultation
- Stakeholder consultation

**4. Stakeholder Analysis**

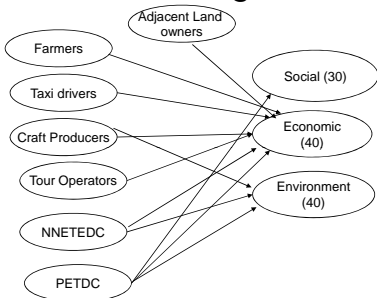
### Stakeholder Analysis 1

Tourism & Agriculture	Science & conservation	Community Action
Tour Op.	Min of Ed	Church
PTEDC	DAAS	P V Council
Taxi Dri.	Disaster Prep.	Youth Groups
Craft Pro	ECU	
NDC	WEF	
L. Owners	DCA	
NNETEDC	Forestry	
Farmers		

### Stakeholder Analysis 2

- Social • 30
- Economic • 40
- Environmental • 40

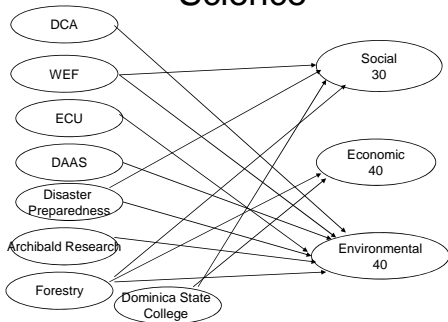
### Tourism and Agriculture



### Stakeholder Analysis 2.1

- Tourism – PETDC tourism representative
- Taxi drivers (40)
  - Tour Operators (40)
  - NNETEDC (80)
  - PETDC (110)
  - Craft Producers (80)
  - Adjacent Land Owners (40)
  - Farmers (40)

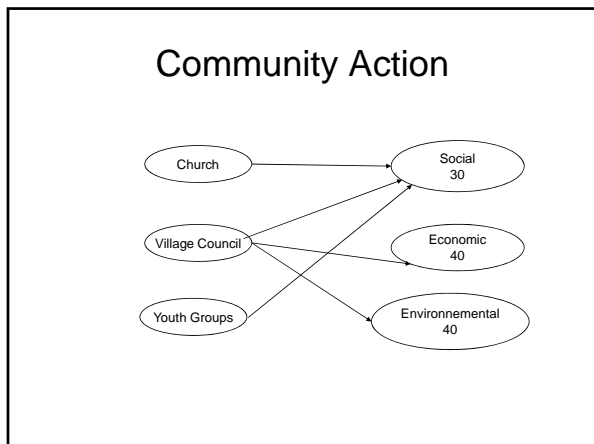
### Science



### Stakeholder Analysis 2.2

#### Science, Conservation & Research

- Dominica Conservation Ass. (40)
- WEF (70)
- ECU (40)
- DAAS (40)
- Disaster Preparedness (70)
- Archibald (40)
- Forestry (110)
- Dominica State College (70)



### Stakeholder Analysis 2.3

Community Action

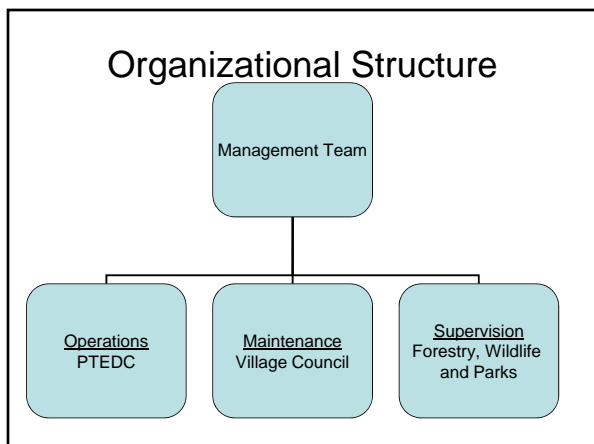
- Church (30)
- Village Council (110)
- Youth Groups (30)

### 5. Management Team

• Tourism	PETEDC
• Science	Disaster Preparedness
• Environment	Forestry
• Social Dev.	Village Council
• Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture

TO MEET QUARTERLY

FORESTRY MISSION	CTDF	FISHERIES MISSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop and formulate forest policies and programs which enhance employment and stabilize rural communities in a cost effective manner</li> <li>• administer Forestry Wild Life and National Park regulatory measures in a sustainable manner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support sustainable activities, products and services aimed at tourism development communities;</li> <li>• create jobs and income within the rural communities; and</li> <li>• improve livelihood in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create an enabling environment for employment</li> <li>• enhance food security</li> <li>• reduce poverty</li> <li>• contribute to economic diversification in Dominica</li> </ul>



### SWOT ANALYSIS

	Economic	Social	Environment
<b>Strengths</b>	Unique product	High level of awareness and pride re- attraction	Unique geological feature
<b>Weaknesses</b>	No fee structure and collection mechanism	Remote location from community; No community involvement in management.	No Interpretation No guidelines for visitors
<b>Opportunities</b>	Potential for foreign exchange	Build human capacity and enhance community cohesion	Site for research and monitoring
<b>Threats</b>	Shocks and trends in tourism business	Potential conflict; Vandalism; nature changes (no bubbling)	Potential to exceed limit of acceptable change

### 5.1 Operations

- Tours and tour guide services
- Security
- Marketing































### Fee Structure

- Adopt legislation to include new tourist sites
- Fees attached to sites must be justified;
- Justification based on profiling and sensitivity of the site/resource;

### Profiling for fee structuring

Service	Rating	User fees will be charged based on the overall rating. Where there is a minimum score of 5 the maximum charge shall be \$2.00. Where there is a level of environmental sensitivity associated with the site an additional environmental premium will be charged and shall be no more than \$1.00.
Shopping	2	
Maintained Trails	3	
Washrooms	3	
Shelter	2	
Tour Guide	2	

### PROFILING

Sites	Facilities					
	2	3	3	2	2	
CS- 3.00						7
A- 2.00						7
WC-2.00						5
I R-3.00						9
DF-2.00						7
CT-3.00						12

### 5.2 Maintenance

- Village Council-Pruning of overhanging growth, clearing of undergrowth, cutting of grass and repairs to buildings etc.
- Repairs to trail

### 5.3 Supervision

- Forestry
- supervision of operations through observation of staff, tour guides and visitors;
  - Advise on repairs to trail;
  - Interpretation
  - Training of local community
  - Development of environmental standards for use of the site

## 6. Stakeholder Consultation and Analysis

### Review of Management Regime

- Review Operations
- Review maintenance
- Review Supervision





### Applying the elements of The Co-Management Model

There is no universal formula for co-management. It is defined by the specific situation and considers the type of resource, the technical skills required for managing and the capacity of the collaborating stakeholders.

## Appendix 11

### Role of the Environmental Coordinating Unit

#### Mission Statement

To function as the coordinating, facilitating, administrating & collaborating body for all environ & sustainable development management prog., projects & activities in D/ca

### VISION

- To see D/ca @ forefront of sustainable environmental management in the C/bbean
- The achievement of this would be thru environmental education & awareness of the public, decision makers & the legislating of an environmental protection act & the enactment of the ECU into an EPA.

### FUNCTIONS

- To advise on the development of coherent environmental policies
- To promote interest, encourage participation in environmental matters thru PA activities
- To serve as focal point for regional & international environmental agreements
- To monitor & report on D/ca's compliance
- To serve as government agency with responsibility for information dissemination on the environment
- To undertake basic research & coordinate studies on the impacts of development projects on the environ
- To liaise with government, NGO/private sector agencies on environmental issues

### What exactly does the ECU DO?

ECU works in collaboration with other stakeholders to promote sustainable environmental management.

Specific activities include:

- Representation @ regional/international environmental conferences
- Prepares project implementation plans & policy docs in keeping with obligations under the multilateral environ agreements
- Monitors & reports on compliance with Conventions & agreements & any constraints faced in implementation
- Hosting of consultation & PA w/shops to involve & encourage in sustainable development activities.
- Recommend way forward for sustainable development

### ECU operates projects under the Environmental Agreements (1)

- Convention on Biodiversity & Biosafety f/work
- Objectives:
  - The conservation of biological resources
  - Sustainable use of all biological resources
  - Fair & equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

### (2)

- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Objectives:
  - Phase-out of consumption of ODS
  - Reduced UV- B rays reaching earth's surface
  - Protection of the ozone layer
  - Reduced health risks (skin cancer, eye cataracts, etc)
  - Increased food production/safety
  - Introduction to new technologies/alternatives, training of technicians in good practice in refrigeration
  - Energy savings & cleaner energy
  - Pollution reduction / healthier environment

(3)

- United Nations Framework Convention on CC
- Objectives:
  - Stabilization of GHG concentration in the atmosphere within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally
  - To ensure that food production is not threatened
  - For economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner

(4)

- St. George's Declaration on Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS.
- Objectives:
  - Goals, principles & activities in enhancing sustainable environmental management within the OECS Member States

(5)

- National Biosafety Framework
- Objectives/ main elements:
  - Regulatory system
  - An administrative to handle request 4 permits for certain activities such as release of LMOs
  - Decision-making system, and
  - A mechanism for public participation & information
  - Information gathering, analysis, consultation & work preparation.

(6)

- Capacity Building & Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management
- Objectives:
  - To develop capacities for sustainable land management in appropriate government, civil society institutions and user groups, and mainstream sustainable land management considerations into government planning & strategy development

(7)

- National Capacity Self Assessment
- Objectives:
  - Process will provide with the opportunity to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the capacity needs, constraints facing national effort to improve environmental conservation & sustainable development programs & meet the global environmental management obligations under various conventions & regional agreements.

(8)

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Objectives:
  - Protecting human health & the environment from POPs
  - Permits the production & use of DDT for the control of mosquitoes & other disease vectors
  - Adopts the "precautionary approach"
  - Calls on governments to develop & implement strategies for identifying stockpiles/products containing POPs
  - Seeks to increase PA, provide up-to-date info, launch educational prog., train specialist, & develop/disseminate alternative chemicals & solutions.

## (9)

- Special Project on Adaptation to CC
- Objectives:
  - Strategic priority piloting an operational approach for adaptation
  - Show how adaptation planning & assessment can be translated into national policy & sustainable development planning
  - Be country-driven, cost-effective & integrated into national sustainable development & poverty reduction strategies
  - Be guided by national communications, & other relevant country studies
  - Include (i) activities within a natural resource management context that generate global environmental benefits & (ii) adaptation measures that provide other major development benefits (water, energy, health, agriculture, biodiversity)

## The ECU seeks to:

- Develop/implement a holistic & coordinated public environmental awareness & education programme to increased awareness
- To raise awareness of the general public on environmental issues
- To create linkages between environmental issues & developmental programmes & initiatives
- To develop new attitudes & behavior with respect to the environment
- To harness & consolidate the resources of the various youths, NGOs, private/public sector institutions
- To produce a wide range of public awareness & education materials for use in formal/informal sectors

## Benefits

- Pooling of scarce resources
- A harmonized environmental PA program
- Reduction of cost associated with implementing PA activities
- Resources can be reallocated to other programme centre
- Elimination of duplication of efforts
- Increased collaboration among concerned agencies, institutions, ministries
- Greater impact thru the delivery of a more holistic & collaborative programme.

## For more information

## Contact:

Environmental Coordinating Unit  
 Ministry of Health & the Environment  
 Tel: 266 5256 / 448 4577  
 Email: [agriext@cwdom.dm](mailto:agriext@cwdom.dm)

## **Appendix 12: Summary of participant evaluations**

### **Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) Community Sustainable Forest Management and Livelihoods Workshop**

*13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> November 2007  
Roseau, Dominica*

#### **Workshop evaluation form**

### **1. Did you find the workshop useful in thinking about and guiding sustainable forest management and livelihoods approaches in your organisation?**

- Yes – 12

#### **Please explain:**

- In terms of forest products there are a lot more ways that we thought that we can guide and assist communities in using and managing their surrounding forest area
- I appreciated interacting with other community project leaders, and hearing difference perspectives
- Because it gives you a clear mind to carry or write yours own project
- My organisation is currently looking at avenues to assist young persons to get involved in agriculture and environmental activities and this workshop gave a good background and exposure to linkages between agriculture/forestry and tourism
- I was educated because I did not know some of the roles and guidelines. Also it was nice to hear other group's ideas and to get much needed information about my village's programs
- Learn about Participatory Community tourism and strengthening collaboration between agencies and groups
- Unforeseen strategies. The use of all stakeholders. The need to be resolute
- Gave the opportunity to increase knowledge of the forest and its assets.
- Knowing of how one can manage and sustain a livelihood is a treasure and gaining the knowledge will help us to manage and protect our environment in a proper way

### **2. What is the most important thing that you learned/ understood/ felt from this workshop?**

- That it is important when devising a project to look at every single angle, consider the stakeholder, etc., before executing and submitting it. Document the entire processes which can be helpful when considering another project. Ensure that roles and response are clearly defined
- I got a lot of information on project management to bring back to my organisation, and heard the perspective of forestry and tourism officials on issues of relevance
- The complexity of a sustainable project and that it's necessary to approach a project from several different perspectives whether it be tourism, community participation, education etc
- The part of making useful things with what in the forest and also more about proper planning and expectation in the future
- The concept of community tourism and the role of community can and should play in natural resource management. I also felt the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to management

- I feel that the most important aspect was the networking and site visit. Hearing and seeing what people do and how they go about it will help me with future ideas and projects
- Is that you have to work together to achieve one goal and that is to help develop your community through proper management of the forest
- To accomplish or develop these types of projects, proper planning is essential. Sustainable use for sustained livelihoods
- The aspect of networking and taking time in implementing programmes
- Conflict resolution among stakeholders. Mr. Arlington James session was enlightening
- That the forest contain lots of resources that we take for granted
- How to manage our forest and forest resources properly. How we can help as a community or group to conserve the environment. How can one get funding for his/her project? Why it is important to protect our environment.

### **3. What did you like about this workshop?**

- I like the discussions and hearing different opinions of people from different organisation, departments etc
- Interactive approach, field trip, resource persons
- The case study provided a great, tangible example for discussion
- The second day session, all of it
- The interactive focus of the workshop and the level of information generated through discussion
- The amount of interaction everyone gave
- Participation of the people who attended and the speakers from the different government departments and organisation
- The level of participation and organisations was good
- All participants participated and shared knowledge
- The simple but informative way facilitators presented
- It was an eye opener and gave the opportunity for interaction
- It was very informative and the hike

### **4. What did you dislike about this workshop?**

- Honestly cant think of anything
- Discussion sometimes got bogged down in peripheral issues
- Discussions sometimes felt rushed
- Need to build in more breaks when we sit a while and we need to keep a schedule
- The sessions were short
- The third day could have been held at a different venue
- One set of people taking the advantage over those who were quiet

### **5. Please indicate which sessions you found particularly useful:**

- Learning the history of the Wammae Letang Project, how it started and where it is now. Learning the many forest products. The group reports on the case study of Wammae Letang
- Arlington James' session on forest products, panel on resource persons, history of Wammae Letang

- Session on livelihoods, session on forest resources by Mr. James, the panel of reps from SIF, GEFSGP, Tourism etc
- The whole aspect of the teaching
- Stakeholder analysis especially the case study of the Wammae Letang project, the session on how forestry benefit livelihoods was also very instrumental in fostering debates and discussions among participants
- The session about what groups are doing
- All the sessions were well presented
- All
- How can forest benefit livelihood. He field trip (case study)
- The potential livelihood opportunities. The panel of agencies
- The sessions about the forest and its resources. Livelihood and the entire day (2)
- Forest management. Where fund can be obtained. The history of Letang

**6. How could the workshop have been improved?**

- Since there were interesting items on the agenda that there was no time to execute it should have probably been a day longer
- Make it bigger – with more representatives from CBOs and NGOs; more projects represented
- By more visit of different project
- Two case studies to get different perspectives on community involvement in natural resource management of tourism
- More warning of days of workshop! Give us more time to know when and where
- More power point presentations and group work
- More participants. Cooler room. Developing actual projects
- Motion picture presentation and other footage
- Next time let others that are being less talkative to participate more; others who are being quiet could always remain quiet

**7. How would you rate the following areas of the workshop structure and delivery? Please tick one for each area.**

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Clarity of objectives	4	7	1	
Content	4	8		
Materials	4	6	2	
Facilitation	5	5	2	
Field trip	9	2	1	
Relevance to your needs	6	6		

**Any additional comment on the above:**

- For materials, it would be nice to have a contact list for the individuals present. More materials to enhance networking/communication among participants
- Not much
- It all worked out well- I like that we would get follow-up materials

- Would use the (Letang) case study in improving stakeholder participation
- More community involvement in the project – not just the village council
- When you are writing projects look for all aspect of involvement, organisations that will help with idea and implications

**8. What is one thing that you will apply from the workshop in your organisation's work?**

- Properly and carefully planning projects
- Involving more beneficiaries in future project plans
- More community involvement in the project – not just the village council
- When you are writing projects look for all aspect of involvement, organisations that will help with idea and implications
- Stakeholder analysis and involvement – project development management and implementation and the need to consider investment after initial project life
- Work with all that forests give you. I am going to see what some members of the community can do to make \$ off forestry
- Proper management of the people doing the project and getting everyone in and out of the community involved
- The concept of proper planning of project proposal
- Planning and process development
- To continue the community forestry programme
- To report to my group the knowledge given from the workshop

**9. What would prevent you from applying the ideas discussed in this workshop?**

- If the people I shared knowledge with are not interested in what I share with them
- Lack of time and commitment from group members
- Not enough time to implement project
- Capacity with the organisation, especially as it is a youth organisation with a quick turnover of members
- Time and money
- If working with
- Lack of legally formulated community
- Nothing much
- Policy
- Nothing

**10. Do you or your organisation have any additional training needs?**

- Project designs strategies
- Eventually the council might need to bring I experts on wildlife and more scientific persons to help with the trail interpretation
- Yes
- Yes, project development, management
- Yes, more help with grant writing and maybe give more roles with forestry
- Capacity building; business administration



- Project writing
- Some more workshop
- In project preparation
- How to manage a business; management skills

**11. What recommendations would you like to make for CANARI'S Forest & Livelihood Programme?**

- Make available to participating organisations whatever documents that come out of this and similar workshop as a means of keeping participants updated
- More focus on local government's role in forestry management, where applicable
- Updates/feedback from other islands and their workshops; networking across islands could be more helpful too
- Have more of this programme more often to group and youth
- Stay on schedule and make it M-W or W-F
- None at this time
- Follow-up workshop
- Keep on training young people in maintaining our forest and sustainable opportunities

**12. Any other comments:**

- Very good workshop, appreciated the cont and outputs derived from the workshop
- Great job! Great for it being the first time!
- Overall a very good workshop