



Case studies on community based forestry in the Caribbean

Workshop report

November 23-24, 2011

Liguanea Club, Jamaica

1 INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) with financial support from the National Forest Programme (NFP) Facility is supporting the Caribbean Subgroup of the Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission to implement a regional knowledge sharing initiative on Community Forestry practices in the Caribbean. The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANRI) was contracted to facilitate a knowledge sharing initiative on community forestry practices in the Caribbean. The main elements of the initiative were the preparation of case studies in fourteen countries, the organisation of a regional knowledge sharing workshop and the publication of a regional synopsis on community forestry initiatives in the Caribbean.

The objectives of the one and a half day regional knowledge-sharing workshop were to:

- validate the case studies of community forestry initiatives in the Caribbean
- identify and analyse lessons learnt from the case studies; and to
- identify strategies to move community based forestry from project-based initiatives to programmes that are integral parts of forest management in the Caribbean

2 PARTICIPANTS

Only 11 of the 14 countries participating in the study attended the meeting. Haiti, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and Saint Lucia were unable to attend the workshop. Several representatives of the various community forestry initiatives (Local Forest Management Committees) around Jamaica also attended the workshop. Most participants were senior forestry officers. In many cases the authors of the case studies were not present at the meeting. The case study authors from Cuba and the Dominican Republic attended the meeting. (See Appendix 1 for the list of participants.)

3 METHOD

The meeting was highly participatory and the participants had an opportunity to network with similar organisations in the region. (The agenda is shown at Appendix 2.) The day and half meeting began on **Day one** with each representative giving one word that in their view described community forestry. This was used to learn each participant's understanding of

“community forestry in the Caribbean”. This was followed by representatives presenting their case study (see Appendix 3). Each presentation was followed by general discussions to clarify aspects of community forestry. The facilitators presented the case studies from Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and Saint Lucia who were unable to attend the meeting.

On **Day two**, Melanie McDermott presented the draft synthesis report of the 14 case studies (see Appendix 4). Participants were given an opportunity to comment on the findings of the synthesis. This was followed by group sessions where the participant discussed elements for successful implementation of community forestry. The groups later discussed steps that they could take to mainstream community forestry based on their current reality.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 The meaning of community forestry in the Caribbean

The participants believed that the community forestry in the Caribbean is about:

- Ownership, stewardship, collaboration, relationships and stakeholder involvement in management of the forest resource
- Stakeholders being empowered
- Sustainability of the resource
- Stakeholders obtaining a livelihood from the resource
- Life

4.2 Clarification of the case studies

Because many of the country participants were not the authors of the case studies, they were able to provide different perspectives on the cases presented and clarification on many of points.

Country	Name of case study	Points of clarification
Dominica	Dominica Essential Oils and Spices Cooperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither the Agriculture nor Forestry Departments saw the cooperative as being part of their remit. Forestry initially tried to evict the group from a national park because of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> damage caused by their activity; and the ambiguity of the activity that is considered both farming and forestry A legal framework is needed to formally include the cooperative in the decision-making process despite the good working relationship with the various government agencies.
Grenada	Clozier Youth Farmers Cooperative Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the Forestry Department is closely involved with the group and its activities, there is no formal instrument that allows the group to be involved in the decision-making process Inadequate support may impact the sustainability of the group
Antigua & Barbuda	The Body Ponds Watershed Rehabilitation Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not attend the workshop
Cuba	Integrated Forest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a free call for selection for the position of estate manager Ownership of the land is protected by law The land is leased to the farmer and can be inherited. There is a sense of ownership among the estate managers that was lacking in previous schemes that were community oriented. The sense of belonging/ ownership seems to make the project more successful at achieving the conservation/ environmental goals
St. Kitts Nevis	Peak Heaven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original project required that three groups work together, but, because of conflicts among the groups, all but one dropped out.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Zion Hill Productive Incorporated (charcoal producers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller scale activities can improve the chances that the group will be sustainable
Saint Lucia	Latanye Broom Producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not attend the meeting

Country	Name of case study	Points of clarification
Trinidad and Tobago	Grand Riviere Tourism Development Organisation (GRTDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GRTDO existed before the CBF initiative
Jamaica	Local Forest Management Committees (LFMCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LFMC process exposes the community involved to further training
Dominican Republic	Recovering the Southern Dry Forest: a case study of sustainable forest management with emphasis on community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agreement between the authorities and the local organisation was not renewed and is still being re-negotiated. Officially, trees cannot be harvested unless an agreement is reached, but in practice the authorities are allowing harvesting for charcoal to continue.
Suriname	Preserving the forest for Community development in Pokigron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community is made of mostly women who returned to the village after civil unrest in the 1980s. The community has a direct logging agreement. Many are also engaged in sustainable agriculture.
Guyana	Ituni Small Loggers Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Guyana Forestry Commission does not give funds to ISLA. One of the goals of the association is to acquire access to a larger forest area.. One of the main problems is that the group is not harvesting timber on all the land that is assigned to it. Yet, they still ask for further land. The entire group is sanctioned for infractions even if an individual member causes the infraction
Belize	Community forestry in the Toledo District, Belize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not attend the meeting
Haiti	Reforestation at Chaudry, South-eastern Haiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not attend the meeting

4.3 Elements of success for community forestry in the Caribbean

The elements of success are listed below.

- Partnerships between the government and the community including the use of formal instruments
- Cooperation among community members that maintains organisation
- Willingness to participate on the part of both the community and the government partner. The community is often excluded as government owns most of the land
- Political will to support community forestry
- Strong organisational structure for all groups involved in the processes
- Government policy and a policy framework that leads to formal arrangements among the stakeholders
- The potential for livelihood improvement is key; it is important to share the benefits of the forests
- Having a sociologist/ social scientist helped form a bridge between the government and the community
- Funding (both external, government) provided both food and fare for meetings
- Gender issues/ empowerment of women. Several organisations and projects became active when the women got involved
- Flexibility among the membership of the groups that allowed the members to leave when they wanted
- Participation that is open to all in the surrounding communities
- Adaptive capacity of both the government and the community levels
- Conflict mediation
- Training
- Integrated development (must incorporate many aspects of
- Networking is crucial to share information among the members
- Benefit sharing at the local level should be a part of the organisation that promotes ownership of the resource among the community members
- Common goal among all the stakeholders
- Empowerment/ ownership of the resource that fosters a sense of belonging
- Interest from various organisations
- Sharing responsibility for managing the resource
- Transparency and accountability
- Trust among the stakeholders
- Communication awareness and networking. Having regular meetings (both formal and informal) can help sharing information with all stakeholders
- Joint decision-making
- Succession planning by recruiting new members and leaders to ensure continuity
- Bottom-up approach to management
- Vertical communication between the community and the government and horizontal communication among communities to share experiences
- Good community leadership
- External input and support
- Reliable rules and regulations that are also flexible
- Giving the community time to improve their capacity for management can improve the effectiveness of CBF initiatives
- Increased environmental awareness

Other elements of success include:

- Sharing control over forest access and management is important to mainstreaming CBF in the region. Managing authority can be granted to an individual (as in the case of Cuba) or to

a community (as in a case in Jamaica where a community has been given management responsibility for a forest reserve).

- A legal instrument that entrenches stakeholder involvement in the management of the resource can promote involvement in the decision-making process (e.g. Jamaica, Dominican Republic)
- Formalizing and institutionalizing the roles not only of forestry departments, but of all agencies concerned with communities and their resources e.g., agriculture, tourism, will aid in 'mainstreaming' CBF and making it more effective. Coordination among the various arms of government will rationalize and enhance impact.
- Communication within civil society, among agencies of govt and between govt and civil society is crucial. Foresters must re-establish opportunities/spaces to connect with local people. A 'culture of communication' is required.

4.4 The way forward

The four groups determined the way forward to convert project-based CBF initiatives into programmes. These are shown below.

Country	Way forward
Trinidad and Tobago	Greater involvement of the Forestry Division in community forestry projects
	Expansion of activities e.g. eco-tourism and other environmental projects (e.g. production of cash crops like Christmas trees)
	Succession planning
LFMC, Jamaica	Local and regional exchange programmes to share information and best practices
	Identification of other sustainable livelihood programmes
	Expand the production of activities (e.g. sawmill)
	Certified training programmes and development of a manual (e.g. fire, biodiversity, conflict management, accountability, business management, etc.)
	Educational campaign from kindergarten on; environmental awareness and ownership
	Intensify the "Navel string" projects
Jamaica Forestry Division	Devolution of management responsibilities to the LFMCs
	Coordination of training programmes
	More flexible approach to forest management
St. Kitts Nevis	Bottom-up approach to projects
	Less political direction and interference (trust people to lead at the local level)

Country	Way forward
	Sound technical advice in developing local participatory institutions (e.g. conflict management)
	Building relationships
Suriname	Promote sustainable forest management vial pilot projects
	Identify and secure funding
Guyana	Diversify into other alternative livelihood options (e.g. agro-forestry, NTFP exploitation)
	Secure funding for community development initiatives from external agencies (e.g. Inter-American Development Bank, ITTO, United Nations Development Programme)
Cuba	Promote associative schemes for the production of farms
	Revise current regulations to reflect the current reality and rules in practice in Cuba
	Diversify the production in Cuba to include not only timber but agro-forestry as well
Dominican Republic	Institutionalise and standardise the processes within the government. This allows the processes to remain the same despite changes in the government.
<p>General points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity • Encourage independence • Determine and support value added processes • Improve communication among the various government agencies to facilitate sharing of knowledge • Increase participation of communities in decision-making not only when new policies are declared but also in the economic components of the projects. Communities should be able to decide where the funds will be invested • Change the attitude of the gov't authorities so that they become aware that changes are necessary • Need to develop (formal and informal) spaces for negotiation • Inter-sectoral approach towards community development • Establishment of a multidisciplinary committee for community development • Incorporation of community initiatives into forestry corporate plan • Ensure clear roles and responsibilities of all players/ stakeholders • Community development policy and strategic plan at regional and national levels • Strong public awareness 	

5 CONCLUSIONS

The workshop met all its objectives. Many of the participants were able to validate the case study findings. They offered further information on the case studies and clarified several points. The participants were able to identify and analyse the lessons for community based forestry in the region. They were also able to identify strategies to move community based forestry forward in the Caribbean (a summary of the evaluation forms is attached as Appendix 5).

**Regional Workshop on
Community Forestry in the Caribbean**
The Liguanea Club, New Kingston, Kingston 5
Jamaica
23-24 November 2011

List of Participants

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Regional Workshop on Community Forestry in the Caribbean

Kingston, Jamaica, 23-24 November 2011

Objectives

1. To validate the case studies of community forestry initiatives in the Caribbean
2. To identify and analyse lessons learnt from the case studies
3. To identify strategies to move community based forestry from project-based initiatives to programmes that are an integral part of forest management in the Caribbean

Draft programme

Wednesday, 23rd November, 2011

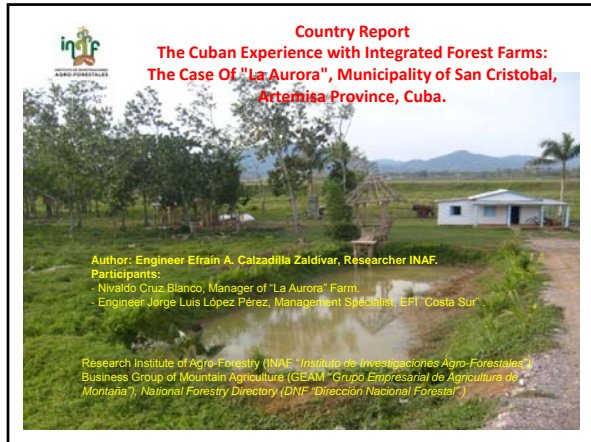
- 8:00 am Opening and welcome (Claus Eckelmann, FAO)
- 8:15 am Introduction to the project, the workshop and general overview of workshop objectives (Keisha Sandy, CANARI)
- 8:30 am Participant introductions and development of a working definition of community forestry (Keisha Sandy, CANARI)
- 9:00 am Coffee break
- 9:30 am Presentation of key aspects of Community Forestry case studies (country representatives)
- 12:00 noon Lunch
- 1:00 pm Energiser (Keisha Sandy)
- 1:15 pm Continuation: Presentation of key aspects of Community Forestry case studies (country representatives)
- 2:45 pm Small group discussion
- 3:30 pm Small group presentation of key points to plenary and plenary discussion
- 5:00 pm Closure of day's programme

Thursday, 24th November, 2011

- 8:00 am Short overview of the discussion of day one
- 8:30 am Presentation of the draft regional synopsis of community forestry experiences in the Caribbean (Melanie McDermott, CANARI consultant)
- Discussion / validation of lessons learned, key results and recommendations (Keisha Sandy, CANARI)
- 10:00 am Coffee break

Appendix 2

- 10:30 am Opportunities available to promote and strengthen community forestry initiatives in the Caribbean (Claus Eckelmann, FAO)
- Plenary discussion on recommendations and actions to promote and strengthen community forestry initiatives in the Caribbean (Keisha Sandy)
- 12:00 noon Evaluation and closure of workshop (Claus Eckelmann, FAO)
- 12:30 pm Lunch
- 1:30 pm Visit to the Jamaica Forestry Expo Emancipation Park in New Kingston



Introduction.

- Based on the experience of agricultural estates, the first Integrated Forest Farm (IFF) was created in 1995, and three years later was legalised by **Resolution # 960/98** of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The definition of the category "farm" (or "estate") that has been accepted is:
- **"Integrated Forest Farm" as the smallest sustainable forest management unit within the system of Forest Ente.**
- The IFFs are created in areas of forest heritage and are state-owned. They constitute forests or deforested areas, which are assigned to an individual known as the "farm manager" with a legal contract signed between the state representative and the estate manager. The object of the estates **is forestry, but as recorded by the contract, the estate manager is entitled to additional production, including the creation of subsistence crops in an area of 1.0 to 2.0 ha, as well as animal husbandry and fruit-growing, from which up to 50% of the revenues can be received by the estate manager.**
- At the end of 2010, there were **1367 forest estates** nationwide, with the addition of 100 new farms yearly.
- In order to disseminate these original experiences, the IFF "La Aurora" was selected to represent the achievements of the programme locally and nationally and thereby to promote it to the forestry community in the Caribbean subregion.

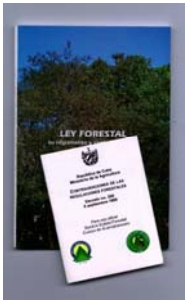
Brief background.

- **Forest Type:**
- The estate sits in marginal areas that were dedicated to sugar cane and livestock production, very close to the peri-urban fringe of the city of San Cristobal, the county seat of the same name. Due to human exploitation, the area was initially nearly devoid of forest vegetation, with only isolated fruit and trees left standing. The forest behind the estate was almost entirely planted in 2002.
- **Soil and climatic conditions.**
- The predominant type of soil is yellow quartzite ferriferous leachate, typically formed from deep, moderately humid, sandy loam schistose rocks.
- The behaviour of the climate over the past 5 years is as follows:
 - Average annual temperature: 24.2 ° C.
 - Average annual rainfall: 1259.5 mm.
 - Annual average relative humidity: 82%

Brief background / context of the community.

- The "La Aurora" farm is located on the northeastern periphery of the city of San Cristobal, head of the municipality of the same name, which has an area of **936.2 km²** and a population of **70,908 inhabitants** and a population density of **75 inhabitants/km²**. The farm belongs to the new province of Artemis (previously Pinar del Rio). The major economic activity of the region is sugar production, followed by livestock, rice and timber production. The town owns a forest of **32, 242.0 ha**, including **23, 265.0** of natural forests and **2,337.0** of plantations, with **27.3%** still under

Who owns the land where the initiative operates?

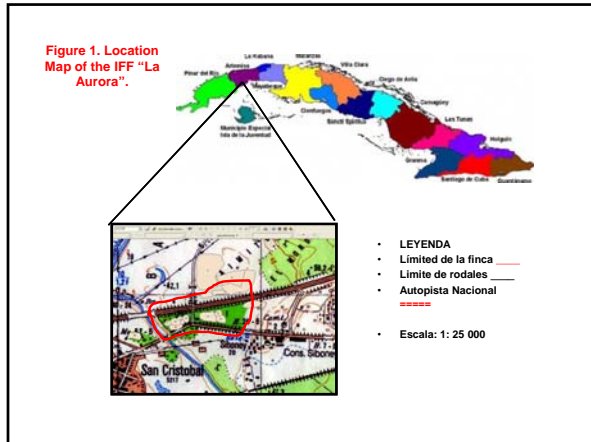


- The land where the farm is located is state-owned and was given to the farm manager to take over as its administrator and to be responsible for its care.
- The ownership is protected by the signing of an agreement which specifies the duties and rights of the parties.
- **The farm was established in 2002, and for 9 years** has had the same farm manager, who has contributed not only to forest production, but also to self-sufficiency in food for his family and the employees of the estate by producing various agricultural crops (table 3).

What are the relevant policies and laws?
 The Forestry Law passed by National Assembly of Popular Power, on July 21 1998, supports the creation of Integrated Forest Farms, as seen in the following articles: Article 43: Article 100.

B. Community Forestry Initiative

- The initiative of creating estates responds to a national programme led by the Business Group of Mountain Agriculture (GEAM) under the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, which is based on the following premise: **under the application of the Forest Law, the farm manager lives on the farm, takes responsibility for farm management,** and is paid according to his or her results.
- This report provides a "case study" on the establishment, design and management of a **Integrated Forest Farm (IFF) "La Aurora", located in the municipality of San Cristobal, Artemisa Province, in the western region (Figure 1).** It was established in 2002 with the aim of contributing to reforestation and forest recreation on both sides of the national highway. We present an analysis. of the case study, including both the successes as well as the limitations that must be corrected.



Who are the organisations that participate as partners?

- In our case, the IFF "La Aurora" is subordinated to the forestry business unit, UEB San Cristobal, belonging to the **Integrated Forestry Enterprise "Costa Sur"**, whose offices are based in the town of Fierro, 18 km to the west on the central road of San Cristobal.
- However, due to its location, function and impact on the social and environmental surroundings, the estate interacts with other non-governmental organizations and local entities such as the Cuban Association of Agricultural and Scienc Technology and Environment (**CITMA**) and the Ministry of Education (**MINED**).

What are the aims and objectives of the agreement to manage the initiative?

- The IFF "La Aurora" aims to reforest the area surrounding the **national highway (15 m wide) to serve dual functions:** timber production and landscape value (recreation, scenic beauty).
- This responds to a policy of the country to contribute to the **revitalization and beautification of the edges of the roads**. It also responds to another policy of timber production in land areas of the estate.

Are there implicit or explicit socio-economic benefits?

- The farm forestry program is based on the **principle of linking the a "man to the area"**, with the aim of improving the technical production rates, care and protection of forest resources from illegal logging and fires.
- The farm manager benefits economically through a basic monthly salary amounting to **330.00 pesos**, in line with the system payments applied by the forestry company, which pays for the forestry work, according to its quality and quantity, and in line with revenue generated. Usually the income received is higher because the salary is **increased by revenues from the marketing of agricultural products, animals, fruit, etc.**
- The proportion of profits earned from these sales and distributed among the farm manager and **can reach 70% of the surplus earned** after deducting the expenses business of the estate.
- The farm manager also benefits (implicit income), by **having a home for himself and his family** that is exempt from paying rent, which represents saving from the income.

Who are the beneficiaries?

- **Direct beneficiaries.**
- Are members of the nuclear family constituted by the estate manager, **Nivaldo Cruz Blanco, his wife Damisela López Puente, their 2 children and a permanent worker**. That is 5 members of the family and 6 workers of the Forestry
- Business Unit (UEB) of San Cristobal who benefit economically from the productive results of the estate, a total of 11 beneficiaries.
- **Indirect beneficiaries.**
- - The residents of the People's Council "Rio Hondo" with **1983 inhabitants**.
- - **40 students from 2 primary schools** nearby, which participate in an Environmental Education Project.
- - Travelers and tourists who pass through the highway, embellished with forests, fruit trees.

Who are the main actors?

- The main actors involved in the implementation and execution of the project of the "La Aurora" estate, are:
- - **The estate manager**, his family and the permanent worker.
- - **The Managers and the technical staff of San Cristobal's UEB**, who are responsible for advising and monitoring the estate manager on technical and economical issues.
- - **Officers and staff of the Integrated Forestry Enterprise "Costa Sur"** who advise the estate manager on technical aspects.
- - **The Municipal State Forestry Service**, whose specialists approve and over see the reforestation projects, the environmental education project and other projects that run on the estate.

Key activities.

- **The key activities that take place on the estate are:**
- - Reforestation of marginal areas.
- - Maintenance of plantations.
- - Silvicultural treatments: pruning and thinning.
- - Firefighting measures: Fire walking trails, mineral belts, etc.
- - Use of roundwood.
- - Area of consumption: production of agricultural crops.
- - Livestock.
- - Environmental education.
- - Aquaculture.



Participation and decision - making.

- For the creation of the Integrated Forest Farms based on Resolution No. 960/98, the GEAM has established a contractual procedure which contains three main documents that are necessary for the approval of its performance:
- **Contract:** the official document that establishes the constitution of the estate, under which the estate manager assumes responsibilities in the management.
- **Act of accountability:** the document that sets out the basic means that are under the care and use of the estate manager.
- **Project Management:** the technical document, developed by specialists from the Integrated Forestry Enterprise "Costa Sur" with input from the farm manager, which states the objectives of the IFF, the technical-economic plan, the plan of activities for the the farm manager and the corresponding budget..

Costs and benefits to the standard of life.

- **Human.**
- The estate manager, unlike the normal forestry worker, takes a different role in the performance of his duties. He has a stronger sense of belonging, as he lives in the area of work, takes care of the property assigned to it and uses the resources creatively in the estate.
- To efficiently perform his duties, he must receive training in silvicultural treatments, agroforestry, and other specialties. Nivaldo has studied up to grade 12, which has allowed him to participate in forest management courses and workshops on the management of forest plantations..
- **b) Social**
- The outstanding work of the farm manager and his family has allowed him to be recognized by the community at the municipal and provincial levels. As proof of this, the farm manager's wife, Damisela, with an education up to 12 grade, was selected for the assignment of an environmental education project aimed at schoolchildren in the community, funded for 3 years by the **National Fund for Forestry Development (FONADEF)**. Two times per week, primary school students (4th 5th and 6th grade) received training on the environment.

- **c) Physical**
- The location of the property was already ideal as it has a superb road network. It is only 1 km from the city and along the National Highway "la Havana - Pinar del Rio". No new infrastructure was required.
- **d) Finance**
- During the initial phase of establishment of plantations, the estate manager received a bonus income of 30% of the value produced from the plantations established, funded by the Forest Development Fund (FONADEF).
- During the period from 2007 to 2008, the work was supported by the extractive brigade of the Company. This generated a net income of 7,368.00 pesos for selling 123.00 m³ of precious sawn timber (Table 4). 15% of the revenue (**1,105.2 pesos**) was paid to the farmer. The remainder of the profits were divided among the members of the brigade, the workers of the San Cristobal and UEB and the IFF Costa Sur.
- **Net Income = 21,355.35 – 13,987.35 = 7,368.00 pesos.**
- From 2009 to the present, there have been no new harvesting activities on the farm. However, the silvicultural work continues.
- In addition, the project of Environmental Education paid his wife a monthly salary of 330.00 pesos, which added to the average wage received in the last 5 years brings the total household income of 677.11 pesos / month.

- **e) Natural**
- During the period 2007 - 2010, the Integrated Forest Farm has benefited from an **Environmental Education Project funded by FONADEF, amounting to 66,052.8 pesos.** Its objectives were the creation of an educational "Ecological Garden" comprised of orchards and additional forest area, as well as training and outreach activities, aimed at promoting the protection and care of forests and wildlife among young people and the community. The project has shown positive results.
- **f) Political**
- The creation of the integrated forest farm allowed the conversion of a high-performing forestry worker, Nivaldo Cruz Blanco, to a farm manager, which led to his personal development, economically, technically and socially.
- **g) Sustainability**
- In the case of the "La Aurora", the aim of its creation has been the reforestation of the banks of Highway Havana - Pinar del Rio, to contribute to its beautification and landscape restoration. Currently almost all areas (17.4 ha) are covered with forests and some of it is producing (Figure 1).
- In summary, the estate after 9 years has achieved economic, social and environmental sustainability, although it has still greater potential. As for economic sustainability, the farm has produced from sawn timber and roundwood a net revenue of 7,368.00 dollars in 2007-2008.
- There has been no harvesting since 2008 to date, but increasing future harvests are planned.

- **FONADEF :**
- **Environment al Education Project funded by FONADEF, amounting to 66,052.8 pesos.**



Lessons learned: socio-economic benefits, major difficulties, external factors and capacities.

- The main achievements and results can be summarised as follows:
- - It was possible to reforest and beautify the areas adjacent to the highway Habana-Pinar del Rio along a length of 1.0 km.
- - Remarkable increase in biodiversity with the presence of more than 70 forest species, fruit trees and ornamentals.
- - Implementation of an environmental education project which involved 40 children from 2 primary schools and the residents of Rio Hondo Popular Council, amounting to 1983 inhabitants.
- - Contribution to the creation of a culture of nature in the community, creating awareness among their members of the importance of forests and protecting the environment.
- - Contribution to the complementary production (agroforestry and silvopasture) for self sufficiency of food and increasing the economic benefits of the estate manager and his family.

The weaknesses and shortcomings that need improvement are:

- - Give greater participation to the farm manager in the economic benefits generated by the additional production.
- - In order to 'scale up' the program, it is necessary to address the lack of resources that limits the efficiency of farms. In addition, the factor that limits the creation of new farms is the availability of resources for the construction of housing for farmers.
- - Grow hedgerows to strengthen fire protection, including species such as hicaco (*Chrisobalanus icaco*), cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), among others.
- - Increase agricultural yields through the introduction of new agro-ecological practices and promotion of fruit species.
- - Increase the number and the frequency of technical training opportunities for the farm manager to improve his performance.

Table 1. Some forest and fruit species set in the ecological garden of IFF "La Aurora".

No.	Especies	
	Forestales	Frutales
1	<i>Taiparitís elatus</i>	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
2	<i>Samanea saman</i>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
3	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Caristel
4	<i>Cordia geracanthus</i>	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
5	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	<i>Syzgium jambos</i>
6	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	<i>Persea americana</i>
7	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
8	<i>Guarea guara</i>	<i>Pouteria sapota</i>
9	<i>Glinicidia sepium</i>	<i>Coccoloba nucifera</i>
10	<i>Endiroya berterocana</i>	<i>Annona reticulata</i>
11	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	<i>Spondias purpurea</i>
12	<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i>	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
13	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	<i>Melicocca bijuba</i>
14	<i>Roystonia regia</i>	<i>Psidium guajaba</i>
15	<i>Copaifera himenaeifolia</i>	
16	<i>Ceciba pentandra</i>	
17	<i>Citrus rosea</i>	

Table 2. Inventory of the forestry heritage of IFF "La Aurora".

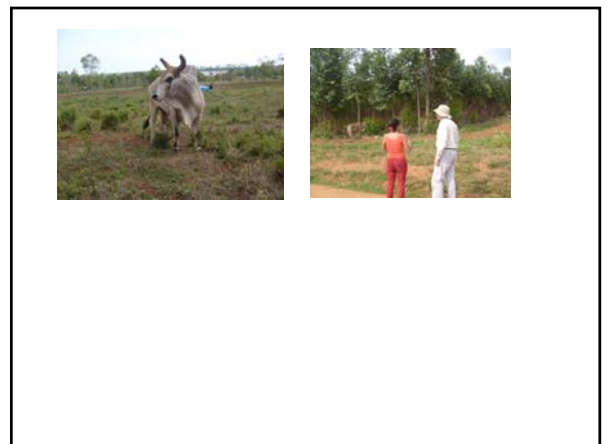
Especies	No. Roda	Año de Plantaci ón	Area (ha)	Altura (m ²)	Dap (cm)	Area Basal (m ²)	Volumen Total	Volumen (m ³ /ha)
<i>Eucalyptus. sp.</i>	6	2009	0.6	7.0	8.0	15.0	32.4	54.0
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	7	2005	4.1	5.0	6.0	12.0	141.9	34.6
<i>Acacia mangium</i>	8	2006	1.6	12.0	11.0	19.0	164.2	102.6
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	9	2005	2.0					
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	11	2002	0.4	6.0	9.0	13.0	16.8	42.1
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	12	2003	0.2	7.0	8.0	13.0	16.8	42.1
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	13	2002	0.3	7.0	10.0	14.0	15.0	54.0
<i>Eucalyptus. sp.</i>	14	2000	3.1					
<i>Hibiscus elatus</i>	17	1986	0.5	9.0	24.0	10.0	8.6	43.2
<i>Samanea saman</i>	18	2001	0.6	11.0	20.0	16.0	48.4	80.6
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	91	2009	1.3	4.0	6.0	9.0	29.5	22.7
Sub - total			15.2					
Area autoconsumo	16	-	2.4					
Area Total			17.6					

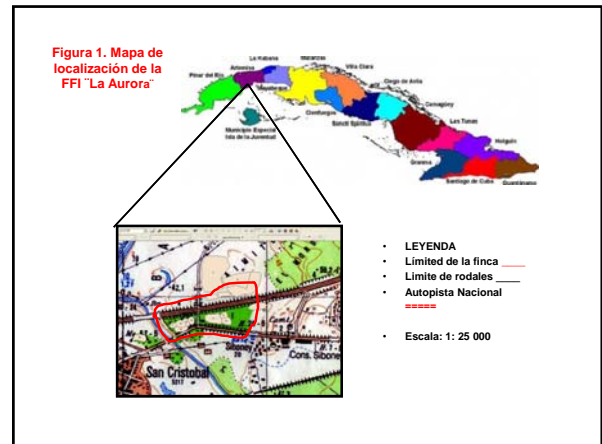
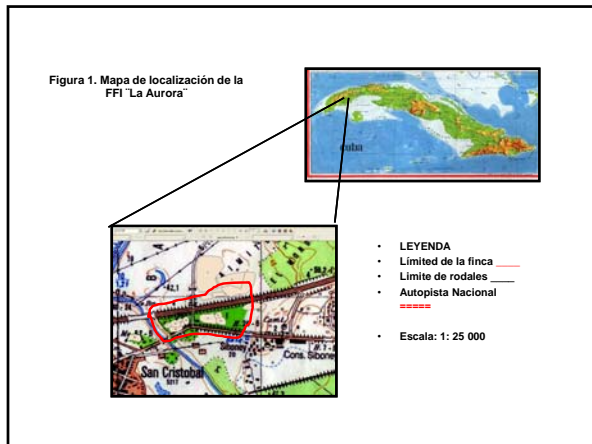
Table 4. Revenue generated (in Pesos) for the forest production in the IFF "La Aurora" during the period of 2007 to 2008.

Indicadores	Año	Costo Unitario (m ³)	Cantidad (m ³)	Importe (Pesos)
Madera en bolos (Subproductos)	2007	180.00	56.35	10 143.00
Madera en bolos preciososa	2007	180.00	10.70	1 926.00
Madera en bolos preciososa	2008	180.00	17.80	3 204.00
Madera rolliza	2008	49.45	123.00	6 082.35
Total Ingreso bruto				21 355.35



Appendix 3



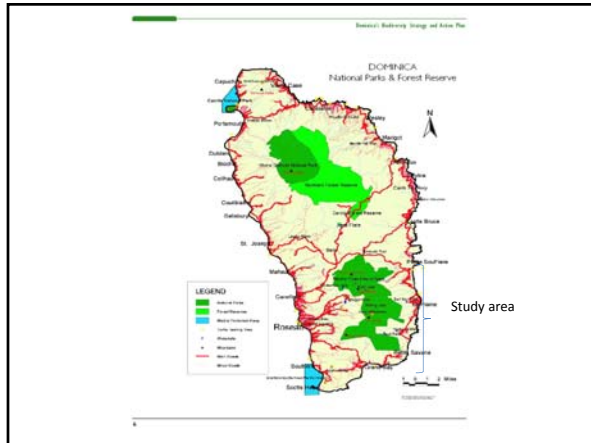


COMMUNITY FORESTRY THE DOMINICA EXPERIENCE

DOMINICA ESSENTIAL OILS AND
SPICES COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
CANARI/FAO Workshop
Jamaica
November 2011

Introduction

- Dominica Essential Oils and Spices Cooperative Society, Ltd.
- A world leader in the production of bay oil.
- Production has been done in Dominica for nearly a century.
- The farmers started working cooperatively to process and sell bay oil in 1964
- registered as a cooperative in 1968 as the Petite Savanne Bay Oil Cooperative.
- The Cooperative reregistered in 1983 in order to expand its role.
- It now has 560 members
- Equal distribution by gender.
- South-eastern region of island
- Littoral Woodlands to Evergreen Secondary Rainforest



About the Initiative

- Farmers initiative
 - Farmers Co-operative
- Partner Organisation
- The Cooperative Division/Min Community Development
 - Division of Agriculture/Produce Chemist Lab
 - Dominica Bureau of Standards
 - Self funded

Goals and Activities

- **Primary Objectives:** to ensure the effective operation and profitability of essential oil production.
- **Vision:** to produce these essential oils in an environmentally friendly manner that doesn't carelessly exploit or damage the land, the people or the valuable indigenous plant life.
- **Mission:** to be a leading efficient producer and competitive supplier of top essential oil products at an affordable price. To ensure that the rights and privileges of members are maintained. To modernize and develop on a sustainable basis the Essential Oils and Spices Industry for the mutual benefit of the current and future members of the society and their families

Goals and Activities (c'td)

- Harvesting, Processing on-site activities; over a dozen villages are involved; a central distillery in Petite Savanne
- Storing and Marketing are carried out in Roseau.
- Began diversifying other essential oils such as patcholi, basilica, Ylang Ylang, cinnamon and ginger.

Who benefits???

- The Members of the Society
- The individual Villages
- The general public
- The national economy

Key activities: being a cooperative, it is owned and operated by its 560 farmer-members and is accordingly founded on participatory principles. 70% of the oils are exported.

Roles

- The Cooperative Development Division oversees the administration and ensures regular annual general meeting is convened and that financial records are properly maintained.
- The Division of Agriculture assists with pest and disease control.
- The Dominica Bureau of Standards carries out quality inspection for the external market.

Type of Participation

- It is both participatory and interactive
- Process: meetings, functioning of the various feeder distilleries.

Benefits/Impacts

- 80% of members are subsistence farmers who depend on income from the cooperative.
- *Human*: collaboration with experts and holding regular education meetings.
- *Social*: sharing of the workload(harvest/transportation)
- *Physical*: significant investment in infrastructure-a large modern distillery

Benefits/Impacts (c'td)


- *Financial*:
Basic standard of Living Needs met
Education Fund
Old Age and disabilities Fund
Employment opportunities for villagers
- *Natural*: land tenure security, health and productivity of tree resource and ability to increase holdings.

Success Factors/Threats

- *Sustainability*: decades of oil production; recruitment of new and young members,
- *Threats*: the disposal of the waste material after distillation. Deforestation caused by the felling of timber to operate the small distilleries. Loss of markets if substitute products become more popular and pest and disease attacks on the Bay tree.


Recommendations

- An integrated approach to rural development where the relevant stakeholders actively support such initiatives.
- This would include the political, administrative and technical arms of government modernising appropriate legislation with corresponding statutory regulations orders.
- The necessary research, financing and capacity building should also be incorporated into these processes.



Community Based Forestry case study-DR:
Recovering the Southern Dry Forest

Presented by
RAMON A. RODRIGUEZ
 Planning Officer
 Reforestation Department
 Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
 November 22-25, 2011




Key activity:
 Sustained management of dry forest by the community.

Date of initiation:
 1992, year of the foundation of the Federation of Producers of the Southern Dry Forest—FEPROBOSUR, as a result of a joint effort between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the German GTZ focussed on "rational management of dry forests".

Location:
 Involves 6 provinces of the southwest, the driest region of the Country.

Forest type and level of use:
 Subtropical dry forest ecosystem (Dominance of genus Prosopis and Vachellia). Overuse of forest resources was evident.




Proponent:
 Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources

Recipient Organisation:
 Federation of Producers of the Southern Dry Forest-FEPROBOSUR. A local non-profit organisation that clusters 85 associations, mainly devoted to charcoal production. Many of the associations existed before they were brought together under the Federation, in 1992.

Partner Organisations:
 Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources;
 Dominican Agrarian Institute;
 Provincial structures of the Catholic Church;
 Foundation for the Development of Azua, San Juan and Elias Piña Provinces;
 Others: CEPROS, Lemba, Oxfam, PC, VETERMON, CEAJURI.

Funding:
 Self-supporting through sales of charcoal, fence posts and firewood.




Goals of the initiative:
 The general objective of the project was to apply models of rural and forestry development that would guarantee adequate standards of living for the population, while ensuring the proper management of natural resources. Specific goals were the following:

- Ensure conservation of the dry forest area
- Reduce the damages caused by erosion
- Mitigate rural poverty
- Facilitate sustainable production and marketing of charcoal

Beneficiaries:
Directly: The rural poor living within the project area
Indirectly: The whole country benefits from adequate management of the dry forest areas

Key activities:


- Legal and organizational advice
- Provision of basic services
- Improving revenues
- Technology transfer
- Financial support for agroforestry systems



Roles

Government
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
 Main Government agency in the initiative, responsible for regulation of the use of resources, approval of management plans, signing agreements and technical supervision.

Operational decision-making
Board of Directors of FEPROBOSUR
 The board is composed of 9 persons, elected for 4 years by the Assembly of Representatives, which in turn is made up by 3 members of each of the 85 associations. This work unit is responsible for providing logistical support in marketing, coordination and training activities, and organizational support and representation. Positions are honorary and every one must coordinate a specific area: General Secretariat, Education, Finance, etc.



Benefits


Human:
 A number of courses on leadership training, gender perspectives and rational use of natural resources.

Social:
 Unified approach in respect of common issues such as:

- Land tenure;
- Improved revenue by direct marketing of the products;
- Landowners with political or economic power that prevented access to land and resources.

Physical:
 4 warehouses were built and operate as community centers for storage; and there is a fleet of 11 trucks that carry wood or charcoal.

At the individual level, increased income has enabled the transformation of many homes with quality and durable materials contributing to the collective welfare.




Financial:
The increase in revenue due to the elimination of intermediaries has created a better distribution of income; creation of new jobs; innovative partnerships for charcoal export.

Natural:
105,000 hectares of land owned by Government were transferred to the communities through settlement projects of the Dominican Agrarian Institute (IAD) and granted provisional certification. This action was a major boost that developed a sense of belonging and created a favorable situation to ensure access to land and forest resources.

Political:
The social dynamics generated by the project have been highly participatory. The producers are organized in associations affiliated with a federal structure, directly managed by its members to facilitate their representation and channel the economic interests of its members.

Producers now have:


- More control in the management of resources;
- A better understanding of the potential land use;
- A centralized process, resulting in a greater ability to offer products



Sustainability:

Elements that ensure the sustainability of the initiative:


1. Training of producers in management techniques and models of sustainable use of the dry forest;
2. Compliance with existing forestry regulations;
3. Empowerment of grassroots organizations to become agents of their own local development.
4. The increase in revenue due to the elimination of intermediaries has allowed a better standard of living in most houses.
5. The diversity of primary products generated and their indisputable quality (posts, poles, charcoal, etc.).
6. The agreement of cooperation and support by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and FEPROBOSUR.



Success factors

Among the factors that have contributed to the success of this initiative are:


- Consistency of the authorities, through a multisectoral approach;
- The continued support of technical cooperation for development;
- The implementation of a model of rural and forestry development to ensure sustainable income for the people living in the Southwestern dry forest.
- FEPROBOSUR's ability to become a focal point to coordinate activities at community level with government agencies, and national and international NGOs.



Obstacles/challenges

The associations have failed to update and submit the management plans for their respective groups to the authorities, due to the lack of education and skills required to complete forms and to provide technical information.

But, the biggest obstacle to overcome is the impasse generated by the change of management category of the Forest Reserve "Cabeza de Toro" due to the creation of Anacaona National Park. This decision has caused many conflicts and may override the key criteria of being exceptional for which this initiative was chosen.



Recommendations

The change of management category from Forest Reserve to National Park restricts the communities in their ability to access the means of production, which affects the source of income of the families residing in the area, with the consequent deterioration in the quality of life. This measure is not consistent with the measures that the Dominican state has developed in the past.

In this regard, recommendations are:

1. Stop the negotiations and terminate the agreements relating the Anacaona National Park;
2. Review existing legislation to detect possible inconsistencies;
3. Clearly define the objectives of conservation of the protected area to make sense of the management category chosen;
4. Develop a participatory management plan;
5. Review the possibility of carrying out a pilot land titling system of collective land tenure in plots outside the protected area.
6. Harmonize interests and priorities of the different actors.

A case study on Community Based Forestry in Grenada

Clozier Youth Farmers Cooperative Society

CANARI/FAO

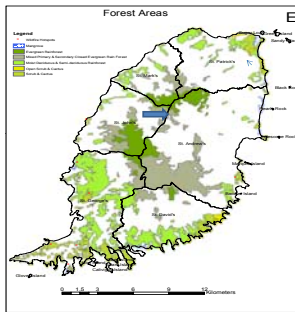
Wednesday, November 23, 2011

By: Aden Forteau

INTRODUCTION

- Launched its CBF initiative in 2009
 - North central mountains
 - Secondary Rain Forest
 - Human activities include agriculture /agro-forestry/housing
- Objectives include:
- Develop the capacity of young farmers
 - Diversify farming techniques
 - Introduce strategic co-operative planning
 - To arrange for the processing and marketing of members agricultural produce
 - To meet the members requirements for agricultural inputs: seeds, fertilizer, agro-chemical, tools and equipment

LOCATION



ABOUT THE INITIATIVE

CHIEF PLAYERS INCLUDE:

- Community Individuals /FNPD (chief proponent of the initiative)

Kind of Organisation: Co-operative

Partners include:

- Local NGO's- (GRENCODA)
 - Local and **Regional agencies** (CARDI , CANARI)
- Caribbean Farmers Network (CAFAM)
- **International agencies**(IICA /UNDP/FAO)

GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

KEY ACTIVITIES:

farming, capacity development(best farming practices, farm management, nursery development and management, flower production, stakeholder involvement/ collaboration, and agro-forestry)

WHO BENEFITS ?

- Group Members
- Clozier Community
- Forestry Department / Ministry of Agri.
- Donors, Local, Regional /International Agencies /NGO's
- General Public

ROLES

- Community Individuals : Develop their capacity, mobilise, organise and sensitize members and community. Ensure sustainability of initiative, collaborate with stakeholders etc.
- NGO's : Provide financial and technical support
- Local and **Regional agencies such as** CARDI, CANARI & Caribbean Farmers Network (CAFAM): Networking, technical & financial support
- **International agencies** (IICA /UNDP/FAO) : Capacity development
- State Agencies (MAFF, Basic Needs Trust Fund Project (BNTF): Technical and financial support respectively.

IMPACT OF INITIATIVE

Human

- Acquired various level of skills and knowledge.

Social

- Not yet realised to significant levels (collaboration, recreational activities)

Physical

- Implementation of best practices

Financial

- Increased earnings : agriculture, horticulture, shops activities.

IMPACT OF INITIATIVE CONTINUE

Natural

- Access to clean portable water from springs
- Access to surrounding forest and its biodiversity

Political

- Has political support (levels to be determined)

SUCCESS FACTOR



- Commitment of group members
- Financial support from Local NGO (GRENCODA)
- Support from State Agencies :MAFF etc.
- Support from CANARI /FAO

OBSTACLES

- Lack of members capacity (skills, knowledge and experience in cooperative management)
- Insufficient financial & material resources.
- Limited access to more land
- Lack of sustainable markets
- insufficient planting stock (quality/quantity).
- Very poor Level of feedback from government ministries/departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Policy reform that speaks to autonomy, empowerment and ownership of CBF and other similar initiatives should be instituted in collaboration with all key players.
- Develop and review where necessary legislation and supporting SRO's to implement the above.

A Case Study on the Ituni Small Loggers Association

Simone Benn
Guyana Forestry Commission
November 23, 2011

1

Guyana



2

Statistics on Guyana

Location	Northern South America
Area	216,000 Km ²
Population	752,940
Population Growth	0.1%/year
Language	English
Natural Resources	Water, Minerals, Forest, Biodiversity
Forest	18.3 Million ha (83% of Land Area)
State Forest	12.9 Million ha
Amerindian Lands	3 Million ha

3

Introduction

- Established in 2001, ISLA key activity is logging/Timber harvesting
- Community surrounded by dense, pristine forest, located 48km south of Linden, Region 10
- ISLA has 10 forest concessions, occupying 52,227 hectares
- 12 of 55 members are females
- Ituni has its history in bauxite mining, therefore the forest allocated is classified for

4

About the Initiative

- ISLA is a community based forestry organization; registered as a Friendly Society
- Core stakeholders are: Residents of Ituni; Guyana Forestry Commission, FTCl, Ministry of Labour, Forest Products Association, environmental NGOs, etc.
- Funding for developmental initiatives come from National programme, external NGOs and self supporting

5

Goals

- Acquire state forests resources to meet the requirement of members
- Source technical assistance and funding from agencies and NGOs
- Ensuring logging practices meet national standard prescribed by the GFC
- Beneficiaries: 55 members of the association and the wider community of Ituni
- Activities include timber harvesting and soliciting aid from projects in the community

6

Roles

- Main government agency: GFC – regulatory, forest extension, capacity building through its community development programme
- Ministry of Labour – regulatory (compliance with Labour laws)
- Interactive participation: group's control over local decision and determine how available resources are used; they have a stake in monitoring structure and practices (*Bass et al. 1995*)

7

Benefits/Impact of ISLA

- Human and Social: App. 90% of Ituni population depends on timber production resources for their livelihood.
- Employment: there is division of labour where members engage in various activities e.g. transporting produce, timber grading, record keeping, servicing chainsaws.
- Earnings from chainsaw lumber is the main source of income

8

Benefits/Impact of ISLA

- Physical and financial: the initiative has seen limited infrastructural development within the community
- Livelihoods are sustained since jobs are created
- ISLA is in charge of their finances, logging is a lucrative business in Guyana

9

Benefits/Impact of ISLA

- Natural and Political: The operation has a lower impact on the forest due to lighter equipment used and the absence of skid trails
- Owing to the level of dependency on forest resources in this community members maintain close relationship with policy makers.

10

Success Factor

- Has emerged as a model of the development of other CFOs across Guyana
- Job creation
- Human acquisition of forest concession to address the livelihood needs of its members
- Continue to attract support from GFC and other external agencies
- Conduct its field exercise in full compliance with GFC procedures and standards

11

Success Factors

- Participation: with persons learning to relate to each other in a constructive and cordial manner
- Current young and energetic management committee, engagement with other stakeholder is paying off
- Young children and parents are eager to share in activity of ISLA

12

Obstacles

- Poor organization of production system – development of management plans and conducting forest inventories
- Disaggregation of operation – machinery and equipment are owned by individuals who work independently across the concessions
- Ensure logging practices meet the national standards

13

Obstacles cont'd

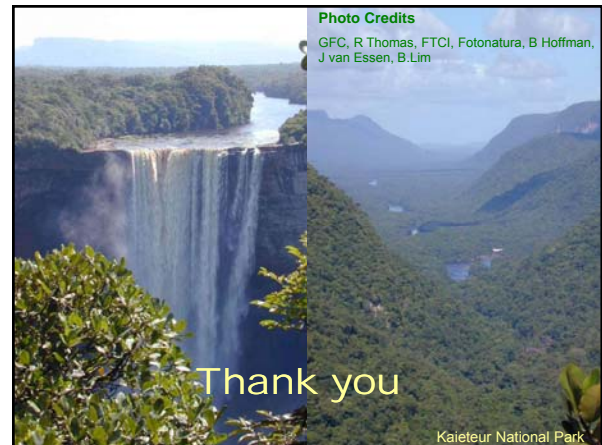
- Sourcing technical assistance from agencies and NGOs
- Any reduction in quotas of merchantable timber whether through national forest policies, local forest management practices or forest degradation could see Ituni revert to its pass situation.
- Limited livelihood options
- Improper management of revenue.

14

Recommendation

- Diversity of economic activity is the key to sustainable livelihood in the long term.
- There is need for continuous material support from external stakeholder, also the provision of technical support.
- Take advantage of fund available through funding agencies.

15

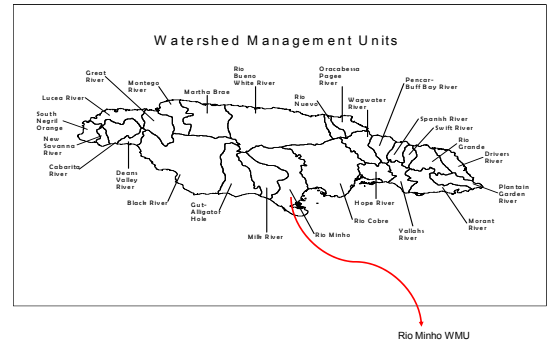


Local Forest Management Committees

Local Forest management Committee (LFMC)

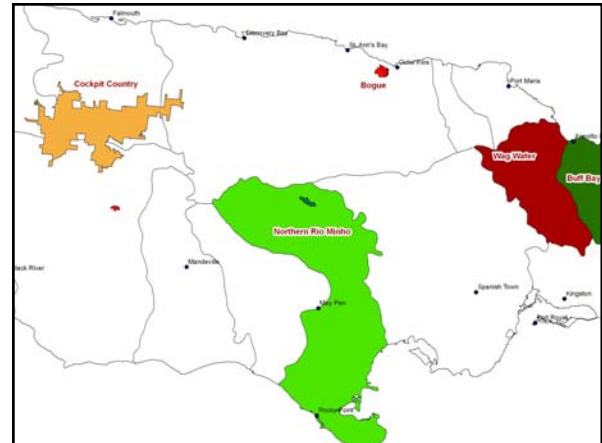
Jamaica
2000-2011

LFMC



History

- Buff Bay (2000)
- Pencar (2000)
- Rio Minho (2004)
- Cockpit Country (Southeast, Southwest, North) (2007)
- Dolphin Head (2009) (FD)
- Springbank (2010)
- (Smithfield, Hyde Hall Mtn. (Sawyers), Constitution Hill, Dallas Castle, Morant River)



Functions

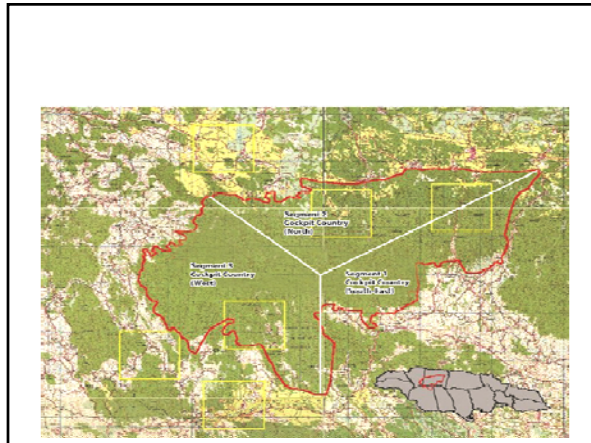
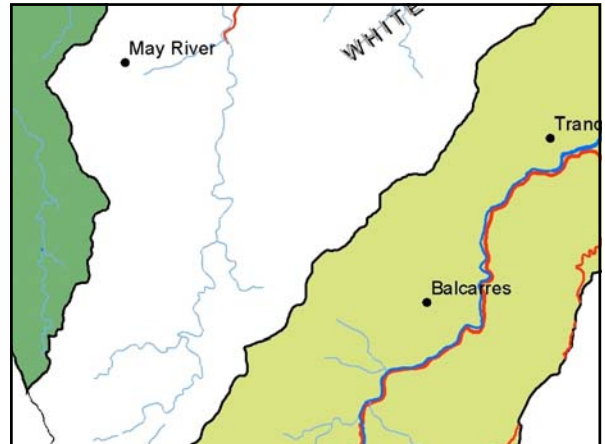
- **The Forest Act, 1996, Section 13 (1).** The functions of a forest management committee shall include-
- (a) monitoring of the condition of natural resources in the relevant forest reserve, forest management area or protected area;
- (b) holding of discussions, public meetings and like activities relating to such natural resources;
- (c) advising the Conservator on matters relating to the development of the forest management plan and the making of regulations;
- (d) proposing incentives for conservation practices in the area in which the relevant forest reserve, forest management area or protected area is located;
- (e) assisting in the design and execution of conservation projects in that area; and
- (f) such other functions as may be provided by or under this Act.

Functions Summary

- Summary of LFMC functions as identified by members in focus groups (Buff Bay/Pencar):
 - (i) Forest conservation
 - (ii) Watershed protection
 - (iii) Economic benefits to community
 - (iv) Increased benefits from forest resources
 - (v) Social development

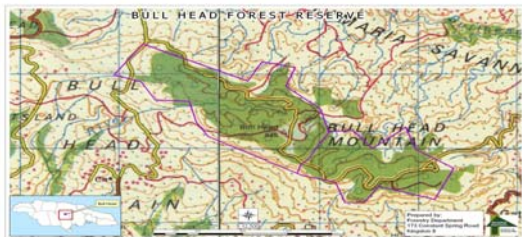
Values

- The core values of the LFMC are:
- **Democratic:** every member has a say in the operation and decisions;
- **Transparent:** all activities, resources are laid open to members;
- **Equity:** each member share in the tasks and benefits generated; and
- **Participatory:** voluntary involvement by all who are interested.



- **COCKPIT COUNTY NORTH NORTH TRELAWNY**
- Jackson Town Clarks Town Hyde & Gibraltar Level Bottom Liberty Hall Kinlos Duanvale Daniel Town Martha Brae Sherwood Content Reserve Perth Town Gravesend Coxheath Windsor Fontabelle Wakefield Hastings Bunkers Hill Dromily Deeside Friendship
- **COCKPIT COUNTRY SOUTH-EAST SOUTH TRELAWNY/MANCHESTER**
- Sawyers Linton Spring Comfort Hall Alps Ulster Spring Albert Town Spring Garden Rock Spring Brunt Hill Freemans Hall Allside Warsop New Hope Troy Cowick Glasgow Auchetmbeddie Oxford Heading Crown Lands Arnosvale Wait-A-Bit Litchfield
- **COCKPIT COUNTRY SOUTHWEST ST. ELIZABETH & ST. JAMES**
- Mocho Garlands Tangle River Horse Guard Maldon Johnson Maroon Town Arcadia Niagara Maggoty Retirement Bethsalem Whitehall Dry River Vauxhall Carlsbrook Jointwood Eldersie Cocks Bottom New Holland Trenail Cedar spring Accompong Balaclava Elim Windsor Siloah Appleton Rasheen Pullet Hall Thornton Ringtail Hall Quickstep Look Behind Armstrong Marlborough Rose Valley Wallingford Ben Lomand Park Head Aberdeen Williamsfield Bogue

- **Bull Head Forest Reserve (Forestry Department 2008)**



Steps to Sustainability

1. Regular Meetings
2. Election of officers
3. Ratification of constitution
4. Build capacity
5. Project planning/writing
6. Livelihood Development
7. Training and exposure

RELATIONSHIPS

- Repository of relationships
- Building Relationships

Publications

- **Risking Change: Experimenting with Local Forest Management Committees in Jamaica**
Tighe Goeghegan and Noel Bennett, 2003
- **Consolidating Change: Lessons from a Decade of Experience in Mainstreaming Local Forest Management in Jamaica**
Nicole A. Brown and Noel G. Bennett
CANARI Technical Report N° 390
June 2010
- **Caribbean Case Studies on Experiences with Community Forestry**
The Buff Bay Local Forest Management Committee:
Changing Lives, Changing the Community
Prepared for the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Nicole A. Brown, 2011

The LFMC model

- The principles of sustainability, broad-based engagement, relationship building and responsiveness guide the Forestry Department in its work with the LFMCs.
- Its strategy has been to:
- establish LFMCs in areas where forest resources have been subjected to human-induced degradation, particularly where the adjoining communities have played a role in this;
- reconcile forest sustainability and biodiversity conservation with the livelihood needs of the communities while reducing pressure on the resource;
- manage expectations and stimulate community responsibility for resource mobilisation by taking into account the existing financial and human resource situation;
- increase appreciation of forests and of the principles of forest management through training; and
- commit to the long-term viability of the LFMCs while placing an emphasis on community-led resource mobilisation.

Social and Economic Impacts of the LFMCs

- The livelihoods framework used in assessing the social and economic impacts of the LFMCs is based on the idea that human well-being is determined by the extent to which individuals and households have access to a range of types of “assets,” be they human, social, political, financial, natural, or physical. These activities and the strategies for implementing them, in turn, lead to outcomes that include increased well-being, increased income, empowerment, improved health, and reduced vulnerability.

LFMC contribution to asset building

- The LFMCs have contributed to asset building in the following ways:
- **Human: Training and capacity building for farmers and community members.** The Forestry Department has provided training for LFMC members in forest-related areas, and through partnerships with other organisations it has facilitated training for the LFMCs in other areas, such as small business development and operations, tourism and tour-guiding.

Asset building contd.

- **Social: Organisational development and networking.** The LFMC process has led to the formation of community groups that have been able to transcend established patterns of organising at the local level. Although local, the LFMCs have not been parochial in reach nor in the scope of activities pursued. By drawing on membership from individuals and organisations, the LFMCs go beyond the traditionally defined community interests, albeit to bring people together around a set of common stakes related to use of forest resources and forest management activities.
- **Increase in community confidence.** Some groups have used the LFMC as a vehicle for improving services in their area, or for identifying solutions to non-forestry related problems. **Conflict resolution and mediation of disputes.** The LFMCs are also used as fora to air and resolve disputes, as well as mediate with state agencies. This has been the case in Buff Bay, in particular. The LFMC executive has, on occasion, approached farmers that are beginning to encroach on forest lands and encouraged them to withdraw. It has also helped mediate between local landowners and a state agency to clarify land ownership and tax obligations that were complicated by the closure of a state agency which had agreed to purchase the lands (see social and political assets below).

Asset building contd.

- **Political:** *Influence on Forestry Department decision-making.* The LFMCs have provided communities with an avenue to communicate their priorities to the Forestry Department, and this in turn has influenced the Department's decision-making. The LFMC communities are now perceived differently by foresters, are considered active co-stewards and are valued for the contributions that they have made to forest activities, particularly their role in reducing illegal activity in the reserves and for their ability leverage funding for forest and biodiversity conservation work from sources that are not available to the Forestry Department.

Asset building contd.

- **Natural:** *Access to forest lands.* The LFMCs have provided communities with a mechanism for formal access to forest lands and use of forest resources. In some instances this has regularised traditional use and access.
- **Financial:** *Access to funding.* The LFMCs have been able to raise funds from various local and international donors for their activities. To date they have raised more than US\$600,000 from various sources.
- An examination of the strategies and activities undertaken by the LFMCs suggests groups have shown a preference for certain kinds of income-generating activities, notably ecotourism and agro-forestry, and little interest in lumber extraction and production.

Asset building contd.

- **Physical:** *Community infrastructure.* Several of the LFMCs have acquired infrastructure, such as an office, a gazebo, a nursery, a Visitor Centre and a greenhouse, through project funding for their activities.
- **Livelihoods outcomes**
In the area of livelihoods outcomes, the benefits of the LFMCs in the short term have been mainly in the sphere of building or enhancing community assets. The full potential for positive livelihood outcomes is yet to be realised. And indeed, except for the older LFMCs, it is perhaps unrealistic to expect any significant livelihood outcomes to have accrued to the communities as it takes time for any community development venture to mature and become self-sustaining.
- Notwithstanding the limited tangible financial benefits of the LFMCs, the advantages of LFMC status are beginning to be more broadly recognised.

Impacts of the LFMCs on the Resource

- There are no empirical data available from the Forestry Department to assess the impact of the LFMCs on the health and change in state of the forest resource, but anecdotal evidence from foresters suggests there has been improvement in the conditions of the resource. All LFMC projects incorporate reforestation components and even prior to getting grant funding, the LFMCs have been involved in tree planting on forest land on a volunteer basis.
- The LFMCs have played an important role in forest protection. One of the areas where there has been a noticeable change has been in the incidence of illegal offences, particularly unauthorised timber extraction.

Impact of the LFMCs on the Forestry Department

- The LFMCs have impacted the Forestry Department in significant ways. One is that the LFMCs are widely regarded as the "eyes and ears of the Forestry Department" by Department staff and Committee members. In areas where the LFMCs are established, the need for active enforcement by the forestry department has decreased.
- The LFMCs have been good for the Forestry Department's community relations and have helped transform the way the Department is viewed. LFMCs have been a direct link between the Forestry Department and communities, acting almost as agents of the Forestry Department at times.

Other ways in which the Forestry Department has been impacted include:

- the fact that decision-making is informed by community interests and not only by forest management considerations;
- Forestry Department staff members have developed an appreciation of the benefits of working with people to manage forests, and participation has come to be accepted as the norm;
- the Department has made an investment in training and capacity development so that staff can work effectively with communities; and
- the adoption of participatory forest management techniques has helped to bring out new competencies among Forestry Department staff.

Enabling factors

- Some of the factors that have enabled the growth and development of the LFMCs include the following:
- *Legislative and policy environment:* Jamaica's forest policy and legislative framework are supportive of community participation and pending changes in legislation and at the institutional level within the Forestry Department point to a deepening of this support.
- *Leadership within the Forestry Department:* Incorporating community approaches to forestry required a cultural shift within the Forestry Department and the commitment of the senior management of the Forestry Department in bringing around this change was crucial. The Conservator's strong support and leadership in this regard has set the tone for the rest of the organisation.

Enabling factors contd.

- *Institutionalisation of Forestry Department involvement:* Forestry Department and partner organisations.
- *On staff sociologist* has allowed for a greater prominence of social and cultural issues in forestry and the building of "bridges of understanding"
- *Availability of local funding for conservation and livelihoods:* The emergence of the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) and the Forest Conservation Fund (FCF) The FCF, for example, has channelled J\$45m/US\$529,723 into the LFMCs.

Lessons learnt

- The LFMC experience has shown that **communities are willing to participate in forest management activities, if given the opportunity to do so.** Communities that use forest resources will adopt and support sustainable practices if empowered to do so through formalised access to forest resources and if there are channels for communicating their concerns and value is placed on their contribution.
- **Community initiatives for managing forest resources can support asset-building for sustainable livelihoods.** The nature of community assets or capital is such that they have a multiplier effect on household and community well-being. Mobilisation of community members around one issue can have spin-off benefits for other areas of community development.

Lessons learnt contd.

- *Income benefits are important to community groups, but they are not the only kind of benefits that matter.*
- *Community processes can be derailed if integrity and trust are compromised.*
- *Income benefits are important to community groups, but they are not the only kind of benefits that matter.*
- *Community processes can be derailed if integrity and trust are compromised.*
- *Capacity constraints of the LFMCs influence the pace and scope of their development.*
- *The LFMC approach is a long-term investment of time, human and financial resources. Forestry Department personnel's engagement with LFMCs has to be consistent and proactive.*
- *Participatory processes take time and do not necessarily fit bureaucratic time frames.*

Recommendations

- *Increase Forestry Department capacity to support sustainable livelihoods*
- *Improve Forestry Department mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the impact and effectiveness of the LFMCs*
- *Support community capacity for forest co-management*
- *As part of its support to the LFMCs, the FD should prepare a standard operating procedures manual for the establishment of LFMCs and create a basic, standardised course for members to ensure a common understanding of the programme, as well as a basic level of knowledge of forest management and environmental awareness.*
- *Establish a formal LFMC instrument that can be given to communities at the LFMC launch stage and which confirms in writing their status as an LFMC.*

The Buff Bay LFMC: Changing Lives, Changing the Community

- Buff Bay is one LFMC where the FD's model of extended accompaniment and measured organizational development has paid off in the form of a stable community organization

Buff Bay

- The BBLFMC experience has also demonstrated that **community-based forestry arrangements can support all six livelihood assets (human, social, political, natural, financial, and physical)**. Livelihoods assets have a multiplier effect on household and community well-being. The BBLFMC has facilitated training and other personal development activities for members, supported organisational development and networking, lobbied for improvements to services in the valley, and played the role of mediator in disputes over forest lands.
- The group has supported improved conditions of forest resources, not only by reducing illegal activity, helping with plot maintenance, and providing labour to the FD for its own initiatives, but also by securing external funding to rehabilitate forested areas damaged by hurricanes. The BBLFMC has raised approximately J\$26.7 million/US\$315,000 from local and international donors for its activities and has received considerable in-kind assistance from the FD, as well as some financial resources.

Reforestation
Agroforestry
School Programme
Navel-String Programme
Public Awareness
Eco-tourism
Honey Production

Buff Bay

- Where community forestry in the Buff Bay Valley is yet to deliver significant benefits is in the area of incomes. Impact on incomes has primarily been through occasional casual labour on FD or BBLFMC projects; only project staff have been able to earn from the initiative on an ongoing basis. The income potential of the agro-forestry activities is yet to be realised as that will only happen when the fruit and timber trees mature. But another of the lessons of the BBLFMC's experience is that **although income benefits are important to community groups, they are not the only kind of benefits that matter**. The livelihoods asset-building that the LFMC arrangement has supported is valued by members and has sustained commitment to the group, even in the face of limited income benefits. But **benefits do matter**. And as the benefits of LFMC membership have become increasingly visible and its activities more tangible, participation has become a more appealing prospect and more valley residents have joined the group.
- Income benefits from forestry remain an important objective for the group, and even though the BBLFMC's executive and the FD have been able to manage expectations through a deliberate and incremental pace of institutional growth, commitment to the ideal of income generation from sustainable forest use persists. Plans to establish local enterprises ranging from an ecotourism venture to a fruit processing plant and a community saw mill are a promise of new possibilities in communities where the prevalence of poverty can be as high as 51.6 per cent.

Buff Bay

- There is the perception that men and women have benefitted differently from the causal
- labour opportunities offered through the BBLFMC and the FD. Men have traditionally benefitted more than women from these opportunities as much of the work needed is heavy
- "man work." According to the FD, women have been involved in carrying and planting seedlings, but from some women's perspective, there is scope for more work to be allocated to females. BBLFMC members report, however, that more women than men have taken advantage of the group's training opportunities, due to their higher literacy levels.

- Jamaica's policy and legislative framework have facilitated the LFMC initiative, and indeed
- Enabling factors internal to the BBLFMC include its strong sense of mission and purpose, the emergence of strong, entrepreneurial leadership within the group, and pre-existing capacity and social capital among members. As a result, the group has emerged as a stable and maturing community organisation. Strong personal relations between LFMC members and FD personnel and the accessibility of the latter have also been a contributing factor. Importantly too, the group has been working to a strategic development plan and in the context of the local forest management plan; this has been important to sustaining the vision and purpose, and tracking progress.

Community based forestry case study St. Kitts & Nevis PEAK HEAVEN (HAVEN)

Presented by: Racquel C. Williams-Ezquea, Forestry Engineer, Department of Agriculture

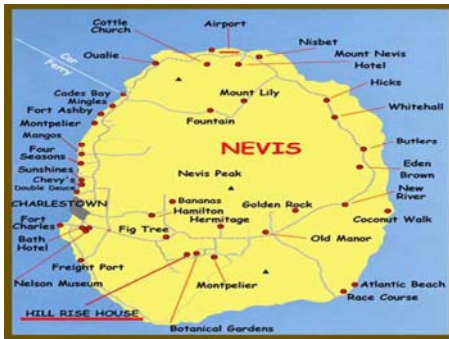
Author: John Guilbert

17/11/2011

Introduction

- Peak Heaven was created in 2007.
- Located on the southeast side of Nevis above the village of Rawlins, Gingerland which is about a 25 minute drive from Charlestown.
- Elevation of 1200 feet about sea level.
- The native vegetation of this area is rain forest.

MAP OF NEVIS



About the initiative


- Its members were from the Herbert and Liburd families, the Maroon Community Group (NGO) and the Nevis Island Administration.
- This project was initially called Peak Haven.
- However, conflicts and roadblocks occurred and the alliance fell apart. The name was changed after the Liburd family pulled away from the project and took the name they registered –Peak Haven.
- The Maroon Community Group, was created to provide an avenue for funding for the Peak Haven Project.

Participation

- The Herbert Family are now the primary benefactor.
- 'Participation for material incentives': the relationship between the Maroon Group and the Herbert family (Bass et al 1985).
- 'Participation by consultation': The relationship between the Maroon Group and government agency
- The government continues to stay at 'arm's length' from the project.


Goals and Activities

- The original goal of the initiative was to establish a nature park and campground as an ecotourism initiative on land claimed by the Herbert family.
- Project activities include – walking tours, hikes, children's gym structures, play yard, restaurant, bush medicine, and maintenance of a camp site.




Roles

- The government is mostly an observer in the process. However, it has intervened by giving the Herbert's permission to continue the project with the understanding of meeting the requirements of government over time”.
- There is no longer any participation by non-Herbert family members.
- Mr. Herbert holds the title of Managing Director.




Benefactors

- The primary benefactors are the Herbert family.
- Tourism enterprises benefit as most hotels send their guests to the site for family outings.
- Local village folks are also benefitting. Tourists spend at the local stores. Farmers sell vegetables to the tourists.
- Also merchants and schools.



Impacts of initiative


- Jobs creation
- Revitalization of a farming industry. It provides an **eco-destination** for tourists.
- From the earnings they make the Herberts provide stipends to the **school children’s lunch program**.
- Helped the Maroon Community Group (a tenant) to initiate a ginger farm, which has provided employment and income to local people.
- The Maroon Group is giving back to the community profits derived from their project.



Success factors


Despite the conflicts that ceased the collaborative arrangements, goals and objectives the project is still a success, based on the following criteria:

- A major marketing effort lead to the re-opening of the Nevis Four Seasons Resort, providing large numbers of tourists to experience a new activity.
- The initial support from the Liburd family and their construction company resulted in a **new playground and access road**.
- The economically **sustainable ecotourism business** .
- **Development of a website** and the addition of a family member with marketing skills.
- Mr. Herbert’s reputation as a historian and hiking guide as an ongoing asset
- **Agri-tourism:** The ecotourism initiative (Herbert family) supports the agricultural activities of the Maroon group, which in turn supports conservation and community development objectives.



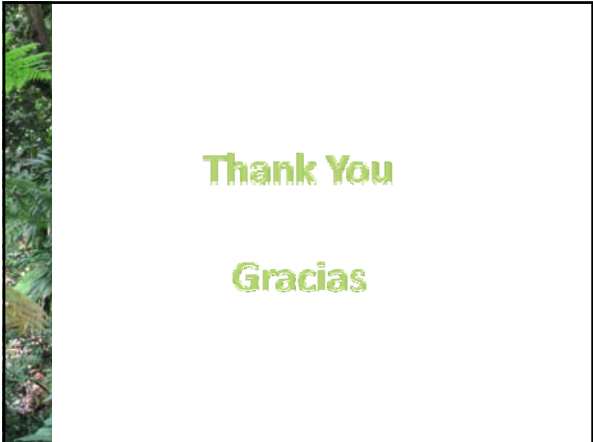
Obstacles/ Challenges


- **Land ownership issues:** The project area falls within a conservation area and project activities require planning approval.
- The Planning Unit was not successful in getting the Herbert's to comply with or produce the proper documents for the project.
- The government and Herberts still need to resolve their differences.
- There is now an **active lawsuit** filed by the Liburds to recover their losses from the project.



Recommendations


- The government should insist on compliance.
- The Herberts should produce the documents required or accept assistance from the private sector to meet the government requirements.





Community based forestry case study-Saint Lucia: Latanye Broom Producers

CANARI
November 22, 2011




Introduction

- Improving the sustainability of the Latanye broom production
- Project island-wide
- Task force launched in 2001
- Latanye plants found in tropical very dry forests, subtropical moist forest, and littoral woodland and scrub woodland




About the initiative

- Proponent: Forestry Department
- Partners: Latanye farmers and producers, MST, Forestry Department, MoC, SLBS, IICA
- Several external agencies such as the Canadian Fund for Local Initiative (CFLI) and European aid provided funding for initiative




Goals and activities

- Goal:
 - to build the capacity to increase revenue for Latanyé Broom producers and planters, and
 - to ensure the sustainability of the Latanyé broom industry.
- Activities:
 - production of Latanyé plants in nursery, distribution of plants to farmers,
 - provision of technical assistance for the establishment, maintenance and harvesting of Latanyé plants




Roles

- Forestry Department provides technical assistance, research, mobilisation, maintenance and harvesting of the plants
- The multi-stakeholder task force interactive participation where all partners jointly develop the plans and has oversight of the initiative




Benefits/ successes

- *Human* - The older Latanyé broom producers are very knowledgeable regarding agronomic practices for Latanye leaf and broom production.
- *Social* - Latanye broom producers and planters benefited from the livelihoods created associated with the Latanye Broom Industry.
- *Financial* - Latanyé broom making continues to be an attractive business with the price increases and improved quality of Latanye brooms.
- *Political* - The greater numbers of persons in the Latanyé group and the organization of members resulted in strengthening their lobbying position with the government.



Challenges

- Multiple land owners
- Increasing population, increasing demand and limited supply of the plants



Recommendations

- Institutional support is important for the success of community-based initiative
- Open dialogue among the stakeholders can address challenges

A community forestry case in Suriname

Preserving the forest for Community
development in Pokigron

F. Narsing-Abdul & G. Malone
Foundation for Forest Management
and Forest Control
23 November 2011






Goal and objectives

Goal:
To promote sustainable forest management in the communal forest of Pokigron

Management objectives for the community:


- Sustainable timber production and the founding of a community based timber company.
- Sustainable agriculture through the implementation of improved techniques and methods.
- Continuation of the traditional harvesting of NTFP, including palm fruits



Pokigron Forest Based Community

- Situated about 200 km from the capital Paramaribo along the Suriname river
- Saramacca (Maroon) Tribe
- Village Chief and its assistants
- Access to the village by road since 1979
- Interest of timber companies in the Pokigron Forest Management area
- Setback of the village in 1989
- Establishment of Stiwepo in 1991
- Type of forest of communal forest:
- Hydryland forest
- Low exploited area

Location communal Forest and community Pokigron



Location communal Forest Pokigron




Promoting sustainable management of the community forest Pokigron

Project “Promoting sustainable management of the community forest Pokigron” 2008-2009

- **Funding**
 - Contribution WWF (NGO)
 - Contribution community Pokigron
 - Contribution SBB/Government
- **Proponent** is Stiwepo (foundation from the community),
- Pre-existing organisation
- **Partner organisations:**
 - The Foundation for Management and Forest Control (SBB)
 - The Centre for agriculture Research in Suriname (CELOS)
 - Akatta (women organization of Pokigron)
 - Onze Toekomst (Youth organization of Pokigron)
 - WWF
- **Who benefits out of this project?**
Community Pokigron


Activities

- A study on the forest related needs for the community
 - Other forms of forest use were important
 - Study the possibilities for improved technologies for processing
 - Market reconnaissance of the special oil products
- Formulation of an appropriate forest management plan
 - Actual forest use
 - Commercial exploitation of the forest
 - Proposal zoning of the forest
- Formulation of forest exploitation plan (commercial forest use)
- Training
 - Information
 - Awareness
 - Assistance in the gathering and processing of palm fruits into edible oil

7

Role of the partners


- A steering group consist of STIWEPO, WWF and SBB
- Government agency SBB
 - Awareness, guide and assist in project activities
- CELOS
 - Conduct the project activities
- Pokigron (STIWEPO)
 - Project initiator



8

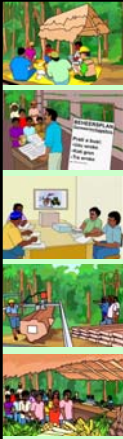
Capacity building Pokigron

- Information
- Awareness
- Training
- Assistance in the gathering and processing of palm fruits into edible oil



9

Benefits for Pokigron




- Aware of the necessity to practise sustainable forestry.
- Small scale timber production
- Land set aside for agriculture and other traditional production systems
- Improvement of skills female producers of NTFP in marketing and processing.
- Young males trained in forestry skills
- Common understanding on how to set the path for further development of the village

10

Success factors

- Strong leadership
- Efforts of professional foresters
- Financial assistance
- Motivation of the community



11

Obstacles and how they being overcome

- Long period in the issuing of the communal forest (A plot for training of 1000 ha.)
- Other uses, than timber processing, is a lot of times forgotten (awareness)
- Most funding of the government is for development of infrastructure and not for development of communities to make them self supporting (funding NGO)
- Availability of the villagers during the project (financial compensation)

12

Challenges

To preserve the forest

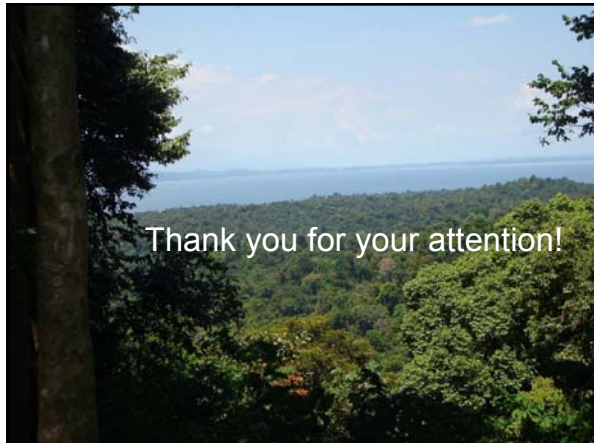


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Recommendations

- Promoting sustainable exploitation of NTFP/need research.
- Promoting sustainable production of minor timber products / need research.

14



Thank you for your attention!

**Community based forestry case study-
St Vincent & the Grenadines:
ZION HILL PRODUCERS INC
BARROUALLIE**

Brian Johnson
Director of Forestry
Forestry Department
Min. Agriculture Rural Transformation Forestry &
Fisheries
24th November 2011





Zion Hill

Zion Hill within dry coastal forest zone

10 acres plantation forest

Barrouallie population of 5459 (2001 census)

Approx: 500ft above sea level

Conflicting Activities

- Farming Peanuts and Peas
- What were the problems?
 - Zion Hill was regularly indiscriminately burnt
 - Threat to life and property
- Slash and burn method
- Illegal Hunting
- Burning of house hold garbage
- Malicious setting of fires to the fallow dry grass areas
- Soil erosion

The Initiative

- **The Group; Forestry Workers**
 - Post Hurricane Tomas 2010
 - Damage and blown down trees
 - Available for Charcoal
- **Environment Watershed protection Project to Facilitate Forest Based Livelihoods**
 - SFA 2006 implemented through FAO
 - Provided equipment and assisted in registration of the group




Goals and Activities

- *Conservation of the Zion Hill forest involving the community*
- *To provide/gain a livelihood through Community Forestry initiative. Socio economic benefits are explicit. Members of the Zion Hill Productive Incorporated and by extension the residents of the wider community of Zion Hill are the intended beneficiaries*


Roles

- **Forestry Department intervention (since 1992)**
 - Replanted trees under the CIDA project
 - Establishment of a Fire trace/ Fire awareness Program (Schools and Community)
- **Type of Participation**
 - Varies from active to functional
 - Workers saw an opportunity and formed a group with the support of Forestry




Benefits/ Impacts

- **Human**
 - Group, community residents
 - The Forestry Department provides technical support, and other mentorship services to the group
 - The members of the Group volunteer their time to the project




Benefits/ Impacts

- **Social**
 - Group, community residents, Forestry
 - The wider community appreciates the project and sees the importance of maintaining the forest. Whenever there is a threat or possible threat to the area (fire), the residents inform the members of the Zion Hill group.




Benefits/ Impacts

- **Physical**
 - Forestry, group, community, visitors
 - There has been some improvement to the path that leads to Zion Hill. It is now more easily accessible by residents and visitors alike. The improvement work was done by members of the Zion Hill Inc Group.




Benefits/ Impacts

- **Financial**
 - Group, community residents
 - Members of the group have existing businesses; income from the CBF initiative has been supporting these businesses. Additionally, employment has been created for local truck owners/operators.



Benefits/ Impacts

- **Natural**
 - Group, community
 - The initiative has increased access to wood material for charcoal burning. It also increased knowledge of the forest area and its potential. It has protected the forests.



Benefits/ Impacts

- **Political**
 - Forestry, community, Group
 - The group now is feels more a part of the forestry programme and there is transparency among members of the group and Forestry Department.

Success Factors

- Support from SFA 2006 financing
- Good relationship with group and Forestry Personnel
- The community recognizes the benefits of the reforestation and the activities of the group

Obstacles / Challenges

- Limited Capacity within the Group
 - Communication skills
 - Financial management
 - Decision making
 - Marketing of the product
- Some problem with continued financial support

Recommendations

- Capacity building
- Increased levels of participation involving other CBO's also private sector
- Opportunity for this initiative to be a pilot with similar initiatives in SVG.



Thank you

TITLE: GRAND RIVIERE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (GRTDO) TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – A COMMUNITY BASED FORESTRY INITIATIVE

❖ **DATE INITIATED:** 2005

❖ **KEY GOALS:** Watershed Rehabilitation and protection
Sustainable Community development

❖ **LOCATION:** Grand Riviere, Toco, NORTH EAST TRINIDAD

❖ **FOREST:** Montane and Evergreen Seasonal – No large scale degradation

GRTDO is a CBO, local, Non-profit and was formed as part of Government's initiative titled "National Reafforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme" (NRWRP).

The Programme is a national one and is funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

GOALS:

- ❖ Protection of existing forest cover and reforestation where necessary.
- ❖ Nature trail development for eco-tourism exploitation.
- ❖ Create rural employment

BENEFICIARIES

- ❖ Grand Riviere community and wider population of Trinidad and Tobago

The main government agency is the NRWRP through which funding is channeled.

The Forestry Division plays a key role in terms of advice on forestry matters.

The level of participation of the GRTDO in the NRWRP by design and policy can be described as "participation by material incentives" (Bass et al. 1985).

Members of the community-based initiative have no formal management role but rather participate by contributing labour in exchange for cash.

BENEFITS:

- ❖ **Human** – education through training and environmental awareness
- ❖ **Social** – stabilization of the economic condition of group members and enhanced team building.
- ❖ **Physical** – improved trail development and increased access to previously inaccessible areas.
- ❖ **Financial** – directly through wages.
- indirectly through eco-tourism, tour guiding services, guest houses, localized restaurants and increase land value.
- ❖ **National** – The group's environmental awareness and advocacy have lead to greater respect for environmental management and has led to changes in behaviour e.g. forest fire mitigation and replanting critical watersheds.
- ❖ **Political** – The group and the community as a whole benefits from a more united voice and hence political influence.

SUCCESS FACTORS

- ❖ Reflected in area rehabilitated
- ❖ Modified and improved trails
- ❖ Greater protection of the Matura National Park
- ❖ Greater access to formerly "inaccessible" areas
- ❖ Capacity – building in community
- ❖ Greater economic activities

OBSTACLES

- ❖ Limited technical assistance form NRWPR
- ❖ Limited financial allocations
- ❖ Untimely release of funds leading to late payment of wages
- ❖ Rugged terrain limits gender of employees

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Counselling for life after termination of project
- ❖ Greater monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Recruit adequate technical staff to work with community groups
- ❖ Provide on-the-job training
- ❖ Empowerment for sustainability

Community Forestry in the Caribbean -- Regional Synthesis

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for CANARI

FAO Regional Workshop on Community Forestry in the Caribbean:
Kingston, Jamaica
23-24 November 2011

Presentation Objectives:

- Comparative analysis of 14 cases:
 - *CF in Caribbean is diverse: key characteristics* vary.
 - *CF in Caribbean is diverse: types of organisations & partnerships*, and forms of **participation** vary.
 - *CF in Caribbean is vital & produces benefits*.
 - *Common success factors* can be identified.
 - *Yet, CF could produce more benefit if not for obstacles*
- **Recommendations:** How do we address obstacles & enhance benefits?

+ ... What do *you* think?

➢ Are these findings consistent with your case? your experience?

Key characteristics:



- Extensive rainforest, low pop. = **3 (4)**
- Forest disturbed by ag., settlement = **11**
 - Low rainfall = **2**
- (Partially) on **public** land = **14**
- " " on land claimed by individual families = **10**
- **New** initiative - begun after 2006 = **5**
- Large scale (>1000 ha): **5**
- Moderate scale (multiple communities): **5**
- Small scale: 1 community, small area: **4**
- 1 community/family in **National Programme**: **3**

Chief Goal/Activity:	Bel	Sur	Guy	Tri	Jam	Ant	Hai	Gre	Neu	StL	Dom	StV	DR	Cub	Total
SFM-Timber	x	x	x												3
Watershed rehabilitation				x	x	x	x					x	x	x	7
Sustainable Ag/AF + income								x	x						2
Ecotourism									x						1
Improved NT product/market										x	x	x	x		4
Plantation timber														x	1
Additional Goals/activities:															
Improved livelihoods	x	x	x	x	x	[x]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14
Capacity-building, training	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14
Sustainable Ag/AF + income					x	x	x								3
Improved NT product/market	x	x	x		x										4
Ecotourism				x	(x)	x									3

Type of lead organisation:

- Community-based organisations (CBO) created for initiative: **9 (+ 1 Federation of CBOs)**
 - Other local leads: 2 NGOs + 2 families +1 long-established coop
- Lead is a community-based *enterprise*: **9**

Form of partnership

- CBO + NGO + government agency: **8**
- Lead local + government agency – *no intermediary*: **7**
- + international donor(s) – *none*: **3**

Participation & roles

- CBO *internal* process is participatory: 8+

CBO-government relationship:

- Bass scale: material incentive (#4) to self-mobilisation (#7)
- NGO/CBO = advocates for community (3)
- CBO helps state w/ enforcement (8)
- State = ultimate decision-maker (11)

Livelihood benefits:

	Total
Human: Skills, knowledge, capacity	14
Environmental awareness, education	9
Social: Strengthened organisational capacity; empowerment	7-11
Strengthened relations, networks	5
Social welfare/ disaster preparation	4
Conflict resolution	2
Financial: increased income	12
Multiplier effect (local shops+)	6
Jobs (indirect &/or direct) hire	7
CBO raises additional grant funds	3
Physical: (e.g., trails, greenhouse)	8
Natural: improved forest/land access, tenure	8
Forest protection (fires, unsustainable logging, squatting)	9
Watershed rehabilitation, reforestation	6
Political: organisation(s) represent community interests	7
Improved state community relations/ communication	4
Changed state policy/ agency practices	2

SUCCESS Factors:

Institutional sustainability: self-financing (earnings, labour or grant-writing)	6
Generating income generates support	5
Community participation - multiple stakeholders/sectors	6
Committed leaders, community (social capital)	9
Involvement of youth	5
Organisational & technical assistance by state &/or NGO	14
State agency: commitment / flexibility / communication	4

Obstacles:

Lack of sufficient funding now &/or future	5
Lack of capital for enterprises	7
Limited capacity of CBO	7
Limited state capacity; delays	6
Inadequate market demand, access	2
Internal dissension &/or illegal activity	3
Lack access to land, security of tenure	4
Problematic policies/laws, gaps	4

Recommendations:

More resources & financing, staff	4
Organisational/social capacity-building	4
Plan & train for alternate sources of revenue after project	2
Advertise as example/ expand pilot	3
Adaptive management	2
Target poor for participation & benefits	2
Government agencies: improve efficiency & communication	4
Legislative reform to (fully) authorise CBF, to resolve conflicts w/other management categories	5

“...Forest Department staff members have developed an appreciation of the benefits of working with people to manage forests, and participation has come to be accepted as the norm. When the LFMC pilots began in 2000, there was uncertainty, scepticism and even resistance to the new approach among some staff. The approach is no longer considered a new way of working, but rather a part of *how the Forest Department operates ...*”



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Meeting evaluation form

1. Did you find the meeting further increased your capacity for community forestry initiatives?

Yes (20)

No

Please explain:

- 1) Yes, it increased my capacity to go back to community with different ideas
- 2) I am further empowered to relate to my LFMC Community
- 3) By widening my background knowledge about the FAO
- 4) Different kind of Community forestry initiatives
- 5) I am fortunate to have been exposed to the lessons and initiatives that are working in other countries; for this yes my capacity has been improved
- 6) I gained additional knowledge, understanding of regional CBF and contacts among regional CBF players
- 7) Because that should keep us together
- 8) It is interesting that many of the problems are com???
- 9) It was very pleasing to see other countries facing similar problems. It was empowering and motivating to hear this
- 10) Due to the exposure relating to the different case studies in the region, being able to hear the difference and similarities around the region
- 11) New information and new experiences
- 12) This meeting helps me with a lot more about community forestry initiatives especially with our Caribbean counterpart through discussions and presentations
- 13) I have learnt much more about the initiative of Community Forestry in different countries, through the presentation and discussions of various country case studies
- 14) It increased my knowledge about the Caribbean countries policies and culture
- 15) Enlightenment of different perceptions on what is defined as CBF initiatives
- 16) It helps to change a paradigm, increased the exchange of information, it's a way to dignify the work of communities and understand the living conditions of many rural populations
- 17) Es una forma de dignificar el trabajo de las comunidades en el tema forestal que constituye su sostenido y forma de creida muchas poblaciones rurales
- 18) It help me to know more of forestry and my Caribbean friends

2. What was the most important thing that you learned / understood / felt from this meeting?

- 1) The fact that we were all able to work together as one common goal and objective and we are actually doing the same thing
- 2) Increased knowledge about policies and operational framework
- 3) Community forestry initiatives can be successful
- 4) Communities mobilized is empowered and will succeed

Appendix 5

- 5) I was particularly impressed by the passion, commitment, enthusiasm, source of ownership, success etc., of the Jamaican LFMCs and the Forestry Department program which facilitates this
 - 6) Knowing that we all shared one common goal even though through different eyes
 - 7) That Jamaica forestry and the LFMC are on top in terms of awareness
 - 8) The importance of community participation and forest management
 - 9) That there are common problems and common solutions
 - 10) Being able to hear and learn about the challenges in many cases similar around the region and what was done/being done to overcome them
 - 11) Community Forestry is the future of forestry management
 - 12) All the other countries have somehow had a similar goal. Apart from Cuba
 - 13) We have shared experiences and challenges in local forest management processes
 - 14) The understanding that the element of success for community forestry is not a one fit all solution. It's about a participatory approach, that is based on consensus, information, sharing and commitment
 - 15) The different ways and policies of the different regional Government and some of the problem feared by some of the nation e.g. St Vincent and their pressure deforestation via ganja cultivation also St. Kitts and their land issues
 - 16) The operations of the LFMC in Jamaica, its successes and efficiencies
 - 17) The exchange and friendly participation. Fraternity besides the language barrier
 - 18) Fue el intercambio sincero y amistoso de las participantes, mostrando vivencias diferentes en escenarios y paises diversos con el demoninador corrian de Ecuador por su desarrollo como individuos, lo cual nos enriquece y ayuda a errcernos mejor, base para vivirnos y aspirar a metas mayores
 - 19) How the flow, how all the people of the Caribbean share the same thing
3. What did you like about this meeting?
- 1) Everyone participate and the information was very clear
 - 2) The level of interaction that took place
 - 3) The participation of all the countries and interesting discussions
 - 4) The active participation by the hosing countries representatives
 - 5) The general interest and commitment coming out from all participants in CBF and the spirit of moving forward with the program
 - 6) Information sharing
 - 7) Just about everything, the interaction with other Caribbean brothers and sisters
 - 8) Good representation of the islands
 - 9) The discussion in workshops
 - 10) The information sharing and discussions
 - 11) Exchange of ideas and experiences
 - 12) Having group meetings and discussions with our Caribbean counterparts
 - 13) Very structured so it flowed seamlessly
 - 14) The passion of the participants and the well or organized way in which the meeting was conducted
 - 15) The interaction and level of participation
 - 16) As usual the interactions nature of the
 - 17) Knowing the experience and reality of other Caribbean islands. The venue had very green spaces
 - 18) Buena organización discusiones participaticos compro si cien de los asestenasles y condiciones adecuados del trabajo. El sistema de ponencias por estudios de
 - 19) To meet all the persons from the Caribbean

4. What did you dislike about this meeting?

- 1) N/a
- 2) n/a
- 3) No remarks
- 4) Nothing
- 5) Nothing
- 6) The air conditioning
- 7) Nothing
- 8) The interpretation of the Spanish. I lost focus because of listening to both. Got mixed up
- 9) Low variety in coffee break
- 10) Nothing
- 11) NIL
- 12) None
- 13) Short time to interact. No possibility to know local projects
- 14) Nothing

5. Which sessions did you find particularly useful:

- 1) All
- 2) Everything was useful
- 3) n/a
- 4) Presentations and discussions
- 5) Day 2: the group and reporting sessions
- 6) The presentations of the case study
- 7) All sessions
- 8) The education practice
- 9) The presentation of key aspects of Community Forestry case studies
- 10) Plenary sessions
- 11) Group work/discussion/presentations
- 12) All
- 13) The success factors. The way forward
- 14) The group presentation
- 15) Both the country presentations and the group work were useful
- 16) The first when CBF was defined in 1 word
- 17) Los presentaciones por países

6. How could the meeting have been improved?

- 1) No remarks
- 2) I have no recommendation for this. I think it went well
- 3) More could have been accomplished with time
- 4) I don't know because it was good
- 5) More access to materials/case studies
- 6) Greater efficiency in the supply of breakfast and lunch
- 7) More time for presentation
- 8) By providing materials that were relevant to the meeting much earlier
- 9) There is hardly any room for improvement. It was second to none
- 10) O yeah, a field trip was missing
- 11) Time controlling
- 12) Intercambiando los opiniones y comentarios.

Appendix 5

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	15	4	1	
Content	14	6		
Materials	11	8	1	
Facilitation	14	2	2	
Relevance to your needs	9	8	1	

Any additional comments on the above:

- 1) Can't wait to receive the written information to share with our respective group communities
- 2) We should seek to integrate the region re forestry practices
- 3) Volvemos a reunir para continuar perfeccionando el trabajo.

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

- 1) Participation
- 2) Improvement of togetherness, unity and general participation
- 3) To try to make greater effort to network with other groups
- 4) The results of the meeting
- 5) Approach community initiatives with more zeal and objectivity
- 6) Seek to mainstream community forestry into the Forestry Department's annual work programmes
- 7) Passing on of information in a more easy to understand format
- 8) More education
- 9) Developing case studies to review and share best practice
- 10) Sharing of the success stories/best practices in the region and how they can be implemented to fit our realities
- 11) Recommendations to go forward
- 12) Documentation of work; more research application
- 13) Improved communication/interaction between the organisation and the community
- 14) The next step towards strengthening community forestry
- 15) Incorporating the functions of various forestry based livelihoods practices by communities with the businesses work programme
- 16) Dialog and open discussion
- 17) La reunión tuvo una excelente preparación en la revisión de los estudios de caso que contribuyo a la calidad del mismo
- 18) Taking back to communities

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

- 1) Either a lack of resources or poor communication and networking
- 2) Nothing
- 3) No remarks
- 4) Financial and other resources. This would be influenced somewhat by the willingness or lack) of policy makers to support the programme
- 5) Unsure

Appendix 5

- 6) Political directorate
- 7) Funding
- 8) Ministerial support. Compliance of officers. Availability of resources
- 9) Lack of institutional support especially budget allocations
- 10) Nothing

10. Do you or your organisation have any additional training needs (that you have not identified already)?

- 1) No
- 2) Yes, in reference to The Certified Training Programme. We need this very bad like now
- 3) To be trained in working areas such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- 4) Yes, communication techniques with communities
- 5) No
- 6) Need for sociologist to work with communities. Trainers to extend training to community groups re: institutional, financial business management etc.
- 7) Have not yet identified them (all)
- 8) Small business development in the forest industry
- 9) Train forest practitioners on the factors that drive community participation
- 10) Conflict resolution/management. Collaborative management
- 11) Carrying out Forest Assessments/Inventory
- 12) Si continuar elevando los conocimientos en temas Agroforestales

11. What recommendations would you like to make for CANARI's Forests Livelihoods and Governance Programme?

- 1) Assist us more in funding and capacity building
- 2) To explore the possibilities to get the Caribbean exchange visit and networking programme going, this will help to strengthen our Caribbean relationship
- 3) To help make more funding available for groups in Jamaica
- 4) Keep up the good work
- 5) Make more funding available for community forestry development initiatives
- 6) Go beyond the research and documentation of lessons learnt to facilitating CBF projects etc.
- 7) Training course in forest management. Accountability. Environment management
- 8) Annual/biennial Local Forest Management Conference for regional participants
- 9) Facilitate the implementation of a Regional Policy and Strategic Plan for the implementation and governance of Community Forestry initiatives
- 10) Use the information gathered at the workshop as a module for the region
- 11) Having a round table discussion with policy matter (Political/Administrative/Technical) on the future of Forestry Programs within the region
- 12) Consider to apply environment/ecosystem approach to CBF
- 13) Continuar el apoyo al programa de las comunidades Forestales del Caribe proporcionado el intercambio

Appendix 5

12. Any other comments:

- 1) Excellent workshop
- 2) Good venue, pleasant accommodations
- 3) Apoyo la idea de crear una red sub regional de cooperación

Thank you!