



THE NATIONAL
FOREST PROGRAMME
FACILITY



Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Report of the Tobago Forest and Livelihoods Workshop

*July 28th – 30th 2009
Argyle, Tobago,
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.*



Fig1: Workshop participants at Argyle community centre, Tobago.

1. Background

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

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

2. Funding

The workshop was funded by a grant from the European Commission's Programme on Tropical Forests and other Forests in Developing Countries [2007-2009].

3. Participants

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

4. Goal/Objectives

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

Objectives of the workshop were to:

- (a) Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods;
- (b) Assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods;
- (c) Build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods;
- (d) Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods projects.

5. Key Outcomes

Key outcomes of the workshop included:

- Enhanced capacity of participants to identify and analyse the relevance and feasibility of strategic opportunities for their group to implement projects that benefit forests and livelihoods, with each CBO identifying some specific project ideas to take forward;
- Built partnerships with other CBOs, NGOs, donors and government officials, and identification of some potential areas for collaboration;
- Identification of potential partnerships with national and regional partners who can provide funding and technical assistance through one-on-one meetings facilitating discussion of concrete ideas;
- Identification of relevant options for funding and assistance of their current or proposed projects, with one group submitting an application to one of the donors one month after the workshop.

6. Methods

The workshop was participatory and interactive and used a combination of methods including whole group discussion, small group work, presentations and field visits to familiarize participants with key definitions and concepts, to stimulate ideas for development into projects that contribute to sustainable livelihoods and to analyse lessons from forest-based livelihoods. The programme is attached as Appendix 2, the PowerPoint presentations for all of the sessions are in Appendix 3 and the handouts are in Appendix 4.



Fig2: Lanville Toppin, Roxborough Visitor Estate Cooperative, solving the puzzle.

7. Lessons and

recommendations

Lessons
Different users have different roles and objectives and these varying roles and objectives can lead to conflict.
Different users disseminate information differently.
Some agreements among users maybe based on trust rather than formal agreements.
There is difficulty in regulating in small, close knit communities where the violator may be a relative or friend.
The community puts pressure on its members to do the right thing.
It is hard to find the right medium to transfer information to target groups.
The choice of words is important in communicating messages.
Forest users need more than education to make a difference in the use of forest resources, they need a change in behavior.
Management works best when management is in the field often.
Management should include people in the field.
People in the field need to know that management understand and appreciate their input.
People in the field want to be part of the planning.
There are differences within communities. Stakeholders must attempt to acknowledge, learn, and in some instances tolerate, these differences in order to develop sustainable forest-based livelihoods.
Forest-based livelihood projects have the potential for developing community spirit.
Forest-based livelihoods fostered greater independence for women in the community.
There are different options (traditional e.g. churches and different mediators e.g. Secretary with responsibility for the Environment and the Member of the Parliament)

available for resolving conflicts.
Ideas are hard to make into reality.
It is difficult to get to consensus.
Forest-based livelihood projects initiated through government funding require a component which prepares participants for weaning/independence.
Recommendations to the Government for the management of the Main Ridge Forest Reserve.
Use community pressure to bring about compliance.
Involve the users in management.



Fig 3: Workshop participants interviewing NRWRP contractor in Lure Estate, Argyle.

8. Evaluation

All participants felt that the workshop was useful in providing valuable insight into sustainable forest-based livelihoods. The majority of participants identified the importance of communication, in particular networking in communities, as pivotal to

ensuring a sustainable forest-based livelihood. Appendix 5 has collated comments from the evaluation forms.

9. Conclusion

The workshop was valuable as it served as a catalyst for existing groups and provided guidance for groupings to organize into profitable forest-based livelihoods. The activity also revealed a dire need for a “hand holding” / mentoring exercise to guide newly formed and inexperienced groups through the entire process of project proposal to successful project execution and finally closure.

Appendix-1

**Forest and Livelihoods Workshop
Argyle Community Centre, Tobago
28-30 July 2009
Participants List**

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Appendix 2



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Workshop on forests and livelihoods

Argyle Community Centre, Tobago

Tuesday 28th to Thursday 30th July, 2009

Tuesday 28th July

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

Wednesday 29th July

8:00 a.m.	Meet at Argyle Community Centre for transport to field trip
	Field visit to Argyle Waterfall and discussion with tour guides Field visit to National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme site

	in Argyle and discussion with staff and community members
	Lunch
	Small group discussion on forests-based livelihoods in Argyle
4:00 p.m.	Close

Thursday 30th July

8:00 a.m.	Participants work in pairs to discuss ideas for developing sustainable forest-based livelihoods Group discussion
10:00 a.m.	Panel presentations by technical assistance and funding agencies on opportunities to get assistance with developing projects on sustainable forest-based livelihoods Questions and group discussion
12:00 noon	Workshop evaluation, close and thanks
12:30 p.m.	Lunch with panel


Appendix 3 - Presentations

Forest & Livelihoods Workshop



In collaboration with the Tobago House of Assembly,
Department of Natural Resources and the Environment

July 28th – 30th 2009
Argyle, Tobago



Purpose of workshop & Overview of project



Workshop goals

- Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods



Community reforestation project in Trinidad



Workshop goals

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



Training of Trainers Workshop in Trinidad



Workshop goals

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



Wamiae Letang, Dominica
Credit : Panman



Workshop goals

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



Action Learning Group Meeting, St. Lucia



Overview of the project



Forests & Livelihoods Programme

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



Charcoal pit in Saint Lucia

**Research
Capacity building**



European Commission (EC)	FAO National Forest Programme Facility
“Practices and policies that improve forest management and the livelihoods of the rural poor in the insular Caribbean”	“Participatory Forest Management: Improving policy and institutional capacity for development”
2007-2010	2006-2010



Project countries

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



Mountains of St. Vincent
Credit: Fitz Providence



FAO project activities

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



Sundew Tourguiding Services
Aripo Savannas Scientific Reserve
Trinidad
ALP recipient



EU project activities

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




Action Learning Group
Bon Aire community visit
Trinidad



Benefits to participants

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



Thank you

- Any questions ???



Definitions of key concepts



Key terms & concepts

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



Reforestation of ganga clearing
St. Vincent
Credit: Fitzgerald Providence



Forest?



Forest

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



Secondary forest, Trinidad



Forest management?




Forest management

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



Community-managed secondary forest,
Trinidad



Management roles

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




Stakeholder




Origin of the term


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



Participation?



Spectrum of participation



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

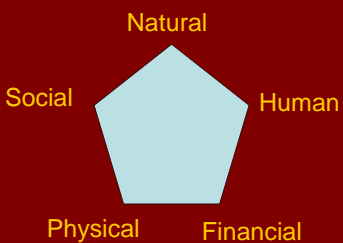


Livelihoods

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



Capital assets for sustainable livelihoods




Livelihoods are sustainable when they...

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





Banana farm, Saint Lucia



Thank you !



**Opportunities for
Forest-based
livelihoods in Tobago**




Questions

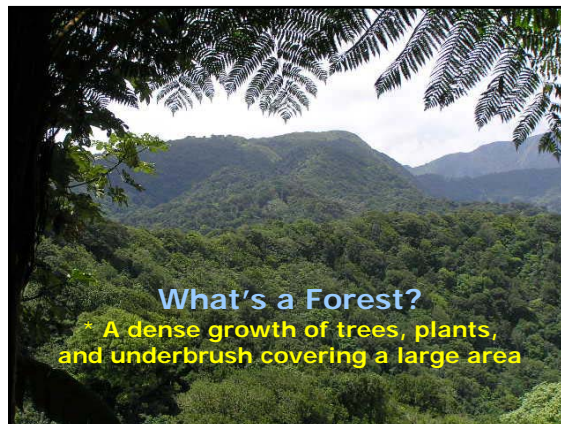
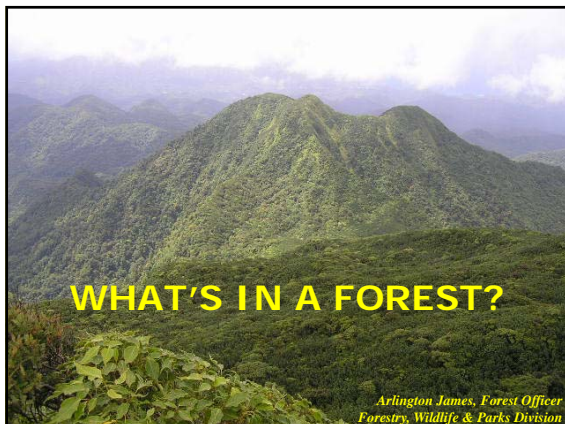
- *What do you know about the theme- global and island specific information?*
- *Why is this theme chosen?*
- *Do you know about this activity?*
- *Do you have the tools?*
- *Who will benefit?*
- *How will it benefit livelihoods?*



- *Can this product be provided in a sustainable manner from the forest?*
- *Are these products drawn from state or private lands?*
- *Are there any laws applicable/ or permits required for the activity?*
- *Who do you need to work with to make this happen?*



Thank you !



Over 60% of Dominica under forest cover
 Major tracts of forested lands: 3 National Parks, 2 forest reserves; Unallocated state lands; large private estates

Dominica's Forest Types:

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

FOREST PRODUCE: Definition
Forests Act (Chap. 60:01, Section 2) - Dominica

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

Chief Economic Product of forests:
TIMBER

Other Forest Products:
Non-timber products (NTFP)
 including **Water, Wildlife, Soil**

OTHER BENEFITS & SERVICES

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



NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS:
An important economic resource




Non-Timber Forest Products
(Some Examples)

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





Non-Timber Forest Products

Seeds/Seed Pods: "Donkey Eye", Jumbie Bead (2), Kakonnyé, Kach-kach, Sand Box, Flamboyant, Cashew, Beach Bean, Gwenn Job, Locust (Kas), Zing-zing
Fruits: Pomme-di-lianne, Fat Pork, Nonni, Balata, Balat, Gwigwi Palm, Pomwoz, Gougrou Palm, Kokoyé Palm, Calabash, Fwèz, Bwi
Mushrooms: "Joan-Jo" (Edible)
Gum: Gommier & Gom-Lansan Tree
Stems: Tree Fern (Carvings)






Tree Fern Carving

Some of Dominica's NTFPs




Leaves of Latannyé Palm: Brooms, Hats, Coasters, Place Mats, Decoration, Costumes
Fibre from "Wild Banana" or Maho: Used for sewing mats, tying brooms, etc

Some more Dominica NTFPs

Cinnamon: Spice
Roseau: Used for Hat-making
Screw Pine: Hat-making, bags, placemats, etc

Local Industries supported by NTFPs



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



Bundles of Bay leaves at Bay Oil still, Fab

Oil from Dominica's Forests...

Dominica – The World's Bay Oil producer

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



NTFPs in the Local Handicraft Industry

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

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



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



Larouman & Pomme-d'Ilianne baskets



Calabash Wall Plaques



Local Handicrafts made from leaves of Kokoye palm

Botanical Jewelry from the Forest



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



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



Women & NTFPs

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

NTFPs In Agro-forestry

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

Larouman grown in a Mahogany Plantation

Pure Honey:
An important economic non-timber forest product

Wild flowers & plants

Materials for dry & fresh flower arrangements

Edible Seeds & Fruits from Forest

Consumed as snacks; some sold at Market



Yataw / Kokyé Palm

Zamann

Gougou Palm

Gwigwi

Pom-di-Iyann

NWFPs as Sources of Traditional Herbal Medicines



Lantana or Mamizou

Vennenn

"Nonni" or Kowosol Zonbi

Lozey or Begonia

Animal Products from the Forest

Bush (Wild) Meat

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

Source of Folk Medicines

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




Provides habitat for Wild Fauna

Regulation of Stream Flow




Soil Protection & Stabilization



Acknowledgements

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



Appendix 4 - Handouts



Workshop on forests and livelihoods
Argyle Community Centre, Tobago
Tuesday 28th to Thursday 30th July, 2009

OBJECTIVES

- (a) Build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit livelihoods;
- (b) Assess relevant and feasible potential opportunities for strengthening or developing projects that can benefit livelihoods;
- (c) Build capacity to effectively design projects on forests and livelihoods;
- (d) Identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance for forests and livelihoods projects.

AGENDA

Tuesday 28th July

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m.	Welcome, introductions, ice breaker, participant expectations, workshop overview
	Break
	Participant presentations and discussions on what groups in Tobago are doing in the area of forests and livelihoods
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m.	Forest types and uses in Tobago, defining key concepts, identifying forest-based livelihoods in Tobago
	Preparation for field trip
4:00 p.m.	Close

Wednesday 29th July

8:00 a.m.	Meet at Argyle Community Centre for transport to field trip
	Field visit to National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme site in Argyle and discussion with staff and community members
	Lunch at Argyle Community Centre
	Small group discussion on forests-based livelihoods in Argyle
4:00 p.m.	Close

Thursday 30th July

8:00 a.m.	Participants work in pairs to discuss ideas for developing sustainable forest-based livelihoods Group discussion
10:00 a.m.	Panel presentations by technical assistance and funding agencies on opportunities to get assistance with developing projects on sustainable forest-based livelihoods Questions and group discussion
12:00 noon	Workshop evaluation, close and thanks
12:30 p.m.	Lunch with panel



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USEFUL DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Worksheet 2-

Conflict:

➤ Have there been the conflicts?

➤ How are they managed?

➤ Why were there conflicts?

➤ What lesson was learnt?



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Some things to consider to get started...

Feasibility- Can it work?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beneficiaries

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

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

Relationships

Are these products drawn from state or private lands?

Do you have permission to access and extract?

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

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

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
Forest and Livelihoods Workshop
Tuesday 28th to Thursday 30th July, 2009
Argyle, Tobago
Workshop evaluation form

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

Yes

No

Please explain:

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

3. What did you like about this workshop?

4. What did you dislike about this workshop?

5. Please indicate which sessions you found particularly useful:

6. How could the workshop have been improved?

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				
Content				
Materials				
Facilitation				
Field trip				
Relevance to your needs				

Any additional comments on the above:

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

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

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

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

12. Any other comments:

Thank you!

Appendix 5 – Evaluation

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
Forest and Livelihoods Workshop
Tuesday 28th to Thursday 30th July, 2009
Argyle, Tobago
Workshop evaluation form

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

Yes (12)

No

Please explain:

- How useful the forest is for the livelihood of the people of the world
 - It gives me ideas about the forest and the livelihoods of the forest so that I will go back to my organization and teach them about the useful information I have gained
 - It has helped to foster a greater concern how we treat the environment
 - By giving us the opportunity to meet and discuss with donors to programs as ours, a situation that has so far eluded us
 - I was impressed by my realization of the impact on lives that environmental issues have
 - What did you like about this workshop?
2. What is the most important thing that you learned / understood / felt from this workshop?
- What I learned from the workshop is how important is it to communicate and understand the struggle people who care about the environment have to go through and how there is a way to get help and some form of comfort
 - The livelihood of the forest/I understand the need for organization to work together/I also felt what we can get done from doing courses like these
 - I learn the importance of community net working and things we could do to help our forest and get back something in return. I also learn that every community has similar concerns
 - Networking is quite important not only to receive information but giving information about who you are and what you are
 - Firstly I learnt how we can network with other organization and the other livelihoods at the forest
 - That when we come together as a community we could achieve big
 - I learnt how to do a proposal and the different types of funding available
 - That it is important to listen and share ideas with others in the same category and to foster relationship with kindred organizations
 - I need to become more involved
 - (A) funding opportunities available (B) Ease of accessing funding
 - Hope and faith
 - The connection between livelihoods and environmental management
3. What did you like about this workshop?
- This workshop very important to learn about ability that there is a way to get the job done
 - The communication from everyone and the participation from different organizations
 - The thing I like most about this workshop is the interaction, the openness and we were not only thought about forest and livelihoods but also how we could get funding
 - Ice breakers & encouragement given even when I may not think that what I have to contribute was vital or interesting enough
 - Letting me speak out a little more and getting a lot more education on forest management and who we can go to for assistance

- The interaction
- Going out on the field; interacting with other people
- Everything, especially the field trip
- It's delivery
- Participating approach; Time to meet with funders
- Networking and camaraderie
- Practical activities

4. What you dislike about this workshop

- No Certificate
- Nothing
- Venue a bit hot, some presenters not being heard at times because of size
- More people from organization should have shown more interest
- It was too short
- Nothing
- The length – difficult to find 3 days (away from office)
- Shorten to 2 days
- Shorten

5. Please indicate which sessions you found particularly useful:

- All the sessions were useful
- All the sessions were particularly useful to me and I thank you very much CANARI!!!!
- All sessions were very useful especially the session on how to access funding usually you have all these bright ideas and not money to make them a reality
- All presentations, field trip but more so information given from donors on final day sessions
- Idea or plan proposal
- The tour, it brought home the reality that we need to take care of THE ENVIRONMENT, our ENVIRONMENT NEED US
- (1) Second which tells other about our work and what we would like to see happen (2) last to know about the different types of funding
- The group activities were of special interest as well as the sessions which asked about what we learned, felt, thought and will do
- Day 1 – Thursday
- Funding opportunities
- All
- (1) Funding agencies session (2) Forests & Livelihoods presentation

6. How could the workshop have been improved?

- Get more speaker and more leaflets
- Facility smaller or better identified? For heat
- By having more facilitators
- Invite all CBOs to last session
- Advertise more fully to bring in more groups
- More groups should have been invited

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	7	4		
Content	7	4		
Materials	7	2	2	
Facilitation	7	2		
Field trip	5	2		
Relevance to your needs	6	5		

Any additional comments on the above:

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

- Team work can work
- Give information to my fellow workers
- Things that I will apply in my organisation is not working
- Facilitation techniques learnt
- I will go back to my Board of Directors and put over what I have learnt and take a big step forward from then to achieve big goals
- Dialogue
- Training; Funding
- There is no one thing since everything we discussed will be beneficial to our organisation
- Networking
- Incorporate sustainable livelihoods & forest in projects
- Project proposal writing
- Inclusion of "livelihoods" consideration in projects

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

- Nothing at all
- Other people within the organisation not wanting to expose plans and problems or not understanding the use of net working
- If I am not given the opportunity to do educational programmes
- Health; Nothing will prevent me once the Lord gives me strength
- Nothing
- Moving on to another job; Death
- Lack of finances
- Nothing
- Other priorities; Lack of resources (personal)
- Nothing

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

- Yes
- Yes!!!!
- Yes for the whole group instead of the few representative
- Yes: Anger management; Tour Guiding

- Yes, training in hospitality and anger management
- Yes, but we will contact NEDCO
- Environmental awareness; importance of organize type practices
- Developmental training for members
- General capacity building

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

- To do more training or workshop
- To give certificate and continue the good works
- Contact organisation ensure they are indeed applying at least some what they taught or imparted these past 3 days
- Continue in doing your good work
- To keep up the good work
- To keep up the good work they are doing and to come again soon
- Continue the good work
- None
- Bring in a Forester and Biologist

12. Any other comments:

- Have a good day and a safe trip back. Come again!!!!!!
- Thank you CANARI for opening up our eyes to a world of opportunities; may you go from strength to strength
- Thank you very much

Thank you!