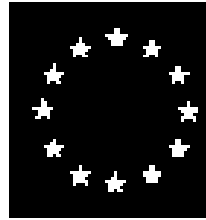




THE NATIONAL
FOREST PROGRAMME
FACILITY



Forest Management for Soil Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods

November 28th 2007

Manor Lodge, St. Michael, Barbados

DRAFT WORKSHOP REPORT

1. Summary

A one-day workshop was held on November 28th 2007 in St. Michael, Barbados to build the capacity of stakeholders to participate in forest management in order to enhance the contribution of forests to soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Barbados. The workshop was facilitated by CANARI in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture of Barbados. It was held as part of a regional project funded under the National Forest Programme Facility (NFPPF) of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Fifteen participants attended, representing a range of key government agencies, civil society organisations, private landowners, and the private sector. Sessions explored the types of forests found in Barbados and how forests benefit livelihoods. By the end of the workshop, participants expressed that they felt that Barbados did have forests, that these were important for soil conservation and to support sustainable livelihoods, and identified numerous other stakeholders who had key interests, rights and responsibilities with respect to forest management in Barbados. This workshop will be followed by a second workshop in 2008 and the participants expressed keen interest in continuing to be involved in this and other initiatives for participatory forest management in Barbados.

2. Workshop purpose and objectives

This workshop was held to identify needs, opportunities and key stakeholders for soil conservation, forest management, and development of sustainable livelihoods in the Scotland District. A second workshop will be held in early 2008 and will build on this information and facilitate the participatory development of projects, identify opportunities for funding and technical assistance, and recommend critical factors for an enabling policy and institutional environment.

The overall goal of these workshops is to build the capacity for participatory forest management that enhances the contribution of forests to soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Barbados.

The workshop objectives were:

1. To build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods
2. To identify and analyse key stakeholders with rights, interests, and responsibilities for soil conservation, forest management, and development of sustainable livelihoods in the Scotland District

3. To identify the way forward for the participatory development of projects for forest management, soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods in the Scotland District

3. Participants

Government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector associations and organisations (national or community-based), academic and international institutions working were invited. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

The workshop was co-facilitated by Nicole Leotaud (CANARI), Leslie Walling (CANARI), Michelle Wilson (Soil Conservation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture) and Kemraj Parsram (Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies [CERMES], University of the West Indies).

4. Workshop process

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

5. Welcome and introductions

Charleston Lucas welcomed participants on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture. In his opening remarks, he emphasised the important role forests in Barbados play in terms of climate change, soil conservation and supporting the tourism industry.

Kamraj Parsram facilitated an exciting ice breaker and participant introductions. Participants shared in pairs their backgrounds and interest in forests and livelihoods. They also each identified themselves with a tree species or something in a forest (e.g. mango, tarzan, flamboyant, mauby, mahogany, mongoose, palm, cherry, blue-green monkey, macaw). Dennis Sobers was extremely creative and wrote this about his partner:

Nicole is a biologist
From the land of Trinidad
I love the forest
But what's happening makes me sad

For 20 years working
To set things back right
Helping make decisions
Always a great fight

I want the forest to grow
Where I can sit dream and think
I want people to live
And have fresh water to drink

What forest mean to me
Is why I am here on this occasion
I want to know today
What is a forest to a Bajan

I am an orchid in the forest
Delicate soft quiet so serene
This is my vision
Even if only a dream

(Dennis Sobers, November 28th 2007, Barbados)

6. Overview of project

Nicole Leotaud gave an overview of CANARI's Forests and Livelihoods programme under which the workshop was held. The programme includes two major projects funded by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the European Commission (EC). The goal of the programme is to enhance the contribution of forest goods and ecological services to sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor in the islands of the Caribbean. The powerpoint presentation is attached as Appendix 3.

7. Forestry in Barbados

Michelle Wilson facilitated a plenary discussion on what is a forest. Participants felt that forests are an ecosystem that features trees as well as a wider diversity of flora and fauna (wildlife). They noted that it may have an open or closed canopy and may be natural (with no human intervention) or cultivated (e.g. agroforestry).

"A lot of Barbadians say forest... where... not here?" (workshop participant)

It was reported that there is a total of 30 hectares of "natural" forest in Barbados, equivalent to 2% of the land area. However, with the abandonment of sugar cane cultivation, there is increasing reversion of land to a mix of woody and other species in successional forest, known in Barbados as "bush".

"Based on the definition we do have more forest and it can revert back to what it once was." (workshop participant)

Small group work was then conducted to analyse if Barbados ecosystems qualified as forests using internationally accepted definitions (e.g. from FAO). It was noted that there are over 500 miles of forested gullies in Barbados as recorded in the

Gully Ecosystem Study recently conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Environment. Participants also mentioned forests in Joe's River, Bath, Cove Bay, and Turners Hall. Participants opined that forests in Barbados are often not recognised, underappreciated, small and fragmented, and mid-successional degraded forest. However, using the international definitions they agreed that Barbados does have forest! It was noted that the species diversity, the canopy height and percentage cover may be lower than in less-disturbed forests.

Michelle also gave a powerpoint presentation on the types of forests found in Barbados and the legislative and management framework, which is attached as Appendix 4.

“We have more forests than we actually think.” (workshop participant)

Regarding the policy and institutional framework, several features and recommendations were highlighted:

- Barbados has a policy that trees over one meter circumference Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) are protected.
- Contrastingly, public health policies require clearing of “bush” in residential areas.
- The Soil Conservation Unit needs to develop a working definition of forests.
- There is no legislation specific to forests. This needs to be revisited.
- Legislation indirectly addressing forests needs to be revisited. For example, there may be mature trees at less than 1 meter DBH that should be protected. Ministerial override to allow removal of trees for development and the very low penalties were also noted.
- Conditions for building should be added to development permits which could require planting at least 1 tree per lot.
- There is no clear land use plan and policies e.g. incentives private landowners.

“A man can get dead before the forest grows tall.” (workshop participant)

Regarding management recommendations, participants felt that:

- Active management and forest restoration is needed because natural recovery is slow and is dominated by non-native species.
- Economic benefits of forests in Barbados need to be identified and communicated.
- The feasibility of private forestry and integrated agroforestry needs to be determined.
- Incentives and concessions should be given to private landowners for forest conservation. Payments for ecosystem services should be explored.
- Given that the value of land in Barbados is appreciating at a rate of 20%/year, the tangible economic benefits of forests need to be identified. This is needed to be able to compare and contrast with development proposals.
- Areas where the forest is providing direct economic benefit should be prioritised for conservation and then additional forest areas should be developed.

“Now that I’ve gotten into tourism I no longer go off road because I see how it destroys the environment.” (workshop participant)

8. Forests and livelihoods

Leslie Walling facilitated a session to discuss what are the goods and services provided by forests how these contribute to soil stabilisation and sustainable livelihoods. He first provided the livelihoods framework used by the Department for International Development (DFID), which identified several types of livelihood assets as: human, natural, social, physical, financial and noted that sometimes political is added as another type of asset. He also reviewed the conditions under which livelihoods are sustainable (see Appendix 5 for slides). In discussion, participants brainstormed that livelihoods encompassed:

- Making a living (jobs): Monetary Reward
- Spiritual, morality, social welfare, Values, Belief
- Social responsibility
- SERVICE = Reward/Recognition
- Financial Investments
- Access to services
- Access to health services
- Freedom crime
- Personal satisfaction
- Trained/Qualified/Skills
- Assets (Finance, equipment etc)
- Access to resources

Participants then brainstormed the types of forest goods and services in Barbados. They identified services as provisioning (e.g. providing food and water), regulating (e.g. flood control and soil stabilisation) and cultural. Services mentioned were: habitat for wildlife, aesthetic value for recreation and tourism, soil stabilisation, carbon sequestration, education, research, ground water recharge. Forest goods in Barbados noted were: biofuels, crafts, mulch, fencing posts, monkeys used for research, mauby, wood furniture, food, spices (e.g. bay leaf), fruits, wood for boat building, and insecticides.

Participants then worked in small groups to map where these goods and services are found, to identify particular areas where forests are important for soil conservation, and to identify livelihoods based on the use of forests in Barbados. Livelihoods identified are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Livelihoods based on the use of forest in Barbados

Directly using goods (products) from forests	Indirectly using goods or services from forests
Boat builders Craft producers Tour Operators Fishers Horticulturists Bee keepers Fruit vendors/Hawkers	Farmers Communities living near forests (aesthetic value, soil stability) Tourism businesses/sector - marine & terrestrial Road users Consumers of <u>water</u> Users of wood for fires (all Bajans) Recreators (local users) Tourists [Landscapers]

	Forest managers Wildlife reserve Hunters Schools Private landowners Users, harvesters, sellers of bush medicines Researchers Farmers (soil, pollination)
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9. Stakeholder identification

Nicole Leotaud facilitated a brainstorming session to identify the key stakeholders with interests, rights and responsibilities for forests and forest-based livelihoods in Barbados (see Appendix 6 for slides). Participants identified the following stakeholders in Table 2, and then identified those in bold as being more important, or key.

Table 2: Stakeholders for forests and forest-based livelihoods in Barbados

Dr Cheeseman Dr Peters (BCC) Guyanese Association Hash Harries UWI Biology Department CERMES, UWI Botanical Gardens Dumscombe Parey Spring Ras Bango Spear Cambridge Village NCF - Fire Services CDERA Light & Power Caribbean Tourism Organisation (FAO) National Conservation Commission LDTS Barbados Tourism	(IICA) Government Information Service (GIS) Media Graham Hall Natural Science Centre Friends of Graham Hall Future Centre Trust Cleveland Plantation Eastern Development Baker Development Town & Country Planning Ministry of Energy and Environment Sustainable Land Management Committee Rural Development Commission Sanitation BWIA Pelican Craft Village	Coastal Zone Management Unit Rastas- Hillaby Organic Growers Barbados Agricultural Society (farmers) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Barbados Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (BADMC) Bawdens Environmental Park Corporation Ministry of Community Development Parish Ambassadors Morgan Lewis Springville Carl Williams Island Safari CLICO
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Investments Inc. Ministry of Tourism Barbados Tourism Association Taxi Association Horticultural Society (BHS) Gibson bee keepers BAR VEND BARNUFO (fishers) Fisheries Division, MAR BIDC Chalky Mount Potteries Youth Development Services	Earthware Potteries Earthmother Botanicals Adventure land – Medford Mahogany Island Safari, Forest Safari ATV operators Andromedia Gardens Flower Barbados Altrotions? Barbados National Trust Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association	Norman Foster Environmental Special Projects Unit Sugar Industry – BAMCI Ministry of Education MTW Ministry of Finance Soil Conservation Unit Delalin Barbados Youth Environment Network – BYEP 4H CYEN
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Involvement of all of these key stakeholders in future initiatives to build capacity for forest management was recommended.

10. Next steps – opportunities and needs

Participants felt that the next workshop should include a wider mix of stakeholders (see section 9 above) and should include a field trip to visit the various types of forests found in Barbados. Possibilities for filming during the trip and producing a short documentary for public awareness and advocacy were discussed.

Strategic opportunities to promote forest conservation and the development of forest-based livelihoods in Barbados were identified as being:

- The Cabinet-appointed Sustainable Land Management Committee chaired by the Ministry of Energy and the Environment
- The National Physical Development Plan
- The SLM Youth Project
- Greening Barbados

Key needs were noted as being:

- Collecting information for effective communication
- Increasing awareness of the positive benefits of forests
- Quantifying the benefits of forests, especially economic values
- Revising policies, laws and plans for forest conservation
- Building technical capacity
- Building avenues for stakeholders to have a “voice” – participation

- Increasing collaboration among stakeholders

It was noted that the report on the institutional framework for participatory forest management in Barbados and the concept note towards integration of forest conservation issues into national policies by CANARI needed to be circulated to all stakeholders.

More information would be shared on the small grant facility, exchange opportunities with other countries, and other ways that the NFPF project could help to address these needs as these initiatives were developed. The NFPF project would continue to strive to include the needs and interests of Barbados.

At the end of the workshop, participants expressed that they felt much more aware of the existence of forests in Barbados and the value of these forests to sustainable livelihoods. They felt committed to working together to conserve and restore forests and

“Forests are important and need to be managed in a sustainable way.”
(workshop participant)

to develop specific opportunities for using forests to secure livelihood benefits. The private sector participants offered to assist with transportation for the field trip. The possibility of visiting some of the private forested area owned by some of the participants was also discussed. A summary of the written evaluations by participants is given in Appendix 7.

11. Conclusions and recommendations

A tremendous shift in the perception of the existence and value of forests in Barbados was seen in participants during the workshop. A follow-up workshop should be held to draw in additional key stakeholders who were not present as well as to explore the opportunities to derive livelihood benefits from forests in Barbados. This can be funded under CANARI’s European Commission forests and livelihoods project.

Appendix 1: List of participants

Name & title	Organisation	Address	Tel	Fax	E-mail
Philip Pile, Environmental Technical Officer	Environmental Protection Department	Jemmotts Lane, St. Michael	246- 436- 4820		Ppile@epd.gov.bb
Dennis Sobers, Accounts Executive	DMI Shipping	Spring Garden, St. Michael	246- 439- 2163		barbuild@caribsurf.com
Newlands Greenidge, Director	Springvale Ecoheritage Museum	St. Andrew	246- 438- 7011		Springvalebarbados@yahoo.com
Keith Laurie, President	Barbados National Trust (also Barbados Society for Technologists in Agriculture)		246- 427- 3111	430- 9013	eklaurie@sunbeach.net
Tracy Richards, Council Member	Barbados National Trust		246- 421- 9342		macawpalm@msn.com
Ryan Brathwaite	National Conservation Commission	Codrington House, Codrington Hill, St. Michael	246- 425- 1200	246- 424- 1200	Rbrathwaite-ncc@caribsurf.com
Ivor Belgrave	Youth Development Services		246- 427- 2122, 256- 5656		Youth-development@hotmail.com
Euklyn Warrel	Barbados Agricultural and Marketing Corporation (BADMC)	Valley Plantation House, Christ Church	246- 428- 0250		info@agriculture.gov
Charleston Lucas	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural		246- 422-		charlestonluc@yahoo.com

	Development		9030		
Romel Watkins	Town Planning Department		246-467-3000/54		Row-watkins@yahoo.com , rwatkins@townplanning.gov.bb
Nicole Scholar-Best, Environmental Officer	Ministry of Environment	Hincks Street	246-467-5708	246-437-8859	scholarbestn@gov.bb
Fabian Walters	Youth Development Services		246-427-2122		walthrus@hotmail.com
Toni Jemmott	Youth Development Services		246-427-2122		tonijemmott@gmail.com
Dr. Lawrence Bannibla	Private landowner	St. Michael	246-426-1336		cancebannistes@caribsurf.com
Ralph White, Owner	Island Safari	Bush Hall Mina Road, St. Michael	246-429-5337 / 8147		info@islandsafari.bb
Dean Straker, Owner	Adventure Land	Manager's House, Wotton Plantation, Christ Church	246-418-3687	246-436-3687	info@adventurelandbarbados.com

Workshop facilitators

Name & title	Organisation	Address	Tel	Fax	E-mail
Michelle Wilson	Soil Conservation Unit	Barbados	246-422-9910		michelleggy22@gmail.com
Kemraj Parsram	CERMES, UWI	Barbados	246-424-7907 or 246-232-5260		kemraj.parsram@gmail.com
Leslie Walling	CANARI	Barbados	246-230-1295		leslie@canari.org
Nicole	CANARI	Laventille,	868-	868-	nicole@canari.org

Leotaud		Trinidad	626-6062	626-1788	
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Appendix 2: Draft agenda


8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Welcome and opening remarks: Charleston Lucas, Director, Soil Conservation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
9:30 – 11:00	Welcome & introductions: Kemraj Parsram, CERMES, UWI Purpose of workshop & overview of project: Nicole Leotaud, CANARI
11:00 – 11:30	Break
11:30 – 12:30	Forestry in Barbados: Michelle Wilson, Soil Conservation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
12:30 – 1:00	Forest goods and services and contribution to soil stabilisation and sustainable livelihoods: Leslie Walling, CANARI
1:00 – 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 3:00	Forest goods and services and contribution to soil stabilisation and sustainable livelihoods: Leslie Walling, CANARI
3:00 – 3:30	Stakeholder identification: Nicole Leotaud, CANARI
3:30 – 4:00	Recommendations for the way forward: Nicole Leotaud, CANARI

Appendix 3



Forest Management for Soil Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods

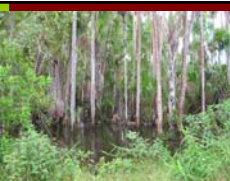

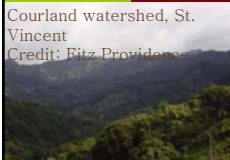




November 28th 2007
St. Michael, Barbados

Welcome & Introductions

Aripo Marsh Forest, Trinidad

Freshwater Lake, Dominica
Credit: Ronald Charles

Courland watershed, St. Vincent
Credit: Fitz Providence

Aripo Savannas and Palm Marsh, Trinidad

St. Ann's, Trinidad



Purpose of workshop & Overview of project



Workshop goal

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



Community reforestation project in Trinidad



Workshop purpose

- To identify needs, opportunities and key stakeholders for soil conservation, forest management, and development of sustainable livelihoods in the Scotland District



Workshop objectives

- To build understanding and appreciation of how forests can benefit soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods
- To identify and analyse key stakeholders with rights, interests, and responsibilities for soil conservation, forest management, and development of sustainable livelihoods in the Scotland District
- To identify the way forward for the participatory development of projects for forest management, soil conservation and sustainable livelihoods in the Scotland District



Overview of the project



Forests & Livelihoods Programme

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



Charcoal pit in Saint Lucia

Research
Capacity building



European Commission (EC)	FAO National Forest Programme Facility
"Practices and policies that improve forest management and the livelihoods of the rural poor in the insular Caribbean"	"Participatory Forest Management: Improving policy and institutional capacity for development"
2007-2009	2006-2008/9



Project countries

- Barbados
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Dominica
- Grenada Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent & the Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Jamaica



Mountains of St. Vincent
Credit: Fitz Providence



FAO project activities

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



Sundew Tourguiding Services
Aripo Savannas Scientific Reserve
Trinidad
ALP recipient





EU project activities

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

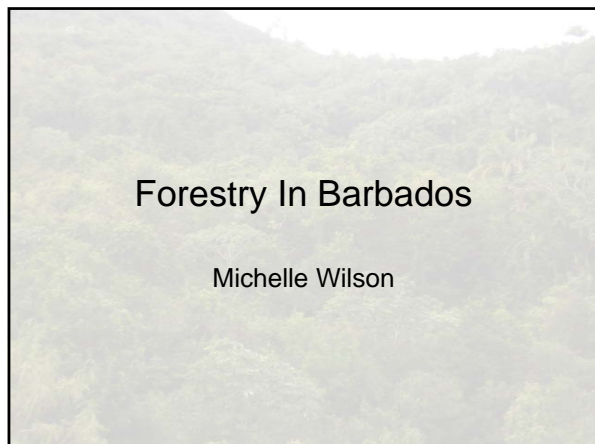


Action Learning Group
Bon Aire community visit
Trinidad

Warmmae Letang Lake, Dominica
EU Case Study on Forests & Livelihoods
Credit: Ronald Charles

Appendix 4



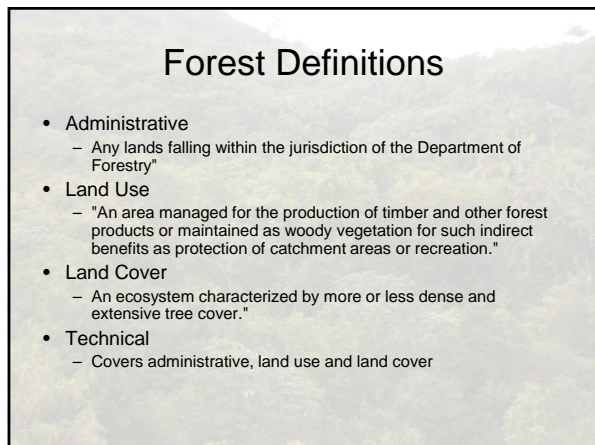
Forestry In Barbados

Michelle Wilson




What is forest?

- More than 250 definitions of the term "forest."
- Definitions differ based on the emphases or concerns of different people and organisations.
- Definitions can be placed broadly into 4 categories
 - Administrative
 - Land use
 - Land cover
 - Technical



Forest Definitions

- Administrative
 - Any lands falling within the jurisdiction of the Department of Forestry"
- Land Use
 - "An area managed for the production of timber and other forest products or maintained as woody vegetation for such indirect benefits as protection of catchment areas or recreation."
- Land Cover
 - An ecosystem characterized by more or less dense and extensive tree cover."
- Technical
 - Covers administrative, land use and land cover



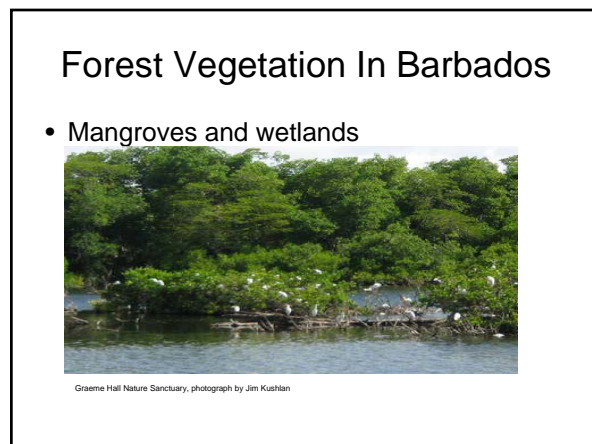
Forest Vegetation In Barbados

- Moist tropical forest and gullies




Forest Vegetation In Barbados

- Drought tolerant forest



Forest Vegetation In Barbados

- Mangroves and wetlands



Graeme Hall Nature Sanctuary, photograph by Jim Kushlan

Forest Vegetation In Barbados

- Coastal forest



Bath Beach St. John, photographer Ryan Braithwaite

Forest Vegetation In Barbados

- Emerging forest



Legislative and legal framework

- No specific legislation on forest
- Conservation of trees and animals
 - The Cultivation of Trees Act (1951)
 - The Tree Preservation Act (1981)
 - The Soil Conservation (Scotland District) Act (1958)
- Other legislations provides for the protection of water, beaches and natural beauty, infestation, cane fires, animal trespass and floods.

Management


- Passive management
- Monitoring has proven to be a challenge since most of the forested areas occur on private lands.
- Forestry is used as a means of soil conservation and erosion control especially in the Scotland District



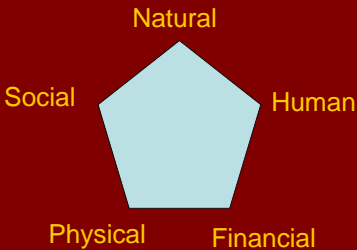
Appendix 5



What are livelihoods?



Benefits to livelihoods will build assets...





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

Appendix 6




Stakeholder identification and analysis



Forest User Groups, St. Vincent
Credit: Fitz Providence



Why is involving stakeholders important?



Why is involving stakeholders important?

- To identify those who can help
- To identify those who can disrupt the process
- To facilitate buy-in




Who is a stakeholder?

- The individuals, groups and organisations that are involved in or may be affected by a change in the conditions governing the management and use of a resource, space or sector.



Stakeholders have rights to a resource if they:	Stakeholders have responsibility for a resource if they:	Stakeholders have interest in a resource if they:
• have a traditional link to it	• undertake actions that change the nature of it	• have a cultural attachment to it
• depend on it for their livelihood	• derive economic benefits or well-being from it	• derive some enjoyment from it
• own the land or access to it	• are formally or informally managing it	• are actively involved in its conservation
• have been conferred rights via some legal mandate	• have a statutory responsibility	• have an intellectual association with it (e.g. through research)



Who is a key stakeholder?

- **What is their purpose/focus/interest/mission?**
- **What is their level of power/authority/influence?** What political, social and economic power do the stakeholders have? What legal mandate do they have?
- **What is the size of their stake?** What is the level of responsibility of and benefits to be gained by the stakeholders? How much lands do the stakeholders own/manage/use?
- **What is the scope of their involvement?** What is their level of benefit, impact, responsibility? What is their level of dependency on the resource for their livelihood? What is the level of their vulnerability to a change in management of the resource?
- **What capacity does the stakeholder have to be involved?**



Stakeholder analysis

1. Who benefits (can benefit) from soil conservation / loses from soil erosion? How? **impacted**
2. Who contributes (can contribute) to soil conservation / forest conservation? How? **+ve**
3. Who causes (can cause) soil erosion / forest degradation? How? **-ve**



Why Stakeholder Analysis?

- To identify management priorities
- To identify mechanisms for participation
- As a tool for negotiation and conflict management
- A platform for building and strengthening partnerships
- To appreciate capacity
- To facilitate buy-in
- To provide a baseline of information for monitoring and evaluating change

Appendix 7: Summary of participant evaluations

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

- Yes – 7

Please explain:

- The concept that Barbados is really a forest and the degree information about our forestry plans and its stakeholders.
- I am a Tour Operator.
- Types of forest within a Bajan context of the different livelihoods already benefitting.
- As a stakeholder with over 190 acres of potential forest I have an idea of what to do.

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

- We need each other in the dissemination of information and ability to network.
- A greater appreciation of forest land in Barbados and the benefits to our people.
- Forests are important and need to be managed in a sustainable way.
- There are a far greater number of stakeholders than I imagined.
- Goods and services identified and the need for close interaction by various stakeholders.
- That I will get help on developing my forests.

3. What did you like about this workshop?

- Presentations
- Informal and relaxed allowing participants to feel free to contribute information to the workshop. Facilitators were very regular people.
- Not too many presentations.
- Open and honest communication.
- Free flow of information and general consensus
- It was like any open door. This provided key.

4. What did you dislike about this workshop?

- Nothing
- Nothing
- Nothing

5. Please indicate which sessions you found particularly useful:

- All were good

- All
- All
- Livelihood & Stakeholder session
- I was only here for the last

6. How could the workshop have been improved?

- More time
- By actually going on the spot locations
- Have specific discussions on projects and programs planned or being implemented
- No faults found
- Field trips

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	1	4		
Content	1	4		
Materials	1	3	1	
Facilitation	2	2	1	
Field trip				
Relevance to your needs	3		2	

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

- Dissemination of information learnt
- Linkages and networking with other stakeholders
- Dissemination of information

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

- Red tape
- Nothing

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

- Yes
- No. Not in terms of forestry

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

- Make more sessions available
- The programme need to go to the next stage