



## DESIRE WB-3 Stakeholder Workshop 2 report

WP3.3 Stakeholder Workshop 2 report - held in the Ribeira Seca Watershed, Santiago Island, Cape Verde.

March 18th - 20th, 2009

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*INIDA, Santiago Island, Cape Verde.*

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## Report

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### Workshop Report - English summary

#### Stakeholder Workshop 2 (WB3\_WP3.3)

Selection and decision on mitigation strategies to be implemented and tested



**Name of the study site:** Ribeira Seca Watershed, Santiago Island, Cape Verde

**Date of workshop:** March 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009

**Author(s):** Jacques Tavares and Isaurinda Baptista

## I. General Information

This report presents the results of the second DESIRE Stakeholders workshop on Selection and decision of technologies to be implemented in Ribeira Seca Study Site. This second workshop, held from 18 to 20 of February 2009, at INIDA's Training Center, is the continuation of the first workshop, held from 4 – 6<sup>th</sup> of March, 2008.

The purpose of the second workshop was to select and decide on a conservation measure for test implementation.

During the short introduction to the workshop, a brief explanation of the DESIRE project was given to the participants. It was explained that DESIRE is an International Project that involves 18 study sites and funded by European Union. Its objective is to identify and develop promising strategies to prevent land degradation and restore degraded land in cooperation with all the relevant stakeholders in each of the field study site. In Cape Verde archipelago, the Ribeira Seca watershed, in Santiago Island, was selected as the study site for the project.

The main objectives of DESIRE Project were summarized as follows:

- 1) To study the causes and effects of land degradation taking into account all relevant biophysical and socioeconomic factors;
- 2) To select and implement promising soil conservation strategies in continuous collaboration with all stakeholders;
- 3) To analyse and monitor the impacts of measures;
- 4) To disseminate all results obtained within the project in an accessible and useful manner to all relevant stakeholders and in an adequate and accessible language.

### A) Workshop

**Workshop venue:** CFA – Centro de Formação Agrária (*Agriculture Training Center*) – at INIDA, São Jorge, (*located within Study Site – Ribeira Seca Watershed*)

**Workshop moderator (s):** Jacques Tavares, Regla Amorós and Larissa Varela

## List of workshop participants:

#	Mr./ Ms.	Name	Nickname	Stakeholder category / institution (e.g. land user, researcher, NGO, GO)	Activity/Local or external participant? (L / E)	Contact
1	Mr.	Luis Carlos Mendonça	Carlitos	Assoc. Pico D'Antónia	Student/Local	9958489
2	Mr.	Armando Monteiro	Fula	Ribeirão Galinha	Farmer/Local	2711037
3	Mr.	Aniceto Frederico Tavares	Cheto	S. Domingos City Hall	Environment Dept./External	9973200
4	Mr.	Fernando Garcia da Veiga	Pina	João Teves	Farmer/Local	9919900
5	Mr.	José Manuel Correia Freire	Manel di Mima	Assoc. Amo Bom	Farmer/Animal Raiser/Local	9980452
6	Mr.	Nilton Borges G. de Pina	Nito	São Jorge	Ecotourism guide/Local	9845443
7	Mr.	Gracindo M. Neves Marques	Arroz	MA Technician	Extensionist & Farmer/Local	9999899
8	Mr.	António Sanches de Pina	Toni	Assoc. Godim	Assoc. President/Local	2681540
9	Ms.	Luzia Vaz Baessa	Tereza	Assoc. Agro Cristóvão	Assoc. President/Local	9828173
10	Mr.	Fernando da Veiga Pina	Fernando	MA Del. S. Domingos	Extensionist & A. Raiser/External	2681616
11	Mr.	Domingos Barros	Djelá	Focal Point of CCD	Farmer/Local	-----
12	Mr.	Eulisses		Assoc. Longueira	Technician/External	-----
13	Ms.	Lúgia Matos	Dji	DGASP/CFA	Oficial/External	9934695
14	Mr.	Carlos Alberto R. Gomes	Cá	Chã de Vaca (Assoc.)	Farmer/Animal Raiser/Local	9967281
15	Mr.	Ambrósio Leal	Ambrósio	MA Del. S <sup>ta</sup> . Catarina	Technician/Student	9919466
16	Mr.	Emídio Lopes Tavares	Emídio	Assoc. Agro R <sup>a</sup> Seca	Teacher/Farmer/Local	9936259
17	Mr.	Victor Lopes Varela	Victor	Assoc. Agrope-Ri Seca	Farmer/Animal Raiser/Local	9984801
18	Mr.	Alberto Carlos Tavares Pina	Cákas	OASIS	Technician/Local	9929146
19	Ms.	Ernestina Lopes da Veiga	Titina	OMCV S <sup>ta</sup> . Cruz	Agric., Health & Social/External	9963993
20	Ms.	Maria Odete Gomes	Odete	Assoc Agro Órgãos	SWC/Local	2711753
21	Mr.	José da Costa Moniz	Didi	Assoc Banana	Bricklayer/Farmer/Local	2681498
22	Mr.	Manuel Barbosa Afonso	Manel Afonso	MA Repres. Sta. Cruz	Technician/External	2691419
23	Ms.	Maria da Conceição M. Baessa	Conceição	Assoc Amo Bom	SWC/Local	2711728
24	Mr.	Moisés Pereira Vaz	Zé	CIMSLO	Water and Sanitation/External	9925782
25	Mr.	António Mendes Tavares	Tuna	Assoc Longueira	Forest Supervisor/Local	9939154
26	Mr.	Eduardo Correia Fernandes	Zé	Assoc Covada	President Assoc/Local	9969800
27	Mr.	João Olimpio Mendes	Mendes	Researcher	External	2711127
28	Ms.	Regla Amorós	Regla	Researcher	External	2711127
29	Ms.	Lenira Costa	Lenira	Researcher	External	2711127
30	Ms.	Larissa Varela	Larissa	Researcher	External	2711127
31	Mr.	Jacques Tavares	Jacques	Researcher	External	2711127

## B) Background

The workshop was conducted in the sub catchment of Longueira in the watershed of Ribeira Seca. Longueira catchment, one of the wettest in the Cape Verde Archipelago, has a drainage surface of 4,18 km<sup>2</sup> and the altitude varies between 1126 and 239 m (Table 1). The catchment is bordered at north by the Covada catchment (1,65 km<sup>2</sup>) and south by the Ribeirão Galinha catchment (3,18 km<sup>2</sup>). The main stream is 3,45 km long. About 300 inhabitants live at the catchment, which implies a density of 71.8 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The families have in average 6.4 members.

Land use is composed by a forest area of 251 ha, representing 60% of the total catchment area, 50 ha of cliff area (representing 12% of the total area) and 117 ha of agriculture and grazing area, corresponding 28% of the catchment area and where the settlement is located. In the settlement there is also a rum distillery. The main source of energy is firewood.

The main forms of land degradation in Longueira are: sheet erosion, rill erosion, gully erosion, loss of top soil, floods, loss of soil organic matter, cultivation erosion, and splash erosion.

Table 1: Geometric characteristics of the Longueira catchment

Factor	Value
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	4,18
Perimeter (km)	9,58
Altitude (m)	-
maximum	1126
minimum	239
average	684
Average slope (%)	-
watershed	33
river	26

Source: Tavares and Amiotte-Suchet, 2007

Longueira is characterized by a particularly vigorous geomorphology, with a difference in altitude of 887 meters. 61% of the catchment is located between the 400 and 1200 meters above sea level. The slopes, with slope angle of 33% in average (**Table 1**), are used to grow maize and beans.

## II Results and conclusions from single steps

### **Step 1: Objectives**

*The results of the first workshop were summarised and described on posters (A3) for all participants, explaining the water and biomass cycles and the causes, effects and solutions of alterations in these two cycles. After the group works (two working subgroups – one composed by local stakeholders and another by external stakeholders), plenary presentation and discussions, two objectives were retained by consensus:*

- 1) *Mitigate land degradation and desertification effects*
- 2) *Improvement of water mobilization and management*

### **Step 2: Selected options and necessary adaptations:**

A total of 8 options or water and soil conservation measures were proposed for the Ribeira Seca watershed. These options were prepared by INIDA DESIRE team, using local and potential measures and following the format of the WOCAT questionnaires for technologies and approaches ([www.wocat.net](http://www.wocat.net)). These questionnaires provide meticulous information about the way of how they are applied, their implementation and maintenance costs, as well as the environmental and socioeconomic positive or negative impacts. The final list of documented technologies is as follows:

- 1) Small barrage/Dam
- 2) Check dams (Diki)

- 3) Terraces (Terrasu)
- 4) Contour stone walls (Banketa, arreto)
- 5) Vegetative barriers of *Aloe vera* (*Babosa*)
- 6) Vegetative barriers of *Leucaena leucocephala* (linhaço)
- 7) Vegetative barriers of *Cajanus cajan* (Fijon congou)
- 8) Afforestation (arborisation)

After presentation of each measure in plenary by the moderators and some discussions about the measures, the participants were divided in two subgroups choose 5 measures according to the objectives (Table 2).

Table 2: The options selected in working groups and approved in plenary by consensus

Nº	Option/Measure	Adaptation
1	Small barrage/Dam	Recuperation of Santa Maria small
2	Water harvesting techniques	
3	Afforestation	According to the Agro climatic zones
4	Contour stone walls	According to the topography
5	Vegetative barriers	With <i>Aloe vera</i> reinforced with <i>Cajanus cajan</i> or <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (according to land users needs)

**Step 3: Identification and Selection of criteria for evaluation:**

The aim of this exercise was to identify and select criteria to be used in the evaluation and prioritization of the five selected water and soil conservation measures. Criteria refer to characteristics of a water and soil conservation measure that may lead to the selection of one measure or another. Or, in other words, which properties or impacts of each measure are to be taken into account when deciding whether to implement them or not. The criteria should be classified in three types:

- a) Environmental/Ecological
- b) Economic and
- c) Social

Table 3: List of criteria for evaluation

<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Economic</b>	<b>Social</b>
Soil cover increase	Crop yield	Gender equity
Diversification of species	Animal production	Capacity building in land degradation
Decrease of soil loss	Fodder production	Food security
Decrease salinity	Irrigation water availability	Health
Decrease surface run off	Increase farmers income	Conflict mitigation
Exploration of water	Recuperation of land	Cultural and scientific opportunities

The combination between population growth, rapid environmental change and climate variability generates more problems and conflicts between land users, cattle raisers and population, because the water availability is not sufficient to come to the aid of the needs of each group. In general, the needs of the population (drinking water) are favored to the detriment of others. To mitigate this situation it is necessary to improve the rainfall by decreasing surface run off, facilitating water infiltration and wells' recharge.

Any kind or form of soil conservation measure will be a new challenge for both officers and land users in particularly the use of contour ridges to strength soil protection and conservation.

The increase of water for the rural population in the study site allows generating more income to land users. This fact will result in better life (more and good food, more hygiene, and accessibility to care in particularly for children)

**Step 4: Scoring of options made by different groups:**



Table 4: Scorings as made by the scientific and political stakeholders

CATEGORY →	ECOLOGY						ECONOMIC						SOCIAL					
CRITERIA → OPTION ↓	Soil cover	Diversification of species	Decrease loss of soil	Decrease of salinity	Decrease surface run off	Exploration of water	Crop yield	Animal production	Fodder production	Irrigation water availability	Increase income farmers	Recuperation of land	Gender equity	Capacity building in land degradation	Food security	Health	Conflict mitigation	Cultural and scientific opportunities
Vegetative barriers	5	4	7	10	6	8	10	9	10	10	10	5	9	6	10	8	9	5
Afforestation	5	4	7	10	6	10	10	9	10	10	10	6	9	6	9	8	9	5
Water harvesting techniques	10	8	9	6	8	9	6	6	9	4	9	9	5	9	9	7	7	6
Contour stone walls	4	4	8	8	6	6	5	7	6	5	6	8	5	7	6	4	5	4
Small barrage	6	6	5	4	7	7	8	8	8	4	7	10	7	8	7	6	6	9

Table 5: Scorings as made by the local stakeholders (land users organized in local associations)

CATEGORY →	ECOLOGY						ECONOMIC						SOCIAL					
CRITERIA → OPTION ↓	Soil cover	Diversification of species	Decrease loss of soil	Decrease of salinity	Decrease surface run off	Exploration of water	Crop yield	Animal production	Fodder production	Irrigation water availability	Increase farmers income	Recuperation of land	Gender equity	Capacity building in land degradation	Food security	Health	Conflict mitigation	Cultural and scientific opportunities
Vegetative barriers	10	5	9	7	8	4	9	7	8	8	7	5	9	10	7	9	10	10
Afforestation	9	10	10	6	7	5	6	6	10	7	8	8	10	9	8	10	9	9
Water harvesting techniques	3	7	8	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	9	4	7	9	6	7	5
Contour stone walls	5	9	8	5	6	8	7	8	7	9	5	10	4	8	6	5	8	5
Small barrage	3	8	1	8	9	10	8	9	5	10	9	6	5	5	10	5	5	7

Table 6: Crossing scores between scorings as made by the local stakeholders (land users organized in local associations) and by the scientific and political stakeholders

CATEGORY →	ECOLOGICAL/ ENVIRONMENTAL						ECONOMIC						SOCIAL					
CRITERIA → OPTION ↓	Soil cover	Diversification of species	Decrease loss of soil	Decrease of salinity	Decrease surface run off	Exploration of water	Crop yield	Animal production	Fodder production	Irrigation water availability	Increase income farmers	Recuperation of land	Gender equity	Capacity building in land degradation	Food security	Health	Conflict mitigation	Cultural and scientific opportunities
Vegetative barriers	8.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0
Afforestation	10.0	9.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.0
Water harvesting techniques	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	5.0
Contour stone walls	5.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	4.0
Small barrage	4.0	7.0	3.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	6.0

During the presentation of working groups about the scoring, we have verified some differences between scoring from local and external stakeholders. To solve this situation and gain consensus, we have adopted a stratagem which consists to do:

- 1) the average between the scores of the 2 groups or
- 2) to accept the score given by one group in consensus or
- 3) to discuss in plenary a new score.



Figure 1: Example of the filled scoring matrix of the two sub groups (Upper\_Local and down\_External)

### **Step 5: Ranking of the options**

*Note: usually step 5 is the ranking of the criteria. What is presented here is the ranking of the options according the 3 categories.*

<b>ECOLOGICAL/ ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	<b>ECONOMIC</b>	<b>SOCIAL</b>
Vegetative barriers	Water harvesting techniques	Water harvesting techniques
Afforestation	Contour stone walls	Small dam
Water harvesting techniques	Small dam	Afforestation
Contour stone walls	Afforestation	Vegetative barriers
Small dam	Vegetative barriers	Contour stone walls

The ranking of the options) is realized according to their importance in each category (ecological, economic and social). The level of ranking is according the importance of criteria.

### **Step 6: Analysis and interpretation**

The second day of the WS started with the presentation of the results of the scoring exercise from the previous day. For presentation and interpretation of the scoring, the WS organizers, in plenary, combined the scorings of all criteria for all conservation options.

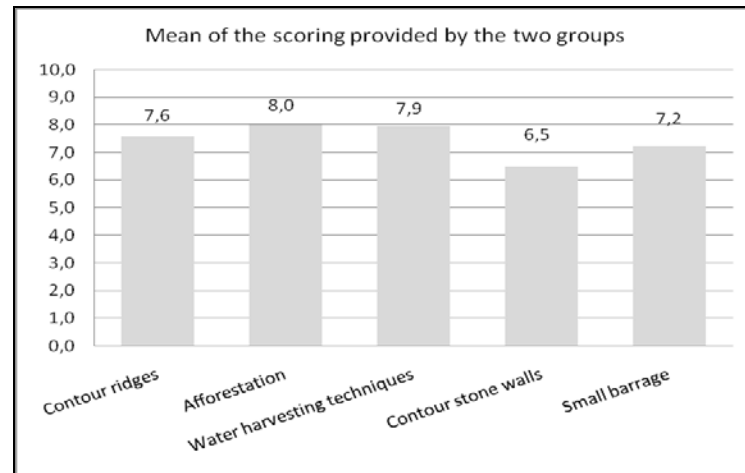


Figure 2: The average scores as provided by the two groups of stakeholders for the five conservation strategies

Observation: In the graph the word “contour ridges” corresponds to “vegetative barriers”

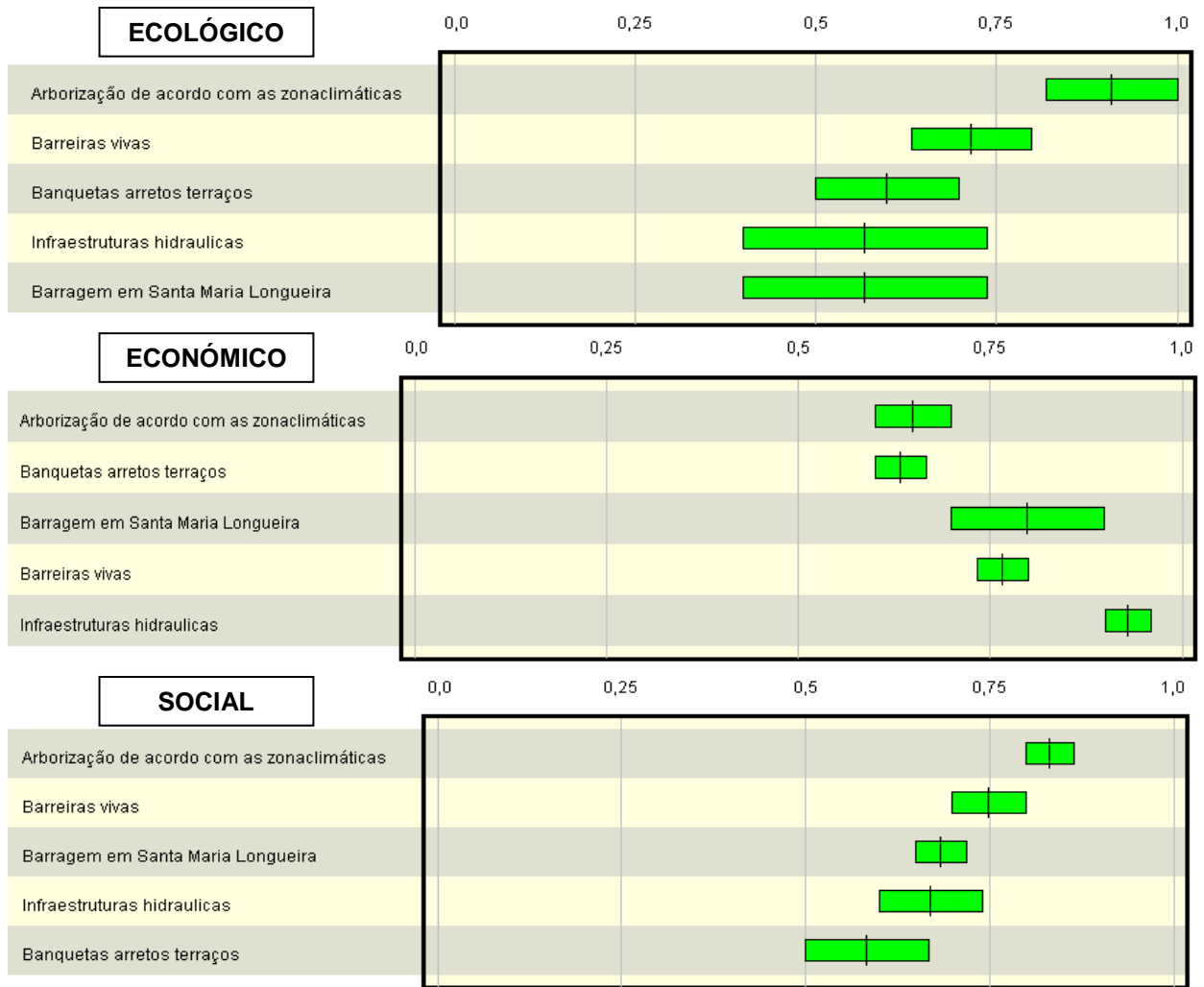


Figure 2: Figures as presented by the “DESIRE FACILITATOR SOFTWARE” per criterion type

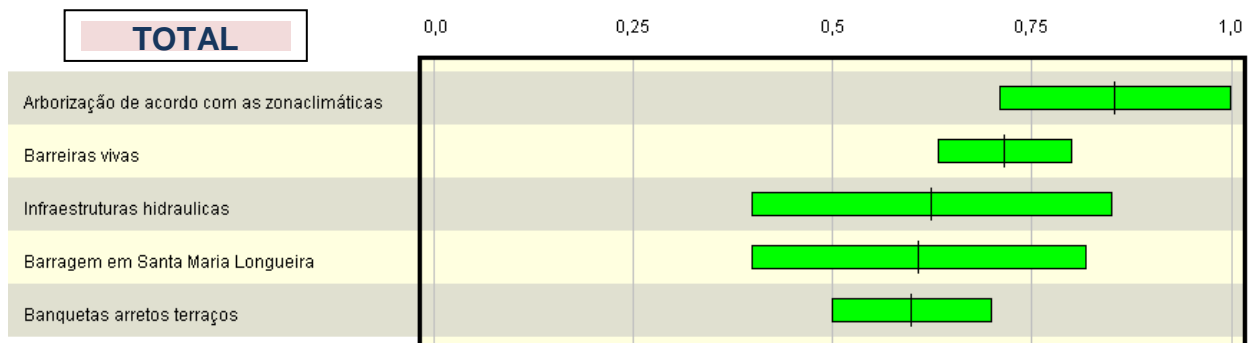


Figure 3: Figures as presented by the “DESIRE FACILITATOR SOFTWARE” for all criteria and as the average of the two groups of stakeholders.

With:

Arborização de acordo com a zona bioclimática = afforestation according to the bioclimatic zone

Barreiras vivas = Vegetative barriers

Infraestruturas hidráulica = hydraulic infrastructures

Barragem em Santa Maria de Longueira = Check dam of Santa Maria in Longueira

Banquetas, arretos, terraços = contour furrow ridges, contour stone wall, terraces.

Before the presentation of these results, the strategy following the whole selection process, especially the FACILITATOR SOFTWARE, was explained again step by step. Therefore, the DESIRE FACILITATOR SOFTWARE was used to objectively present the combined result of all opinions and for all criterions. It should be emphasized that the moderators always tried to be totally independent and did not participate at any time in the scoring process. So, all graphs obtained here reproduce exclusively the decisions, opinions and desires expressed by the participants during both workshops, in a consensual way. After the presentation of these results, a passionate discussion took place regarding the hierarchy of water and soil measures as presented in Figure 3. At first sight, two participants suggested that the hydraulic infrastructures be included in the set of measures. One participant stressed the importance of recuperating the check dam of Santa Maria not only for Longueira people but also for Chã de Vaca and João Guela land users.

The moderators explained that, the opinion of each individual does not necessarily correspond to the overall results which consider the opinion of all participants and all criterions used in the evaluation process.

At the end of the clarifications and debate, the majority of the participants understood and agreed with the results as presented in Figure 3.

### **Step 7: Prioritization of options – negotiation and decision making**

Before the final decision, the moderator explained that the participants had to select the two most important options to be tested and implemented in Ribeira Seca. The decision about the two best evaluated conservation measures was very easy since the quasi-totality of participants agreed with the results presented in figure 3. According to the group, the wells, Vegetative barriers (Barreiras vivas) and afforestation (Arborização), are important for them because:

- a) Contour ridges: this is generally considered an important and cheaply measure. This technique fixes the slope and the soil, reduces the superficial flow, increases infiltration, strengthens the soil cover and is compatible with the maize crop.
- b) Afforestation: the implementation of this technique will be an important incentive for many farmers and will implicate women and men.

The contour ridges will be applied on slopes not yet treated and where maize crops are practiced.

The afforestation will be applied in areas where the density of trees is low and in areas with no trees. The species must to be selected according to the climate of every zone.

Land users who will apply the technologies are:

- a. Individual land user

- b. Groups of land users organized in association
- c. Communities
- d. Small scale land users
- e. Medium scale land users

Generally, land use will not change due to the implementation of the technologies.

### **Step 8: Embedding into the overall strategy**

The aim of this exercise was to identify the main stakeholders that should be considered for participating in one way or another in the implementation of each option. The following stakeholders are identified:

- 1) Individual farmers
- 2) Associations of farmers (7 in total)
- 3) Platform of farmers organizations of Santiago Island (OASIS=Organização dos Agricultores da Ilha de Santiago)
- 4) Local Water authority/municipalities (3 in total)
- 5) Regional ministry of agriculture (Delegations)
- 6) Researchers.

The majority of the participants stressed the importance of sensitization and information for other members of communities and associations to ensure their involvement.



Figure 4: Presentation of local stakeholder's contribution



Figure 5: Presentation of external stakeholder's contribution

Table 5: Recapitulation of stakeholder's contributions

Stakeholder group	Willing to support test –implementation through...	WHO
Local stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Providing training place</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Providing vegetal material (Aloe vera) and seeds (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>)</li> <li>✓ Participating with man power (10%)</li> <li>✓ Providing vegetal material (Aloe vera and <i>L. leucocephala</i>) and seeds (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>)</li> <li>✓ Participating with man power (30%)</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Participating with man power (40%)</li> <li>✓ Providing training place</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Participating with man power (20%)</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Participating with man power (20%)</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Participating with man power (30%)</li> </ul>	<p>OASIS OASIS A.Banana A.Banana</p> <p>A. Godim A.Godim A. Covada A.Covada A. Órgãos A. Órgãos A. Órgãos A. Pico A.Pico A. Peri Seca A. Peri Seca</p>
External stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Attending meetings and assisting in evaluations</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Identifying the owners of lands</li> <li>✓ Collaborating in the capacity building of farmers</li> <li>✓ Preparing the implementation of project</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Participating in monitoring</li> <li>✓ Providing Technical assistance (analyses)</li> <li>✓ Providing general technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Participating in monitoring</li> <li>✓ Collaborating in the capacity building of farmers</li> <li>✓ Participating in the implementation of policy activities</li> <li>✓ Providing technical assistance</li> <li>✓ Collaborating in the capacity building of farmers</li> <li>✓ Participating in monitoring</li> <li>✓ Facilitating the transport of seeds and trees</li> <li>✓ Identifying the owners of lands</li> <li>✓ Identifying the appropriate sites</li> </ul>	<p>MNP MNP MNP DGASP DGASP DGASP DGASP INIDA INIDA INIDA INIDA RMA RMA RMA RMA RMA RMA RMA</p>

MNP = Municipalities

RMA= Regional ministry of agriculture (Delegations)

DGASP = General Direction of Agriculture, Sylviculture and Animal Husbandry



### III Evaluation of the workshop

#### Evaluation of contents and methodology of the workshop:

- **By participants (local and external)**

The table below presents an evaluation, with the answer for each item.

Nº	Did the selected options meet your hopes and concerns	Did you like the methodology used in the workshop	Which suggestions do you have to improve the organization of the workshop
1	Yes	Very much	Very good/no suggestion
2	Yes	Very much	Workshop should start on time
3	No	Yes	It was almost perfect (9/10)
4	Yes	Yes	It should finish earlier
5	Yes	Yes	It was good/no suggestion
6	No	Yes	Time was insufficient/it should be given more time
7	Yes	Yes	Score is 10/no suggestion
8	Yes	Yes	The working period should be from 9:30 to 15:00
9	Yes	Yes	Organizers should exhibit a film during breaks
10	Yes	Yes	The organization was positive
11	Yes	Yes	Very good 100%/no suggestion
12	No	Yes	Score is 100%/no suggestion
13	Yes	Yes	Good program and working group/no suggestion
14	Yes	Yes	Everything was good/no suggestion
15	Yes	Yes	Everything was good/no suggestion
16	Yes	Yes	Everything was good/no suggestion
17	Yes	Yes	Very good organization /Good training/Thank you for all
18	No	Yes	Everything was 100%/no suggestion
19	Yes	Yes	Organization, transport were very good/no suggestion
20	Yes	Yes	Good/no suggestion
21	Yes	Yes	Everything was good/no suggestion
22	Yes	Yes	Timing should be respect

\*These were the question answered by the participants since the facilitators interpreted them as such.

- **By the moderator(s)**

During this second workshop, the participation was about 90 % higher than expected. In addition to the participants of the first workshop, a wider range of stakeholders was contacted and invited, including small and medium farmers, association of local farmers, Platform of farmers organization of Santiago Island, NGO's, Municipalities (São Lourenço dos Órgãos, São Domingos and Santa Cruz), the coordinator of the national action program to combat desertification, the delegations of the Ministry of Environment Rural Development and Marine Resources, and researchers. Of the 26 participants invited to this second workshop, only the coordinator of the Natural Resources Conservation project (CISA) could not participate.

All the participants (local and external stakeholders) showed there continuous awareness and are eager to know the follow-up of the workshops and the outcomes in the field.

During the workshop all participants were excited and participated in animated and profound discussions.

Some participants (external stakeholders) were interested in getting and understanding the FACILITATOR SOFTWARE.

The methodology used for the second workshop of DESIRE project was very interesting and flexible. However, the three days duration of the workshop seems to be too long for farmers and animal raisers to leave their farm activities unattended.

As expected, the workshop was carried out in an excellent atmosphere and the outcome pleased both the stakeholders and the moderators.

## **IV Other information**

### **Observations**

The participants suggested that the results, information, data of the projects, etc., should be disseminated in Creole and Portuguese languages in form of:

- Workshop
- Reports
- Posters
- brochures
- TV
- Radio

Stakeholders Workshop 2  
 March 18-20, 2009  
 Location: CFA – Agriculture Training Center  
 Workshop Program

<b>Day 1</b>		
Context		Time (min)
Opening		10
Introduction	Results of the first workshop and objectives of the second workshop	15
Step 1	Review and adjustment of objectives	60
Step 2	Identification of relevant criteria for evaluation	90
Step 3	Identification of relevant criteria for evaluation	90
Step 4	Scoring the options _ Scoring in group	60
<b>Day 2</b>		
Step 4 (cont.)	Scoring the options _ analysis of assessments	90
Step 5	Creating a hierarchy and ranking criteria	90
Step 6	Analysis and interpretation	90
<b>Day 3</b>		
Step 7	Prioritization of options – negotiation and decision making	60
Step 8	Embedding into the overall strategy	90
Step 9	Evaluation of the workshop	20
	Closure of the workshop	10