



SUSTAINABLE HUMAN and ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SHADE)

Coordinating office: Masiaka Highway, Newton Junction, 4 Mile, Freetown, Western Rural+23277653048

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SUSTAINABLE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY/SIERRA LEONE (SHADE)



Photos from left to right – inland valley swamp rice, community forest with the sign post and members of the Community Forest Management Committee and cacao nursery

SHADE_PLAN VIVO PROJECT IDEA NOTE

Project: Sustainable assisted Natural Regeneration Reforestation and Agroforestry Initiative
(SANRRAI)

MOYAMBA, BO, KENEMA, KAILAHUN, KONO AND KARENE DISTRICTS
SOUTH/EAST/NORTH/WEST REGIONS
REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

Submitted on the 9th July, 2021 and revised and resubmitted on the 18th April, 2024 by
Sustainable Human and Environmental Development Agency/Sierra Leone (SHADE)



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B. Summary Information

Project Title	Sustainable Assisted Natural Regeneration, Reforestation and Agroforestry Initiatives (SANRRAI)
Project Location – Country/Region/Dist.	<p>Country - Sierra Leone</p> <p>Zone 1: Shade cacao agroforestry plantation zone Eastern region, Futa, Moidu, Kavuyaya, Malema, Kpanguima, Jaluahun, Kporgborlu, Bumpeh, Gbagaima, Levuma, Madina, Kangahun in the Yawei chiefdom, Kailahun district</p> <p>Zone 2: Community Based Forest zone Southern region - Baoma, Pambela and Domboma in the Dasse chiefdom, Moyamba district, Gbaima Songa in the Gbo chiefdom, Bo district, Sandeyaru in the Dodo chiefdom, Kenema district and Yiema in the Nimikoro chiefdom, Kono districts</p> <p>Other newly constituted community forests in 2023/4 with Trocaire funding include: Kabba Ferry 1, Kabba Ferry 2, Yamba, Kubaka, Kortor, Simbaraya, Fintonia, Sumata, Taneneh and Boluntarkurie in Karene District, North West region and Maaka, Levuma, Gbagaima, Madina, Gangahun, Futa, Kavuyama, Malema, Njaluahun and Kpanguima in Kailahun district, Eastern region.</p>
Lead Agency or project coordinating agency	Sustainable Human and Environmental Development Agency/Sierra Leone (SHADE/SL)
Project Coordinator & Contact Details Project Lead Coordinator 1. Sustainable Human and Environmental Development Agency (SHADE) A. Project Coordinator Conservation and Resource Mobilization Officer- Mr. Lahai Keifala Mobile: +23276343115 Email: lahaikeifala512@gmail.com His task is to organize site visit and oversea field missions, train communities, coordinate, gather initial data for the design phase, draft report for review, finalize and report to the upfront donor or intermediaries, certifying body and the buyer	Project Coordinator & Contact Details Assistant Project Coordinator 2. Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD) A. Mr Abu Augustine Brima Executive Director abu.brima@nmjdsl.org +23276645314 His tasks will include higher level and senior management stakeholder engagement, coordination and collaboration with other partners for support - public and private in coordination and collaboration with SHADE. B. Paul Koroma Community Liaison and Stakeholder Engagement Expert His role will include meeting local communities on the



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B. Technical Adviser	various project interventions through direct coordination and in collaboration with SHADE. Awareness raising and sensitization will also form part of his role.
Technical Support - Dr Gbessay Ehlogima Sam Momoh -PhD Mobile: +23276653048 Email: gesmomoh@mail.com His task is to plan with Plan Vivo Foundation, support with PIN and PDD development, certification, assist with sale of credits, monitor, evaluate performance, verification, validation of ARs, data etc. and support GIS and mapping of forest and agroforestry sites.	
Summary of Proposed Activities (Max 30 words)	Conduct feasibility/baseline study, develop project design document, sustainable management of community forests, woodlots, agroforestry cacao plantations, regeneration, reforestation, sustainable livelihoods, agro-ecological practices, strengthen capacity, assess carbon stock, secure carbon financing.
Summary of Proposed Target Groups (Max 30 words)	Legal/legitimate title holders, smallholder farmers, individuals, Community Forest Management Committee members, Shade Cacao Agroforestry Management Committee members, vulnerable people, youths and women and related government institutions and private sector



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PART A: PROJECT AIMS & OBJECTIVES - DESCRIBE THE PROJECT'S AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This project will embark upon the management of community forest and shade cacao agroforestry plantation, regeneration of degraded areas through community forestry management and also join forces to convert newly cleared upland rice farm sites into woodlot or plantations. The selected communities managing community forests on their own are faced with threats ranging from logging of selected species for export, disappearance of some species, unsustainable Non-Timber Forest Products harvesting, outdated policies and absence of alternative livelihood. The mandatory criteria used in selecting these beneficiary communities was a minimum of 50 hectares of natural forest per community. In total, 50,000 hectares of both natural community managed forests and family, households and individual cacao plantation plots are currently sequestering huge quantum of carbon per year in perpetuity excluding the buffer zones and areas not demarcated yet.

The aim is to provide technical and financial support to community-initiated efforts in mitigating threats to shade cacao plantations/community forests in sinking and storing more carbon thus helping to improve biodiversity/forest cover, secure alternative livelihood, empower women, youths, government officials and community stakeholders in enhancing their income earning potentials especially vulnerable women and youths.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Document using standard criteria, sustainable management efforts carried out in the implementation of community forestry, community woodlot and shade cacao agroforestry plantations, agro-ecogocial and climate resilience practices and assess the socio-economic baseline at each site prior to the commencement of the project;
2. Train communities in community forestry, cacao plantation/tree nursery management, tree planting, assisted natural regeneration, community carbon monitoring and sustainable livelihood, agro-ecological practices, socio-economic aspects, climate resilience initiatives and support communities in sustainable and environmentally friendly initiatives that will result in sinking of more carbon;
3. Empower and enhance youths and women's rights to access and inherit shade cacao agroforestry plantations and be directly involved in afforestation, reforestation of degraded areas, rehabilitation of exiting shade cacao plantations and replacement of old and unproductive cacao trees with improved varieties in a sustainable manner; and
4. Coordinate with Plan Vivo technical team for independent monitoring, auditing and verification using Plan Vivo standards for certification to secure sustainable carbon financing for project communities



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PART B: PROPOSED PROJECT AREA – DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

See maps attached for five existing CBF piloted sites. Similar maps will be produced for Sandeyaru community forest and the clustered triangular shade cacao agroforestry plantation sites (Malema, Kavuyama, Fuuta/Moidu, Kpaguima, Jaluahun, Bumpeh and Gborgborlu during the PDD development phase)

The proposed initiative hopes to support with assisted natural regeneration through Community forestry (natural forest), woodlot and shade cacao plantation managed by communities without government financial support. This initiative is purely carried out by communities managing their community forests and the technical support they receive from SHADE/SL. In total, over 10,000 hectares of community forests and 40,000 hectares of woodlots and shade cacao plantation will be under improved management from Plan Vivo certification standards and scheme if the process goes on as planned. In total, 50,000 hectares of forests, agroforestry plantation and woodlots has been and will be sustainably managed in perpetuity.

Due to the cessation of previous donor funding, some of these forests are gradually facing series of threats which necessitated the development of this project proposal with the view to support these and other communities identified with sustained funding mechanism and to set the pace in Sierra Leone which other communities will emulate. These communities and many others not listed here in the south-eastern regions are no longer benefiting from their shade cacao plantations due to ageing and climate change. The project hopes to support with two-track approach. Firstly, it will support communities to continue with assisted natural regeneration, preservation and management of the selected community forests. Five of these community forest boundaries were demarcated and one more will be concluded during the PDD phase. Secondly, it will support with the rehabilitation of individual or family shade cacao agroforestry plantations through under brushing and replacement of old stocks with improved varieties. The funding to be secured will be used to support these communities to replace the old stock with improved



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Theobroma cacao and regenerate degraded areas with other indigenous tree species. These communities have for decades been involved in organic shade cacao farming intercropped with other tree crops (Kola nitida, banana, plantain, coffee, oranges, commercial forest trees, guava etc.). The project hopes to continue with the rehabilitation of old farm sites with this agroforestry initiative. SHADE has instituted a model to regenerate and transform newly cleared or burnt farm sites while the rice is growing. Once these commercial tree seedlings are transplanted in these new farm sites, they will be preserved in perpetuity. No carbon inventory has been conducted in any of the sites. The project will further move towards this after consolidated and strengthening the existing management structures.

The initial project funding that was used to support these communities ended in 2019 and they are now on their own managing to keep these forests intact. These communities are still managing their natural forests and plantations in relatively sustainable manner. The project support will intensify this. Though previous tree planting initiatives and other support to these communities died down some years ago, they are still managing their forests even though they need some sustainable and long-lasting support. In total, six community forests and series of individual agroforestry cacao plantations in seven communities are targeted to be supported through this project. Each village has a portion of land demarcated as community forests as well as community woodlot and shade cacao plantations.

See details in the table below:



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TABLE 1.1 – PROJECT SITES, LOCATION, SIZE, THREATS, AND INTERVENTION

CBF site	Chiefdom	Size	Intervention (FOREST)	Intervention (SOCIAL)	Pilot site (Y/N)
Lot 1: Community Forest and woodlot sites					
CF name	Location	Estimated size and quantum of carbon sequestered/yr	Proposed intervention	Threats	Funding mechanism
Baoma CF 17 houses ¹	Baoma village, Dasse chiefdom, Moyamba district	60.1 ha excluding the new areas added. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons x 60.1 = 12,020 tons.	Assisted natural regeneration, forest expansion, woodlot management, regeneration of old farm sites		Yes – not currently funded by government
Pambela CF 5 huts ²	Pambela village, Dasse chiefdom, Moyamba district	50 ha excluding the new areas added. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons per hectare x 50 = 10,000 tons.	Assisted natural regeneration, forest expansion, woodlot management, regeneration of old farm sites	Community forest management, yearly community-based forest carbon inventory/verification/certification/funding, capacity building,	Yes - not currently funded by government
Domboma CF 13 houses ³	Domboma village, Dasse chiefdom, Moyamba district	51.1 ha excluding the new areas added. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons per hectare x 51.1 = 10,220 tons.	Assisted natural regeneration, forest expansion, woodlot management, regeneration of old farm sites	regeneration of degraded areas, alternative livelihood, friendly environmental practices, climate smart, alternative livelihood, community development	Yes - not currently funded by government



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Gbaima Songa CF 231 houses ⁴	Gbaima Songa village, Gbo Chiefdom, Bo district	75.3 ha excluding the new areas added. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons per hectare x 75.3= 15, 060tons	Assisted natural regeneration, forest expansion, regeneration of old farm sites	initiatives	Yes - not currently funded by government
Yiema CF, 43 houses ⁵	Yiema 1,2, Ferry villages, Nimikoro chiefdom, Kono district	74.5 ha excluding the new areas added. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons per hectare s x 74.5 = 14,900 tons	Assisted natural regeneration, forest expansion, woodlot management, capacity building, regeneration of old farm sites		Yes - not currently funded by government
Sandeyaru CF, 11 houses ⁶	Sandeyaru village, Dodo chiefdom, Kenema district	60 ha excluding the new areas added Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons per hectare x 60 = 12,000 tons	Assisted natural regeneration, forest expansion, woodlot management, regeneration of old farm sites		Yes – funded by the government under the 2020 National Tree Planting but not in 2021.

Lot 2: Agroforestry – shade cacao intercropped other tree crops sites and community forestry

Kavuyama village 73 houses ⁷	Kavuyama, Malema, Fuuta/Moi du, Bumpeh, Jaluahun, Kpaguima	Not mapped; Over 150 shade cacao plantations each exceeding 10 ha. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be	Plantation rehabilitation, expansion	Rehabilitation of old varieties of Shade cacao inter cropped with other tree crops and	Yes - not currently funded by government
Malema village 197 houses ⁸					



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Njaluahun 21 Gborgborlu village 39 houses ⁹ Fuuta/Moidu 23 houses Kpaguima village 34 houses and Bumpeh - 11 houses ⁹	Yawei chiefdom, Kailahun district	200tons per hectare. Thus 150tons per hectare x 1500ha = 225,000tons Estimated hectare is 5000 ha of buffer areas of the Gollea and Gori forest reserves. Estimated carbon sequestration is projected to be 200tons per hectare. Thus 200tons per hectare x 5,000ha = 1,000,000tons Overall, the total carbon stock estimated at all sites = 12, 992,000tons of carbon per year. Note that this does not include the areas that were extended by each community.		cultivation of new varieties of cacao and other tree crops smallholder shade cacao plantation carbon inventory/verificati on/certification/fun ding, capacity building, regeneration of degraded areas, alternative livelihood, friendly environmental practices, climate smart, alternative livelihood, community development initiatives
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A. Zone 1: Agroforestry – shade cacao inter cropped with other tree crops site and community forests management

1. Kavuyama

Kavuyama in the Yawei chiefdom, Kailahun district is situated along the Kono-Segbwema highway. The village is divided in to two sections - Karneya and Kavuyama. The early settlers first stayed in Kavuyama old town. When the Kono-Segbwema highway was constructed, the inhabitants moved and established another village on the motor road. The key livelihood activities include: shade cacao agroforestry cultivation, rice farming followed by petty trading, fishing and oil palm cultivation. It has a total of 77 houses with a population estimated to be



about 277. Majority of them are females estimated to be around 175 representing 63.2% and 102 representing 36.8% of the male population. The rights to inherit, own and transfer land and or plantation is vested in the family. Kavuyama borders with Malema, the war deserted Moindu village, Fagoya, Borborbu, Bendu, Bumpeh and Gborgborlu. Of recent, cultivation of oil palm and cashew have been introduced.

2. Malema

Malema is the sectional headquarter town of Kuiva Njagor section in the Yawei chiefdom, Kailahun district. It is situated along the Kono-Segbwema highway. Most of the people are involved in shade cacao agroforestry plantation cultivation, rice farming, oil palm and coffee cultivation, fishing followed by petty trading. It has a total of 279 houses with a population estimated to be about 1137. Of this figure, 605 (53.2%) are females while 532 (46.8%) are males. Malema has one of the highest youthful population with 757 (66.6%) of the total population in the town. Land and plantation, ownership, inheritance and transfer are vested in the families, clan and the early arrivals. Villages form boundaries with Malema include Kpaguima, Kavuyama, Kerneh, Borbu, Njaluahun and Kporgborlu.

1. Jaluahun

Jaluahun in the Yawei chiefdom, Kailahun district is situated off the Kono-Segbwema highway about 3 miles way from Malema. The key interventions of the people in this community are shade cacao agroforestry plantation management, rice farming followed by petty trading. It has a total of 37 houses with a population estimated to be about 137. Majority of them are females estimated to be around representing 73 (53.3%) of the total population figure and 64 representing 36.3% of the male population. The rights to inherit, own and transfer land and or plantation is vested in the family. Njaluahun forms boundaries with Kavuyama, Gborborlu, Malema and two chiefdoms - Penguin and Peje Bongre etc. This community lies on the buffers and fringes of the Golea Forest Reserves.

2. Bumpeh

Bumpeh is less than a mile to Njaluahun and situated off the main motor road from Malema to Kporgborlu. It is a small village situated on a footpath to Fagoya with the inhabitants involved in shade cacao cultivation. Their major source of livelihood include shade cacao agroforestry plantation management, rice farming seasonal artisan gold mining, This small village borders with Njaluahun, Kavuyama, Fagoya and Kporgborlu. It has a total of 13 houses with a population estimated to be about 87 with 52 (60%) being women and 35 (40%) are males. Additionally, majority of the inhabitants are youths. The rights to inherit, own and transfer land and or plantation is vested in the family. This community lies on the buffers and fringes of the Golea Forest Reserves.

3. Kporgborlu

Kporgborlu lies on the fringes of the Golea Forest Reserves 3 miles off Malema. Gborgborlu is the centre for artisan gold mining. Majority of the inhabitants are farmers growing rice, cacao,



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and other tree crops. It has a total of 73 houses with a population estimated to be about 237. Majority of them are females estimated to be around representing 132(56%) of the total population figure and 105 representing 44% of the male population. The rights to inherit, own and transfer land and or plantation is vested in the family. It forms boundaries with the following communities Njaluahun, Malema, Pemguia and Peje Bongre. This community lies on the buffers and fringes of the Golea Forest Reserves.

4. Kpaguima

Kpaguima is situated on the Kono-Segbwema highway about 3 miles way from Malema. The key interventions of the people in this community is rice farming, shade cacao agroforestry plantation management and petty trading. It has a total of 73 houses with a population estimated to be about 317. Majority of inhabitants are females estimated to be around 187 (59%) of the total population figure and 130 (41%) are males. The rights to inherit, own and transfer land and or plantation is vested in the family. These two villages share boundaries with Moimadu, Malema, Koilu-Ngieya and Penguin. This community lies on the buffers and fringes of the Golea Forest Reserves

5. Fuuta

Fuuta is situated between Bandajuma, the chiefdom headquarter town and the Moindu. It has a total population of 217 living in 72 houses. The inhabitants are also farmers who depend mainly on their shade cacao agroforestry plantations.7. Majority of inhabitants are females estimated to be around 127(58%) of the total population figure and 90(42%) are males. The rights to inherit, own and transfer land and or plantation is vested in the family.

6. Moindu

This village which was situated on the Segbwema - Koidu high but was devastated during the ten years brutal war hence no single structure was left after the war. This village was total destroyed during the war and it is today a deserted and abandoned village. Most of the survivors either fled to the cities or nearby villages such as Fuuta and Borbu. Prior to the war, this village had a population of about 97 people residing in 13 houses. Majority of the residents at that time were elderly men and women. Today the survivors numbering up to 117 are mainly young people. Their major source of income is from shade cacao cultivation, rice farming, fishing in the nearby Maleh river and petty trading. The survivors from Moindu living in these two nearby villages move to farm and maintain their plantations in Mondu land, work and return to these nearby villages every day. Moindu borders with Futa, Kavuya, Borborbu and Bendu. Rehabilitation of this village and the return of the survivors is their greatest priority.

C. Zone 2: Community Forest and woodlot sites protection and management

1. Baoma Community Forest, in the Moyamba district, Southern region lies some distance away from the Moyamba hills, Kasewe Forest Reserves. It lies in the secondary forest and has been managed for years but still faced with threats from commercial tree cutting. It has however



been put under control but lack of sustained revenue may likely resurrect this threat. The forest size is 60.1 hectares excluding the areas recently extended. Baoma is also involved in assisted natural regeneration through community woodlot management and more eager to pilot community carbon monitoring, verification, certification and sale of carbon to potential buyers.

2. Pambela Community Forest, Moyamba district, Southern region lies some distance away from the Moyamba hills and Kasewe Forest Reserves. The forest is intact and has been protected from upland rice farming since CBF was introduced in 2017. Upland rice farming seems to be relocated away from this forest but the absence of sustained financial support may be a vehicle through which this threat will migrate in to the forest area. It has a forest size of 50 hectares excluding the forest land that was extended. Pambela is also involved in assisted natural regeneration through community forestry and woodlot management and more eager to pilot community-based forest carbon monitoring, verification, certification and sale of carbon to potential buyers.

3. Domboma Community Forest, Moyamba district, Southern region lies some distance away from the Moyamba hills, Kasewe Forest Reserves. The forest is intact and has been protected from upland rice farming since CBF was introduced. Upland rice farming seems to be relocated away from this forest but the absence of sustained financial support may be a vehicle through which this threat will be migrate in to the forest area. The size of forest is 51.1 hectares excluding the extended areas. Domboma too is involved in assisted natural regeneration through community forestry and woodlot management and more eager to pilot community-based forest carbon monitoring, verification, certification and sale of carbon to potential buyers.

4. Gbaima Songa Community Forest, Bo district, Southern region lies some distance away from the Bojeni and Kangari hills. It is a secondary forest and has been managed for years. It has faced threats from logging which has been contained since Community-Based Forest (CBF) started but it's still raising its ugly head. This threat seems to be far away from the forest but the continues absence of sustained funding will make this forest serve as a carbon source rather a carbon sink. The forest size is 75.3 hectares excluding the new areas just added. The communities situated close to this forest are involved in both assisted natural regeneration through community forestry and woodlot management. The people are ready to test this initiative under community-based forest carbon monitoring, verification, certification and sale of carbon to potential buyers.

5. Yiema Community Forest, Kono district, Eastern region lies some distance away from Nimi Forest and Gori hills. The size of the forest is 74.5 hectares excluding the sites newly added. The forest lies in a mined-out zone which the project is rehabilitating. This new model was introduced to test how mined out areas could be rehabilitated through tree planting and other sustainable approaches. They are also involved in assisted natural regeneration and woodlot management. Yiema communities situated close to this forest are involved in both assisted natural regeneration through community forestry and woodlot management. The eagerness to test



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the community carbon monitoring, verification, certification and sale of carbon to potential buyers is highly appreciated by the people and are impatient to test it for the first time in the country.

6. Sandeyaru Community Forest, Kenema district, Eastern region lies some distance away from the Gola Forest National Park and Kambui Forest Reserves. The current tree planting initiative was funded by the government has resulted in the protection of a natural forest and plantation forest that protects the Dodo Hydro water catchment. The size of forest is 60 hectares excluding areas the areas just added. They are also involved in assisted natural regeneration and tree planting. The cessation of funding means that progress made could be erased if other streams of funding aren't sought. Therefore, Plan Vivo community-based carbon monitoring, verification, certification and sale of carbon potential buyers is welcome news.



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TABLE 1.2 – ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT OF PROJECT SITES AND THREATS

CBF site name	Threats	Ecological zones
Baoma CF	Commercial tree cutting, logging, slash and burn farming, hunting, poverty, weak capacity, weak management structure etc.	Consists of secondary forest with the exception of the community forest which has a mixture of primary and secondary forest. 70% of the community forest is intact. The forest is about a mile from Njala University and has over the years been used by the university students and lecturers for research purposes. However, some areas of the community land has isolated primary forests. The land has series of inland valley swamps.
Pambela CF		Consists of secondary forests except the community forests and isolated community land with primary forest regime. 90% of the community forest is intact. It lies 2 miles away from Njala University and has over the years been used by the university students and lecturers for research purposes. The forest is surrounded by series of inland valley swamps used by the communities.
Domboma CF		Consists of secondary forests and some plantations except the community forests and isolated community land with primary forest regime. It is 3 miles away from Njala University and has over the years been used by the university students and lecturers for research purposes. Cacao and other tree crops are grown in some areas of the community land. The land has series of inland valley swamps. 70% of the community forest is intact.
Gbaima Songa CF,		Consists of intact primary forests scattered, isolated and disconnected due to the slash and burn farming. It is 15 miles to the second city – Bo in Sierra Leone. It has series of inland valley swamps. Training in community carbon monitoring was conducted in this forest in 2020 for West Africa Forestry staff. 90% of the community forest is intact.



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Yiema CF		Consists of primary forests degraded through mining and slash and burn farming. Evidence of the mining pits are found in the community forest. Plantation agriculture have also helped transformed the ecology to semi-primary forest. The land has series of inland valley swamps. 90% of the community forest is intact.
Sandeyaru CF		Consists of primary forest but in isolated areas. Shade cashew cultivation and other tree crops have added another ecology to the terrain. Inland valley swamps are also found in this area. 80% of the community forest is intact.
Kavuyama, Malema, Jaluhun, Moidu/Fuuta, Kpaguima, Bumpeh, Gborgborlu Yawei chiefdom,		Consists of tropical primary forested landscape. Shade cacao plantation during the colonial period has helped keep the terrain intact. However, some primary forest regimes are found in every direction. Inland valley swamps are also found in this area. 90% of the community forest is intact. The entire landscape of this chiefdom and the district consists mainly of tropical forest regime.



PART B2: DESCRIPTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT (PV REQUIREMENTS 7.2.2-7.2.5)

The communities targeted for this first Plan Vivo initiative in Sierra Leone will serve as an example for other communities to emulate. If it goes as proposed, it will be a model to copy by other communities especially the actions and steps these six villages have patiently manifested from generation to generation by preserving these community forests despite extreme poverty and financial burden. Similarly, the seven shade cacao agroforestry plantations have been sustainably managed for decades since colonial era. Rural communities within these targeted areas depend heavily upon natural resources and agricultural activities for food and income to support their household for just few months. The ability of the landscape to continue to provide environmental goods and services for these communities is a critical element under-pinning their livelihood and resilience. Despite the importance of environmental goods and services to communities within these areas, recent conflicts in both Sierra Leone and neighbouring Liberia and Guinea have exacerbated the degradation of forests, increased the rate of deforestation, and resulted in habitat fragmentation. In addition to this, the Ebola outbreak and now the Corona Virus have devastated the livelihood of rural people living in these project communities. This situation, combined with rapid population expansion and logging have exacerbated and intensified the extreme poverty facing these nine project sites.

Mendes ethnic group dominates the project areas, except for Yiema where the Kono ethnic group dominates. One common socio-economic characteristics of all the people in these project sites is that they are mainly subsistence farmers and petty traders with some form of mining mostly diamond and gold. In Yiema for example, artisan mining is another source of livelihood. Fishing is another livelihood activities in areas close to rivers in all the project sites as it is the major source of protein. In the target communities, most rural people rely heavily on small-scale agriculture (rice, groundnuts, beans, pepper etc.) for food and income etc. These areas do not have large scale agricultural investment. Majority of the people finds it difficult to get their daily bread hence they could not move above the poverty line and hence live on less than a dollar a day.

The local governance structure looks unique in Sierra Leone with each chiefdom headed by the Paramount Chief, who governs through the Chiefdom Council and Native Administration. Below this cadre lies the sections headed by Section Chiefs. Each village or town within the section is headed by Town/Village chief. Each village or town may be subdivided into smaller administrative areas or zones headed by area chiefs or tribal heads. In each village, youth and women chairpersons are either elected or appointed to manage the overall functioning with direct support from the Town Chief. Each of them report directly to the Town Chief. Each section has also Youth Chairperson and Women Leaders who report to the Section Chiefs and each chiefdom has Youth Chairperson and Women Leaders who report to the Paramount Chiefs. Groups and organizations are also established based on specific needs that they may want to address. For the purpose of community forest management, the Community Forest Management



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Committees were formed at each site. Each locality established Community Forest Association which were registered. Some of them have functional bank accounts at the nearby community banks. The various positions of these associations include Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson (if the chair happens to be a female, the deputy should be a male and vice versa), Other positions include, Secretary, Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Auditor, Public Relations Officer, Head of Landowners (male and female), Youth Leader, Women's Leader, Head of Landusers. Advisers (mostly town/village chiefs). The Chairperson, the Financial Secretary and the Head of the Landowners are signatories to the organization's account.

TABLE 1.3 – COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS' ROLES

No	Position	Role
1	Chairperson	Coordinates, liaises with stakeholders and organization, signatory to all documents including bank account.
2	Deputy Chairperson	Settle disputes, coordinates Community Forest Monitors,
3	Secretary	Keeps records of meetings, draft all minutes and other records.
4	Treasurer	Keeps organization's funds for temporal period with petty cash not to exceed Le1,000,000 (\$100).
5	Financial Secretary	Keeps all financial records and receive contributions and donations.
6	Public Relations Officer	Inform members, alerts and liaises with the chairperson for meetings, coordinate development initiatives.
7	Head of Landowners – male/female	Represents the entire landowners in the locality and endorses all land agreements on behalf of the various land-owning families.
8	Youth Leader	Represents the youths, directs and liaises with them and takes their concerns to the committee and reports on responses.
9	Women Leader	Represent women, directs and liaises with them and reports their concerns to the committee and gives feedback.
10	Head of Landusers	Represent landowners, directs and liaises with them and take their concerns to the committee and provide feedback.
11	Auditor	Audits the finances of the organization and make recommendation for disciplinary measures.
12	Advisers – male/female	Advises parties in and out of crisis or conflict and in managing the CFs.



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PART C: IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES

PART C1: SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FOR THE PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES/GROUPS/INDIVIDUALS EXPECTED TO BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT (PV REQUIREMENTS 1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.7, 7.2.8)

The target groups for this project include poor rural people living in the target areas in Sierra Leone. Some neighbouring communities may also benefit directly or indirectly from the various interventions depending upon their participation and cooperation. The estimated population of each community is as follows: Baoma – 207, Pambela – 73, Domboma – 150, Gbaima Songa, - 1105, Sandeyaru – 257, Yiema – 351, Kavuyama – 277, Malema 1137 and Jaluahun – 137, Bumpeh - 77, Futa - 217, Kpaguima - 317, Gborgorlu - 132, . With the exception of Yiema which is dominated by the Kono ethnic group, the rest of the other villages are dominated by the Mendes, the largest ethnic group in Sierra Leone. In all of these villages, there are other minority ethnic groups such as Fulas, Temne, Limbas, Mandigos, Susus, Korankors etc. With the exception of the Yiema where mining and crop cultivation goes on side by side, the rest of the other villages are only involved in either shade cacao plantation, rice, cassava and other crop cultivation.

In six of these communities, Community Forest Management Committees (CFMCs) and Community Forest Monitors were formed but not effectively functioning. The following groups are directly and indirectly targeted to benefit from this project. These include: existing Community Forest Management Committees, Community Forest Monitors, rural farmers, rural agricultural women groups, rural agricultural youth groups, staff of SHADE/SL, staff of project support organizations, the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Environment, National Protected Area Authority, Conservation Agencies, local leaders, local councils (chiefdom and district), minority groups etc. The project will also benefit people living with disability, the aged, school going children, landless people considered as landusers and not landowners, hunters, miners, loggers and businesspeople etc.



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PART D: LAND TENURE AND CARBON/ES RIGHTS

PART D1: DESCRIBE THE LAND TENURE CONTEXT AND CURRENT UNDERSTANDING OF CARBON/ES RIGHTS FOR THE PROJECT AREAS (PV REQUIREMENTS 1.1, 1.2)

Sierra Leone operates a dual land tenure system (freehold and leasehold). Leasehold functions through customary laws in the provinces and freehold operates in the capital city Freetown, the home of freed slaves. While customary rights of land tenure are recognized in Sierra Leone, we believe that rights to carbon within the project will less likely be disputed with customary land as long as they are formally registered as community forests. This offers the most obvious legal mechanism to ensure communities retain carbon ownership and hence carbon rights. In all of these areas, forests are located on customary land and not within government protected or reserve forests or national parks. The agroforestry plantations are situated in the buffer zones of protected areas and are individually owned. The decision to secure carbon certification and subsequent sale rest entirely with the communities for their community forests/woodlots and smallholder farmers for their respective plots of cacao plantations.

According to the 1988 Forestry Act, Community Forests can be managed by the communities, Chiefdom Council or another responsible entity but may receive technical support and assistance from the Forestry Division. The Forestry Act 1998, section 19.2 lists the entities that can be responsible for managing the forest. Carbon rights in government reserves, protected forests, national parks belong to the government and communities while carbon rights in community forests belong entirely to the community. For proceeds to be generated from carbon, the CFMC in 2019 drafted an inclusive benefit sharing as reflected below:

1.	Community(ies), landowners or smallholder farmers	30%
2.	Community Forest/Agroforestry Plantation Management Committees	20%
3.	Village Development Committee	10%
4.	Chiefdom authorities/Chiefdom Development Committee	10%
5.	Entity managing or coordinating of operations	10%
6.	Upfront funding partner/carbon intermediary	10%
7.	Government entity	10%

In summary over 70% of the carbon funds goes to the community directly, 10% each goes to entities providing upfront funding and the one coordinating. Government entities will be responsible for policy review/formulation, monitoring and creating the enabling environment will receive 10%. However, the above payment arrangement can be reviewed through an inclusive and participatory mechanism once project documentation is finalized and upfront funding is sourced. The following regulatory frameworks speak volume on the rights to land, plantation and carbon. The Forestry Act 1998, section 19.3 states as follows:



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“A community forest not on State land shall be owned and managed by the Chiefdom council, or pursuant to an agreement with the Chiefdom council; by a community forest association, co-operative or other association of persons or the Forestry Division.”



PART E: PROJECT INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PART E1: DESCRIBE THE TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT AND ENVISAGED TO GENERATE PVCS (PV REQUIREMENTS 2.1.1-2.1.4)

1. The activities are divided in to:

- a) Assisted natural regeneration of natural community forests and community woodlots including degraded area regeneration efforts. All participating communities or villages will continue with managing, protecting, securing and expanding their natural community forests and the community woodlots using local structures with little or no government direct control. Community carbon inventory, quantification, monitoring, verification, auditing that will lead to certification and sale of carbon to potential buyers;
- b) Shade agroforestry cacao plantation management efforts - where communities with smallholder cacao intercropped with other tree crop plantation continue to rehabilitate their plantations under shaded trees and at the same time keep natural community forest. It also encompasses expanding the sizes through yearly tree planting interventions under shade with canopy. The shade agroforestry plants, other tree crops and forest trees in these plantations will lead to sinking of more carbon. The other crops intercropped with cacao include coffee, kola nitada, banana, plantain, cashew nuts, oranges etc. Forest trees that serve as canopy trees include Terminalia ivorensis, Terminalia superba, Bombax constantum, Parinari exelsa etc. These species will be collected from the wild and nursed for planting every year. This model is to test how communities who have for years supported shade cacao cultivation intercropped with other permanent forest trees will equally benefit from the proceeds, timber trees etc. and at the time access funds through standard certification to sell carbon to potential buyers. Apart from small holder plantation management for carbon sequestration, the communities where these plantations are, will collectively preserve some portion of their community land as community forest, a criteria that SHADE/SL has set in motion. Seven villages have been identified to test this model which could be replicated in the future. These villages include - Kavuyama, Malema and Njaluahun, Gborgborlu, Moindu/Fuuta, Bumpeh, Kpaguima. These three villages will manage their intercropped cacao and tree crops plantations while preserving the community forests along buffer zones of the Gollea forest and Gori hills forest reserves. The size of the various smallholder plantations, the buffer zones and the community forests far exceeds 50,000 hectares.

In these communities, inheritance and transfer of rights to own, inherit and transfer land, plantations and other productive resources left by their late parents and husbands are hampered by unwritten tradition, norms and values. These unwritten traditions, norms and values customary to these societies always prevent women from accessing, possessing, inheriting and transferring plantations and land. This proposed intervention hopes to engage and empower state and non-state actors on the dangers of this customary laws and the need to increase women access to productive resources without discrimination. Where feasible, drafting a law on granting rights to women to inherit, own and transfer these productive resources will help minimize this. The government is currently now on the process of drafting the Customary Land Rights Bill.



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The approaches to be employed to meet the above objective will depend on the specific context of each community and developed through participatory land use planning. Activities from which climate benefits and sale of carbon will be quantified include:

- Reduced forest degradation and continuation of assisted natural regeneration through sustainable land management, afforestation and reforestation initiatives.
- Reduced the indiscriminate use of fire and institute bylaws to guide the process with fines and penalties. The project areas are faced with logging, slash and burn farming, mining, hunting, unsustainable non-timber harvesting, charcoal burning, tree cutting etc.
- Increasing carbon stocks in community forests, woodlot, tree planting and agricultural areas through agroforestry shade cacao intercropped with other tree crops, which will help reduce pressure from agriculture within forest areas.

The following actions in addition to others previously identified include:

1. Design of a context-specific project with stakeholder consultation and support: The first 12 months of the project will include site visits, logistical consideration and office management and recruitment arrangements. The visits will involve assessment of each forest, socio-ecological, institutional, land tenure and governance context assessment and document baseline survey;
2. Operation of project activities that will improve forest conservation and are adaptable to climate change: The activities will focus on schemes to incentivize Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) through linking Better Management Practices (BMPs) to the project. It will require the training of communities in the establishment of Demonstration Sites for Community nurseries;
3. Community landscape conservation in the target areas through awareness, participatory land use and land cover planning, ecotourism, conservation agriculture, sustainable land and forest management:
 - a) To improve sustainability of high conservation value indigenous species through sound environmental awareness, education and sensitization programs;
 - b) To mainstream biodiversity conservation across sectoral plans, programme and policies at local and national levels through collaboration, coordination and partnership and institute a robust sustainable co-forest and environmental management system;
4. Climate smart innovative agro-ecology with focus on climate change, adaptive agricultural techniques, improve soil fertility, water conservation, research and monitoring of experimentally sound scientific system in the fields of forestry, agroforestry and permanent agricultural crop production. The project will not encourage afforestation and reforestation through the use of exotic species but will focus on planting of indigenous species;
5. Establishment of a robust, practical and transferable benefit sharing mechanism: The design of a locally appropriate benefit-sharing mechanism will be initiated. This requires an assessment of socio-institutional and land tenure context based on feasibility/baseline study



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reports. This will aim to further understand customary land tenure systems, and national legislation regarding land tenure and carbon/ Ecosystem Service rights for local communities.

6. More effective forest governance to implement sustainable forest management: Prior to and during the activities. It will be necessary to assess local decision-making processes, particularly the role of women within these processes. Training will be carried out where required, for example in planning and book-keeping;

7. Introduction of literacy and numeracy programme. People who could not read or write will benefit from literacy programmes that the project will initiate.

8. Introduction of New Upland Rice Farm Site Regeneration Model. Here, SHADE and its partners will identify existing upland farm sites, regenerate and plant trees during the time the farmer broadcasting the rice seed. Once commercial tree seedlings are nursed together with the rice, seeds the farmer will look after during and even after harvesting the rice. Other crops such as rice, cassava, corn, pepper, groundnut can still be intercropped with the commercial trees on yearly basis.

9. Documentation and transferable project lessons are disseminated locally, regionally and internationally: The activities to achieve this will include the analysis of data from the baseline socioeconomic assessment (scoping mission), including qualitative well-being, vulnerability and governance indicators) which will be assessed and analyzed against the end of project data. The project will conduct baseline assessment at each site followed by assessment of impact of CoViD on these communities especially women and minority groups, socio-economic assessment, mid-term and end-term evaluation.



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TABLE 1.4 – PROJECT ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION

Activities	SHADE/SL	External Technical Support Group	NMJD
Sourcing project start-up funds and mobilize local resources	X		X
Managing the use of project finance and making payments	X		X
Coordinating and recording monitoring	X	X	
Negotiating sales of Plan Vivo Certificates	X	X	
Reporting to the Plan Vivo Foundation	X	X	
Contracting project validation and verification	X	X	
Managing project data	X	X	X
Project technical aspects	X	X	
Providing technical support and training to woodlot and shade cacao plantation under brushing ,rehabilitation, planning and implementing project activities	X	X	
Develop, review and update forestry and agroforestry systems (technical specifications)	X	X	X
Logistical and administrative support	X		X
Plan Vivo evaluation, monitoring and documentations	X	X	
Monitoring plan Vivo	X	X	
Social and livelihood and land governance	X	X	
Conducting preliminary discussions, training workshops with communities on series of sustainable friendly environmental initiatives	X	X	X
Gathering socioeconomic information for project registration and reporting purposes	X	X	X
Helping groups/individuals to demonstrate inclusive land-tenure arrangements	X		X
Advising on issues such as mobilization, setting up bank accounts, dispute resolution etc.	X		X
Technical Support/Project Development Services and agroforestry plantation, community forests and community woodlots	X	X	
Technical aspects of project design and development	X	X	
Providing training to project technicians	X	X	X
Develop carbon modelling and technical specifications		X	
Empower and enhance women's rights to access and inherit	X	X	X



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plantations, land, agricultural input and other productive resources and financial service			
Funding and link smallholder, traders, and the CFC members to donors and investors	X		X
Provision of initial start-up fund	X		X



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PART F: IDENTIFICATION OF ANY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

F1: DESCRIBE ANY ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED OR IMPLEMENTED BY THE PROJECT

The project would like to continue with private sector involvement and where feasible link these investors to these community forests, woodlot and shade agroforestry plantations. In addition, all large-scale investments in these sectors (mining, agriculture, industries and tourism etc.) in this country have never supported communities in preserving forests that are serving as carbon sinks, trapping the greenhouse gases these private sectors emit into the atmosphere. This project hopes to work with these companies to start supporting such scheme. All of these will help in reducing GHG emission and help improve forest cover and increase forest cover.

Low carbon energy access co-benefits through the introduction of improve cook stove to prevent threat to forest for firewood, waste management, promotion of renewable energy, CO₂ emission reduction, provision of solar light to communities, capacity building in diverse ears etc; Sustainable management activities will include working with communities to identify and demarcate community forest areas, building the capacity of forest and plantation management committees and implement appropriate controls of forest and plantation use, and establishment of Household Savings Scheme (HoSS) as a platform for social organization for community forest management. The idea behind establishing HoSS is to improve peoples' savings and access to cash to reduce pressure on forests since rural forest communities find it difficult and even impossible to access bank loans. This scheme if properly handled will reduce pressure on forests through direct funding of livelihood activities such as Kenyan Bee-keeping, rice-fish farming, NTFP enterprises and agricultural activities such as conservation agriculture and improved banana using detach corm techniques, horticulture. Fire control activities will include building the capacity of local groups to establish and maintain fire breaks, to effectively control fires that may occur, and where appropriate to implement controlled early burning to prevent the spread of wildfires. These areas are not too prone to bushfire but accidental fires. Friendly environmental and agroforestry practices will be introduced to reduce pressure on the community forests and other forest ecosystems for fuel wood.



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PART G: LONGER-TERM SUSTAINABILITY DRIVERS

PART G1: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DESIGN THAT WILL ENSURE THE PROJECT IS SELF-SUSTAINING AFTER CARBON REVENUES CEASE

One of the most sustained initiatives in land management is community forestry since it is anchored in community-led and community-driven initiative. People have realized the degraded nature of their forests and have sensed the need to keep forests for posterity not to judge them. Most of the wildlife that were found in these areas many years ago are hard to see these days. Most of the tree species they used to harvest for the treatment of certain ailments are only found in these forest and not in their community land anymore. The trees they used to harvest for medicines are disappearing. Trees for timber have also disappeared. This alone has urged them to preserve their natural forests and community woodlots that could be useful in the future for community development initiatives and income gains. To ensure long term and sustained harvesting of the woodlots to be cultivated, zoning and selective logging will be instituted when the trees reach maturity. At the end of the project life span, these woodlots will be positioned to support each community financially and to meet the demand for household furniture, construction and fuel wood.



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PART H: APPLICANT ORGANIZATION AND PROPOSED GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

1. Sustainable Human and Environmental Development Agency, Sierra Leone (SHADE/SL)

SHADE/SL will provide on the ground coordination, collaboration and linkages. It was initially registered as Bioclimate/West Africa (BWA) and later renamed SHADE/SL. With the technical supervision from the second party, SHADE/SL will be responsible for all community carbon training and inventory since it has this expertise from the previous Plan Vivo initiated intervention which did not materialize. All assets such as vehicles, motor bikes, camera traps, office equipment etc. were bequeathed to SHADE after the demise of Bioclimate/STEWARD project. SHADE/SL with technical support from The Landscape and Livelihood Group in the UK will support with project development, monitoring and negotiating sales of Plan Vivo Certificates. NMJD will manage project data, cascade technical trainings received from External Technical Support Group to communities.

The project will support the planning and implementation of activities and review and update forestry and agroforestry systems (technical specifications) in implementing Plan Vivo supported activities. It will conduct preliminary discussions, organize workshops with communities, gather socio-economic information for project registration and reporting purposes, help groups/individuals to demonstrate land-tenure, advise on issues such as mobilization, setting up bank accounts, dispute resolution, women's access to inherited cacao plantations etc. SHADE/SL and NMJD have implemented series of self-funded and donor funded activities as stipulated below:

- a) Sustainable transboundary forest management of the Outamba-Kilimi National Park in Sierra Leone and Pennsili-Soya Prefecture in Guinea;
- b) Tree nursery management and afforestation drive in Tambaka chiefdom;
- c) Sanitation marketing and sustainable protection of water catchments in Tambaka chiefdom
- d) Community forestry and tree planting initiative in Dodo chiefdom;
- e) Nursed over 10,000 seeds for the coming tree planting drive by the government;
- f) School tuition support for excellent external examination pupils;
- g) Household Savings Schemes(HoSS) in some communities;
- h) A loan scheme is currently ongoing that support women in agricultural value chain interventions (cultivation, transportation and marketing);
- i) One-village-one-forest initiative,
- j) Provided financial support to pupils who excelled in public exams in two schools in Kenema;
- k) Conducted assessment of the impact of CoViD 19 on socio-economic, health, institutions and livelihood;



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- l) Damage and loss assessment of storm and flooded areas in Yawei chiefdom;
- m) Conducted rapid school assessment in Yawei chiefdom;
- n) Provided transport fare and lunch to all students from Yawei to travel 20 miles to Bunumbu to sit 2020 BECE;
- o) Implementing tree planting initiated by the government;
- p) Supporting various FAO and EU CBF sites and in discussion for a Plan Vivo scheme;
- q) Conversion of new farm sites in to woodlot or agroforestry plantations – a proposal was drafted to support the initial funding of this carbon project

SHADE will work directly with the various shade cacao agroforestry plantation and Community Forest Committees to strengthen their capacity in Community Forest Carbon Monitoring.

2. External Technical Support Group

SHADE and its local partner will secure the services of an External Technical Support Group that has experts and international network of consultants to support in the development of the PDD, evaluation, and applying lessons learned from elsewhere. This group to be identified will also support in designing the tools for carbon inventory, lead in the calculation and estimation of the quantum of carbon in each of the zones. Overall technical support will be provided by this organization through technical project design and development, providing training to project technicians, volunteers and staff and develop carbon modelling and technical specifications.

3. Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), is a Sierra Leonean civil society and development organization that engages in advocacy and strengthens/enhances the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively engage women, men, children, communities, government and other actors for the transformation of society. The organization aims to see a just and self-reliant society (Sierra Leone) where women, men, children and communities are conscientized and live in dignity without fear and discrimination especially on grounds of sex, race, faith, socio-economic and political status. It has offices in Kenema, Bo, Kono, Makeni and Freetown. NMJD is registered with Cooperate Affairs Commission as Company Limited by Guarantee; the Ministry of Planning and Economic development as a National Non-Governmental organization and is a member of the Sierra Leone Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (SLANGO). NMJD's responsibility in the consortium shall be to perform the following tasks: Manage the flow of funds from the donor to the other partners, Report to SHADE and the donor on financial flow and management, provide technical support in land tenure and governance issues, conduct capacity building in land tenure and governance, conduct socioeconomic assessment of the target communities and share report with partners, Report to SHADE on technical issues.



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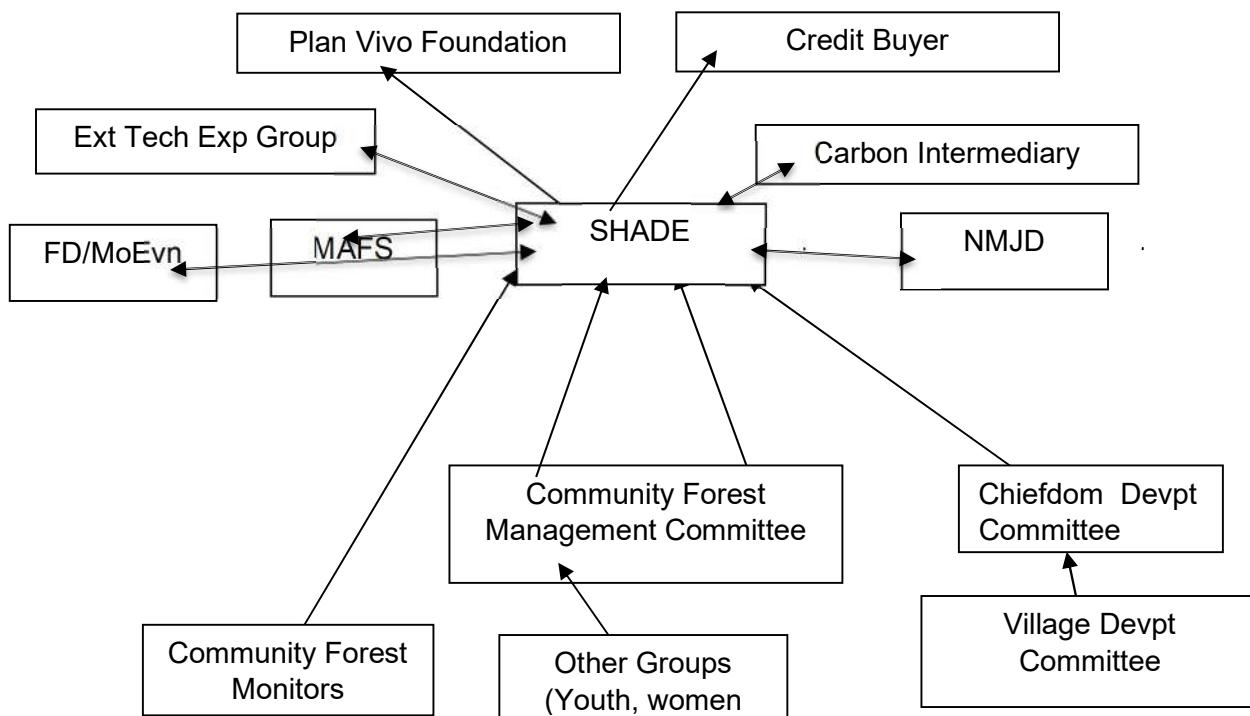
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FIGURE 1.1: STRUCTURE OF ENTITIES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

Figure 1.1: Structure of the entities involved in the project

SHADE will work directly with the various registered Community Forest Committees to strengthen their capacity in Community Forest Carbon Monitoring.

The diagram below depicts the relationship of the entities that will be directly involved in the entire process. The Lead Agency SHADE/SL will work two technical staff from External Technical Support Group and 4 staff from NMJD on the logistical and administration assistance it will provide. See below the organogram:





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PART I: COMMUNITY LED DESIGN PLAN

Project activities will be designed in close participation with the target communities. This will include the following stages:

- 1) Village selection - Candidate villages will be selected based on a predefined list of criteria. Forest Management Committees (FMCs) in candidate villages have been approached to determine whether they would like to be involved in the development of project activities. However, to minimize community expectation, SHADE/NMJD have to be very careful not to raise community expectation. The strategy adopted for now is to use criteria to select participating communities to minimize expectation. A full description of potential activities and the financial support that will be available to support them will be revealed to each community after securing the needed funding.
- 2) Survey and mapping - Using a combination of participatory mapping approaches and collection of GPS data we will produce maps of land use and land cover throughout the village land. Assessments of carbon stocks and biodiversity will be conducted and socio-economic surveys carried out.
- 3) Participatory land use planning - Survey and mapping information will be used to work with representative groups of community members to develop land use plans that optimize benefits to livelihoods and well-being, carbon stocks and biodiversity. Agreement on these land use plans will be sought from the wider village community. Management interventions suggested to the community groups during the land use planning will include introducing controls on agricultural practices and extraction of timber, introduction of fire control and management practices, and the establishment of agroforestry practices that may be facilitated.
- 4) Project implementation - Development of project activities will involve NMJD /SHADE/SL's extension staff working closely with village groups with technical supervision from the second party in this case any external technical expert organization Systems for ongoing feedback from the communities and reconciliation of any disputes within the community or between the community and project staff will be established to ensure effective working relationships are maintained.



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PART J: ADDITIONALITY ANALYSIS

The project is not the product of a legislative decree. Project activities aim to improve the use of land for the benefit of local communities, and could not be considered a commercial land-use initiative that would be economically viable in their own right. Barriers to sustainable land management, and details of how the project will overcome them include but not limited to the following:

Financial barrier – the target communities lack financial resources to support new land management practices. They are extremely poor and vulnerable to the elite class and city dwellers who visit these communities to buy their produce and in most cases, they do so through ‘batta’ system. Small funding from interest generated from SHADE Households Savings Scheme will be used to provide small funds. The funding provided by the government for tree planting in 2020 phased out that same year. No one knows if and when the government will institute this scheme. However, SHADE has put together a mini proposal to secure startup funding from sources that will be made known in the near future. We have also been in touch with other organizations to help secure any start-up funding opportunities. A proposal has been submitted to source this initial start-up funding. With or without startup funding, SHADE/SL and NMJD are eager to work on this initiative and continue with the development and finalization of the PDD. Sale of Plan Vivo certificates provide a potential source of ongoing support for activities that will deliver quantifiable climate benefits.

Specific poverty reduction measures are required to maintain project activities over the long-term. SHADE/SL and its local partner - the Community Forest Management Committees will facilitate the strengthening of Households Savings Scheme (HoSS). Potential future actions include establishing livelihood activities with communities that have community forest management plans such as beekeeping, NTFP enterprises, and/or cacao plantations.

Target communities lack knowledge of the sustainable practices that could improve land management and/or the technical expertise to implement them will be prioritized. New land management practices will be introduced to communities during participatory land use planning exercises. For example, SHADE and its partners will introduce agroforestry activities. Community extension workers will receive training in the implementation of these approaches and will work with community groups to establish sustainable land management practices.

Institutional Management organizations in the target communities lack capacity to implement new land management activities and to manage financial resources to support them. Illiteracy is also high and measures will be instituted to support adult literacy programmes. The capacity of Forest Management Committees (FMCs) will be assessed to identify where support is needed. Additional management entities such as fire control and management groups will be established where necessary, and Household Savings and Loan Associations will be introduced as a means



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to manage project finances and to provide a structure for long-term financial management within the communities.

If communities have been managing their forests prior to the development of this Project Idea Note (PIN), it is highly certain that they will continue with the protection even after funding terminates.

To ensure that the sustainable management of these areas identified do not lead to leakages in the destruction of nearby ecosystems, neighbouring communities not targeted will be involve in the training and other packages and in the formulation of bylaws to regulate some of the unforeseen threats.



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PART K: NOTIFICATION OF RELEVANT BODIES AND REGULATIONS

The Forestry Division of the Ministry of Environment has committed to support the process. This has been manifested by the signed written documentation. Once the project approval process has been finalized, SHADE will sign Memorandum of Undertaking with the Forestry Division and the Chiefdom Development Committees of each of the chiefdom where the community forests, woodlots and shade cacao plantation sites implementing this project are located. SHADE has signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change about this project.



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PART L: IDENTIFICATION OF START-UP FUNDING

For initial start-up funds, the project team put together mini project proposal that should be shared with any interested donor or private sector to support. So far, we have been in contact with some donors for start-funding. At the moment, to ensure activities are not unduly delayed beyond expectation, SHADE/SL has instituted Households Savings Scheme (HoSS) where loans are issued to beneficiaries (rural women and youths) involved in either agriculture, forestry and agroforestry initiatives to either cultivate, process, store or market the products.



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Appendix

3. Agreement with Forestry Division





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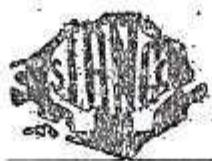


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The Secretariat – No. 9A Loop Road, Spur
Loop Drive, Wilberforce, Freetown
Tel: 078 515 585
Email: slangodeputycoordinator@gmail.com

10th September, 2022.

REGISTRATION LETTER

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUSTAINABLE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY is a registered for the period **2022-2023**.

The Organization's Head Office is situated at C/o Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry office, IDA, Kenema. Email: shade.world.org@gmail.com

We acknowledged receipt of signed **SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT** document from **SUSTAINABLE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY** as a National Non-Governmental Organization from the following Ministry (ies) below:

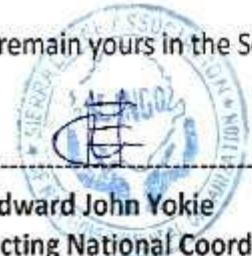
- Service Level Agreement from **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

SUSTAINABLE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY will be working in **CLUSTER 3**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the relevant Ministries of their involvement.

I do hope that this information would be of some help to you in your decision making.

For any further information please contact **SLANGO** on slangosierraLeone2007@gmail.com

I remain yours in the Service of Mankind.



Edward John Yokie
Acting National Coordinator



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C/o Head Office, Ministry of Agriculture/Forestry office, IDA, Kenema

Coordinating Office: Main Highway, Newton, Freetown

Contact: + 23277653048 or +23278806539

7th February, 2024

The Senior Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Environment
Wilkinson Road
Freetown

Dear

Re: Request for Service Level Agreement approval to Facilitate NGO registration with MoPED

I write to request your approval of the awarding of Service Level Agreement to facilitate the registration of a National NGO operating in Kenema, Kailahun, Bo, Moyamba and Kereene districts on One Village and One Forest Initiative, sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, IVS, cacao and cashew cultivation, loan scheme, environmental management etc. with the plan to pilot community carbon financing from nature based solution.

SHADE was established in 2012 as a local CBO in Tambaka chiefdom. After the demise of Bioclimate/West Africa which was involved in transboundary project in these ecosystem, the Bioclimate/West Africa was transformed into Sustainable Human and Environmental Development Agency (Shade/SL). Since then, SHADE has diverted its operations in three regions with own source revenue. SHADE intends to embark upon large scale IVS cultivation in Kailahun district where 110 hectares of IVS for 21 Clan and 17 Smallholder Farming is proposed for 2023.

We are also chasing agroforestry carbon financing for our smallholders which if approved will support many smallholders to reduce their poverty and enhance carbon sequestration - see the approved Project Idea Note for Sustainable Assisted Natural Regeneration and Reforestation and Agroforestry Initiative (SANRAI) - link: <http://www.planvivo.org/pipeline>.

Looking forward to your positive response as we all strive to reduce food insecurity of smallholders and the rural people.

Signed



Dr Gbessay Ehlogima Sam Momoh
Technical Advisor
SHADE/SL

Cc

Hon. Minister, Minister of Environment
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment



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10/23/2023 10:30 AM NRA User Portal

NRA **NRA Tax Payment** 

Tax Payer Name : SUSTAINABLE HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY(SHADE)
PRN Number : 00000000227131
Tin Number : 1000642771 **TAX RECEIPT**
NRA Transaction Ref : EPO/3/2023/000083088. Date : 16-Nov-2023 10:19:

NO.	DOCUMENT TYPE	DOCUMENT REFERENCE	TAX PERIOD	TAX TYPE	CHARGE TYPE	AMOUNT PAID
1	PAYE Returns	PAYER/000027643/2023	10/2023	PAYE	LIABILITY	SLE 7,082.60
2	PAYE Returns	PAYER/000027643/2023	10/2023	PAYE	Fee	SLE 10.00

Total Amount: SLE 7,092.60

TxnReferenceNo: 4779110962

 Teller Number: 1001


180084277116112023

THANKS FOR VISITING US

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4. Photos



Community Forest Monitors – 3 males and 3 females



Making our project site be accessible through community road construction initiative





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Community nursery management- shade cacao cultivation



Introduction of detach corm technique in banana propagation at our project sites



Training communities in participatory land use mapping/planning



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View of a village agroforestry site



Supply of improved variety of inland valley swamp rice to our sites



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Preparation of Improved Cooking Stove that saves 10 fuel woods per day from being cut



ZONE : MAP OF SHADE CACAO AGROFORESTRY ZONE

Training of Community Forest Monitors and Forestry Division staff in boundary demarcation

ZONE : MAP OF SHADE CACAO AGROFORESTRY ZONE



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