

Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization Legal Name: Greening Economies, Environments and Lives in Fifteen States of West Africa (GREENLIFE WA)

Project Title: Using Apiculture to Improve Livelihood of the Gola Rainforest Communities

Grant Number: CEPF-112441

Date of Completion of this Report: 15th March 2022

CEPF Hotspot: Guinean Forests of West Africa

Strategic Direction: number 1 - Empower local communities to engage in sustainable management of 40 priority sites and consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale

Grant Amount: USD 24,995.84

Project Dates: 01 September 2021 to 28th February 2022

PART I: Overview

- 1. Implementation Partners for this Project** (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)
 - **The National Protected Area Authority (NPAA):** Given that the NPAA is part of the governance body of the Gola Rain Forest National Park, the national consultative platform established by the NPAA was one of the key groups used as an entry point to the communities. In addition to GREENLIFE's long time experience working in the project communities, the platform members supported the project by identifying key stakeholders across the communities and supported the establishment of community-level beneficiary selection committees' groups. In addition, the platform committee members served as strong supports to the sensitization activities across the communities.
 - **Universal Outreach Foundation (UOF):** Mr. Cecil Wilson, a beekeeping expert was hired from UOF based in Liberia to train the 20 beneficiaries in the 2 chiefdoms.
 - **Local communities including their traditional leaders:** In total 07 local communities were targeted by this project; 04 in Kenema district, Koya chiefdom (ie. Segbema, Mapuma, Borgbuabu and Boama), and 03 in Pujehun district, Barri chiefdom (ie. Saahun, Nyaahun and Boma). In each of the chiefdom/district 10 beneficiaries were selected (20 communities' members in total). The Paramount chiefs of both chiefdoms

- helped to mobilize the community elders and established beneficiaries' selection committees. These committees comprised of community chiefs, youth leaders, women's leaders, religious leaders and teachers in each chiefdom. These committees selected the 20 beneficiaries with equal gender representation. In addition, the committee members provided inputs into the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to ensure sustainable beehives management across the communities. Moreover, the committee members supported the project in community mobilization and awareness raising activities.
- **Eastern Radio:** This radio station was revealed as the most listened station in the project communities. It served as the medium for wide range outreach communication to communities about the importance of apiculture, its impact on the livelihoods of communities and the environment. Both radio programs and Jingles were aired through this medium.
 - **The District Forestry Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security (Eastern and Southern regions):** The District Forestry Officers, Mr. Julius Sama in Kenema District and Mr. Mohamed Koroma of Pujehun District were part of the inception meetings in both Chiefdoms to fully understand the project's content and implementation approach with respect to community involvement. They encouraged the community stakeholders to fully participate in the project's implementation and ensure sustainability of the intervention.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

- 02 combined consultative and inception meetings were conducted in the 2 targeted chiefdoms (ie. Koya and Barri) bringing together 87 key community stakeholders (52 Male, 35 Female) from the 07 beneficiaries' communities (04 in Koya Chiefdom and 03 in Barri Chiefdom). Specifically, the consultative and inception meetings were organized to inform communities about the project contents and the role of the communities in the implementation and sustainability of the project (ex: selection of trainees, monitoring and evaluation of capacity building and signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the beneficiaries).
- Beneficiaries' selection committees were established to support with the selection of the trainees (direct beneficiaries) in each chiefdom. The committee members were nominated by participants with respect to key decision-making roles in their communities. These committees selected in total 20 beneficiaries (10 male, 10 female) from the 02 chiefdoms (10 trainees in each chiefdom).
- 02-day training in beekeeping were conducted in each chiefdom. The 10 selected trainees in each chiefdoms would converged at one community and strengthened their knowledge and skills in; (i) the unique role of bees in the complex mechanism of ecosystems, and the contributions of beekeeping to their daily lives; (ii) the value of forests and ecosystems as well as the importance of bees and the need to protect and safeguard them; (iii) the socio-economic advantages of developing beekeeping as an alternative and sustainable livelihood; (iv) the construction process of beehive as well as beehives' management equipment uses.

- 60 beehives were constructed in total (30 in each chiefdom or 3 beehives per beneficiary) and 20 of them deployed/installed during the training (10 in each Chiefdom).
- A monitoring visit was conducted across all the 07 communities to fully verify the installation of all the 60 beehives and appropriate management. Beekeeping equipment were handed over to the equipment management committees established in the 02 project's chiefdoms for supervision. Overall, only 19 of the 60 beehives installed in the 02 chiefdoms (10 in Koya and 9 in Barri Chiefdoms) have been colonized, but not yet ready for harvesting until May or June 2022.
- 20 Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) were signed. This writing agreement clearly stipulated the roles and responsibilities of GREENLIFE and the beneficiaries for effective implementation of the beekeeping activity.
- 02 radio programs (one hour each in Krio and Mende) were recorded and aired in Kenema and Zimi on the importance of apiculture and the role of bees in forest management and protection.
- A large awareness raising campaign across the targeted communities were conducted using posters and flyers to educate and sensitize the communities within 02 chiefdoms about beekeeping and the importance of bees in environmental management and sustainability.
- 20 beneficiaries - 5 males, 5 females in Koya chiefdom and 5 males, 5 females in Barri chiefdom built their capacity on honey harvesting and marketing. The training was highly demonstrative and participatory with strong focus on learning-by-doing approach. Beneficiaries demonstrated a clear understanding of honey harvesting and quality assurance for competitive marketing.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Improved management of the Gola Rainforest National Park near Koya and Barrie Chiefdoms due to increased awareness on the need to keep the forest in order to have a successful beekeeping business	Through the successful development of a sustainable livelihood activity focusing on beekeeping coupled with sensitization actions of the local communities at large located around Gola Rainforest Protected area, this project demonstrated the potential embed in carrying out alternative livelihood to move forward the sustainable management of Gola forests at a landscape level.
Improved well-being and overall living conditions for the 02 targeted communities at the edge of the Gola Rainforest National Park	20 communities' members from 07 targeted communities within 02 chiefdoms around Gola Rainforest Protected Area have strengthened

<p>through the expansion of alternative livelihood based on beekeeping</p>	<p>their capacities and knowledge in beekeeping. At the close of the project in February 2022, 32% of the beehives installed were colonized, but have not reach the stage for harvesting (probably May or April 2022). Discussions at the end of the project with the beneficiary communities revealed a strong interest in replicating this sustainable income generating activity at a larger scale in their communities. This indicates a greater potential for financial gains by the communities and indirectly an improvement of their well-being overall.</p>
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b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>By the end of the project, 02 local communities at the edge of the Gola Rainforest National Park have successfully developed a sustainable livelihood activity based on beekeeping best practices</p>	<p>Through this project, 20 communities' members (10 males, 10 females selected from 07 communities in 02 targeted chiefdoms (04 from Koya chiefdom and 03 from Barri chiefdom) received a comprehensive training in beekeeping, honey harvesting and marketing and the role of bees in environmental management and livelihoods. Furthermore, to put their new skills into practices, 60 beehives were constructed and installed in each chiefdom (10 in Koya and 9 in Barri chiefdoms). However, by end of the project, only 32% of the beehives (19 out of 60 beehives) have been colonized and were not yet ready for harvesting. Hence, the beneficiaries have not started receiving financial benefits from the beekeeping activities at the close-out of the project, but they are hopeful that in the next 3-6 months, all their beehives would have been colonized and started producing honey.</p>
<p>One year after the end of the project, the beneficiaries have increased their income by at least 10% per annum or an extra 3,600,000 Leones through beekeeping and marketing of honey and wax-based products</p>	<p>The beneficiaries have not yet started receiving financial benefits from the 60 beehives installed since none of the 19 beehives colonized (32%) so far had reached the harvesting stage by end of the project. However, a baseline has been conducted to estimate the levels of income to be expected from the commercialization of the honey produced by the beneficiaries. Hence, the total amount of income per month per beekeepers should be Le548,750 (or in total for the 20 beekeepers Le10,975,000 per month).</p>

4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- The project created high interest in beekeeping amongst the majority of community members where the project’s beneficiaries reside. Initially, some of the community members did not trust in the process but due to the intensive awareness raising and demonstration of the beneficiaries’ passion, most of community members grew interest in the beekeeping practices.
- In addition to the positive impacts, one of the beneficiaries of the WHH project that ended over 05 years prior to the CEPF project, decided to construct 03 beehives due to her motivation by the GREENLIFE’s beneficiaries and awareness raising. She further introduced a new method of fixing the bee wax that attracts bees to the beehives; instead of rubbing the bee wax in the beehives, she grinded the bee wax and fixed it to the beehives, which indicates an innovative approach based on the lessons learnt from the beneficiaries.
- In Saahun community, Barri Chiefdom, community authorities forcefully took 05 beehives from the 09 beehives given to the 03 beneficiaries and assigned them to non-project beneficiaries in the community. This indicates the urge for expansion of the support to other community members.

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	02 Targeted communities informed about the project approach and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 02 community consultation and sensitization meetings were held in Koya and Barri Chiefdoms - 02 radio talk shows were aired at the Eastern Radio in Kenema, Eastern Sierra Leone and one in Zimi, Pujehun District in Southern Sierra Leone. - 01 comprehensive radio Jingle has been produced and aired through the Eastern Radio and at community levels during community sensitization programs. - Posters were produced, printed and disseminated across the 07 beneficiaries’ communities.
2	20 Community members trained on sustainable beekeeping and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 MoUs¹ have been signed with the 20 selected trainees in Koya and Barri Chiefdoms. - 20 community members were trained in general beekeeping, harvesting and marketing. - Beneficiaries’ knowledge levels were tracked, coupled with their financial status to establish a

¹ Please follow the drop box link to the signed MoUs:
<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/713dn8g3zf6cher/AABiDRPJOpun6NSoqLFbhrbwa?dl=0>

		<p>baseline for comparative change analysis at the end of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 beehives have been constructed and installed across the 07 communities in the 02 targeted chiefdoms. - 02 monitoring visit were conducted and beneficiaries' performance tracked, beehives installation and management verified, and key challenges recorded.
	<p>20 community members increased their income/revenue through beekeeping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the 60 beehives installed, 19 (32%) have been colonized but had not reached the stage of harvesting by end of the project. Hence, the increase in beneficiaries' revenue from beekeeping could not be assessed by time of the project close out. - A revenue baseline expected from the commercialization of the honey produced by the beekeepers has been calculated. And, it's been estimated that on average the total amount of income per month per beekeeper should be Le548,750 (or in total for the 20 beekeepers Le10,975,000 per month).

5. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- The entire project's implementation was highly participatory and demonstrative. A community led approach was adopted and fully followed from beneficiaries' selection to training.
- Communications support produced: 02 radio talk shows were aired at the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation in Kenema and Zimi community radio station, Pujehun District. One comprehensive radio Jingle was produced and aired through the Eastern Radio, in Kenema. Posters produced and disseminated across the 07 communities in the 02 chiefdoms.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Alternative livelihoods for communities to conserve forest landscape have been a contentious topic of discussions at all community engagements on our Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Activities. The introduction of Apiculture was fully accepted by the 07 communities targeted at

the edge of the Gola Rain Forest National Park. Critical lessons learned from the implementation of the project from inception to close-out are highlighted below;

- **Community selection:** At the design stage of the project, GREENLIFE selected beneficiary communities based on their performance in previous projects on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) implemented. Given that the 07 communities in Koya and Barri Chiefdoms had demonstrated commitment and willingness to accept FLR interventions, their participation in the apiculture project was effective.
- **Inception workshop:** 02 inception workshops were organized in the 02 targeted chiefdoms bringing together community representatives at a strategic venue in one of the selected communities. This approach was quit challenging, given that the project had limited amount of money to only provide transportation and refreshment for participants and not their perdiems for 02 days. As a result, most of the participants were unhappy for their time spent in the inception workshop without per diem. The expectation of community members for attending meetings organized by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been gradually increasing due to some cash-based interventions conducted in the landscape.
- **Beneficiaries' selection:** Given that the project required only 20 beneficiaries across the 07 selected communities, we established 02 beneficiaries' selection committees (one in Koya and another in Barri Chiefdoms), which included the representatives of key community stakeholders. This approach went well in the selection of community members who the authorities felt are committed and honest. Hence, GREENLIFE was not accused of biases in the selection of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries' selection committee made frantic efforts to ensure high gender sensitivity; 10 men and 10 women were selected across the 02 chiefdoms. This equal gender representation created an awareness among community members about the equal responsibilities for both men and women to embark on sustainable alternative livelihoods to conserve forest. However, most of the community members were not happy with the small number of direct beneficiaries selected. Therefore, in future, more beneficiaries should be selected to ensure wider benefits across the communities.
- **Training of beneficiaries:** The training of beneficiaries was designed in 02 phases; 1st set of training was in the basic concepts of beekeeping, construction of beehives, installation of beehives and the caring/management of the beehives while the 2nd set (4 months after the beehives' installations) of training focused on honey harvesting, marketing and sustainability. In both phases, the training conducted was 30% theory and 70% practical. This was to fully demonstrate the application of the skills and to ensure hands-on implementation of knowledge. This approach led to the active involvement of all the beneficiaries during the training and correspondingly increased their knowledge in beekeeping initiative.
- **Distribution of beekeeping equipment to beneficiaries:** In this project, the bee suits procured were less than the number of beneficiaries, as a result, beekeeping management committees were established in each of the chiefdoms to manage all the equipment provided. These set of equipment were kept by the chairpersons nominated by the management committees and basic rules agreed upon for the use of the equipment. This approach was appreciated by the beneficiaries but advised that in future, every beneficiary should have a full set of beekeeping equipment to ensure independence and sustainable business intervention.
- **Duration of the project (06 months):** The apiculture initiative in the Gola Forest Landscape is fairly a new phenomenon for most of the forest edge communities.

Despite its nature-based approach, the culture of acceptance and practice has not been fully trusted by the communities. In addition, the ideal period for beehives to be colonized and ready for harvesting ranges between 06 to 08 months and vary by the availability of nectars in the surrounding of the beehives. Hence, the 06 months duration of the project was not enough to fully realize the required changes in the livelihoods of beneficiaries and the communities at large. Subsequently, during the second phase of the training in honey harvesting and marketing, none of the beehives installed was ready for harvesting. The beneficiaries encouraged 02 community members who had existing beehives ready for harvesting to demonstrate their harvesting skills. Furthermore, honey harvested from those beehives were bought by GREENLIFE and distributed to the beneficiaries as a motivation.

Sustainability / Replication

8. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

- Generally, the GREENLIFE's approach to apiculture in the targeted communities was unique, confessed by the beneficiaries. In previous apiculture projects, no beneficiary's selection committees or equipment's management committees were established and no MoUs were signed with the direct beneficiaries. But GREENLIFE hope that through those structures, collaboration among beneficiaries and strict adherence to basic safety rules will remained.
- The ownership of beehives entrusted in the hands of individuals, ensures maximum care and protection as opposed to communal ownership. Given that the product of honey is expensive and demanding, the beneficiaries take good care of their beehives to ensure high yield. Hence, sustainable management of the beehives as personal entity.
- During the sensitization meetings, beneficiaries were encouraged to established savings groups, where they save money daily and undertake other income generating activities. If this initiative is practiced, beneficiaries will continue to collaborate and interact for economic growth. Moreover, there is high potential for expansion of the initiative within the targeted communities. For instance, 05 of the beneficiaries (2 in Koya and 3 in Barri) had constructed additional beehives to increase their number of beehives.
- The awareness raised on the importance of the bees has increased attention and care for flowering plants across the communities.

Safeguards

9. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

The beekeeping training included health and safety training and provision of safety equipment for the beneficiaries. This equipment will protect the beneficiaries from bee stings during

harvesting. Basic home therapy of bee stings was explained and demonstrated during the training.

Additional Funding

10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

No additional funding

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
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Additional Comments/Recommendations

11. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

- Given that only 32% of the beehives installed have been colonized by end of project, but not ready for harvesting, there is need for extension of the project to provide additional monitoring of the beneficiaries and support in the harvesting of the honey in the next 06 months.
- To ensure independence and self-reliance, each of the beekeeping beneficiaries should have their own self-managed beekeeping equipment.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
At least 30 local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities or benefit-sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits	07	20 community members selected from the 07 targeted communities around the Gola Forest Landscape were trained in beekeeping, and honey harvesting and marketing. As a result, 60 beehives were built and installed at strategic locations in the forest to attract bees.

		By the end of the project 19 of the 60 beehives have been colonized but have not yet reach the stage for harvesting. The beneficiaries are hopeful that in the next 03 months (March to May 2022), the colonized beehives will be ready for harvesting, which will provide financial benefits to them.
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Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
10	10	Basic concepts in Beekeeping; Beehive construction, management and sustainability; Honey harvesting and quality testing; Honey marketing and entrepreneurship; Processing of the honey wax for other purposes (<i>wax cream production</i>)

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
10	10	Revenues from beekeeping activity

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***
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** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

*** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
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** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500*

hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
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* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Saahun	X	X						Sierra Leone		X							X	1	2
Nyahun	X	X						Sierra Leone		X							X	1	2
Boma	X	X						Sierra Leone		X							X	3	1

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
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19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
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20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
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21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
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**Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

***Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

****Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

21b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	

22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: Greening Economies, Environments and Lives in Fifteen States of West Africa (GREENLIFE WA)

Generic email address: greenlifewestafrica@gmail.com