

BIANNUAL REPORT

2013 - 2014



GREEN SCENERY SIERRA LEONE



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Published 2015

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REPORT ON PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2013 AND 2014.

1. INTRODUCTION

This biannual report highlights the various projects within our Environment and Human Security (EnHuS) programme implemented by Green Scenery in the years 2013 and 2014. The report will give synopsis of the interventions and presents their challenges. The report will also dwell on administrative activities accomplished within the period.

The period 2013 and 2014 presented opportunities for Green Scenery to implement the following projects: Livelihood and Climate change Adaptation in Bonthe; Transparency in Land deals in Sierra Leone with key focus in Pujehun, Port Loko, Bo, and Bombali; Establish and provide leadership for ALLAT network; Evidence based Advocacy project; Establishing "Land Observatory" Sierra Leone chapter; Monitoring of communities affected by large scale land; Awareness raising on Biodiversity conservation and Ebola prevention and linkages to water management and complete run-over activities of some ongoing projects.

The following interventions with full project title were implemented in the years under review:

- i. Sustainable Livelihood Support for Communities on Bonthe Island – A project on adaptation to Climate Change
- ii. Transparency and Participation in Acquisition of Large Scale Land Investments
- iii. Advocating for Pro-poor Land Governance in Sierra Leone (ALLAT)
- iv. Effective and Evidence Based Lobby and Advocacy on land grab and land issues in Sierra Leone
- v. Develop a land observatory to improve transparency in large scale land investments
- vi. Facilitating Development through Constitutional Review Project
- vii. Challenging Land Grabs in Sierra Leone
- viii. Awareness raising on Environmental Services of Water in relation to Biodiversity and Human Wellbeing and sensitization on Ebola Virus

2. INTERVENTIONS

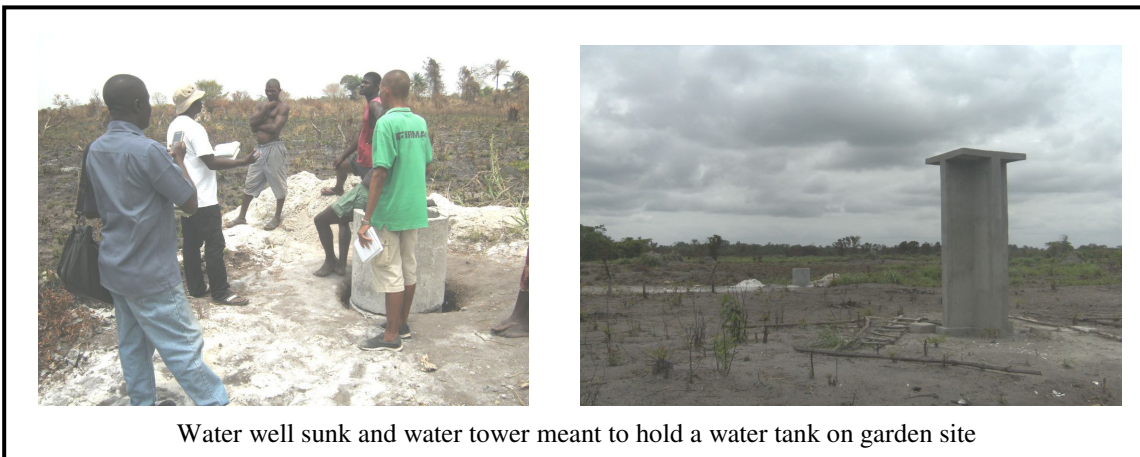
1. Sustainable Livelihood Support for Communities on Bonthe Island – A project on adaptation to Climate Change. Supported by Fin Church Aid

This intervention is a 3-year action which started in 2013 and will be completed in 2015. It started in 2011/12 as a pilot project after a scoping study on the island from which needs were assessed and intervention piloted in Gbongboma a community not far from Bonthe town. In 2012 the pilot was scale to accommodate Baimbay and Mosandor communities across the dividing stream from Gbonbgoma.

Since 2013, the project was transformed into a full intervention that saw a stepwise scaling up into three more communities; Bonthe municipal, Yoni, and Bomplake. The project in this reporting period is targeting 77 household farming families including exclusively 20 female-lead households in Bonthe town.

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One of its objectives is to support ways of adaptation to climate change. The intervention seeks to improve income generation through diversified means. Thus diversification and intensification of crop and animal production as well as supporting life skills education in addition to existing traditional livelihood options are seen as ways to increase income, reduce poverty and improve spending on crucial family needs.



Water well sunk and water tower meant to hold a water tank on garden site

The beneficiary communities in the project area are largely fishing communities that engage in very little farming of small units of cassava farms, mainly for consumption. At the planning stages, the communities agreed on increasing crop production through increase in farm size and farm inputs. Vegetable gardening (Garden eggs, beans, okra, sweet potato, pepper, onions, greens,) and annual crops (Cassava, Rice, maize and Groundnut) production were targeted. Timely support with the necessary seeds, farm tools and equipment as well as water source to irrigate the gardens were done. Further to this compost digesters have been constructed in three of the five villages as has water wells for all the communities. Simple but effective water pumping system (EMAS) have been installed in Gbongboma, Baimbay and Mosandor. Tools such as cutlasses, shovels, spades, wheel barrows, nursery (shading) nets, power tillers have been provided to the beneficiaries for operational purposes. In return, as part of their contribution to the project, the communities were required to construct own stores, provide labour and local materials in the event they were required, provide land area for garden and farming purposes.



Power tiller for farming operations and constructed compost digester for gardening purpose

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Each household unit provides a minimum of 1.5 acres of land for rice production and 2.1 acre for groundnut and cassava farming. This was in addition to the land provided for gardening where each household was entitled to raise ten and more beds for their vegetable needs.

Outcome of activities

At the start of the 2013 activities a baseline was done for the target beneficiaries in the three villages of Baimbay, Gbongboma and Mosandor. The following were the comparison of fishing against farming for all the households in each of the communities.

Village	Income from fishing	Income from farming
Baimbay	23,480,000	13,470,000
Gbongboma	40,040,000	15,610,000
Mosandor	47,360,000	13,370,000

One year after in 2014, when another assessment (baseline) was done the following results was evident for the same communities showing that there was increased shift in farming.

Village	Income from fishing	Income from farming
Baimbay	14,640,000	21,160,000
Gbongboma	25,520,000	21,070,000
Mosandor	77,800,000	42,604,000



Rice farm adjacent to a cassava farm of Baimbay



A flourishing garden in Gbongboma

In 2014, the poultry component was added to the intervention which targeted 20 women-lead households in Bonthe municipality. A total of 750 chicks at 8 weeks old were taken to the mother unit comprising two structures. The chicks were then taken care of by the women beneficiaries after intensive training from a poultry technician from a sister organisation PICEP in Kenema.



Programmes Coordinator travelling the tough terrains to beneficiary communities.

The chicks were distributed among the women in the order of 35 chicks per woman household head. All the eggs from the poultry were consumed in Bonthe with some sold in the market in Matru. The women are encouraged to save 20% of their earnings to

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ensure the sustainability of the poultry business. It is expected that when the production increases neighbouring markets such as Sierra Rutile, Mattru, Gbangbatoke and Yagoi would be explored.



Poultry related meeting with women household heads in Bonthe Municipality



Chicken eggs and chickens in the poultry, Bonthe town.

The intervention while it would sound very re-sounding and smooth is not without challenges.

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1. Bonthe Island like in many parts of Sierra Leone is a marginalized area with high poverty rate and zero to fewer opportunities. The island's economy can be largely referred to as subsistence since there are no structured patterns of economic activities. Contributing to this is likely the terrain and water way to travel on to get to the Island.
2. The cost of travelling to the Island as well as transportation of materials is high and very often risky especially when it comes to travelling by small boats (pampa).
3. Crucial construction materials such as aggregates, timber, metal materials, cannot be found in Bonthe and should be bought out of Bonthe and transported to site for use.
4. There is always a challenge for transfer of funds for use on the island. Quite often ingenious and unorthodox methods are employed to ensure funds are available on the island for project use.

2. Transparency and Participation in Acquisition of Large Scale Land Investments. Supported by BMZ through Welthungerhilfe.

The intervention lasted 18 months starting in 2013. It had as specific objective: “The Party affected by large scale land investments in Pujehun know and use their opportunities to participate and contribute to a constructive debate over the allocation of land leases with policy makers.” The project targeted specifically 57 villages in the Pujehun district affected by large scale land investments. It was intended to reach the broader Pujehun district and served as signals to other affected regions of Sierra Leone such as Port Loko, Bombali, Bo and Tonkolili where similar investments are taking place.

A major outcome of the intervention was that journalists, traditional leaders, parliamentarians and stakeholders in MDAs became knowledgeable on issues of land acquisitions. Journalists wrote investigative stories on the phenomenon in Sierra Leone.

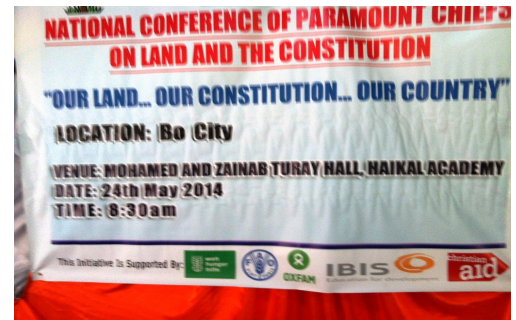


Capacity building Community engagement

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The project was also set to empower vulnerable groups affected by large scale land acquisitions (LSLA) with information and skills to be able to take on their own advocacy. It meant that capacity building was key for affected communities including for those groups seeking their interests. At least two groups including MALOA undertook more one advocacy action.

A number of stakeholder engagement were accomplished at which well researched and documented information were presented for their use. The information intended to be of credible source was to influence policy by way of informing and convincing policy makers at various levels both at national and international levels. In the process of these engagements cordial relationships and linkages were established with stakeholders of MAFFS, Ministry of Lands,



Meeting with Paramount chiefs of Pujehun district.



National Conference of Paramount Chiefs on land and Constitution.

Country Planning and the Environment, local authorities and traditional leaders. The media as a development partner was also engaged both in the regions and the capital through capacity enhancement.

The intervention encouraged dialogue/interfacing between representatives of affected communities (in Port Loko, Bombali and Pujehun) and policy makers including Parliamentarians other stakeholders of the sector. For instance interaction was accomplished between representatives of affected communities in Pujehun, Port Loko, and Bombali and officials of Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, SLIEPA, Parliament, International partners of Green Scenery. In these dialogue sessions documented common positions were presented to the officials.



SLAJ Training and Group work at the citizen's conference on Land



Group photo of participants at the citizen's conference on land at the Atlantic Hall, Freetown.

3. Advocating for Pro-poor Land Governance in Sierra Leone (ALLAT) supported by Cordaid, ICCO and Christian Aid.

The intervention lasted for two years and was to contribute to a sustainable peace, increased food security, and reduced poverty of the rural population (and particularly women) in rural Sierra Leone. This was to be achieved by way of ensuring Civil Society recommendations on large scale land acquisition are reflected in policies, regulations and practices and farmers right to land and land use recognized & participation of affected communities in decision making increased.

Establishment and Functioning of ALLAT

The two-day National Conference on Land Owners and Land Users affected by large scale investments in Agriculture organized by the Sierra Leone Network on the Right to Food (SiLNoRF) and Green Scenery, held on the 2nd and 3rd April, 2012 at the St. Edwards Pre- School Hall, Kingtom, Freetown ended with a recommendation by participants for the formation of a Civil Society coalition that would serve as a watchdog on land issues in the country.



**Establishing the
relevance of ALLAT:
Launching the report
“Who is benefitting...”**

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Action for Large scale Land Acquisition Transparency known as (ALLAT) was immediately established in principle as a result of that call. However, it was only in 2013 that ALLAT became functional.

Composition

ALLAT – is a joint action initiated by Green Scenery comprising human rights, governance, environmental, research, advocacy, community development, peace building Civil Society Organizations. The initiative brings together persons affected by large scale land deals, Civil Society Organizations and experts that monitor large scale industrial investments in agriculture and its impacts on rural population.



ALLAT strategic planning meeting

a. Strategic plan and follow-up

Upon the functioning of ALLAT, a strategic plan was designed which incorporated its activities and followed by a design of an organogram intended to be fully operational starting with a transitional process.

b. Establishment of Think Tank Working Group

A five-persons Think tank working group was established purposely to bring into the network's advocacy independent lenses for looking at issues of land acquisitions and supporting the network with publications on the issues lacked in land acquisition for industrial agriculture largely for bio-fuel. A number of publications were done by the think tank and published in local tabloids by ALLAT.

c. Increase ALLAT Membership From 12 to 14

Membership of ALLAT has been increased since to 14 but there are more applications from CSOs which normally go through vetting and acceptance by a general meeting.

Capacity Building of Members

A number of capacity building activities for ALLAT members were done these include: Advocacy and leadership skills in Bo & Port Loko. Report writing and documentation, advocacy messaging, planning and writing concept notes, and monitoring and evaluation all of these training were done in Freetown.



Group work: Project planning



Group work: Monitoring and Evaluation

4. Effective Evidence Based Lobby and Advocacy on land grab and land issues in Sierra Leone.

Land is highly a contentious issue in Sierra Leone, and one of the major structural causes underlying the 11 years civil war that claimed the lives of many people. There had been a big rural/urban divide in Sierra Leone over the years that caused a neglect of countryside with less rural and agricultural development. Over the past four (4) years Sierra Leone has seen an influx of multinational companies who have shown interest in investing in land. In many cases, these big land deals are done devoid of local communities' participation and ultimately their consent. The influx of these multinational companies have posed serious challenges with the local and small scale farmers in Sierra Leone in accessing lands for farming. These challenges expose a growing tension between land use needs and interests of local farmers which centre on food production and those of multinational companies that have acquired large parcels of land for either large scale agriculture, bio-fuel production or mining purpose for periods over 50 years. These contentions now poses serious threat to their food security and livelihood.

Context analysis of the action

Twenty years after the 11-years rebel war that left Sierra Leone in a devastated state Sierra Leoneans can now see new economic activities as a result of mainly foreign investments in the country especially in mining and extractives, bio fuel production and large scale agriculture. All these recently initiated economic activities have one thing in common: *they require large areas of land almost all over the county.*

Several NGOs in the country in collaboration with CBO's in the communities are seriously concerned about these new developments in Sierra Leone. They are reporting on the situation in general and on specific cases through their engagement with the communities. Their major findings are:

- Land leases are often negotiated for multiple decades up to more than 50 years, making the 'contract' irreversible for a long period covering several generations.
- Communities are not or insufficiently informed about the risks involved in the activities that are going to take place on their land, the ways how these activities potentially may affect their daily life's, their economic activities, their livelihood and the environment.
- There is hardly compensation for the people in the communities for the loss of their land, not for the land owners, nor for the land users. If compensation is paid to communities the amounts are extremely low and often cover only the expected revenues from the crops on the land for the coming harvesting season, not taking into account future losses from agricultural production.
- Sierra Leone remains a net importer of food, with an estimated 80,000 metric tons of the staple rice entering the country in 2010. Although the food security situation of the country has improved in the last three years driven largely by a substantial increase in domestic rice production due to an expansion in areas of cultivation, CSOs share the concern of the communities that this situation may reverse again as a result of the large areas of arable land being used for the production of energy crops and food crops for export by international investors.
- Weak legal frameworks, dealing with the different roles and interests of GoSL and the role of the traditional leadership as the custodian of the land assets on behalf of their communities and protectors of community interests, the lack of transparency on land deals and persistent corruption in the country in combination with new actors coming to the country with sufficient resources to acquire and explore huge areas of land, will increase tension between the communities and the authorities and in the communities itself.

Outcomes

Three NGOs work in **partnership** on effective Lobby and Advocacy for land rights of rural communities and sound environment management through a **Research Based Approach, ingenious strategies and design of new participatory Lobby and Advocacy methodologies**.

The intervention continues to be implemented and so far steps that are leading to the achievement of set outcomes such as capacity building of the coalition members have been achieved. Members' capacities in the use of GPS and GIS have been built. Members can now fluently use the geographical positioning system (GPS) and can train others on its use. Members have been able to explore the use of the GPS and GIS to produce simple maps as evidence. Equipments such as computers, hand held GPS, and GIS software base maps and tools are now available for evidence base data gathering in the field.

This initiative is supported by Cordaid through one of its partners Coalition Factory.



To ensure these outcomes are met, series of capacity building of the coalition members took place. Training in geographic positioning system, Geographic Information Systems, interpreting maps, understanding base maps, map layering etc. Other capacity needs to ensure cohesiveness of the coalition.

5. Land Observatory Sierra Leone

Green Scenery with support from the International Land Coalition successfully implemented a project aiming to develop a land observatory to improve transparency in large scale land investments, increase informed decision making and encourage coordination and national dialogue on sustainable land use and land use management. In 2011 Green Scenery started data collection on registered land leases agreement for agricultural investment mainly for oil palm, sugar cane, rice and rubber and comparing it to available land in the Sierra Leone for agriculture. These data collections raised many questions on the availability of land for agricultural investment, the level of expertise of Ministries, Department and Agencies to deal with the investment opportunities and Human rights violations. Therefore, Green Scenery and its partners designed the project to increase data collection on large scale land investment and foster its publication in a global platform (Land Observatory) where it can be freely accessed. To ensure success Green Scenery undertook a number of activities including the under-mentioned.

➤ Inception Workshop

A two days inception workshop on **LAND OBSERVATORY** in Sierra Leone was organized by Green Scenery on 23 - 24 July, 2013 participants from Ministries Department and Agencies, Civil Society organizations, Community representatives, Universities and individual consultants were in attendance. It is an innovative workshop that aims to explain the ideas of land observatory, improve quality data collection techniques and publication of data on land and investments. The workshop serves as an opportunity for the Sierra Leone to benefit from an already established platform of data sharing by five other countries supported by the International Land Coalition (ILC).

➤ **Launch of Land Observatory**

The land observatory Sierra Leone was introduced to a broader audience including launching Land Observatory by the consultant at the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Services (SLBC) the national Television of the country. The launch was used as a dialogue forum amongst stakeholders to discuss a sustainable land use management strategies. Invited shareholders welcome the initiatives and commended Green Scenery and partners for the great job. The crowding platform was seeing at the forum where investors should be regularly checking to verify the availability of land for investment instead of just relying on government data.

➤ **Capacity Building**

Two trainings on GPS/Arc GIS data collection and management techniques were held on 5-7 November 2013 and 17 December 2013. Fifteen Participants selected from Universities, Ministries, Department and Agencies (e.g. Environmental Protection Agency), Civil Society and communities went through the training. Arc GIS software was selected for the training based on the request of the inception workshop participants in consultation with the consultant from the Land Observatory.

➤ **Stakeholders meeting**

Three stakeholder meeting were held to discuss and share their available data on land and to explain the methods used in data collecting and to share participants' challenges, experience and relevance of their data and work in the field and how it relates to the Land observatory platform for crowding data sources that can be freely accessed at the global level.

➤ **Data collection**

Data collection and verification of land lease agreement were done in Pujehun and Port Loko districts where investors have acquired large quantum of land for industrial agricultural investment. The land lease agreements were converted from survey points to GIS spatial data. The report was presented to a selected expert panel for verification. Discrepancies were identified by report for which the panel validated the author's claim in the report. Their experiences were used to identify the discrepancies on the land agreement

Lesson Learned

Land observatory is a unique idea and very useful platform of data sharing for country like Sierra Leone faced with an influx on multinational companies grabbing land for large scale industrial agriculture from local communities without better understanding of the local context on availability of land and land management systems. The platform is seen as a data pool where data can be inputted by individuals or organization that can be access by all including stakeholders, companies and affected communities. Putting this platform up and running it can best inform decision makers on the social and economic impact of plan investment opportunities. This can further reduce the tension amongst companies, communities and security forces and can increase transparency in the processes of transfer of land use rights.



Inception meeting

Linking the land observatory project with Green Scenery sister projects increased its leverage and participations amongst stakeholders. Land observatory project was discussed in all Green Scenery work with policy makers, Ministries Department and Agencies and Civil Society organization that generated interest from all these stakeholders and requested for the project management team to allow access to the data source for Sierra Leone.

Data collected on investments in land cannot present the full picture if a spatial representation of acquired land is absent. For a proper understanding of large scale land acquisition for agri-business it is imperative that spatial presentation (maps) accompany whatever metadata is collected.

6. Challenging Land Grabs in Sierra Leone

This was a short term intervention supported by Isvara Foundation. The intervention was intended to ensure that these land grabbing and other land related problems are addressed. Green Scenery sets itself objectives which if accomplished will minimize the problems. These were

- Effective policy frameworks regarding land for agri-business established and working
- Whistleblower function of civil society organizations and media strengthened in Sierra Leone.
- Land activists provided with legal support including undertaking legal analysis of land leases, MOUs and other related documents

To achieve these objectives Green Scenery established three pillars through which activities were implemented, these are: Research, information dissemination and advocacy, and providing legal support to activists.

➤ **Gather and Document Evidence of Land Grabs**

There is now a significant body of facts from research findings in the public domain in both Sierra Leone and at international level. Many of these facts and figures are now being quoted locally and internationally in the media and other literature.

Interest in the land and industrial agriculture sector by a number of stakeholders is increasing. For instance the FAO is now poised through the support from the German Government to support Sierra Leone pilot the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on

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Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forest in the context of national food security (VGGT). The VGGT aspires to instil human rights, transparency and good governance in the sectors.

Guidelines on bio-fuels and agriculture are being produced by the government and the FAO and other stakeholders. Likewise there are ongoing efforts to look critically at the RSPO and design programmes to understanding it at the national level.

➤ **Spread the Word through Radio and Television**

The awareness level on land grabbing issues increased and more and more people are now contributing to the debate as compared to when it started in 2010.

The international community in Sierra Leone is now quite engaged with the issues and is finding ways to engage and assist the government deal with the challenges. For instance the FAO is working with government to develop guideline on bio-fuels and agriculture as well as putting modalities in place to start implementing the VGGT.

The Human Commission of Sierra Leone is engaged with mediation between SOCFIN agricultural Company and Malen Affected Land Owners Association (MALOA).

The Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Lands and Agriculture paid an oversight visit in the SOCFIN operational area to understand firsthand what the impacts are on the communities. All committee members carried along a copy of “Who is Benefitting..” report, one that was widely distributed.

From the awareness programmes, Green Scenery was encouraged by participants at the sessions in Galines Peri. Mayoso requested Green Scenery to assist them organise for advocacy purposes.

➤ **Provide Legal Action Support and Advocacy**

- MALOA was formally organised and now registered,
- MALOA now advocating on the issues affecting its members,
- MALOA is being represented in court trials which are brought against the Association,
- MALOA working with its legal team to build a case against SOCFIN Agricultural Company,
- MALOA now a member of Action for Large scale Land Acquisition Transparency (ALLAT),
- Analyzed lease agreements and other data for public discourse
- Capacity building of land owners association members on advocacy and basic communication.

Challenges

The legal support of the intervention has had a lot of stress on not only this project but on Green Scenery too. Legal fees are very high and matters of political interest can take forever in the courts with no proper conclusions.

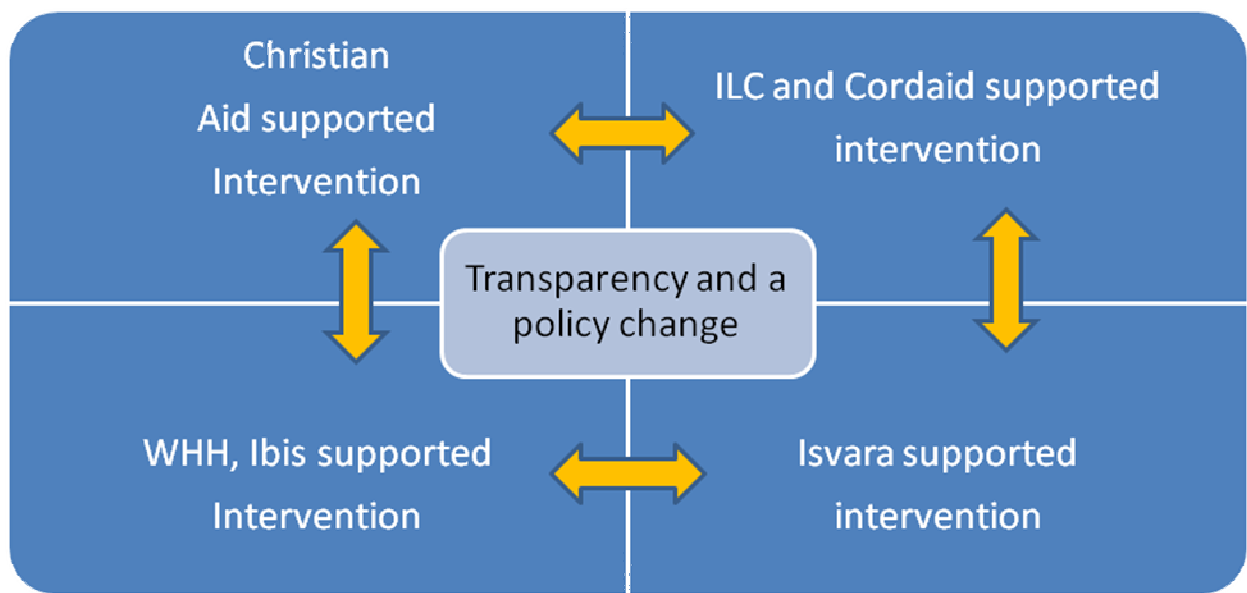
Putting them all together as a land issues programme

Dealing with land issues including but not limited to acquisition, governance, participation, tenure rights, spatial problems etc. is very challenging as it is disputing.

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Any organisation wishing to be active in the sector must demonstrate these tenets: Should be competent at research and information tracking and gathering, should be able to interact with powerful stakeholders with levels of confidence, should be able to stand up to the heat. Should be a prolific advocate with the passion to stand with those highly affected above all should be able to raise funds from diverse areas and strategically apply the funds to achieve set goals.

Green Scenery had funding limitations in the period of this reporting and had to develop a strategy of designing a programme internally referred to as “Land Wahala” which pulled together the entire land issues projects discussed above. One singular outcome envisaged by the “Land Wahala” programme was transparency and policy change on land matters.



Schematic representation of Green Scenery's “Land Wahala” programme

7. Awareness raising on Environmental Services of Water in relation to Biodiversity and Human Wellbeing and sensitization on Ebola Virus

Green Scenery Sierra Leone (GSSL) received support from the US State Department through the US Embassy in Freetown to implement a six months action on “Awareness Raising on Environmental Services of Water in Relation to Biodiversity and Human Wellbeing and Sensitization on Ebola” in communities adjacent the Western Area Peninsular Forest - Charlotte, Grafton, Macdonald, Kobba Water and Bureh Town. The project comprises mainly of awareness raising activities using various formats.

- Community barray/town hall meetings
- Radio discussion programs using community radio
- Airing of jingle in community radio
- Production and dissemination of IEC materials with different messages.

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These various format were used to increase community knowledge on Ebola virus and water prevention and management.

GSSL used its experience and expertise in natural resources management and environmental preservation and conservation to create linkages between these issues and the Ebola virus outbreak that has seriously affected all sector of development in the country and sub-region in the designing and implementation of the project activities.

Green Scenery started the project implementation with community visitation and entry meetings. The activities specifically targeted the selected communities but with the intention of a spiral effect to the wider western area forest communities.



Bureh town Ebola community meeting.



Grafton Ebola community meeting

Green Scenery's intervention with this action from inception to project end time saw only one beneficiary community (Grafton) recording one positive case of Ebola and some household quarantine for hosting a suspected case or coming in contact with a suspected case while the remaining 4 beneficiary communities never reported or recorded any positive case.



Charlotte and Kobba Wata Ebola community meetings

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All project locations are either hosting water sources or are critically challenged with water management issues. During the implementation of the project all these communities reported increased understanding of the importance of water and biodiversity conservation. The need for better water management increased in target communities. They recorded having clean and safe water all through the dries this reporting period because they kept the perimeter boundary of the water source safe and clean.

8. GREEN SCENERY SUPPORT FOR GIRL CHILD EDUCATION- OUR CHARITABLE WORK.

Since 2005 Green Scenery took on the responsibility of involving in charity deed. The organisation has since been supporting deserving but needy girl students in a number of schools in Freetown, Bo, and Bonthe. Dubbed Bert Book named after its founding sponsor Bertie Gowan in the early years. Green Scenery to date has been able to support over 160 girls with school charges, uniforms, books, pens as well as support for extra classes for public exam classes. Out of this total an approximate 55% have been able to attained higher level education such as university, college, nursing institute. Bert book owes a lot to a one time Irish volunteer Siobhan Keating who served in Sierra Leone, on Bonthe Island in the 1980s for her enduring sacrifice to raise needed funds that otherwise was supporting the educational needs of the girls.

9. NETWORKS

Green Scenery believes in working with other likeminded organisations to bolster its impact as they relate to the organisation's goals so it carefully select networks or coalitions with in which it participates. These groups are National Advocacy Coalition on Extractive (NACE) and Action for Large scale Land Acquisition Transparency (ALLAT).

NACE

Since the inception of NACE in 2005, Green Scenery has served as the network's host and in the period has provided significant secretariat support. The hosting presents challenges and opportunities. The relationship between the coordinator and staff of Green Scenery has always been very cordial. The new challenge is the demand for space by Green Scenery as the organisation is gradually growing.

ALLAT

ALLAT was established in 2012 and has since been under the tutelage of Green Scenery. ALLAT as a network has 14 national organisations working together on issues of Large scale Land Acquisition for Agric-business. ALLAT members are located in regions where large scale land acquisition are evident and their presence are having or would potentially have undesirable impacts on host communities and on the nation.

10. PARTNERS

Achieving these success stories is definitely a combination of many factors such as staff commitment and dedication to work even in difficult terrains and circumstances, management supervision and proper oversights, organisation's internal democracy, and proper financial management. However, with all of these combined if there are no

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finances surely nothing will happen. That is why Green Scenery is very grateful to its funding partners for their continuous support of our initiatives to help communities overcome challenges of poverty, human rights issues.

The following partners have been very instrumental for the positive stories that have been told in this annual report:

Welthungerhilfe
Finn Church Aid
Christian Aid
Isvara foundation
ICCO
International Land Coalition
Oakland Institute
Coalition Factory
Lund University
OXFAM
Search for Common Ground
IUCN-Netherlands
USAid

11. MINISTERIAL COLLABORATION

To ensure that there coherence and synergies between its work and that of Government, Green Scenery collaborates with MDAs. The organisation has served on a number of Government's initiative and notable one is the Agenda for Prosperity and the SLEITI initiative.

In the same vain Green Scenery is working with the following MDAs

Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Ministry of Lands Country Planning and the Environment
Environmental Protection Agency
Local Councils of Bonthe and Bo

12. ADMINISTRATION

Green Scenery is managed by a secretariat that is headed by the Executive Director and staff. The secretariat is supervised by a Board of Directors. Through mutuality both structures have been able to manage the affairs of the organisation.

For the year under reporting the lean staff dedicatedly functioned and performed beyond the normal expectations. This was truly out of strategic thinking of the staff whose wisdom explored the team spirit and beyond. The staff explored a model of constantly restructuring and reconstituting a team to go into action when the need arose. The head of the team is usually the staff responsible for carrying out his/her official terms of reference and the rest of the team gives support to accomplish assigned tasks and actions.

The model underpinned a number of points:

Assured cooperation among staff,

Ensured that staff are knowledgeable in each other's staff remits,

Improves staff competency in dealing with their own remits because other staff contribute skills and knowledge to their own actions

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The organisation in this reporting period saw one of its international advisors leaving after serving for three years. She was very instrumental in providing critical pieces of advice that helped strengthen the organisation. She was also instrumental to the development of the website of Green Scenery.

Management in the reporting period ensured that all staff requirements were catered for and this has been a steady motivation of the staff.

Total active staff serving the organisation during the years under review totalled 17 personnel out of which were 12 professional and 5 support staff.

Green Scenery lost its main vehicle in June 2014 in a road accident involving the Executive Director as he travelled to Makeni to attend a meeting of Paramount chiefs. Although he escaped death unscathed, the vehicle was damaged beyond repairs. The loss of vehicle was a big loss since the staff movement to engage in their routine activities was significantly hindered. The organisation however came out of the woods when its many friends, affiliates and partners all contributed to help secure second hand vehicle. We wish to express profound thanks to all who contributed in the acquisition of the vehicle.

Green Scenery also accommodates internships from national and international institutions. In the years under review the organisation hosted three international interns and four nationals. Green Scenery's internship programme is rigorous and is planned for delivery of outputs.

12. ANNUAL AUDIT 2013

Green Scenery
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2013

Consolidated statement of income and expenditure

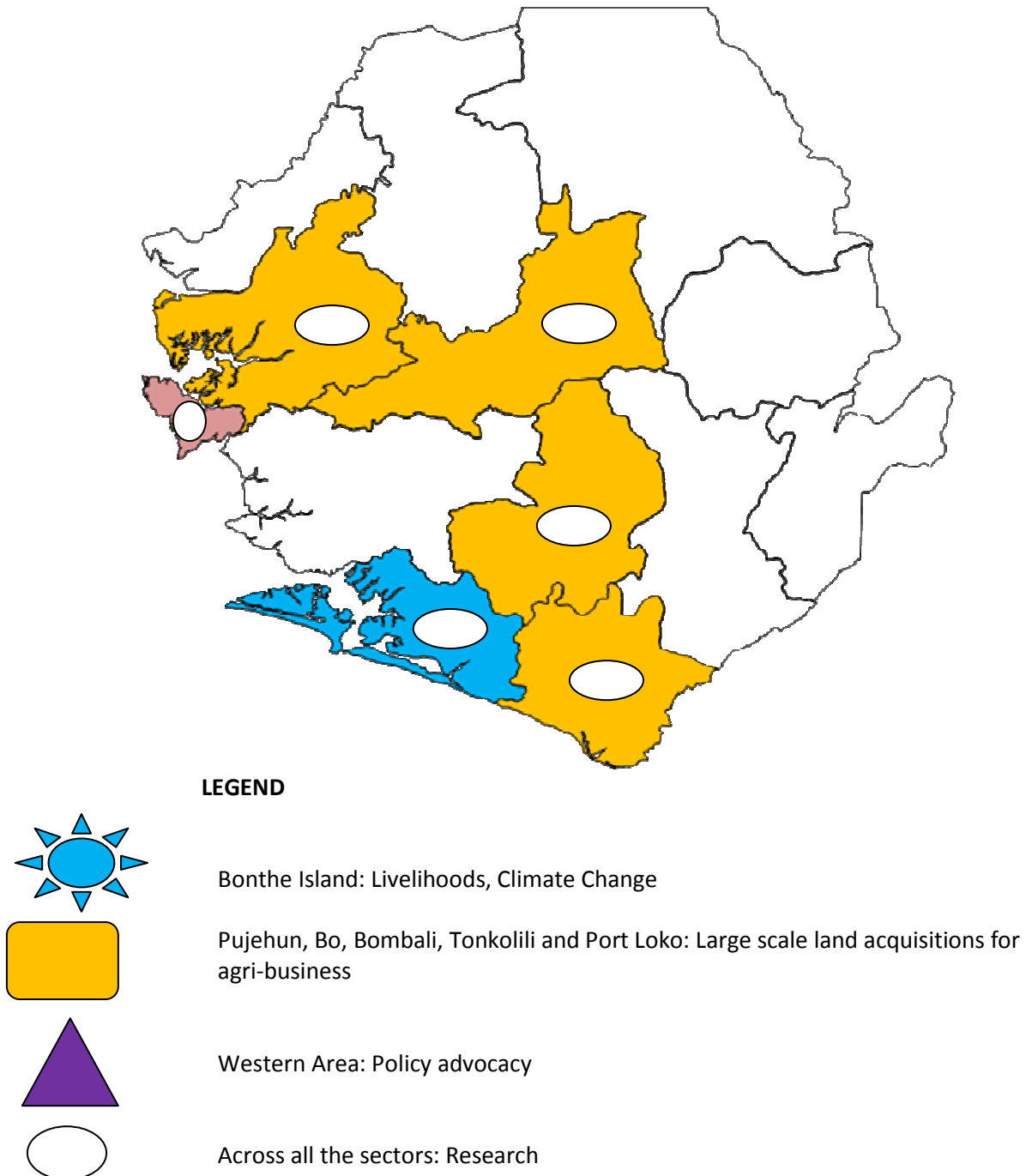
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	Sustainable Land Management	Welthunge rhilfe	Isvara Foundation	Christian Aid	Finn Church Aid	Green Scenery	Cordiad - GIS/GPS	Total
		LE	LE	LE	LE	LE	LE	LE	LE
Income	6	-	344,598,06	68,882,000	734,003,800	338,878,700	-	113,265,575	1,599,628,135
Direct programme expenses	7	-	(112,019,100)	(38,540,000)	(160,346,223)	(238,930,900)	-	(83,077,168)	(632,913,391)
Administrative Expenses	8	(195,848)	(194,408,832)	(43,879,654)	(106,986,768)	(86,404,515)	(39,660,002)	(2,576,047)	(474,111,666)
Excess of income over expenditure		(195,848)	38,170,128	(13,537,654)	466,670,809	13,543,285	(39,660,002)	27,612,360	492,603,078
Other Income	9	200,000	6,500,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,700,000
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		4,152	44,670,128	(10,537,654)	466,670,809	13,543,285	(39,660,002)	27,612,360	502,303,078
Surplus/(deficit) transfer to accumulated fund		4,152	44,670,128	(10,537,654)	466,670,809	13,543,285	(39,660,002)	27,612,360	502,303,078

13. WEB SITE

We admit that our website has not been updated. This is not because of the lack of materials for the site instead it is due in part the requisite skills as well as finances all of which we are working on. Green Scenery promises that there will be improvement in the website in 2015. But you can still check the website out on www.greenscenery.org

LOCATION OF GREEN SCENERY'S INTERVENTIONS



Contact Information

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