

nized with identified community priorities and updated annually.

FoSED implementation principles

The few principles which shall guide project implementation are the following:

1. A **'demand driven approach'** which considers community members as clients who demand service and not as beneficiaries who receive hand-outs.
2. A **'participatory and selective approach'**, meaning prioritizing and designing the interventions together with the community members and concentrating the efforts to promising venues.
3. Services and deliveries have **to be open to control from below**, particularly from the communities and clients.
4. **'Simplicity'** of the interventions or "keep it small and simple (KISS)" and adapted to the management capacity of the communities.
5. **"No finance for high effort solutions"**, i.e. not to overcome limitation and constraints of communities by simply adding material and financial inputs.
6. **'Affordability'**, meaning that organizational as well as operational cost of the intervention must be affordable by the targeted groups/communities and if not the sustainability is at risk.
7. **'Complementarity'** of the developmental efforts. Private service provider (CBOs) are pro-

moted to complement local government institutions. This requires an effective coordination mechanism linking the communities with the ward development committee and district council.

For more information

Welthungerhilfe - FoSED

137 Bo-Kenema Highway
Bo
Tel: 076 77 56 66 or 076 77 60 00
hans-peter.mueller@welthungerhilfe.de
www.welthungerhilfe.de

Project Partner



Environmental Foundation for Africa, Sierra Leone, a non-governmental organisation, is our implementing partner. EFA is managing TIWAI-Island a community led wildlife sanctuary in Pujehun District.



This project is funded by the European Union.

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



Slash and Burn is in conflict with sustainable natural resource management



Sustainable "Land Use" practices open up new opportunities

Food Security and Economic Development in Bo, Kenema and Pujehun Districts (FoSED) at a glance

Background information of FoSED

The project intends to improve the food security of the poorest and most vulnerable, to decrease the rural poverty and to support the transition from relief to sustainable development in its area of operation. The project duration is from March 2009 to February 2014.

Partner in implementation is “Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA)”. The project seeks close collaboration with the Gola Forest Program in Kenema and Pujehun Districts and other interventions which take place in the same area of operation.

The project collaborates with **50** communities in Bo (Bagbo, Wunde, and Jaiama Bongor Chiefdoms), Pujehun (Makpeli, Barri, Pejeh and Sowa Chiefdoms) and Kenema District (Tunkia and Koya Chiefdoms). **24** communities are located in the margins of Gola Forest (East/West) and around Tiwai-Island whereas **26** communities are located in chiefdoms of Pujehun and Bo Districts that were once covered by a LRRD-project. This LRRD-project was financed through the European Union and implemented by Welthungerhilfe from 2004 to 2007. The size of each village is around 30 to 50 families with approximately 400 inhabitants. The total estimated size of the target group is approximately 18,000 individuals.

The project has a strong focus on conservation agriculture and natural resource management. It will test, offer and promote economically viable and

environmentally sound agricultural and forestry practices with the help of individual farmers, farmer based organisations (FBO), community based organisations (CBO) and local government structures.

The suggested practices should help to increase the agricultural productivity through intensification of agricultural land use of suitable agricultural lands in lowland and upland areas while maintaining and improving soil fertility as well as increasing the fallow periods. Other project activities handle the marketing and processing of agricultural products, the value chain development of the agricultural products and support the institution building and decentralization process at district and community level.

The project output will contribute to a reduction of economic pressure on the remaining natural reserves and simultaneously in an improvement of the livelihood conditions of the rural population in the targeted area.

Expected Results/Outputs:

The project has four Results/Outputs which are expected to contribute to the achievement of the above mentioned project objective. The results/outputs are the following:

Result 1: Sustainable farming systems are developed on-farm and "improved agricultural practices" promoted.

Result 2: Market opportunities for agricultural and forest products are promoted and rural households

empowered to make use of them.

Result 3: Mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources are introduced

Result 4: Local institutions are strengthened to promote the economic development process

The project focus and results are in line with the recently launched National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan (NSADP) and the CAADP Compact process of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS).

Some Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI):

The project support will create the following outcomes by 2014:

- At least 75% of targeted households is classified as food secure.
- 50 % of targeted households in project communities increase production levels of cash and food crops by 25% over baseline.
- 500 trained beneficiaries in food crop processing and marketing (of whom at least 25% are women), have started profitable agricultural ventures.
- 50% of the targeted households in the project communities increase the value of their household assets by 20% over the baseline.
- The acreage of illegal forest land use and incidents of poaching by the target communities is reduced by 30%.
- At least 50% of the target households in 30 communities use at least one recommended cropping pattern in either upland or lowland areas.
- Ward development plans of 10 wards are harmo-