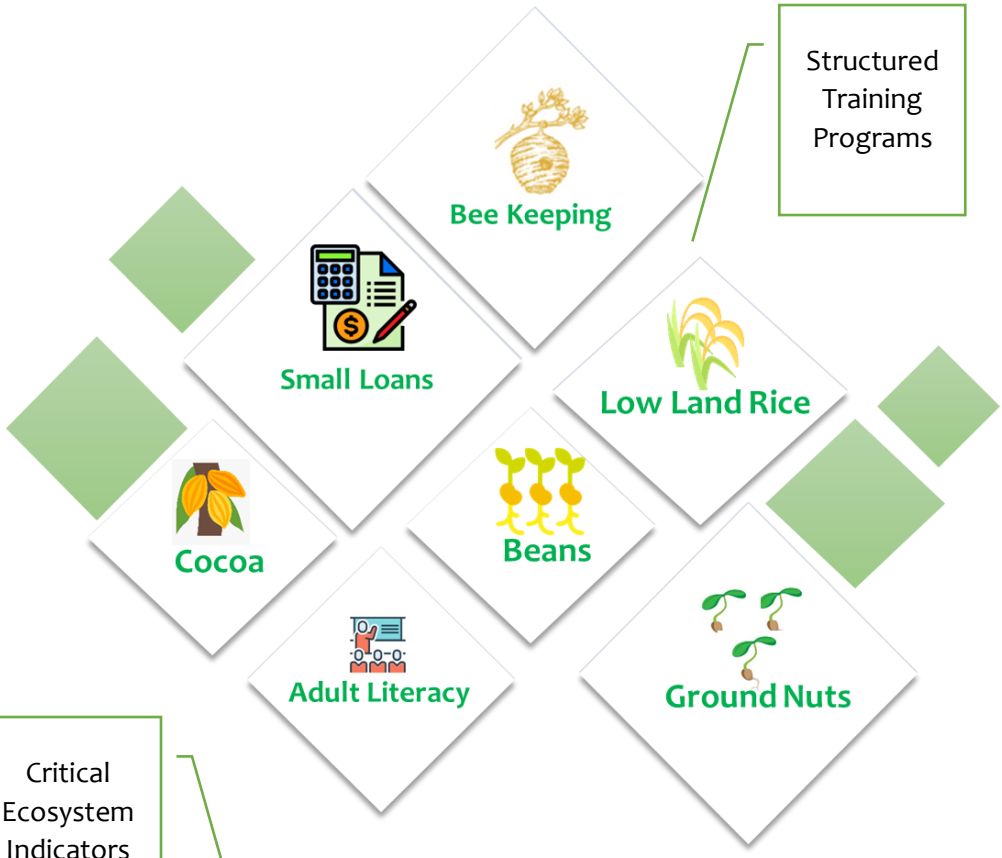
Evaluation Report on the Status of Livelihood Programs in Tonglay and Norman Clans, Kongbor District, Gbarpolu County, Liberia.



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

PESTLE	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
SCNL	Society for Conservation of Nature
FDA	Forest Development Authority
CFMP	Community Forest Management Plan
TA	Triangular Arbitrage
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
USD	United States Dollars
LRD	Liberian Dollars
Le	Leones
CFOC	Community Forest Organizing Committee
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation.
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
KIs	Key Informants
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
SLC	Smith Logging Company
ULC	Universal Logging Company
SSG	Site Support Group
VADEMCO	Vainga Agriculture Development & Management Consultancy
SHIFSD	Self Help Initiative for Sustainable development

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Executive Summary

From the outset, it is important to stress that conservation and sustainable use of forests can only occur if the forest habitat is maintained. Most of the natural forests of Africa face pressure from communities who derive their basic livelihood from forests or the land on which they grow and even greater pressure comes from commercial plantation companies and extractors of timber and other products. Conflict often occurs as a result of competition for forest resources from local people's livelihoods, commerce wild life and forestry, and the alarming rate of biodiversity loss in African forests poses a serious concern.

This study was undertaken to analyze the contribution of global indicators to livelihood activities in Normon and Tongway clans in Kongbar District, Gborpolu County, Liberia, West Africa. Kongbar District is made up of four clans namely Zuie, Mbaima, Tonglay and Norman. SCNL livelihood intervention program is in Tonglay and Norman clans. The Geographical location of SCNL implementation scope is shown in the map below.

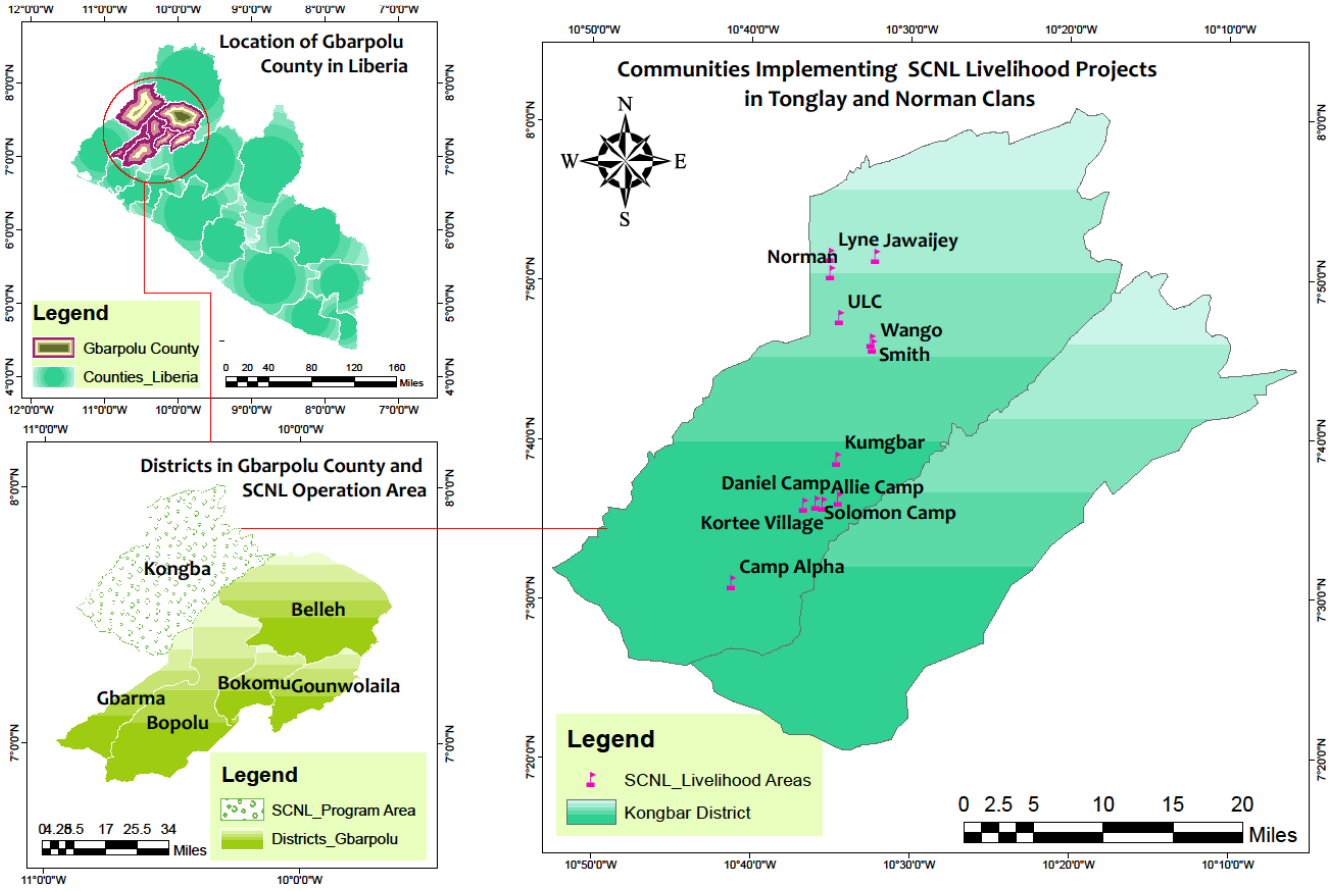


Figure 1 Location of SCNL Project Areas

Source: Field Data

The influence of the External Environment on SCNL livelihood activities in Tonglay and Norman Clans

In order to evaluate and determine the status of the livelihood activities in Tonglay and Norman clans, it is necessary to analyze the environment in which the project is being implemented. To establish the extent to which the environment affects the project, the evaluator carried out a PESTLE or PESTEL analysis to analyze the nature of the political context, environmental context, the general economic environment, social situation, technological situation, legal framework and ecological situation that are affecting the livelihood project now. The essence of the PESTLE analysis is to understand the profound effect of the external environment on the livelihood activities and the implications in terms of duration of impact in the short term or long term basis (Gary, 1995).

The motivation of this evaluation and its intended outcomes was also likely to be shaped by the context in which the livelihood program is being implemented. This required to look at the wider environment in which the evaluation was done. Such analysis helped to identify the following:

- **Window of opportunity**: Currently there are upcoming plans that are likely to increase the relevancy or impact of the assessment of the livelihood program (Davies, 2002) for example, two community forest management plans are currently being prepared for both Tonglay and Norman clans. DAI through the Voluntary Partnership Agreement in Liberia (VPA-SU2) is doing one plan based on a mapping approach to use empirical data to come up with a proper plan in Tonglay and SCNL is doing one in Norman clan based on Community mobilization and awareness rising approach.
- **An Analysis of the livelihood program context is also based on the PESTLE Modal. This model is discussed below.**

a. Political Factors

Potential political influences include government laws and policies such as:

i. laws on customary land rights by Forest Development Authority (FDA)
ii. Steps to authorized forest community status to implement Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP)
iii. The law to punish anyone caught hunting of protected animals both inside and outside of the protected areas;
iv. The law to prosecute anyone caught buying, selling capturing, keeping as a pet or eating a protected animal.

In general terms, such conducive and stable political climate makes the environment more favorable for the application and implementation of biodiversity programs like livelihood activities which are conducive to business success. On the other hand, negative political factors such as economically retrogressive government laws and policies such as lack of an

effective community management plan have negative impact on program success which may cause partners to relocate to areas that are more conducive to implement the program.

b. Economic Factors

National economic factors such as inflation and exchange rates affect program implementation for instance in Norman clan, there is a practice of Triangular Arbitrage. Triangular arbitrage (TA) is the result of a discrepancy between three foreign currencies that occur when the currency's exchange rates do not exactly match up. The three currencies that form up the triangular arbitrage are United States Dollars, Liberian Dollars and Sierra Leonean Leoneans (USD, LRD, Le). This is a form of low-risk profit-making by currency traders and business people taking advantage of exchange rate discrepancies. The presence of TA has a potential of increasing program activities in the Norman clan because it is a form of low-risk profit-making strategy. Since Norman clan shares a boarder with Sierra Leone, access to markets in Sierra Leone is much easier than accessing markets of Liberia. This explains the practice of Triangular Arbitrage. However, High exchange rates between the USD and LRD affect the project implementation.

Economic activities like artisanal mining especially in Camp Alpha has a major impact on the forest as it leads to environmental degradation and pollution. SCNL livelihood activities like low land rice and upland cocoa farming are important economic activities that make the livelihood activities more relevant.

c. Social Factors

Social factors in terms of changes in social and cultural practices influence the type of organization to have and management to apply. In Norman clan, men are required to stay indoors when the women are practicing the Sande norm. Socially, observing these cultural practices has a positive impact in the implementation of project activities as these are the very members who are the beneficiaries of the program. Other social factors which influence beneficiary behavior are attitude, values and ethics. Attitude is a predisposition or tendency to respond to something either in a good way or bad way. The impact of attitude on livelihood activity implementation is clearly seen in Daniel Camp community in Tonglay clan when after the third harvest of the low land rice after the project had commenced, the owner of the swamp demanded her swamp and as a result, all the other beneficiaries stopped working on the swamp and started private rice cultivation.

Values are principles and qualities that shape the thinking and behavior in terms of what should be done and what should not be done. Values fall in two categories (Tibamwenda, 2010). The first category is "ends values" that workers aspire to such as livelihood activities like Low land rice and upland cocoa farming activities in both clans. The second category is "means value" which motivate them to perform harder. Ends values such as focusing on the project activities and being responsible to stakeholders are used as targets towards which behavior is guided. Means values such as cooperation like the Association of cocoa farmers in

Kumgbar community in Tonglay clan, tend to motivate beneficiaries to be pioneers and not just followers which guide the performance behavior of beneficiaries of the project.

Social demographics also affect the functions and operations of livelihood projects. For instance, the Small loan program targets women at the expense of men.

d. Technological factors

The current livelihood operational environment is characterized by major technological developments particularly in the area of network and communication technology. The presence of these New technologies have a positive impact on the objectives and methods of livelihood project operations. For instance, both Tonglay and Norman clans have solar powered Masts with satellite communication to aide in the transmission of telephone and digital communication using the Lone star network. These satellite solar masts are in Camp Alpha, Kumgbar and Norman communities. Tonglay has solar powered lights to provide light in the night.

Figure 2: Solar Mast in Camp Alpha

Figure 3: Community Radio Station

In Tonglay clan, there is also community radio station located in Kumgbar town to relay information in hard to reach areas like Norman. This gives an opportunity to reach a wider audience concerning the livelihood projects activities. The implication of this is that, communities are adapting to technological changes in order to maintain a strategic advantage. Therefore, Technological factors like satellite communication inform of radio mast, telephone and digital technology are providing a communication infrastructure that is enhancing information flow.

e. Legal Factors

National and local conventions or agreements have direct or indirect impact on program activities. There are various conventions which require organizations to do certain things such as the requirement to have contracts and memorandum of understanding in order to implement the activities of the project these include the following:

i. The contract signed between Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) and Norman Clan to establish one portion of the community as an area for conservation only.
ii. A memorandum of Understanding between Community Forest Organizing Committee (CFOC) and Tonglay Clan to establish a community forest and SCNL providing funds for a small loan group.

iii. A memorandum of Understanding between Community Forest Organizing Committee (CFOC) and Norman Clan to establish a community forest SCNL providing funds for a small loan group.

Such favorable agreements have a positive impact on livelihood project that are being implemented in these communities.

f. Ecological Factors

The term ecology means the way in which plants, animals and people are related to each other and with their natural environment. A country's future economic growth and sustainability and indeed the future of every country is dependent on how well we manage and use the environment. If the natural environment in form of ecosystem, hydrosphere, natural resources, vegetation, ecology, energy resources and animals are destroyed, there would be nothing to sustain life (Gary J. , 1996). This explains why organizations like SCNL find themselves having to put in place measures for promoting the preservation and conservation of natural resources. This is in form of promoting alternative livelihood program activities like low land rice demonstration sites, upland cocoa farming, small loans, bee keeping, horticulture, patrols and adult literacy.

Figure 4: Rice Farming in Norman Clan

It is also in this respect that organizations like Forest Development Authority (FDA), REDD+, EPA, SCNL among other responsibilities, are required to ensure that organizations whose activities are likely to damage the environment must do an environmental impact assessment and take certain steps to mitigate the damage that they may cause. This is one of the essence of this evaluation.

Figure 5: Kumgbar Landscape in Tonglay Clan

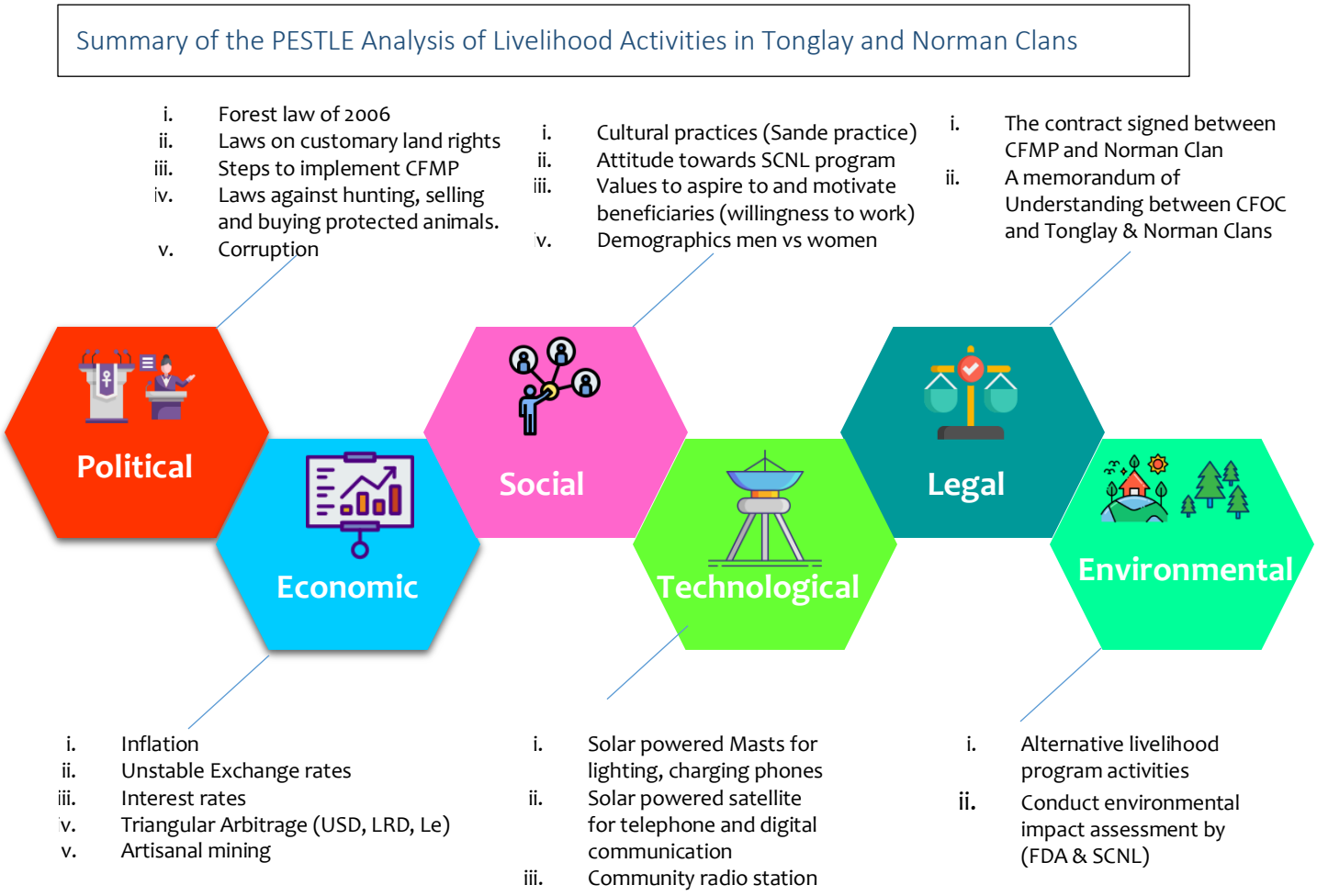


Figure 6: PESTLE Model Analysis of the Impact of the External Environment on Livelihood Programs

Summary of Livelihood activity ranking in the Two Clans

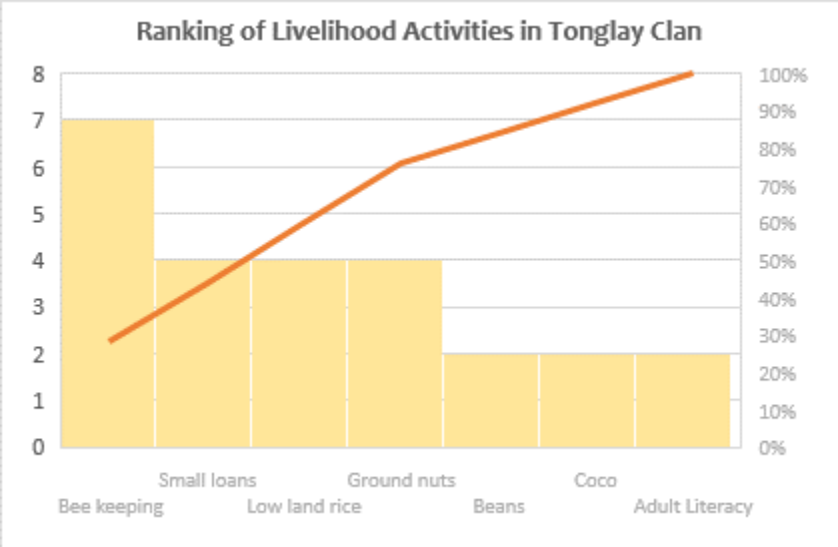


Figure 7: Pareto Chart ranking livelihood activities in* Tonglay *Clan

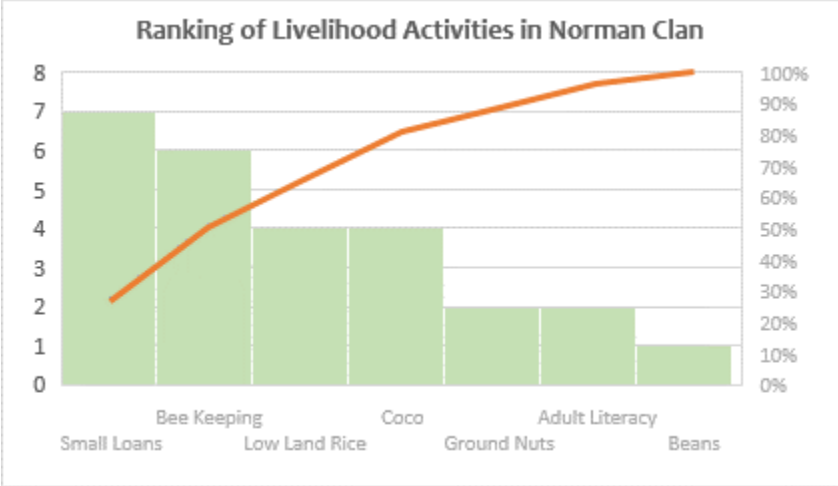


Figure 8: Pareto Chart ranking livelihood activities in Norman Clan

Livelihood activities in the two clans have variations in priorities. Whereas there is stability in the implementation of activities in Tonglay clan, there is a variation in the implementation in Norman clan.

The livelihood activities are sorted in decreasing importance with bar height in descending order from left to right. The pictorial arrays that result reveals the highest concentration of livelihood activities done in the communities among the number of activities under SCNL program.

The first cumulative frequency line shows that Bee keeping is the top livelihood activity in Tonglay clan while the second frequency line shows that the top two activities (Small loans and Bee keeping) accounts for 80 percent of the activities being done in the Norman clan.

Introduction

Tonglay and Norman clans are located in Kongba District of Gbarpolu County, Liberia. The two clans are situated at an estimated distance of 40 km from each other. The clans present a wide diversity in terms of geomorphology with hilly landscapes dominating and stretching through the Gola forest. loamy brownish gravel soil sediments and clay yellowish soils from the swamps form the basis of the landscape. The step sloping hills connect the two clans and are shaped by not only erosive processes but also by bridges, creeks and rivers. The road leading to Norman clan from Tonglay clan is a mountainous landscape which is concentrated in the Gola forest with an estimated fifty-two hills and thirty-two bridges. Occupations patterns in terms of social, economic, technological, legal and ecological factors have slight differences as discussed in the PESTLE Analysis Model. The pre dormant communities in Norman clan are Norman community with a population of about 809 persons. In Tonglay, the predominant communities are Kumgbar town and Camp Alpha. Islam is the predominant religion and the major dialects spoken are Madingo and Fullani. Other tribe include Gissi, mende, and Gola. Almost all of the communities in the clans practice subsistence farming and artisanal mining especially in Camp Alpha where there is a gold mining site. Apart from the customary land laws, there is generally no land policy in both clans according to interviews from the heads of the two livelihood projects in both clans.

Figure 9: The Hilly Kumgbar Landscape in Tonglay Clan

The main crops grown are rice and cocoa. In areas where the landscape is hilly, only upland cocoa is grown and rice is grown in the low land swamps. Bee keeping is also a major activity practiced in the two clans. These crops form part of the livelihood project that Society for Conservation of Nature (SCNL) is implementing in these clans. The inhabitants keep sheep and goats as part of economic activity. Infrastructure facilities include schools, a health center and a radio station in Tonglay clan, latrines and water pumps.

Figure 10: Coco and Rice farming in Norman Clan

Tonglay and Norman clans and their Environment

Figure 11: Land clearing in Norman Clan

The two clans depend of the forest for their livelihood and subsistence. Subsistence and commerce both rely on the combination of agriculture and artisanal mining. The activities are primarily limited to subsistence because the clans have not yet developed a proper Forest Community Management Plan. The clans practice agriculture on small farms along the river and the swamp as is the case of Jawajeh community in Norman clan that is doing low land rice farming and Smith-Wango that is doing cocoa farming along the river only. the rest of the other communities practice farming of low land rice in swamps and hilly area as in the case of Lyne community that is doing cocoa farming. Permanent dwellings (homes) are distant from the faming place especially for beneficiaries doing low land rice farming, beans and ground nuts. For instance, in Kumbgar town, it takes roughly forty-five minutes to walk to the farm. Farming of rice is done on multiple plots, slash and burn is the most common form of clearing.

To date, Tonglay and Norman clans remain an intact wilderness with abundant biodiversity and an excellent chance for survival if economic development proceeds in an appropriate informed manner.

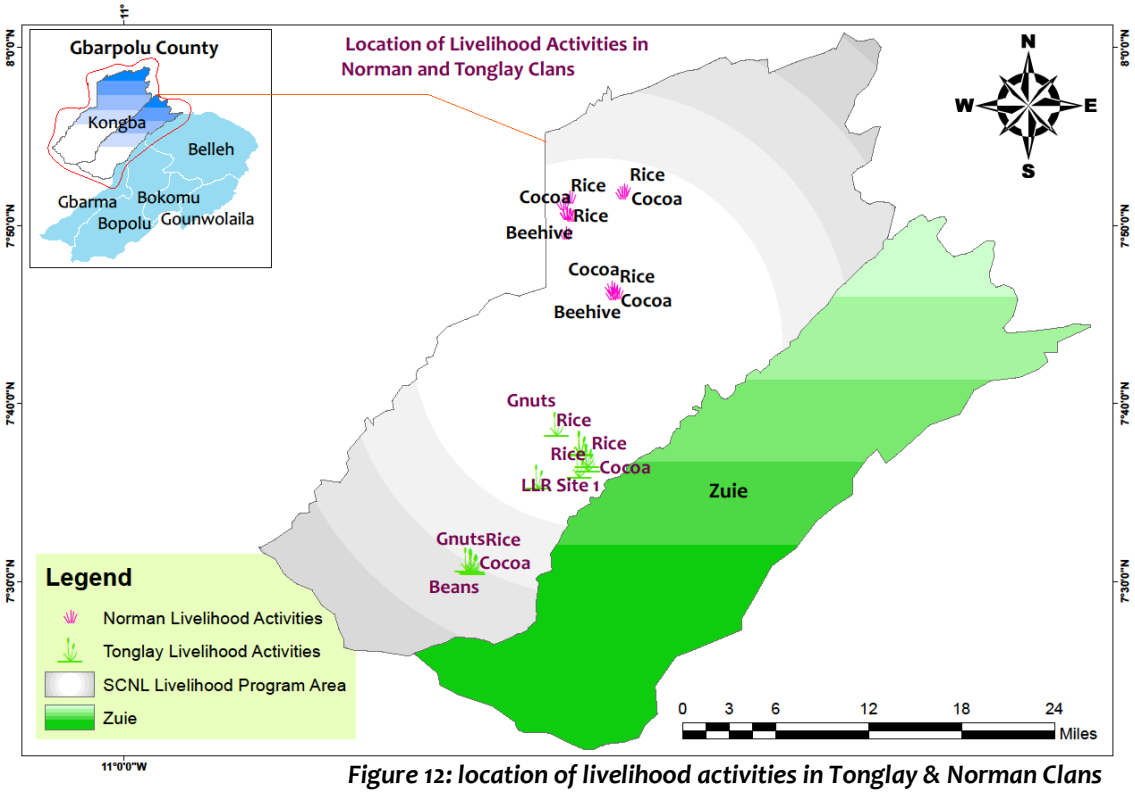


Figure 12: location of livelihood activities in Tonglay & Norman Clans

Scope and Methodology

The Scope of the study was divided into three main components namely the Geographical, Content and Time scopes as discussed below:

1. Geographical scope

This study was conducted in Gborpolu County, Kongbar District, in Normon and Tongway clans, Liberia, West Africa. Kongbar District is made up of four clans namely Zuie, Mbaima, Tonglay and Norman. Check on page 1 by pressing Ctrl & Click *Figure 1 Location of SCNL Project* Areas

2. Content Scope

The study was to analyze the contribution of global indicators to livelihood activities in Tonglay and Norman clans. Most of the socioeconomic and demographic information and production statistics above were gathered through discussions with key informants (KIs) and Focused Interviews (FIs) who provided the primary data. These discussions were centered around ten (10) sets of questions which set the basis for this evaluation. The set of questions concerned global indicators and related to details such as;

1) What is the number of men and women receiving structured training?
2) What is the number of hectares of protected areas created or expanded as result of the project?
3) What is the number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management?
4) What is the number of hectares of production landscape with improve management of biodiversity?
5) What benefits to communities have been received during the project?
6) What policies, laws and regulations have been enacted or amended as a result of the project?
7) What companies have adopted biodiversity friendly practices?
8) What kind of networks and partnerships have been created or strengthened as a result of the project?
9) What sustainable financing mechanisms have supported by your project?
10) What conservation interventions have benefitted globally threatened species?

For these questions, a semi structured questionnaire was used and visiting and walking through the clans on several occasions, informal interviews were held with group leaders' livelihood programs. A conscious attempt was made to discuss with both men and women from all the communities.

3. Time scope

The evaluation commenced in February 2022, with field work in the project's communities in Gbarpolu County. During the two-week period, the consultant reviewed project's documents,

contract deliverables and other relevant documentation, interviewed several beneficiaries including conducting key informants and visited the project sites. Information collected through document reviews and interviews were compiled and triangulated to draw conclusions and provide recommendations.

Methodology

The procedure or methodology that was used during the evaluation exercise was stratified purposive sampling (Barifaijo, Basheka, & Oonyu, 2010). Beneficiaries were interviewed according to the groups or strata that make up the livelihood program since the groups serve a specific purpose such as giving loans, bee keeping, farming, horticulture, biological survey and adult literacy. These groups or strata were purposely interviewed since they are the beneficiaries. The visual aid below demonstrates the groups that form the idea of stratified purposive sampling.

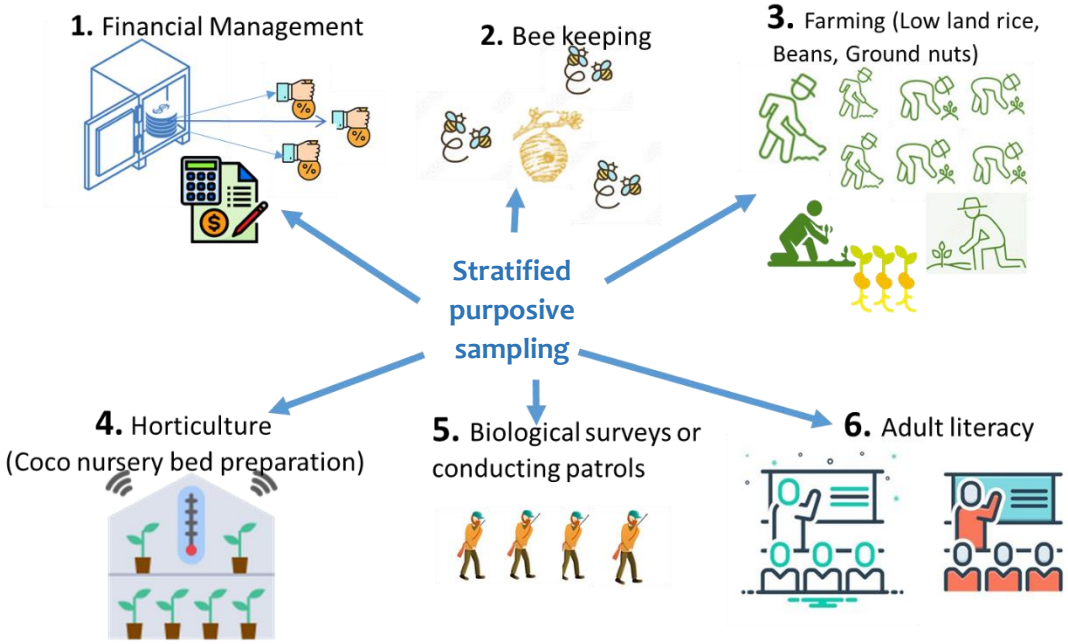


Figure 13: Visual Aid of Stratified Purposive Sampling Methodology

Purpose and Objective of the Evaluation

The objective of the evaluation was to assess the status of livelihood programs in Tonglay and Norman clans and provide baseline information for future assessment and recommendation. The evaluation was based on the following objectives:

- To assess the relevance of the project as designed and delivered according to the number of men and women that have benefitted from structured training and are receiving cash benefits;
- To report on the number of hectares of protected areas created or expanded as result of the project.
- To report on the number of key biodiversity areas management improved as a result of the project.
- To report of the number of hectares of production of landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.
- To record the non-cash benefits received by the communities;
- To report on policies, laws and regulations that have been enacted or amended as a result of the project;
- To list any companies that have adopted biodiversity friendly practices as a result of the project;
- To report on the number of networks and partnership created or strengthened as a result of the project.
- To list any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms that have been created or supported by the project.
- To generate a red list of species that have benefitted globally as a result of direct conservation interventions.

Comparative Analysis of Demographic Characteristics of Tonglay and Norman Clans

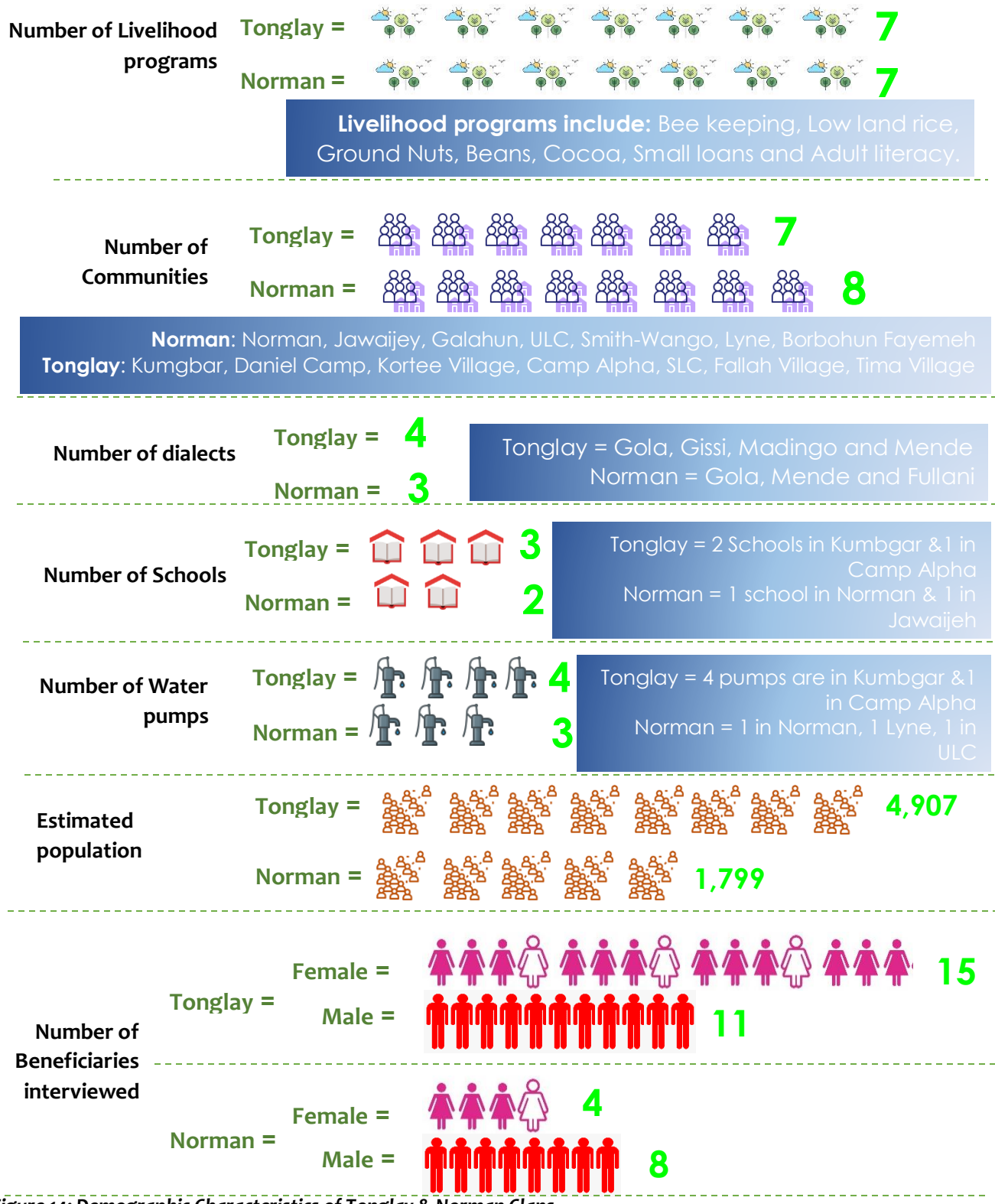


Figure 14: Demographic Characteristics of Tonglay & Norman Clans

Data presentation and Analysis of livelihood Program

Introduction

To understand the current state of the livelihood activities, a questionnaire was developed for beneficiaries' who had detailed knowledge about the livelihood program setup. These beneficiaries consisted of heads of different livelihood groups, guards of the communal forests and women under the SCNL Project. Data presentation and analysis is based on the following livelihood activities.

- **Structured training:** This is composed of the following activities:
  a. Financial management (in managing Small loans group)
  b. Beekeeping group
  c. Horticulture
  d. Farming (especially low land rice)
  e. Biological surveys or how to conduct a patrol.
- Number of beneficiaries receiving cash benefits
- Number of Protected Areas created or expanded
- Key biodiversity Areas
- Benefits to communities
- Policies, rules and regulations
- Biodiversity friendly practices
- Networks and partnerships
- Sustainable financing mechanisms and their performances
- Red List of globally threatened species

The presentation of data is per clan and will conclude with a component of comparative analysis. Community assessment was conducted. Communities were selected from users of the livelihood program in the two clans namely Norman and Tonglay. Purposive sampling was used to select beneficiaries'. The beneficiaries of the livelihood program were stratified into male and female group heads in order to include female group heads because male and female group heads could have different attitudes and perceptions toward livelihood program. A total of 13 communities under which the SCNL livelihood program is being implemented were sampled using the above method from the respective lists of communities directly involved with livelihood programs.

The Nature of Structured Training

Structured training in the livelihood program addresses the following activities

1. Financial management (Small loans)
2. Bee keeping
3. Farming (Low land rice, Beans, Ground nuts)
4. Horticulture (Coco nursery bed preparation)
5. Biological surveys or conducting patrols
6. Adult literacy

Why Structured Training in livelihood activities?

In the current dynamic, uncertain and complex environment characterized by changing market forces and competition, organizations that wish to be strategically competitive must excel in knowledge management. It is no exaggeration to say that in the current knowledge world, it is only knowledge driven organization that will be relevant and competitive.

Training will continue to focus on developing programs to each specific skill; however, to better relate to improving beneficiaries' performance and to help them meet program needs and challenges, training's role has to evolve to include an emphasis on learning and creating and sharing knowledge.

Learning refers to the acquisition of knowledge by individual beneficiaries who are willing to apply the knowledge in their activities in making decisions and accomplishing tasks for the project. Knowledge refers to what individuals or teams of beneficiaries know or know how to do as well as company rules, processes, tools and routines (structured knowledge). Knowledge is either tacit knowledge or explicit knowledge (Noe, 2008).

Tacit knowledge is not open and cannot be expressed, articulated or betrayed by body language. It may be in form of intuition, judgement and common sense. Because tacit knowledge is difficult to communicate, it is passed along to others through direct experiences for instance watching other beneficiaries how they are doing livelihood activities like preparing nursery beds for cocoa planting, managing low land rice etc., Explicit knowledge is open knowledge that is documented, articulated and used in the public domain for instance Tonglay and Norman clans are SCNL program operating areas. Well-designed training courses like adult literacy which teach course like small loans and business management skills have helped beneficiaries to learn tacit knowledge.

The role of structured training as a livelihood program will continue in the future because beneficiaries will always need to be taught specific knowledge and skills in livelihood activities. Structured training is defined as training which is specified in the training plan. It includes training undertaken both on and off-the-job and involves formal instruction, both theoretical and practical and supervised practice (Law Insider Inc, 2022). In other words, structured training is the way in which livelihood program is made or organized. Beneficiaries in Tonglay and Norman clans have received explicit and tacit knowledge from Structured training in the livelihood activities stated above;

Section A: The setup of livelihood program in Tonglay Clan

Clan	Community Name	Livelihood Activity
Tonglay	Kumgbor Town	1. Ground nuts 2. Beans 3. Small loans 4. Cocoa 5. Low land rice 6. Adult literacy 7. Bee keeping
	Camp Alpha	1. Low land rice 2. Ground nuts 3. Beans 4. Bee keeping 5. Cocoa 6. Small Loans 7. Adult literacy
	Kortee Village	1. Ground nuts 2. Low land rice 3. Bee keeping 4. Small loans
	Daniel Camp	1. Ground nuts 2. Low land rice 3. Bee keeping 4. Small loan
	SLC	Bee keeping
	Fallah Village	Bee keeping
	Tima Village	Bee keeping

Percentage of Livelihood Activities

Activity Name	In how many Communities?	%age
Small loans	4	16%
Bee keeping	7	28%
Low land rice	4	16%
Ground nuts	4	16%
Beans	2	8%
Coco	2	8%
Adult Literacy	2	8%
Total	**25**	**100**

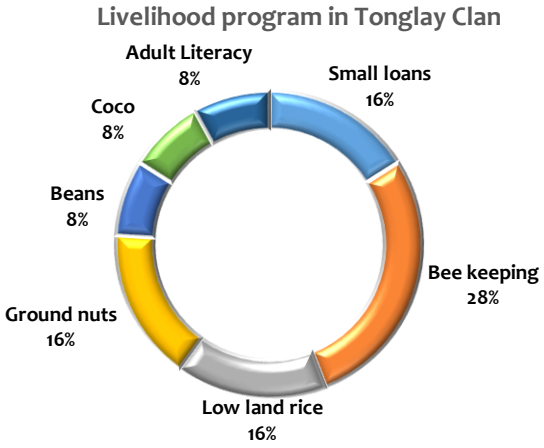


Figure 14: Percentage of Livelihood Activities in Tonglay Clan

Section B: Indicators on Structured Training in Tonglay Clan

Low Land Rice

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	Number of Women	Number of Men
Camp Alpha	1	N/A	8	2
Kortee	1	N/A	0	10
Daniel Camp	1	N/A	5	5
**Kumgbar	1	N/A	3	7
Total	**4**		**16**	**24**
** Kumgbar community has two rice demonstration sites				

Ground Nuts

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	Number of Women	Number of Men
Camp Alpha	1	N/A	10	0
Kortee	1	N/A	5	0
Daniel Camp	1	N/A	5	4
Kumgbar	1	N/A	11	1
Total	**4**		**31**	**5**

Beans

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	Number of Women	Number of Men
Camp Alpha	1	N/A	10	0
Kortee	0	N/A	0	0
Daniel Camp	0	N/A	0	0
Kumgbar	1	N/A	7	3
Total	**2**		**17**	**3**

Bee Keeping

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	No. of Women	No. of Men
Camp Alpha	4	Group 1	5	10
		Group 2	5	10
		Group 3	6	9
		Group 4	3	12
Kortee	1	N/A	2	3
Daniel Camp	1	N/A	1	1
Tima Village	1	N/A	2	9
**Kumgbar	1	N/A	18	18
Total	**8**		**42**	**72**
** In Kumbgar, the number of people involved in Bee keeping was not disaggregated.				

Cocoa

Cocoa Production there are 15 cocoa sites on Tonglay clan and are located as follows

i. Daniel camp has 4 sites (2 are currently active)
ii. Fallah Village has 1 site
iii. Kumgbar community has 10 sites (8 are currently active)

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	Number of Women	Number of Men
Camp Alpha	2	Group 1	3	27
		Group 2	10	20
Kortee	0	N/A	0	0
Daniel Camp	0	N/A	0	0
Fallah village	0	N/A	0	0
**Kumgbar	1	Coco & Palm Farmer's Group	1	14
Total	**3**		**14**	**61**
** In Kumbgar, 10 members are doing Cocoa and 5 are doing palm tree farming.				

Criteria for joining the Union

i. Visitation and site verification to verify that the person wanting to join the union has the plantation
ii. Pay registration fee of 100 Liberian dollars for a month

After verification and registration, the union empowers the new member by contributing 50 Liberian dollars plus 1 cup of rice which translates into 50 LRD*15 members = 750 LRD plus 15 cups of rice.

Small Loans

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	Number of Women	Number of Men
Camp Alpha	2	Old group	25	0
		New group	15	0
Kortee	1	N/A	2	0
Daniel Camp	1	N/A	5	0
**Kumgbar	11	N/A	19	0
Total	**15**		**66**	**0**
** In Kumgbar, small loan program started with 9 groups in 2019 and each had 5 members and all are women. ** 2 more groups were added to the program which increased members to 11women. That was in 2020				

Adult Literacy

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	Number of Women	Number of Men
*Camp Alpha	1	N/A	27	3
Kortee	0	N/A	0	0
Daniel Camp	0	N/A	0	0
Kumgbar	1	N/A	0	10
Total	**2**		**27**	**13**
*Adult literacy program is a six-month program and has gone 2 cycles. The first cycle was in 2020 and 25 beneficiaries graduated. The second cycle was in 2021 and 19 beneficiaries graduated				

Cash benefit

Cash is defined as a taxable benefit provided by the employer to the employee or persons associated with the employee

Some of the most common cash benefits in Tonglay clan are

i. Sales from beans
ii. Sales from rice
iii. Sales from ground nuts
iv. Sales from Bee keeping (Honey)
v. Sales from Cocoa

Number of men and women receiving cash benefits in Tonglay Clan

Source of Cash benefits	Number of men	Number of Women	Description of benefits
SCNL Livelihood Activity Program	24	16	Rice
	5	31	Ground Nuts
	3	17	Beans
	72	42	Bee keeping
	61	14	Cocoa
Total	**165**	**120**	

Protected Areas in Tonglay

Name of Protected Area	Country	Original # of Hectares	# of Hectares newly created	Year of legal Declaration/Expansion	Longitude	Latitude
Gola National Park	Liberia	0	0	Not available	0	0
Foya Reserve						

Production Landscape in Tonglay

a. Camp Alpha

Name of Production Landscape	# of Hectares with strengthened management	Longitude	Latitude	Description of intervention
Cocoa production	2	-10.6794	7.520031	Livelihood program
Low land rice	0.8	-10.6736	7.517322	
Beans land site	2.5	-10.67496	7.518471	
Ground Nuts	3	-10.67521	7.517924	

b. Kortee Village

Name of Production Landscape	# of Hectares with strengthened management	Longitude	Latitude	Description of intervention
Low Land rice	1	-10.61319	7.597451	Livelihood program
Ground Nuts	0.2			

c. Daniel Camp

Name of Production Landscape	# of Hectares with strengthened management	Longitude	Latitude	Description of intervention
**Low land rice	0.5	-10.57473	7.607354	Low land rice production site
New low land rice site	Not known	-10.57505	7.603846	
Cocoa production	0	0	0	

** Rice production started in 2017
1st harvest produced 22bundles (7 bundles for the women and 15 bundles for the men) (1 bundle = 20 cups)
2nd harvest produced 24 bundles (10 bundles for the women and 14 bundle for the men)
3rd harvest produced 10 bundles (5 for women and 5 for men)
The GPS coordinates are for the original Rice site.

Reasons for decline in production of rice in Daniel Camp

i. Because the production area (swamp) was an individual land (property), after the third harvest, the owner of the swamp demanded for her land and as a result, all the beneficiaries stopped working and resorted to private rice farming.
ii. The challenge with private farming was that there was no weeding being done on the private production sites
iii. The wife of the head of the men group got sick and as result he decided to pay attention to the health of his wife.

d. Kumgbar Town

Name of Production Landscape	# of Hectares with strengthened management	Longitude	Latitude	Description of intervention
*Low land rice Site 1	1	-10.56646	7.613558	Livelihood program
**Low land rice Site 2	0.8	-10.57335	7.628704	
Cocoa	0.8	-10.56711	7.617525	
Beans	2			
***Ground Nuts	6	-10.59599	7.647063	

* Site 1 first expansion = 0.32 hectares and second expansion = 0.1 hectares
** Site 2 1st expansion = 0.23
2nd expansion = 0.2 hectares
3rd expansion = 0.1 hectares (Cassava is planted on this land)
*** There are 12 plots and each member has one plot
The land for Ground nuts was given by a member of the Ground nuts group.
supplied for the first time in 2021
The ground nuts supplied for the first time got spoilt. The reasons for poor ground nuts yields are stated as follows

i. Luck of interest
ii. No time
iii. The women are attending to their families.

Benefits to Communities

Characteristics of Communities

Community Name	Community Characteristics of Tonglay Clan						
	Small landowners	**Subsistence Economy**	**Indigenous/ Ethnic people**	**Pastoralists/ Nomadic people**	**Recent migrants**	**Unban communities**	Other
Kumgbar	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Daniel Camp	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Kortee	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Camp Aplha	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
SLC	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fallah Village	1	1	1	0		0	0
Tima Village	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**7**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**

Key

1 = Yes, 2 = No

In Tonglay clan, migrants include:

- Sierra Leoneans
- Malians
- Guineans

Types of Benefits

Types of Benefits	Community name							
	Kumgbar	Daniel Camp	Kortee	Camp Alpha	**SLC**	Fallah Village	Tima Village	**Total**
Increased access to clean water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increased food security	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Increased access to pubic goods	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Increased resilience to climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improved land tenure	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Improved recognition of tradition	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Improved representation	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Improved access to ecosystem services	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Total	6	6	4	6	0	0	0	22

Number of Men and Boys benefitting = 0

Number of Women and girls benefiting = 0

Policies, Laws and Regulations in Tonglay Clan

Name of policy	Scope	Topic of the policy	Law or regulation
Land clearing policy	Local	Forest	None
Land clearing policy works in such a way that when a member clears part of a forest, they become the owner of the cleared part. Until there is a community forest management plan, that's when the laws and regulations will be out in place.			

K.B.A in Tonglay

Name of K.B.A	K.B.A Code from Ecosystem profile	# of Hectares improved
Kumbgar Communal Fish pond		0

Section C: The Setup of Livelihood Program in Norman Clan

Norman clan has eight communities as indicated in the demographics section, Communities that are directly and actively implementing the livelihood program are listed as follows:

Clan	Community Name	Livelihood Activity
Norman	Smith-Wango	1. Coco 2. Low land rice 3. Small loans 4. Bee keeping
	ULC	1. Coco 2. Low land rice 3. Small loans 4. Bee keeping
	Galahun	1. Small loans
	Borborhun	1. Small loans 2. Bee keeping
	Jawaijeh	1. Adult literacy 2. Ground nuts 3. Small loans 4. Bee keeping 5. Low Land rice 6. Coco
	Lyne	1. Coco 2. Small Loans 3. Bee keeping
	Fayameh	
	Norman	1. Coco 2. Ground nuts 3. Beans 4. Small Loans 5. Adult Literacy 6. Bee keeping 7. Low land rice

Activity Name	In how many Communities?	%age
Small loans	7	27%
Bee keeping	6	23%
Low land rice	4	15%
Ground nuts	2	8%
Beans	1	4%
Coco	5	15%
Adult Literacy	2	8%
Total	**27**	**100**

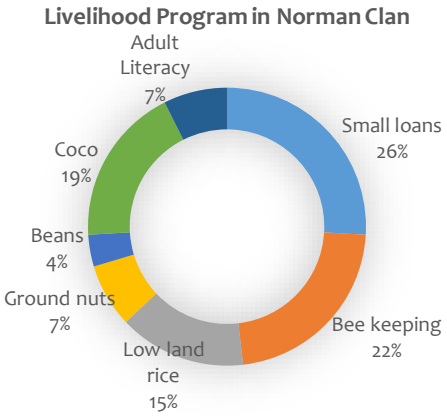


Figure 15: Percentage of Livelihood Activities in Norman Clan

Section D: Indicators on Structured Training in Norman Clan

Structured training in Norman Clan addresses the following activities

1. Financial management (Small loans)
2. Bee keeping
3. Farming (Low land rice)
4. Horticulture (Coco nursery bed preparation)
5. Biological surveys or conducting patrols
6. Adult Literacy

Financial Management (Small Loans)

Out of eight (8) communities that make up the entire Norman clan, seven (7) have undergone training in how to manage small loans. These communities are:

- Smith –Wango
- ULC
- Galahun
- Borborhun
- Jawaijeh
- Lyne
- Norman

Financial Management Training

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Number of Women	Number of Men	Topics of Training
Smith-Wango	2	10	0	1. Types of Expenses in starting in a small Business 2. Setting my Price 3. Finding Money to Start a Business 4. Banking 5. Keeping Track of My Money 6. Communicating with my Customer & Partners 7. Making the Best use of my Time 8. Observing Rules and Regulations 9. Managing my Workplace 10. Business Plan
ULC	1	5	0	
Galahun	1	5	0	
Borborhun	1	5	0	
**Jawaijeh	2	10	0	
Lyne	2	10	0	
Norman	10	50	0	
Total	**19**	**95**	**0**	
** 2 groups are active ** 3 groups are delinquent				

Bee Keeping

Out of eight (8) communities that make up the entire Norman clan, six (6) have beneficiaries that have undergone training in Bee keeping. These communities are:

- Smith –Wango
- ULC
- Borborhun
- Jawaijeh
- Lyne
- Norman

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Group	Number of Women	Number of Men	Topics of Training
Smith-Wango	1	6	9	1. The three types of Bee hives. 2. Apiary site selection 3. Bee life Span 4. Reproduction of Bees 5. Incubation period 6. Bee friend and Enemy 7. Bee Hive Construction
ULC	1	3	7	
Borborhun	1	1	3	
Jawaijeh	1	5	15	
Lyne	1	7	8	
**Norman	1	5	12	
Total	**6**	**27**	**54**	
** In Norman community, the total number of men who benefited from beekeeping was **19** but **7** of the men are not active therefore **19-7=12**				

Community	**Number of Bee hives in Norman Clan**	**%age**
Norman	20	22
Smith-Wango	10	11
Borborhun	10	11
Jawaijeh	20	22
Lyne	15	17
ULC	15	17
Total	**90**	**100%**

Note: 10 bee hives are reserved for the bee keeping group in Kumgbor clan

Horticulture (Coco nursery bed preparation)

Out of eight (8) communities that make up the entire Norman clan, five (5) have beneficiaries that have undergone training in horticulture farming. These communities are:

- Smith –Wango
- ULC
- Jawaijeh
- Lyne
- Norman

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	No. of Women	No. of Men	Topics of Training
Smith-Wango	1		7	7	1. Structural and Maintenance pruning 2. Farm Sanitation (Chupon removal) 3. Sanitary Harvest 4. Weeding Control 5. Managing Diseases and pests 6. Murids & stem borders 7. Termites and Rodents
ULC	1		7	7	
Jawaijeh	1		3	5	
Lyne	1		8	18	
Norman	2	Damafain (In Future)	12	18	
		Saydayanyema (When God Agree)	10	20	
Total	**6**		**47**	**75**	

Farming (Low land rice, Ground nuts, Beans)

The livelihood activity of Farming is categorized to include low land rice, ground nuts and beans. Out of eight (8) communities that make up the entire Norman clan, five (5) have beneficiaries that have undergone training in low land rice farming, two (2) communities have beneficiaries with training in managing ground nuts and one (1) community has beneficiaries farming beans. These communities are shown as follows:

Low land rice
• Smith-Wango • ULC • Jawaijeh • Lyne • Norman

Ground nuts
• Jawaijeh

Beans
• Norman

Low Land Rice

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	No. of Women	No. of Men	Topics of Training
Smith-Wango	1	Together We Stand	1	9	
ULC	1	God Bless ULC	4	6	
Jawaijeh	1	N/A	0	0	
Lyne	1	N/A	0	1	
Norman	1	N/A	0	0	
Total	**5**		**5**	**16**	

Beans

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	No. of Women	No. of Men	Topics of Training
Norman	2	Together we can do it	10	0	
		Think for Tomorrow	10	0	
Total	**2**		**20**	**0**	

Ground Nuts

Community Name	Number of Beneficiary Groups	Name of Group	No. of Women	No. of Men	Topics of Training
Jawaijeh	1	Be Serious	10	0	
Total	**1**		**10**	**0**	

Biological surveys or conducting patrols

Structured training in form of biological surveys or conducting a patrol covers the entire eight communities of Norman clan. The number comprising this activity is shown as follows:

Community	Total number of Members	Number of Women	Number of Men
Norman	6	2	4
Smith-Wango	3	0	3
ULC	3	0	3
Borborhun	1	0	1
Jawaijeh	5	2	3
Lyne	2	0	2
Fayemeh	2	0	2
Galahun	1	0	1
Total	**23**	**4**	**19**

Adult Literacy

Community	Total number of Members	Number of Women	Number of Men
Norman	72	38	34
**Jawaijeh	70	0	0
Total	**142**		

** Group leader was not sure about the disaggregation of group members.

Cash Benefits

Source of Cash Benefit	**Number of Women**	**Number of Men**	Description of Benefits
SCNL Livelihood Activity program	27	54	Bee keeping
	47	75	Cocoa production
	5	16	Low land rice
	20	0	Beans
	10	0	Ground Nuts
	4	19	Conducting patrols
Total	**113**	**164**	

Protected Areas

According to FAO definition, a protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed through legal and other effective means to achieve long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Currently, there are no protected areas in Norman clan

Protected Areas in Norman

Name of Protected Area	Country	Original # of Hectares	# of Hectares newly created	Year of legal Declaration/Expansion	Longitude	Latitude
None		0	0	Not available	0	0

K.B.A in Norman

Name of K.B.A	K.B.A Code from Ecosystem profile	# of Hectares improved
Money camp		500 (estimation)
Beabah camp		4km

Production Landscapes in Norman

Rice

Name of Production Landscape	# of Hectares with strengthened management	Longitude	Latitude	Description of intervention
Norman community Lowland rice demonstration site	2	-10.587012	7.825921	Lowland Rice production
Smith community Lowland rice demonstration site	0.96	-10.543378	7.769068	
Lyne community Lowland rice demonstration site	0.31	-10.588856	7.853964	
ULC community Lowland rice demonstration site	0.44	-10.580196	7.79572	
Jawaijeh lowland rice site	2.41	-10.534058	7.864155	

Cocoa

Name of Production Landscape	# of Hectares with strengthened management	Longitude	Latitude	Description of intervention
Norman upland cocoa plantation	2.1	-10.583055	7.841487	Upland Cocoa production
Smith –Wango upland Cocoa site	3	-10.536196	7.774305	
Lyne upland Cocoa site	0.77	-10.582814	7.858888	
ULC upland Cocoa site	2	-10.573932	7.7941	
Jawaijeh Upland Cocoa site	4	-10.532476	7.866074	

Benefits to Communities

Characteristics of Communities

Community Name	Community Characteristics of Norman Clan						
	Small landowners	Subsistence Economy	Indigenous/ Ethnic people	Pastoralists/ Nomadic people	Recent migrants	Unban communities	Other
Smith-Wango	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
ULC	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Galahun	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Borborhun	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jawaijeh	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Lyne	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fayemah	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Norman	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Total	**8**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**

Key

1 = Yes
2 = No

Migrants include Sierra Leoneans and Fulani
Other characteristics include

- Norman uses three types of money namely
  i. United States Dollars (USD)
  ii. Liberian Dollars (LRD)
  iii. Sierra Leonean Leoneans (Le)
- Artisanal mining is also among other characteristics of this clan especially in the Jawaijey community
- Norman community honors the tradition of Sande practice

All eight communities in Norman clan are to a large extent indigenous or ethic characterized by small landownership and subsistence farming. Given that the clan borders sierra Leone, it has experienced migration

Types of Benefit

Types of Benefits	Community name								
	Smith-Wango	ULC	Galahun	Borborhun	Jawaijeh	Lyne	Fayamah	Norman	Total
Increased access to clean water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Increased food security	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	**5**
Increased access to pubic goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Increased resilience to climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Improved land tenure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**
Improved recognition of tradition	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**
Improved representation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**
Improved access to ecosystem services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**8**
Total	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	**37**

Number of Men and Boys benefitting = 0
Number of Women and girls benefiting = 0

Policies, Laws and Regulations

Name	Scope	Topic of the policy	Law or regulation
Land clearing policy	Local	Forest	None

Biodiversity friendly practices for both Clans

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity friendly practices adopted	Country where the practice had been adopted
1	Site Support Group (SSG)	This is a group of community to support conservation	-
2	Nature Club	This is to support schools to support the idea of conservation	-
3	Vainga Agriculture Development and Management Consultancy, Inc. (VADEMCO)	To teach farmers sustainable and environmental friendly cocoa productivity and production	-
4	Universal Outreach	This is a bee keeping practice to help farmers increase their annual income leading to less need to unsustainably exploit natural resources	-

Networks and Partnerships in both Clans

No.	Name of partnership	Year Established	Did your project establish the partnership?	Country covered	Purpose
1.	VADEMCO	2018	No	-	Conduct specialized Cocoa training of trainers
2.	Self Help Initiative for sustainable Development (SHIFSD)	2018	No	-	Support beneficiaries and community members through access to Adult literacy and small business management skills
3.	Universal Outreach	2017	No	-	To help farmers increase their annual income leading to less need to unsustainably exploit natural resources
4.	Community Forest Organizing Committee (CFOC)		NO	-	Provide loans to various livelihood groups

Sustainable Financing Mechanism

No.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism	Date of Establishment	Description	Countries
1.	Conservation Trust Funds	Not to harm the forest	2017	Trust fund	

Performance of the mechanism

No.	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation project?
1.	N/A	N/A	• Some beneficiaries bought houses • Others are sending children to school • Able to provide basic needs for the family	N/A

Red list 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)
Protected	Pan Troglodytes	**Western Chimpanzee**		• Patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking • Species habitat protection by Research technicians • Species monitoring •	Unknown
	Liberiictis kuhni	Liberian Mongoose			Unknown
	Pholidota	All Pangolins			Unknown
	Neotragus Pygmaeus	Royal Antelope			Unknown
	Bucerotidae	All Hornbills			Unknown
	Tragelaphus eurycerus	Bongo			Unknown
	Psittaciformes	All Parrots			Unknown
	Chelonioidea	All Sea Turtles			Unknown
		All birds of prey			Unknown
	Cephalophus zebra	Zebra Duiker			Unknown
	Hyemoschus aquaticus	Water Chevrotain			Unknown
	Picathartes gymnocephalus	White- Necked Rock fowl			Unknown
	Choeropsis liberiensis	Pigmy Hippo			Unknown
	Agelastes meleagrides	White-Breasted Guinea fowl			Unknown
	Cephalophus ogilbyi	Ogilby's Duiker			Unknown
	Panthera pardus	Leopard			Unknown
	Cephalophus jentinki	Jentink's Duiker			Unknown
	Catopuma temminckii	Golden Cat			Unknown
	Trichechus senegalensis	West African Manatee			Unknown
	Crocodylidae	All Crocodiles			Unknown
		All Monkeys			Unknown
	Loxodonta cyclotis	Forest Elephants			Unknown
	Chondrichthyes	All Sharks & Rays			Unknown
	Musophagidae	All Turacos			Unknown
	Hylochoerus meinertzhageni	Giant Forest Hog			Unknown
	Cephalophus silvicultor	Yellow-Backed Duiker			Unknown

	Potamochoerus porcus	Red River Hog			Unknown
	Pythonidae	All Pythons			Unknown

Note
For this evaluation exercise, the status of the red list is NE (Not evaluated).

Challenges:

1. The challenge of collecting data the information using Kobotool box because the questionnaire developed could not solicit the required or expected responses. This was during the pre-testing phase. To overcome this challenge, the Evaluator resorted to collecting the information using semi structured interviews particularly using *Focused interviews* which yielded the generated report. This form of interviewing was reliable to evaluate the responsiveness and effectiveness of the study.

Glossary of Terms

Ares is the principal unit of land measurement for most of the world.

Community Forest Management Plan (CFMP) An approach to mitigate increasing deforestation and forest degradation to address the negative impacts on rural livelihoods; action to guide management activities towards achieving community goals in regard to forest management.

Community Forest Organizing Committee (CFOC) A committee of community members who meet and make decisions or plans for a larger group or community that they represent.

Focused Interview A type of semi structured interview that intensively investigates a particular topic. The aim is to gain a complete and detailed understanding of the topic.

Hectares A unit of area in the metric system equal to 100 Ares or 10,000 square meters and the equivalent of 2.471 acres in the British Imperial System and the United States Customary measure.

Key biodiversity Areas A site the contributes significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity which can mean that the site contains many unique species.

Methodology a system of methods used in a particular area of study or activity. In this study the method used was Stratified purposive sampling since the groups serve a specific purpose such as giving loans, bee keeping, farming, horticulture, biological survey and adult literacy.

Pareto Chart a chart the contains both bars and a line graph where individual values are represented on descending order by bars and the cumulative total is represented by the line. It is one way of ranking items in descending order.

PESTLE The analysis of the nature of political, economic, social, technological, legal framework and ecological situations that are affecting the livelihood program.

REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation "plus" the role of conservation, sustainable management of Forests and enhancement of forest Carbon stocks in developing countries.

Scope the extent of the area of subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant. The scope of the study involved the geographical, content and Times scopes.

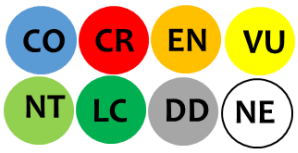
Stratified Purposive Sampling a technique in which the sampling frame is first divided into strata or groups then a purposeful sample is selected from each stratum. This sampling design can facilitate group comparisons.

Structured training A type of training in which livelihood program is made or organized. The program is organized in form of Financial management (in managing Small loans group), Beekeeping group, Horticulture, Farming (especially low land rice) and Biological surveys or how to conduct a patrol.

Triangular arbitrage (TA) the discrepancy between three foreign currencies that occur when the currency's exchange rates do not exactly match up.

Voluntary Partnership Agreement-Support Unit 2 (VPA-SU2**)** A bilateral timber trade agreement between the European Union and a timber exporting country to support efforts geared towards sustainable management of the Liberian Forest.

Window of Opportunity A favorable opportunity for doing something that must be seized immediately



CO = Collapsed
CR = Critically Endangered
EN = Endangered
VU = Vulnerable
NT = Near Threatened
LC = Least Concern
DD = Data Deficient
NE = Not Evaluated

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

TOPIC: An Evaluation of the status of livelihood program in Tonglay and Norman Clans, Kumgbor District, Gbarpolu County

Introduction

I am A. Chris Kinter a consultant from the Society of Conservation of Nature Liberia (SCNL) carrying out an evaluation study to assess the status of livelihood programs in Tonglay and Norman clans and provide baseline information for future assessment and recommendation.

You have been identified as resourceful enough to provide the required information. I kindly request you to spare a few minutes of your valuable time and complete an interview with me.

All information provided will be held with utmost confidentiality and only used for the purpose of this study.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

A. Chris Kinter
Consultant

Appendices

Appendix B: INSTRUCTIONS: Please answer the following questions in the best way possible

SECTION ONE: Demographic Characteristics

1. Name of clan
   Tonglay ☐ Norman ☐

2. How many livelihood projects are in your community? _____
3. Please name the livelihood projects that are managed in this community.
   _____
   _____

4. How many communities make up this clan? _____

5. Please name the communities that make this clan.
   _____
   _____

6. What kind of dialects are spoken in your community? _____

7. Please state the number of dialects spoken in this clan
   _____
   _____

8. How many schools are you are this clan? _____

9. Please name the communities where the schools are located.
   _____

10. How do you access basic needs like drinking water?
    _____
    _____

11. What is the estimated population of this clan?
    _____

12. Gender of the respondent
    Male ☐ Female ☐

Appendix C: Focused Interview Questions (Semi Structured Interview)

1) What is the number of men and women receiving structured training?

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2) What is the number of hectares of protected areas created or expanded as result of the project?

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3) What is the number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management?

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4) What is the number of hectares of production landscape with improve management of biodiversity?

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5) What benefits to communities have been received during the project?

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6) What policies, laws and regulations have been enacted or amended as a result of the project?

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7) What companies have adopted biodiversity friendly practices?

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8) What kind of networks and partnerships have been created or strengthened as a result of the project?

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9) What sustainable financing mechanisms have supported by your project?

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10) What conservation interventions have benefitted globally threatened species?

Appendix D: Documentary Review Guide

1. Attendance list for low land rice group farmers (ULC and Smith Wango)
2. Attendance list for the Ground nuts group farmers (Jawaijeh)
3. Attendance list for the Beans and ground group (Norman)
4. Report on Intermediate training activities carried out by Universal Outreach
5. Report on the Status of Beehive in Tonglay clan, Jan, 2018
6. Cocoa Training of Trainers one (ToT1) report by VADEMCO, Inc.
7. Report on women peanut project in Tonglay and Norman clans
8. Report on the implementation of women peanut project
9. Report on small loan management and literacy refresher training of Facilitators (ToF), June 10-16, 2018 by SHIFSD
10. Training of Trainers of 14 lead farmers Feb 14,2028 by VADEMCO, Inc.
11. Report on Literacy facilitator training Apr 18, 2018
12. Report on Hives and Colonization by Universal Outreach Jan, 2018
13. Document on Steps to Authorized Forest Community Status
14. Document on the elements of crafting the Gola Forest National Park Co-management plan
15. Contract between CFMB Norman clan and SELF HELP group on small loans
16. Memorandum of Understanding between CFOC Tonglay clan and Kiss Group on small loans
17. Memorandum of Understanding between CFOC Norman clan and HELP OURSELVES Group on Small loans