

Fale & Regenerative Practices in Sierra Leone

Mycoremediation, Regenerative Futures and Bioregional Design in Sierra Leone

Hosted by: Akir Hall

Project Information (EN)

Fale

“Fale” (Mende for mushroom) is a low-tech, mycelium-based system designed to remediate toxic textile-dye wastewater in Sierra Leone. Using local oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) cultivation and agricultural waste like coconut husk, Fale filters pollutants from synthetic dye effluent produced by small-scale Gara (tie-dye) artisans.

The system uses ceramic fermentation vessels to create an optimal microclimate for mycelium growth, enabling enzymatic degradation and biosorption of contaminants. With mushroom farming expanding across Sierra Leone, Fale taps into community knowledge, craft, and local waste-streams to offer an accessible solution to environmental pollution.

Mapping Regenerative Practices in Sierra Leone

“Mapping Regenerative Practices in Sierra Leone” is a book of conversations with four Sierra Leonean visionaries. Through activism, science, art, and community-led conservation, it highlights locally-rooted approaches to climate justice, showcasing new pathways for ecological renewal and regenerative futures in West Africa.

In a time of global environmental reckoning, Sierra Leoneans are cultivating solutions rooted in place, tradition, and possibility. The book (designed with the collective 'The Train to Sierra Leone') presents conversations with four Sierra Leonean changemakers: environmentalist Tommy Garnett, youth climate activist Roseline Isata Mansaray, environmental researcher Abdul Sannoh, and artist Ngadi Smart, each defining pathways to climate justice.

Through personal reflections and grounded insights, these interviews trace how individuals and communities are reclaiming narratives, restoring ecosystems, and building transformative futures in the face of environmental crisis. From vibrant visual storytelling to grassroots activism and scientific research, this collection is a testament to Sierra Leone’s own models of reconnection, resistance, and renewal.

Projectinformatie (NL)

Fale

“Fale” (Mende voor paddenstoel) is een low-tech, op mycelium gebaseerd systeem dat is ontworpen om giftig afvalwater van textielverf in Sierra Leone te zuiveren. Door lokale teelt van oesterzwammen (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) en landbouwafval zoals kokosnootschillen te gebruiken, filtert Fale verontreinigingen uit synthetisch verfafval dat wordt geproduceerd door kleinschalige Gara (tie-dye) ambachtslieden. Het systeem maakt gebruik van keramische fermentatievaten om een optimaal microklimaat te creëren voor de groei van het mycelium, wat enzymatische afbraak en biosorptie van verontreinigende stoffen mogelijk maakt. Met de groei van de paddenstoelenteelt in heel Sierra Leone benut Fale gemeenschapskennis, ambacht en lokale afvalstromen om een toegankelijke oplossing te bieden voor milieuvervuiling.

Mapping Regenerative Practices in Sierra Leone

Image List

Filename	Caption	Credit
adobe-express-file-36_1757023001.jpg	Fale Filter & Mapping Regenerative Practices Book	Akir Hall

The images above are included in the ZIP under /images.