

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
On Women's ITTO Project No. PD 534/08 Rev. 1(F)

Project Title:

“Small-Scale Private Mixed Plantations Development PLUS Nutrition Promotion:
The Case of Six Rural Community Women’s Groups in the Eastern and Ashanti
Regions of Ghana: Phase 2”

Funding & Monitoring Institution:

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), with Financial
Support from the Government of Japan

Host Government:

The Government of the Republic of Ghana

The Project Executing Agency:

PITRIS CONSULT

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Executive Summary

This Rural Women's ITTO Project had a very pertinent title that reads: "Small-Scale Private Mixed Plantations Development PLUS Nutrition Promotion: The Case of Six Rural Community Women's Groups in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions of Ghana: Phase 2"

This subject area reflects multiple and important areas that are central themes in several ITTO Policy Agreements: namely,

- **The active promotion of private rural educative demonstration tropical mixed plantation projects using proven commercial indigenous hardwood species;**
- **The promotion of sustainable income-earning tree planting like teak (*Tectona grandis*), and**
- **The promotion of the environmental, health, and socio-economic welfare of disadvantaged forest-fringe dwellers, especially marginalized rural women and their households, through the active implementation of poverty reduction sub-programs that complement sustainable reforestation efforts.**

The main multi-dimensional problem therefore was the existence and gradual spreading of vast degraded and deforested tropical lands in the project area, co-existing with extreme poverty among disadvantaged rural women groups. The project was first identified and suggested by three village young women at was first suggested by a group of three village young women at New Jejeti in the Eastern Region of Ghana during a post-natal clinic-discourse on "*Good Health and Sustainable Poverty Alleviation*" organized by the Ghana Ministry of Health in the 1990s. The newly delivered baby mothers wondered why a simple community reforestation project could not be organized to marry the short-term nutrition needs of young village mothers with medium and long-term social security concerns of rural women through the promotion of precious and fast growing commercial timber species like Ofram, (*Terminalia superb*), Wawa (*Triplochitons sceroxylon*), or Teak.

The Development Objective was stated as: *“Locally tested and fast-growing commercial timber base provides attractive incomes and revenue for local sales and exports on a sustainable basis. Furthermore, promoting and consolidating gains, at no extra cost to the ITTO, a highly nutritive non-timber forest product, Moringa Oleifera, (successfully introduced by rural women beneficiaries during the Project Pilot Phase, 2007-2008) thus providing handy, qualitative, and affordable household nutrition on a sustainable basis”*. The Specific Project Objective was: *“Very significant increase in the availability of highly regenerative cultivable inputs of precious fast-growing forest timber species like Wawa and Ofram in mixed stands, as well as teak), along with widespread rural household use of nutritive forest plant resources (specifically, Moringa oleifera)”*. The project’s self-management strategy takes its confidence from practical implementation agency experience that rests on tested partnership of respected rural stakeholders.

The **PLANNED Project OUTPUTS** were as follows:

Planned Output 1.1.: **“Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial *Wawa and Ofram trees* professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.”** **Planned Project OUTPUT 1.2 stated:** **“Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial teak (in single stands), professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities”**. **Planned Project OUTPUT also stated:** **“Established and thriving small-scale multiple Moringa products processing INCOME EARNING BUSINESS (e.g. Moringa soft drinks making, Moringa condiments/recipes making, Moringa hair foods, and Moringa body soap making and sale) that significantly augments the current pre-project average yearly per head income”**.

PROJECT OUTPUTS ACHIEVED:

PLANNED OUTPUT	OUTPUT ACHIEVED	INPUTS REMARKS
<p>“Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial <i>Wawa and Ofram trees</i> professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.”</p>	<p>Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial <i>Wawa and Ofram trees</i> professionally nurtured, and totaling 156 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.</p>	<p>Project outputs achieved within planned expenditures, despite high inflation within the economy of Ghana</p>
<p>“Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial TEAK (in single stands), professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities”</p>	<p>Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial TEAK (in single stands), professionally nurtured, and totaling 165 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities.</p>	<p>Project outputs achieved within planned expenditures, despite high inflation within the economy of Ghana</p>
<p>“Established and thriving small-scale multiple Moringa products processing INCOME EARNING BUSINESS (e.g. Moringa soft drinks making, Moringa condiments/recipes making, Moringa hair foods, and Moringa body soap making and sale) that significantly augments the current pre-project average yearly per head income”</p>	<p>180 beneficiaries, or targeted project women from the six rural communities provided with high-level baking skills, selected edible moringa foods preparation skills, as well as moringa soap making skills.</p>	<p>Project outputs achieved within planned expenditures, despite high inflation within the economy of Ghana</p>

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY PLAN ESTABLISHED:

The Management of PITRIS CONSULT, (working hand in hand with the elected Women Executives in each community) has laid down a practical Project Sustainability Plan in line with the Project Agreement Document signed by the ITTO and the Executing Agency. This Project Sustainability Plan is multidimensional, including, among others, *“Sustainability Structures”*, *“Self-Motivated Personnel Component”*, *“Specific Problem-Related Task Force Groups”*, as well as *“Management and Coordinating Components”*.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

This ITTO-funded Project PD 534/08 Rev. 1(F) has demonstrated that, poor rural women in degraded forest-fringe areas can effectively promote proven local and indigenous tropical tree species (in small-scale mixed plantations) as well as teak under mono-culture cultivation if they are encouraged to make democratic contributions in project decision making, and if the project benefits are seen to be fair and attractive. The replication potentials of Project PD 534/08 Rev. 1(F) are therefore very high and real indeed. FURTHERMORE, the project as successfully executed should serve as an eye-opener for POLICY-MAKERS regarding rural reforestation at local, district, regional, and national levels.

1.0 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 THE CONTEXT: Origin and Problem Areas

The core theme of this three-year Phase 2 Project can be stated as follows: **“Self-Motivated Rural Women Small-Scale Private Mixed Plantation Development can go successfully with self-grown and self-made nutrition promotion”**. The Pilot Project (2007-2008) was first suggested by a group of three village young women in the Eastern Region of Ghana during a post-natal clinic-discourse on **“Good Health and Sustainable Poverty Alleviation”** organized by the Ghana Ministry of Health in the 1990s. A facilitator from **“Pitris Consult”** (the Project Executing Agency) had gone to a village mothers group to have a heart-to-heart chat on the multiple nutritional values of **“Oleifera Moringa”** and how to effectively promote it at the village level.

The newly delivered baby mothers wondered why a simple community reforestation project could not be organized to marry the short-term nutrition needs of young village mothers with medium and long-term social security concerns of rural women through the promotion of precious and fast growing commercial timber species like Ofram, Wawa, or Teak. **“I can picture myself far, far, better off 10 to 15 years from now if I vigorously take part in such a program”**, exclaimed one seriously under-nourished young mother. **“What can beat creative home-made nutrition plus social and economic security for ourselves and our children?”** The concern was later shared by other nearby village, and that was the starting point of the formation of the nucleus nursing mothers' groups through the facilitating efforts of a serving community health nurse from the Ashanti Akim South District Assembly. After a series of representative women's group meetings, the following rural communities decided to organize the initial pilot project (2007-2008):

- (a) Enyiresi Community (noted for its wooden craftsmanship) in the Eastern Region of Ghana.**
- (b) New Jejeti Community (and its three satellite villages) in the Eastern Region of Ghana.**
- (c) Asankare (and its two satellite villages) in the Ashanti-Akyem South of the Ashanti Region.**

(d) Adansi (and one satellite village) in the Ashanti-Akyem South of the Ashanti Region.

That is how the Pilot Phase Project (2007-2008) was born! It was that **FIRST PHASE** which gave rise to the **SECOND PHASE**, which has also just ended successfully. The women further suggested that creative community initiatives should be initiated so that (along with *Pitris Consult*, the Project Executing Agency) effective promotion of the local cultivation and use of fast-growing *Olefera Moringa* nutritious plant could be undertaken so as to practically, cheaply, and permanently help improve household nutrition, as well as assist in alleviating rural poverty in the target area.

During the Phase 2 Project Period, **TWO MORE COMMUNITIES** (attracted by the multiple benefits of the program) voluntarily applied to the Original-Group-of-Four, to join the Phase 2 period so as to make a new total of **SIX MAIN COMMUNITIES**. The new additions were **Abekoase Community** in the Eastern Region, and **Bompata Community** in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. This Phase 2 Project was therefore a natural follow-up to the Pilot Phase (2007-2008). The **EMPHASIS** of Phase 2 Project therefore was on:

(a) The cultivation of small-scale women-owned mixed plantations of **Wawa** and **Ofram**, as well as pure teak plantations boarded by mixed **Wawa** and **Ofram** holdings. These were all previously locally-tried and successful tree species.

(b) The small-scale processing of selected **Moringa-based** and demand-driven **Moringa** products **NOT** covered during the Pilot Phase Period (specifically demand-driven nutritious staple local food recipes, **Moringa** soft drinks, **Moringa** condiments, and rich hair foods made from the leaves of the nutrient-rich *Moringa Oleifera* plant-vegetable (NTFP), whose cultivation was successfully promoted during the ITTO-supported Pilot Phase of the project (2007-2008).

1.2 JUSTIFICATION:

The Phase Two project just ended was justified because it was relevant to making a modest contribution to current thinking on forest improvement issues. The major policy issues currently confronting the forest and wildlife sector have been officially summarized as follows:

- (a) Natural resources protection to ensure their sustainability.**
- (b) Rehabilitating, enriching, or developing the resources (through, for example, plantation development and enrichment planting in forestry).**
- (c) Optimizing revenue and other benefits that flow from the resources so as to alleviate, especially within resource-owning communities.**

2.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES and IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

2.1 Project Development Objective was stated as:

“Locally tested and fast-growing commercial timber base provides attractive incomes and revenue for local sales and exports on a sustainable basis. Furthermore, promoting and consolidating gains, at no extra cost to the ITTO, a highly nutritive non-timber forest product, *Moringa Oleifera*, (successfully introduced by rural women beneficiaries during the Project Pilot Phase, 2007-2008) thus providing handy, qualitative, and affordable household nutrition on a sustainable basis”.

2.2 Project Specific Objective was stated as:

“Very significant increase in the availability of highly regenerative cultivable inputs of precious fast-growing forest timber species like *Wawa and Ofram in mixed stands*, as well as *teak*), along with widespread rural household use of nutritive forest plant resources (specifically, *Moringa oleifera*)”.

2.3 Project Strategy

To ensure an effective and participatory implementation of the project, the project formulators and other relevant stakeholders discussed and adopted a strategy that had many dimensions, aimed at achieving optimal results. These strategy dimensions included:

- Organizational Strategy.**
- Timber Cultivation Strategy in terms of land preparation, seedlings procurement, production, planting, as well as plantation maintenance.**
- Strategy to Promote Self-Financing of *Moringa* Cultivation.**
- *Moringa* Part-Processing and Management Strategy.**
- *Moringa* Products Promotion, Marketing, and Sales Strategy.**
- Project Benefits Sharing, & Conflict Mediation Strategy.**

- **Project Dissemination Strategy.**
- **Overall Community Participation in Implementation Strategy.**

Collective efforts were made to achieve a relevant and practical mosaic of active participation that was as comprehensive and as effective as possible. The objective was to ensure bottom-up appreciation and active involvement in decision-making by stakeholders, thus leading to greater local actor commitment, more responsible behavior, and the sustainability of the interactive operations and outputs. The details of these diverse aspects of project strategy included:

2.4 Organizational Strategy

In each of the six communities, the chosen women's groups already existed as thriving social, religious, entertainment, or small business operating groups with their own bye-laws, management structures, and sets of meeting times. The project only strengthened and enriched these useful and committed old ties to the socio-economic advantage of the members. In each of the six villages, the 30 target women group members (per group, making a total of 180), operated two types of plantations:

The first types of plantations were **INDIVIDUALLY-OWNED SMALL-SCALE WOMEN MIXED PLANTATION** of *Wawa* and *Ofram* fast-growing (locally) popular timber species. The second type of plantations were individually-owned women teak plantations (in pure stands). Along with hired labor, the women members worked and owned these plantations with technical direction from the project.

2.5 Timber Trees Cultivation Strategy

The initial land clearing and preparation function were through project-hired labor. All such hired labor will be drawn from the local

community at large. Seedlings came from three sources: namely, (a) FORIG in Kumasi, especially for *Wawa* and *Ofram*; (b) the project's own village seed nurseries; and (c) FSD-approved private local or nearby nursery operators. Seedlings transplanting and maintenance were carried out by a combination of hired local labor and target women's own labor as far as possible with technical advice from the project. The philosophy was learning by doing, having in mind post-project maintenance period.

2.6 Moringa Parts Processing and Management Strategy

During the pilot phase (2007-2008) the strategy under this section was functional at TWO levels. The first level involved the target women's group members as a learning entity with sustainable self-help profit-seeking interests. Management and financial controls were group-oriented. The second level concerned individual women owning Moringa farms, and being trained to process *Moringa* parts for self-use or for sale as a private small business affair. During this Phase 2 project, this individual aspect continued on self-financing (*Moringa* cultivation) basis. A small ITTO budget (that is, 10 per cent of the total ITTO budget) will only be used to train the individual women members on how to process new demand-driven Moringa products like nutritious staple (local) food recipes, *Moringa* soft drinks, *Moringa* condiments, and rich hair foods which were **NOT TAUGHT** during the ITTO-supported Pilot Phase of the project (2007-2008). **IN OTHER WORDS, *Moringa* cultivation costs were borne entirely by the beneficiary women, and NOT the ITTO.**

2.7 Moringa Products Promotion, Marketing, and Sales Strategy

Owing to the fact that *Moringa oleifera* is a very rich plant-vegetable that can directly or indirectly help the entire village community, the Phase 2 project actively taught, trained, and promoted a list of **NEW** nutrient-rich *Moringa* products at both group and private group member levels (that is, new demand-driven Moringa products like

nutritious staple (local) food recipes, *Moringa* soft drinks, *Moringa* condiments, and rich hair foods and *Moringa* body soap which were **NOT TAUGHT OR PROMOTED** during the ITTO-supported Pilot Phase of the project (2007-2008). The new products were promoted through attractive packaging, labeling, and Open Day Promotions. These activities were done with professional guidance from project officials, as well as with appropriate professional certification from the Ghana Food & Drugs Board. The products were partly for self-use and partly for sale to the public at a profit for the women beneficiaries.

2.8 PLANTATION BENEFITS SHARING STRATEGY:

In order to ensure grassroots commitment in Phase 2 Project implementation, all benefits of the individual mixed plantations (including the teak plantations) were shared as follows: (a) 90 per cent of all plantation benefits go to the individual women members who owned the land (as individuals), and (b) 10 per cent to the allodial land-giving family.

2.9 Conflict Handling Strategy:

The Project Steering Committee remained the project's advisory board as well as the organ that mediated among project stakeholders in all cases of project disputes and conflicts.

2.10 The Project Dissemination Strategy

Effective Phase 2 Project implementation also implied effective listening, communication, public relations, promotion, public education, and exchange of ideas and findings. The project therefore applied a rich dissemination strategy described in the chart below:

Project Dissemination Strategy Chart:

Type of Information	Target Audience	Communication (Media & Method)
(1) General information about the project area environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The general public 2. Chiefs and elders 3. Local opinion leaders 4. Farmers, land owners 5. Women, Collaborative Forest Management Committees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Whole-community general open meetings.. 7. Traditional <i>gong-gong</i> beaters who provide dawn messages verbally and loudly from vantage points. 8. Local FM Radio.
(2) Pre-Project information to the general community.	As above, plus District-level Forestry, Agriculture, and Health Ministry Officials.	As Above, plus popular local newspaper written insets and official invitation letters to public officials.
(3) Specific Project-Related Production, Management, Technical, and Collaborative Forest Management Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's group members • Other 1st and 2nd level project stakeholders as might be found relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of animation personnel on house-to-house missions; Planned meetings, • On-the-job information dissemination & Bill Boards.
(4) Project Animation, Promotion, Early Warning, Good News, and Replicable Information.	As Above, plus Other non-project local women, local farmers, migrant workers, local Churches, mosques, and Schools.	- Ditto -
(5) Wild (Bush) Fire Information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole Community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gong-gong beaters.

2.11 Overall Community Participation Strategy:

The concept of active participation is central in our discussion on women's empowerment in rural project implementation (Kindly see details from pages 53 to 59). To prevent unnecessary repetition of important implementation issues, this proposal discusses *the concept of women's empowerment* IN GREAT DETAIL in PART III (*Operational Arrangements*) of the document in relation to the diverse but re-enforcing strategies of the various implementing bodies and

agencies. To ensure the active participation, interest, and commitment of all segments of the community *therefore*, a strategy will be adopted whereby useful contributions will come from a judicious use and blend of diverse participation sub-strategies and tactics, namely:

- Active participation, especially among target group members, landowners, and project co-managers.
- Friendly consultations and advisory services involving relevant stakeholders.
- Training, human resource development, and capacity building roles.
- Direct materials supports (for example, free seedlings to registered private out-growers).
- Relevant information sharing roles especially between project implementing beneficiary target groups, technical forestry and advisory officials, as well as relevant community non-project segments of the local community.

Since the active involvement of the local community in project implementation is very crucial for good results, the project formulators have found it necessary to spell out details of community participation in the form of a chart below. The principles shown in this chart will guide Phase 2 Project implementation work.

2.12 Concluding Comments on Community Participation:

Planning and implementing this kind of social participatory forestry project was an interactive process among first, second, and third-level stakeholders. The final product, if fair and useful, was usually a constructed compromise, politically and socially acceptable, financially, technically and managerially feasible, with interconnected sets of activities, institutions, benefits, and costs. The poor and socially marginalized segments of the village community often had different interest structures from those of richer, well-placed, and more powerful groups in society. The community poor were often (but not always) motivated by food, jobs availability, warmth from project managers, respect, fairness, and dignity! The degree of community voluntary participation therefore DEPENDED on the type of market and non-market incentive PACKAGES of the project. Where the people

were convinced that they will get **MORE OUT** of the reforestation project, than they put in, in terms of time, effort, risk, and resources, they tended to give active participation real meaning.

In our chosen project implementation approach therefore, the Project Leader was not considered to have his or her "followers" in the traditional sense. Rather, the leader of our empowered ITTO Rural Women's Project Team was a leader of leaders. This point was further illustrated in detail in the "Operations Arrangements Section" of this proposal. Empowering the project's target rural women collectively as a group and individually as active and focused stakeholders was the bed-rock or the cornerstone of this Phase Two Project's operational arrangements. Project target rural women's empowerment therefore was the process of persuasively encouraging project staff and the women beneficiaries at all levels to become actively involved in project planning and project decision making activities that affected their work and their lives. By giving project members more responsibility, and letting them to play a more meaningful and active role, the project expected the women to become more enthusiastic, happily motivated, reflective, and cooperative, thus taking pride in their work and consistently performed well in line with planned targets.

When we talked of women's empowerment in terms of effective reforestation implementation programs, we also discussed the following multiple dimensions of the subject, namely:

- Individual and the group's active involvement and participation.
- Recognition and respect for rural values and cultural bonds.
- Promotion of self-reliance (in terms of reliance on your individual self and local resources).
- Promotion of community justice and social fairness.
- The ensuring of local ecological balance in the sense that, environmental resources were utilized in full awareness of the

potentials and limits of the local ecosystem with a mind also on the needs of future generations.

2.13 Risks:

During the execution of the project, the management tried as far as possible to eliminate project risks, or minimized their effect to the advantage of stakeholders.

Risk	Implementation Assumption	Planned Project Action To Eliminate Or Minimize Risk
<p>2.9.1 Changing and erratic rainfall pattern in Ghana (of late).</p>	<p>That minimal rainfall patterns necessary for the good growth of <i>Wawa, Ofram</i> and <i>Teak</i> will continue during the project period and after.</p>	<p>The project is lucky in terms of rainfall. For, while yearly rainfall patterns are drastically declining in some parts of Ghana, the actual yearly rainfall volume in the project area is INCREASING!</p> <p>Early planting of seedlings will therefore be the rule</p>
<p>2.9.2 Destructive Wild Bush Fires (<i>especially in the Asankare, Adansi, and Bompata project areas</i>)</p>	<p>That wild bush fires in the project area can be prevented, minimized, or completely eliminated.</p>	<p>(a) Preventive community education, especially for fire risk groups, e.g. hunters, NTFP collectors, palm-wine tapers.</p> <p>(b) Border planting, using fire-resistant evergreen scrubs and trees.</p> <p>(c) Construction of fire-belts around target plantations to prevent fire outbreaks, and facilitate dry-season fire patrols.</p> <p>(d) Motivating implementing</p>

		communities to aim at 100 per cent anti-fire regimes.
2.9.3 Withdrawal of community's partnership support and interest before the end of the project.	That the collaborative implementing support of the communities (especially moral support from the local traditional chiefs) will endure throughout project implementation	Always ensuring a genuine active participation of all local partners in all aspects of the project cycle (i.e. project identification, project formulation, project decision, and project implementation). Project benefits will be fairly shared among the women participants.
2.9.4 Petty litigation over portions of the external project boundaries.	That all land-owning traditional leaders will stick to their initial pledges to give land for the demonstration plantations.	Ensuring an effective legal documentation of the project land as well as legal rights and responsibilities from YEAR ONE of the Project. These will be tackled as a matter of priority.

3.0 PROJECT PERFORMANCE (i.e. Project Elements Planned and Implemented)

3.1 Specific Objective and Outputs:

Specific Objective:

“Very significant increase in the availability of highly regenerative cultivable inputs of precious fast-growing forest timber species like *Wawa and Ofram in mixed stands*, as well as *teak*), along with widespread rural household use of nutritive forest plant resources (specifically, *Moringa oleifera*)”.

Output 1.1

Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN MIXED PLANTATIONS of popular, indigenous, and commercial trees of *Wawa and Ofram* professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.

Output 1.2

Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of Commercial TEAK (in single stands) totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.

Output 1.3

Established and thriving SMALL-SCALE Moringa products processing (rural women’s) INCOME EARNING BUSINESS (e.g.

Moringa soft drinks making, Moringa condiments/recipes making, Moringa hair foods, and Moringa body soap making and sale) that significantly augments the current pre-project average yearly per head.

3.2. ACTIVITIES (Outputs Achieved and Activities Executed)

Output 1.1	Inputs and Remarks
<p>Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN MIXED PLANTATIONS of popular, indigenous, and commercial trees of <i>Wawa and Ofram</i> professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.</p> <p><i>ACHIEVEMENT: 100 per cent achieved. Actually 156 acres (aggregate) planted in the field.</i></p>	<p>Women members' labour, <i>Wawa, Ofram, and Teak</i> seedlings and other financial inputs</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Participatory LAND SECURING, site selection, site surveying, demarcation, indenture preparation, and pillaring.</p>	<p>Labour and pillaring wooden pegs</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Preparation of appropriate individual site maps and ownership site plans.</p>	<p>Labour from the women group members, implementing agency staff, and local traditional land owners and chiefs who give out the land.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.3</p> <p>Major seeds collection (e.g. <i>Wawa</i>,</p>	<p>Labour, and financial inputs.</p> <p>Kindly Note: All Moringa seeds</p>

<p><i>Ofram</i>), extraction, drying, purchasing, testing and storage</p>	<p>cost were borne by the local Executing Agency (& NOT ITTO)</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.4 Establishment of 6 small <i>Wawa, Ofram, and Teak</i> seed NURSERIES (one in each village) to produce needed seedlings to complement supplies from FORIG . These include land preparation, sowing, fertilization, watering, shading, purchasing of polythene bags, and seedling bagging.</p>	<p>Trained women's group labour, plus seeds and financial resources</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.5 Adequate preparation of the main field plots for plantation planting activities i.e. pegging, hole digging, etc.</p>	<p>Wooden pegs and digging implements.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.6 MAJOR RAIN SEASON TRANSPLANTING of seedlings and (follow-up) beating up.</p>	<p>Labour and adequate water.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.7 Making of borderline anti-fire strips (where necessary)</p>	<p>Women's groups. Sub-contracted local male labour.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.8 MAINTENANCE of PLANTATIONS (e.g. Weeding, tending, spraying, pest control, further beating-up, and other professional activities as advised by project management and FORIG.</p>	<p>Guided labour.</p>

4. ACTIVITIES (continued)

Output 1.2	Inputs and Remarks
<p>Established and thriving INDIVIDUAL WOMEN PLANTATIONS of commercial TEAK (in single stands) with each of such plantations boarded by a minimum of two rows of mixed <i>Wawa and Ofram trees</i> professionally nurtured, and totaling 150 acres in the aggregate in the SIX target rural communities (together), OWNED, and MANAGED by the respective village women members within the context of a thriving local network that ensures sustainability of functions.</p> <p><i>ACHIEVEMENT: 100 per cent achieved. Actually 165 acres (aggregate) planted in the field.</i></p>	<p>Women's group labor</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.1</p> <p>Establishment of 6 small <i>Wawa, Ofram, and Teak</i> seed NURSERIES (one in each village) to produce needed seedlings to complement supplies from FORIG . These include land preparation, sowing, fertilization, watering, shading, purchasing of polythene bags, and seedling bagging.</p>	<p>Women's group labor</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.2</p> <p>Actual TRANSPLANTING, followed by field inspection and beating up where necessary.</p>	<p>Seedlings, plus labour.</p>

<p>Activity 1.2.3</p> <p>Construction of borderline anti-fire strips where appropriate.</p>	<p>These help plantation patrol groups to function effectively.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.4</p> <p>MAINTENANCE of PLANTATIONS (e.g. Weeding, tending, spraying, pest control, further beating-up, and other professional activities as advised by project management and FORIG.</p>	<p>Women's group labor, plus seedlings.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.3:</p> <p>Established and thriving SMALL-SCALE Moringa products processing (rural women's) INCOME EARNING BUSINESS (e.g. Moringa soft drinks making, Moringa condiments/recipes making, Moringa hair foods, and Moringa body soap making and sale) that significantly augments the pre-project average yearly per head income.</p> <p><i>ACHIEVEMENT: 100 per cent achieved. 180 targeted project women (aggregate) from the six communities professionally trained with relevant bakery, cookery, and soap-making skills.</i></p>	<p>The target groups here are basically local women groups in the target area, namely: New Jejeti, Enyiresi, Abakoase, Asankare, Adansi-Akim and Bompata communities implementing the program.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.1</p> <p>General information provision and discussion forums with the women's</p>	<p>Trained implementing agency staff.</p> <p>Effective communication of</p>

<p>groups and the assembly of necessary equipment and inputs in the respective 6 villages.</p>	<p>meeting times, venues, and dates.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.2:</p> <p>Organization of several “Learning-By-Doing” training workshops where participants learn to process, make, manufacture, pack, label and sell new and (Phase 2-selected) Moringa products.</p>	<p>Fresh and dried Moringa leaves and green pods from old project and private plantations, as well as from registered out-growers. The project has some equipment and machines (from Phase One Project) to process the raw materials using expert resource persons.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.3</p> <p>Periodic organization of formal NETWORKING and training WORKSHOPS, Open Days, Moringa Promotion Days for the target groups.</p>	<p>Trained implementing agency staff.</p> <p>Invited resource persons from other relevant institutions including Agricultural, Nutrition, and Health Institutions and Organizations.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.4</p> <p>Arranging planned field visits to institutions that have relevant services to offer the Phase 2 project in terms of OUTPUT 1.3, for example, the Food and Nutrition Departments of the Universities of Ghana (Legon) and KNUST (Kumasi).</p>	<p>These visits help the rural women’s plantation development and Moringa processing groups to build professional NETWORKS and function effectively as professional profit-making concerns.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.5</p> <p>Promoting other target area private seedlings producers (that is, private nurseries) that are professionally sound</p>	<p>Such private nurseries must have been trained by FORIG or</p>

enough to supply approved seedlings for targeted fast-growing timber species like <i>Ofram, Wawa, or Teak</i> .	FSD in the District.
Activity 1.3.6 Organization of a Project Monitoring Exercise along with the participating groups and ITTO officials.	Transport & Accommodation

3.3 Project Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation

Description	Dates
1st Disbursement Request	12 April 2011
1st (Feb. Ending) Progress Report	February 26th 2012
1st Monitoring Mission	31st August 2011
1st Annual Financial Audit Report	31st January 2012
2nd Progress Report	February 27 2013
2nd Monitoring Mission	12th March 2013
2nd Annual Financial Audit Report	31st January 2014
3rd Progress Report	28th February 2014
3rd Monitoring Mission	March 2014
End-of-Project Financial Audit Report	August 2014

3.4 Formats for Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation:

These were done in line with published ITTO FORMATS as stated in the Guidelines, and as found in the ITTO POLMS (on-line) System.

3.5 Starting Date

The project started on the 12th of April 2011.

3.6 Duration Period

The Project was implemented over a 36-month period.

4.0 Project Outcomes & Target Beneficiaries Involvement:

Specific and Permanent Project-Related Skills Acquired By Women Beneficiaries were as Follows:

Forestry Activity	Proficiency Acquired	Beneficiary Groups
	LAND SECURING SKILLS	
Suitable site selection	Basic soil and topography knowledge acquired	Targeted project women
Land demarcation	Simple survey skills	-As Above-
Documentation	Legal information secured	-As Above-
	SEEDS & CULTIVARS SECURING SKILLS	
Seeds collection, testing and storage	Simple but effective scientific knowledge on high quality seeds and cultivars	-As Above-
Seed nursery making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery ridges making. • How to help seeds to germinate quickly 	-As Above-
	PLANTATION LAND PREPARATION SKILLS	
Land clearing	Important biodiversity issues safeguarded	-As Above-
Pegging	Spacing and design issues emphasized	-As Above-
Hole digging	Hole depth proficiency acquired	-As Above-
Anti-fire boundaries making	Wooden methods and fire resistant plants to use – noted	-As Above-
	PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT & MAINTENANCE SKILLS	
Seeds transplanting	Season, good timing, effective transplanting skills, and beating up skills developed	-As Above-
Plantation Maintenance	Weeding and plant tending skills well developed.	-As Above-

5.0 Assessment and Analysis

ASSESSMENT DIMENSION	BRIEF ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION
Project rationale and identification process	It has been realized in many parts of the world that, high rural poverty levels greatly contribute (among other factors) to high deforestation. The project was strengthened by the fact that, rural wealth creation (through effective rural nutrition) was a fitting objective to carry along with women reforestation effort. The fact that it was women who identified the project cannot be over-emphasized.
The main problem identified, and the project's specific objective.	The specific project objective that put emphasis on <i>"the availability of highly regenerative cultivable inputs of precious fast-growing forest timber species along with nutritive forest plant species"</i> – was unanimously thought to be very appropriate and should continue as a way of life.
Project implementation strategies.	The <i>"participatory and learning by doing strategies"</i> were thought by some target women <i>"to be easier said than done."</i> However, on the whole, project stakeholders agreed that, a threshold of 73 per cent was reached on <i>inclusive</i> implementation
Critical differences between <i>planned</i> and <i>actual</i> project implementation processes	The conclusions here are similar to those immediately above (i.e. <i>"learning-by-doing strategies"</i>)
<i>Adequacy</i> and <i>timing</i> of project inputs.	Generally speaking, project inputs and the timing of their supply, were adequate and satisfactory.
Evaluate the anticipation and reality of external influences and risks.	Changing and erratic rainfall patterns in Ghana - of late - were realities that sometimes disrupted tree seedlings planting seasons.
Project SUSTAINABILITY (after ITTO)	An adequate PLAN is in place.
Appropriateness of Advisory and complementary Institutional Bodies	FORIG and the Ghana Forestry Commission were very helpful and fruitful Advisory Institutions indeed.

6.0 Lessons Learned

Dimension	Brief Explanation
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGN QUESTIONS:	
Project identification processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very helpful when a reforestation project is first identified by key elements in the primary stakeholder and beneficiary women's group. • Secondary project stakeholders help best as professional guides and assistants.
Problem identification and design processes	- As Above -
Project implementation strategies.	<p><i>“Active participatory and learning by doing strategies”</i> are the best methods that lead to durable and sustainable project success. Such implementation strategies earn the respect of the community women, and enables them, as rural beneficiaries, to say in the end: “THIS IS, AND HAS BEEN OUR OWN PROJECT OR HANDIWORK ALL ALONG!”.</p>
PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES:	
<i>Adequacy and timing of project inputs.</i>	When the major project stakeholders, including the donors, keep to their word, successful and sustainable implementation become foregone conclusions!
Evaluate the anticipation and reality of external influences and risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gradual local climate change and the subtle effects on local planting seasons are VERY REAL INDEED! - High local cost inflation is disruptive.
Project SUSTAINABILITY (after ITTO)	An adequate PLAN is in place. However, structures, personnel, and finance are crucial to success.
Appropriateness of Advisory and complementary Institutional Bodies	When FORIG and the Ghana Forestry Commission are enthusiastic in assisting an Executing Agency, realized ITTO Project OUTPUTS and OUTCOMES can be very encouraging indeed!

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

ITTO Women's Project PD 534/08 Rev.1(F) has ended very successfully and all planned outputs and outcomes have been realized. This was partly the result of the fact that the project's major players: namely the Executing Agency (Pitris Consult) as well as the ITTO and the Project Advisory Institutional Bodies like the Ghana Forestry Research Institute (FORIG), and the Ghana Forestry Commission – all played their complementary and service provision roles effectively.

Furthermore, the Management of PITRIS CONSULT, the Executing Agency (working hand in hand with the elected Women Executives in each community) has laid down a practical Project Sustainability Plan in line with the Project Agreement Document signed by the ITTO and the Executing Agency. This Project Sustainability Plan is multidimensional, including, among others, *“Sustainability Structures”, “Self-Motivated Personnel Component”, “Specific Problem-Related Task Force Groups”,* as well as *“Management and Coordinating Components”.*

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS:

This ITTO-funded Project PD 534/08 Rev. 1(F) has demonstrated that, poor rural women in degraded forest-fringe areas can effectively promote proven local and indigenous tropical tree species (in small-scale mixed plantations) as well as teak under mono-culture cultivation if they are encouraged to make democratic contributions in project decision making, and if the grassroots project benefits are seen to be fair and attractive. THE REPLICATION POTENTIALS of Project PD 534/08 Rev. 1(F) are therefore very HIGH and REAL INDEED! THIS MEANS THAT, the project as successfully executed SHOULD SERVE AS AN EYE-OPENER FOR POLICY-MAKERS regarding rural reforestation (with rural nutrition promotion) USING PROVEN FAST-GROWING MIXED TROPICAL TREE SPECIES at local, district, regional, and national levels in Ghana.

**Responsibility for this Signed Project Completion Report lies with
PITRIS CONSULT, the local Executing Agency, headed by the
undersigned:**



**PAUL PAWAR (Dr.),
Director,
PITRIS CONSULT (Executing Agency)
E-mail: pitrisconsult@yahoo.com
Telephone: +233 (0)209 40 94 33**

PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project No. PD534/08 REV.1(F)

Period ending on: 30.06.2014

Project Title: Small Scale Private Mixed Plantation Development plus nutrition promotion:the case of six Rural Community Groups in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions of Ghana (Phase)

Component	Original Amount (A)	Modified Approved Amount (A)	Expenditures To-date			Available Funds (E) { A - D }
			Accrued (B) a/	Expended (C)	Total (D) { B + C }	
I. Funds managed by Executing Agency						
10. Project Personnel						
11. National Experts (long term)						
11.1 Project Coordinator	\$1,800.00			\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00	(\$100.00)
11.2 Training and Moringa Processing Manager	\$12,960.00			\$13,320.00	\$13,320.00	(\$360.00)
11.3 Community Animators (2 positions)	\$25,920.00			\$27,360.00	\$27,360.00	(\$1,440.00)
11.4 Nursery Officers (2 positions)	\$25,920.00			\$27,360.00	\$27,360.00	(\$1,440.00)
12. Administrative Staff and others				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12.1 Project Accountant	\$12,960.00			\$13,320.00	\$13,320.00	(\$360.00)
12.2 Project Secretary	\$10,800.00			\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00	(\$600.00)
12.3 Driver	\$9,000.00			\$9,250.00	\$9,250.00	(\$250.00)
12.4 Manual Plantation Wage Labourers	\$10,800.00			\$9,700.00	\$9,700.00	\$1,100.00
19. Component Total:	\$110,160.00			\$113,610.00	\$113,610.00	(\$3,450.00)
20. Sub-contracts						
21. Tough degraded forest bush clearing	\$19,500.00			\$19,500.00	\$19,500.00	\$0.00
22. Pegging and Seedlings Transplanting	\$18,000.00			\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00
23. Plantation cultivation workshops	\$6,000.00			\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00
24. Plantation weeding and maintenance	\$12,000.00			\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
29. Component Total:	\$55,500.00			\$55,500.00	\$55,500.00	\$0.00
30. DUTY TRAVEL						
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance						
31.1 Project Coordinator	\$18,000.00			\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00
31.2 Training/Moringa Processing Manager	\$6,300.00			\$6,300.00	\$6,300.00	\$0.00
31.3 Nursery Officers	\$10,800.00			\$10,800.00	\$10,800.00	\$0.00
31.4 Community Animators	\$7,200.00			\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$0.00
31.5 Driver	\$1,800.00			\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00
39. Component Total:	\$44,100.00			\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00	\$0.00
40. CAPITAL ITEMS						
41. Premises				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
42. Land				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
43. Vehicle(s)(ie Toyota Pick-up)	\$35,000.00			\$33,968.00	\$33,968.00	\$1,032.00
44. Capital Equipment				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
44.1 Locally-built Moringa Drying Machine)	\$6,000.00			\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00
44.2 Nursery Equipments	\$1,200.00			\$2,900.00	\$2,900.00	(\$1,700.00)
44.3 Cutlasses (300)	\$2,100.00			\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$900.00
44.4 Hoes (300)	\$2,400.00			\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00

	44.5 Shovels(48)	\$288.00			\$288.00	\$288.00	\$0.00
	44.6Plastic Drums (30)	\$360.00			\$360.00	\$360.00	\$0.00
	44.7 Large Silver Bowls (30)	\$390.00			\$390.00	\$390.00	\$0.00
	44.8 Large Silver Pots (24)	\$960.00			\$960.00	\$960.00	\$0.00
	44.9 Metal Charcoal Burners (18)	\$1,800.00			\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00
	44.10 Wooden Frames to shape soap	\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
	44.11 Hand Megaphones (6)	\$540.00			\$540.00	\$540.00	\$0.00
	44.12Wheel Barrows(12)	\$1,560.00			\$1,560.00	\$1,560.00	\$0.00
	44.13 Wellington Boots (240 p)	\$3,600.00			\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$0.00
	44.14 Watering cans (30)	\$480.00			\$480.00	\$480.00	\$0.00
	44.15 Garden Weighing scales (6)	\$300.00			\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00
	44.16 Garden Lines (60)	\$300.00			\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00
	44.17 Measuring Tapes (6)	\$120.00			\$90.00	\$90.00	\$30.00
	44.18 First aid boxes (stocked) 6	\$900.00			\$470.00	\$470.00	\$430.00
	44.19 Metal Ladders (Branch Pruning)	\$2,400.00			\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00
	44.2 Tv Set for Training (1)	\$720.00			\$720.00	\$720.00	\$0.00
	44.21 Training VIDEOS (30)	\$300.00			\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00
	44.22 One Video Deck	\$350.00			\$350.00	\$350.00	\$0.00
	44.23 Knapsack Spray (6)	\$1,200.00			\$950.00	\$950.00	\$250.00
	44.24 Office Computer and Laptop	\$3,100.00			\$3,100.00	\$3,100.00	\$0.00
	44.25 Laser Printer	\$2,100.00			\$1,950.00	\$1,950.00	\$150.00
	44.26 Voltage Stabilizer	\$300.00			\$286.00	\$286.00	\$14.00
49.	Component Total:	\$69,768.00			\$68,662.00	\$68,662.00	\$1,106.00

50. CONSUMABLE ITEMS						
51 Raw Materials				\$8,310.00	\$8,310.00	(\$1,310.00)
51.1 High Provenance seeds	\$7,000.00			\$4,690.00	\$4,690.00	\$1,310.00
51.2 Permitted Pesticides/fungicides	\$6,000.00			\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$1,000.00
51.3 Wooden pegs	\$4,500.00			\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$0.00
51.4 Nursery Poly bags	\$3,600.00			\$3,900.00	\$3,900.00	\$0.00
51.5 Moringa Products Ingredients	\$3,900.00			\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
51.6 Preservatives for Moringa Products	\$3,000.00			\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$0.00
51.7 Packaging for Moringa Products	\$3,600.00			\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	\$0.00
51.8 Promotion/Publicity for moringa products	\$3,200.00				\$0.00	\$0.00
52 Spares				\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
52.1 Pick-up Vehicle Parts	\$4,000.00			\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$0.00
52.2 Fuels for pick-ups vehicle	\$9,000.00				\$0.00	\$0.00
53 Utilities				\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
53.1 Electricity	\$3,000.00				\$0.00	\$0.00
54. Office Supplies				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
54.1 Catridges for Computers	\$840.00			\$840.00	\$840.00	\$0.00
54.2 Project Office Furniture	\$3,000.00			\$2,020.00	\$2,020.00	\$980.00
54.3 Supplies Reports 7 Stationery	\$3,000.00			\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
	\$57,640.00			\$55,660.00	\$55,660.00	\$1,980.00
59. Component Total:				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
60. Miscellaneous				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
61. Audit Coost	\$5,000.00			\$3,750.00	\$3,750.00	\$1,250.00
62. Steering Committee Meeting	\$4,500.00			\$4,300.00	\$4,300.00	\$200.00
63. Sundries	\$1,700.00			\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00	\$0.00
69. Component Total:	\$11,200.00			\$9,750.00	\$9,750.00	\$1,450.00
70. National Management Costs				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
71. Executing Agency Management Costs				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
72. Focal Point Monitoring				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
79. Component Total:				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
			Sub-Total:			
80. Project Monitoring & Administration						b/
81. ITTO Monitoring and Review						b/
82. ITTO Mid-term and Ex-post Evaluation						b/
83. ITTO Programme Support Costs						b/
83. Donor Monitoring Costs						
89. Component Total:						b/
90. Refund of Pre-Project Costs (Pre-Project Budget)						b/
			Sub-Total:	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
						b/

100.	GRAND TOTAL:	\$348,368.00	#VALUE!	\$347,282.00	\$347,282.00	\$1,086.00
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Note: Budget Components are those detailed in the Project Document.

- a/
- b/
- c/

PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Project No. PD534/08 REV.1(F)

Period ending on.30.06.2014

Project Title: Small Scale Private Mixed Plantation Development plus nutrition promotion:the case of six Rural Community Groups in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions of Ghana (Phase)

Component	Reference	Date	Amount	
			in US\$	Local Currency
A. Funds received from ITTO:				
1. First instalment		12.04.2011	\$108,000.00	
2. Second Instalment		28.02.2012	\$48,000.00	
3. Third instalment		13.08.2012	\$48,000.00	
4. Fourth instalment		18.02.2013	\$48,000.00	
Fifth Instalment		31.07.2013	\$48,000.00	
Sixth instalment		13.03.2014	\$48,368.00	
Total Funds Received:			\$348,368.00	
B. Expenditures by Executing Agency:				
10. Project Personnel			\$0.00	
11. National Experts (long term)			\$0.00	
11.1 Project Coordinator		28.2.2014	\$1,900.00	
11.2 Training and Moringa Processing Manager		28.2.2014	\$13,320.00	
11.3 Community Animators (2 positions)		28.2.2014	\$27,360.00	
11.4 Nursery Officers (2 positions)		28.2.2014	\$27,360.00	
12. Administrative Staff and others				
12.1 Project Accountant		28.2.2014	\$13,320.00	
12.2 Project Secretary		28.2.2014	\$11,400.00	
12.3 Driver		28.2.2014	\$9,250.00	
12.4 Manual Plantation Wage Labourers		28.2.2014	\$9,700.00	
19. Component Total:			\$113,610.00	
20. Sub-contracts				
21. Tough degraded forest bush clearing		30.06.2014	\$19,500.00	
22. Pegging and Seedlings Transplanting		30.06.2014	\$18,000.00	
23. Plantation cultivation workshops		30.06.2014	\$6,000.00	
24. Plantation weeding and maintenance		31.1.2014	\$12,000.00	
29. Component Total:			\$55,500.00	
30. DUTY TRAVEL			\$0.00	
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance			\$0.00	
31.1 Project Coordinator		31.03.2014	\$18,000.00	
31.2 Training/Moringa Processing Manager		28.2.2014	\$6,300.00	
31.3 Nursery Officers		30.04.2014	\$10,800.00	
31.4 Community Animators		31.03.2014	\$7,200.00	
31.5 Driver		31.03.2014	\$1,800.00	
39. Component Total:			\$44,100.00	

40. CAPITAL ITEMS			\$0.00
41. Premises			\$0.00
42. Land			\$0.00
43. Vehicle(s)(ie Toyota Pick-up)	F.11-0124	31.05.2012	\$33,968.00
44. Capital Equipment			\$0.00
44.1 Locally-built Moringa Drying Machine)		16-04-2012	\$6,000.00
44.2 Nursery Equipments		30.04.2014	\$2,900.00
44.3 Cutlasses (300)		30.04.2014	\$1,200.00
44.4 Hoes (300)		30.04.2014	\$2,400.00
44.5 Shovels(48)		30.04.2014	\$288.00
44.6Plastic Drums (30)		30-04-2012	\$360.00
44.7 Large Silver Bowls (30)		30-04-2012	\$390.00
44.8 Large Silver Pots (24)		30.04.2014	\$960.00
44.9 Metal Charcoal Burners (18)		30.04.2014	\$1,800.00
44.10 Wooden Frames to shape soap		31.03.2014	\$1,000.00
44.11 Hand Megaphones (6)		31.03.2014	\$540.00
44.12Wheel Barrows(12)		31.03.2014	\$1,560.00
44.13 Wellington Boots (240 p)		31.03.2014	\$3,600.00
44.14 Watering cans (30)		30.04.2014	\$480.00
44.15 Garden Weighing scales (6)		31.03.2014	\$300.00
44.16 Garden Lines (60)		31.05.2014	\$300.00
44.17 Measuring Tapes (6)		30-04-2012	\$90.00
44.18 First aid boxes (stocked) 6		28.02.2013	\$470.00
44.19 Metal Ladders (Branch Pruning)		31.05.2014	\$2,400.00
44.2 Tv Set for Training (1)		30.04.2014	\$720.00
44.21 Training VIDEOS (30)		30.04.2014	\$300.00
44.22 One Video Deck		30.04.2014	\$350.00
44.23 Knapsack Spray (6)		30.04.2014	\$950.00
44.24 Office Computer and Laptop		30.04.2014	\$3,100.00
44.25 Laser Printer		29.08.2011	\$1,950.00
44.26 Voltage Stabilizer		29.08.2011	\$286.00
49. Component Total:			\$68,662.00
50. CONSUMABLE ITEMS			\$0.00
51Raw Materials			\$0.00
51.1 High Provenance seeds		30.04.2014	\$8,310.00
51.2 Permitted Pesticides/fungicides		31.03.2014	\$4,690.00
51.3 Wooden pegs		30.04.2014	\$3,500.00
51.4 Nursery Poly bags		30.04.2014	\$3,600.00
51.5 Moringa Products Ingredients		31.05.2014	\$3,900.00
51.6 Preservatives for Moringa Products		31.05.2014	\$3,000.00
51.7 Packaging for Moringa Products		31.05.2014	\$3,600.00
51.8 Promotion/Publicity for moringa products		31.05.2014	\$3,200.00
52 Spares			
52.1 Pick-up Vehicle Parts		30.06.2014	\$4,000.00
52.2 Fuels for pick-ups vehicle		30.06.2014	\$9,000.00
53 Utilities		\$0.00	
53.1 Electricity		30.06.2014	\$3,000.00
54. Office Supplies			\$0.00
54.1 Catridges for Computers		30.06.2014	\$840.00
54.2 Project Office Furniture		30.11.2012	\$2,020.00
54.3 Supplies Reports & Stationery		30.06.2014	\$3,000.00
			\$55,660.00

59.	Component Total:			\$0.00
60.	Miscellaneous			\$0.00
61.	Audit Cost		31.12.2013	\$3,750.00
62.	Steering Committee Meeting		31.03.2014	\$4,300.00
63.	Sundries		30.04.2014	\$1,700.00
69.	Component Total:			\$9,750.00
70.	National Management Costs			\$0.00
71.	Executing Agency Management Costs			\$0.00
72.	Focal Point Monitoring			\$0.00
79.	Component Total:			\$0.00
	Sub-Total:			\$0.00
80.	Project Monitoring & Administration			
81.	ITTO Monitoring and Review			
82.	ITTO Mid-term and Ex-post Evaluation			
83.	ITTO Programme Support Costs			
83.	Donor Monitoring Costs			
89.	Component Total:			
90.	Refund of Pre-Project Costs (Pre-Project Budget)			
	Sub-Total:			\$0.00
100.	GRAND TOTAL:			\$347,282.00
	Total Expenditures To-date:			\$347,282.00
	Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B):			\$1,086.00

Notes:

PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT

COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION

Project No. PD534/08 REV.1(F) Period ending on.30.06.2014
 Project Title: Small Scale Private Mixed Plantation Development plus nutrition promotion:the case of six Rural Community
 Groups in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions of Ghana (Phase)

Component	Reference	Date	Amount	
			in US\$	Local Currency
A. COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION			USD 214,512	
1. First instalment				
2. Second Instalment				
3. Third instalment				
4. Fourth instalment				
ETC.				
TOTAL FUNDS CONTRIBUTED			\$214,512.00	\$214,512.00
B. Expenditures by Executing Agency:				
10. Project Personnel				
11. National Experts (long term)				
11.1 Project Coordinator	\$14,400.00	30.06.2014	\$14,400.00	
11.2 Training and Moringa Processing Manager				
11.3 Community Animators (2 positions)				
11.4 Nursery Officers (2 positions)				
12. Adminitstrative Staff and others				
12.1 Project Accountant				
12.2 Project Secretary				
12.3 Driver				
12.4 Manual Plantation Wage Labourers				
19. Component Total:	\$14,400.00		\$14,400.00	
20. Sub-contracts				
21. Tough degraded forest bush clearing				
22. Pegging and Seedlings Transplanting				
23. Plantation cultivation workshops				
24. Plantatation weeding and maintenance				
29. Component Total:				
30. DUTY TRAVEL				
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance				
31.1 Project Coordinator				
31.2 Training/Moringa Processing Manager				
31.3 Nursery Officers				
31.4 Community Animators				

39.	31.5 Driver			
	Component Total:			
40.	CAPITAL ITEMS			
41.	Premises	\$117,000.00	30.06.2014	\$117,000.00
42.	Land			
43.	Vehicle(s)(ie Toyota Pick-up)	F.11-0124		
44.	Capital Equipment			
	44.1 Locally-built Moringa Drying Machine)			
	44.2 Nursery Equipments			
	44.3 Cutlasses (300)			
	44.4 Hoes (300)			
	44.5 Shovels(48)			
	44.6Plastic Drums (30)			
	44.7 Large Silver Bowls (30)			
	44.8 Large Silver Pots (24)			
	44.9 Metal Charcoal Burners (18)			
	44.10 Wooden Frames to shape soap			
	44.11 Hand Megaphones (6)			
	44.12Wheel Barrows(12)			
	44.13 Wellington Boots (240 p)			
	44.14 Watering cans (30)			
	44.15 Garden Weighing scales (6)			
	44.16 Garden Lines (60)			
	44.17 Measuring Tapes (6)			
	44.18 First aid boxes (stocked) 6			
	44.19 Metal Ladders (Branch Pruning)			
	44.2 Tv Set for Training (1)			
	44.21 Training VIDEOS (30)			
	44.22 One Video Deck			
	44.23 Knapsack Spray (6)			
	44.24 Office Computer and Laptop			
	44.25 Laser Printer			
	44.26 Voltage Stabilizer			
49.	Component Total:	\$117,000.00	30.06.2014	\$117,000.00
50.	CONSUMABLE ITEMS			
	51Raw Materials			
	51.1 High Provenance seeds			
	51.2 Permitted Pesticides/fungicides			
	51.3 Wooden pegs			
	51.4 Nursery Poly bags			
	51.5 Moringa Products Ingredients			
	51.6 Preservatives for Moringa Products			
	51.7 Packaging for Moringa Products			
	51.8 Promotion/Publicity for moringa products			
52	Spares			
	52.1 Pick-up Vehicle Parts			
	52.2 Fuels for pick-ups vehicle			
53	Utilities			

53.1 Electricity			
54. Office Supplies			
54.1 Catridges for Computers			
54.2 Project Office Furniture			
54.3 Supplies Reports 7 Stationery			
59. Component Total:			
60. Miscellaneous			
61. Audit Coost			
62. Steering Committee Meeting			
63. Sundries			
69. Component Total:			
70. National Management Costs			
71. Executing Agency Management Costs	\$83,112.00	30.06.2014	\$83,112.00
72. Focal Point Monitoring			
79. Component Total:			
Sub-Total:			
80. Project Monitoring & Administration			
81. ITTO Monitoring and Review			
82. ITTO Mid-term and Ex-post Evaluation			
83. ITTO Programme Support Costs			
83. Donor Monitoring Costs			
89. Component Total:			
90. Refund of Pre-Project Costs (Pre-Project Budget)			
Sub-Total:	\$214,512.00	30.06.2014	\$214,512.00
100. GRAND TOTAL:	\$214,512.00	30.06.2014	\$214,512.00
Total Expenditures To-date:	\$214,512.00	30.06.2014	\$214,512.00
Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B):			\$0.00

PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION

Project No. PD534/08 REV.1(F)

Period ending on: 30.06.2014

Project Title: Small Scale Private Mixed Plantation Development plus nutrition promotion:the case of six Rural Community Groups in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions of Ghana (Phase)

Component	Original Amount (A)	Modified Approved Amount (A)	Expenditures To-date			Available Funds (E) { A - D }
			Accrued (B) a/	Expended (C)	Total (D) { B + C }	
I. COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION						
10. Project Personnel						
11. National Experts (long term)						
11.1 Project Coordinator	\$14,400.00			\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00	\$0.00
11.2 Training and Moringa Processing Manager						
11.3 Community Animators (2 positions)						
11.4 Nursery Officers (2 positions)						
12. Administrative Staff and others						
12.1 Project Accountant						
12.2 Project Secretary						
12.3 Driver						
12.4 Manual Plantation Wage Labourers						
19. Component Total:	\$14,400.00			\$14,400.00	\$14,400.00	\$0.00
20. Sub-contracts						
21. Tough degraded forest bush clearing						
22. Pegging and Seedlings Transplanting						
23. Plantation cultivation workshops						
24. Plantation weeding and maintenance						
29. Component Total:						
30. DUTY TRAVEL						
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance						
31.1 Project Coordinator						
31.2 Training/Moringa Processing Manager						
31.3 Nursery Officers						
31.4 Community Animators						
31.5 Driver						
39. Component Total:						
40. CAPITAL ITEMS						
41. Premises						
42. Land	\$117,000.00			\$117,000.00	\$117,000.00	\$0.00
43. Vehicle(s)(ie Toyota Pick-up)						
44. Capital Equipment						
44.1 Locally-built Moringa Drying Machine)						
44.2 Nursery Equipments						
44.3 Cutlasses (300)						
44.4 Hoes (300)						

100.

GRAND TOTAL:

\$214,512.00

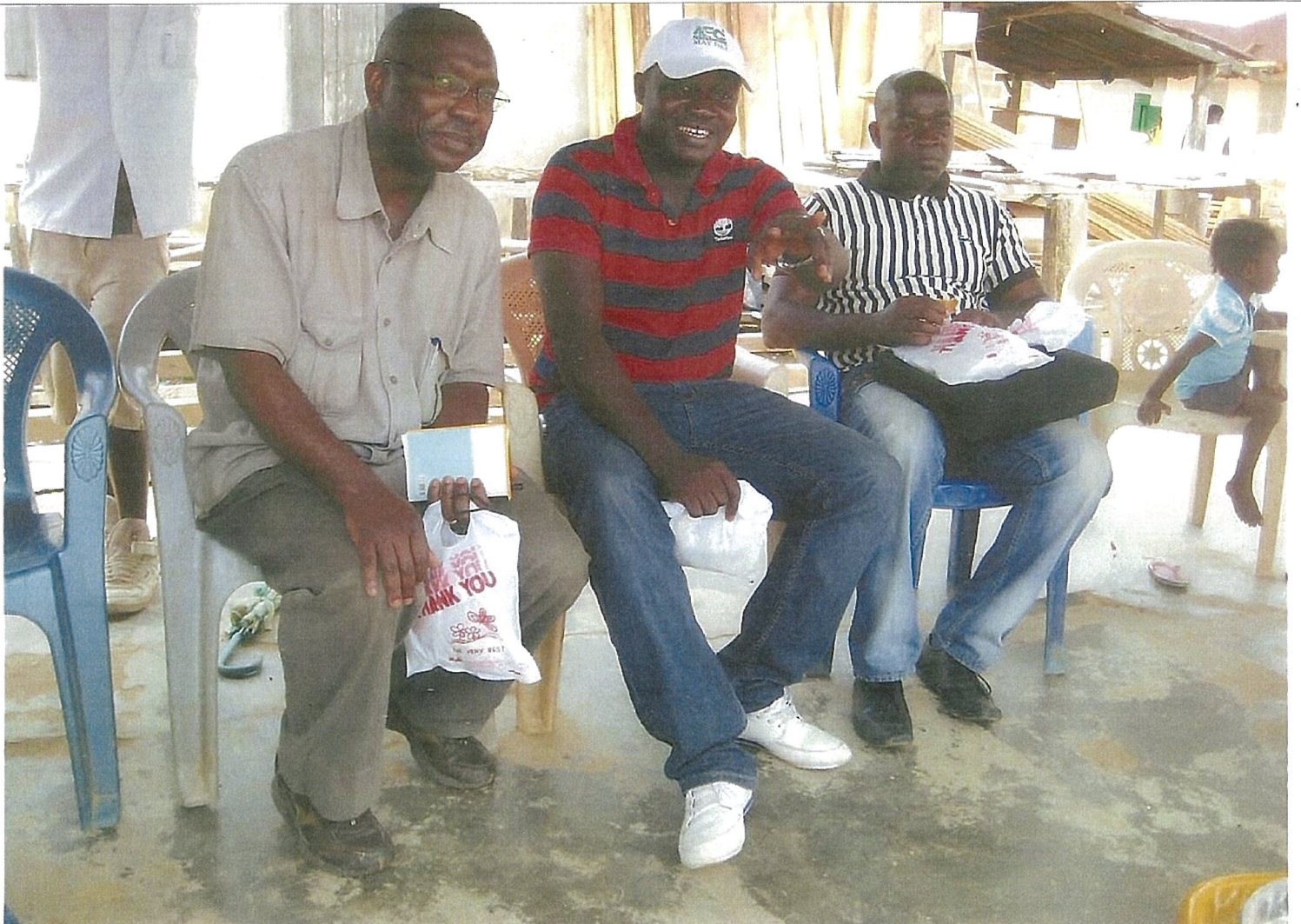


\$214,512.00

\$214,512.00

\$0.00





PITRIS CONSULT OFFICE

ITTO Women's Reforestation Project
020-9409433

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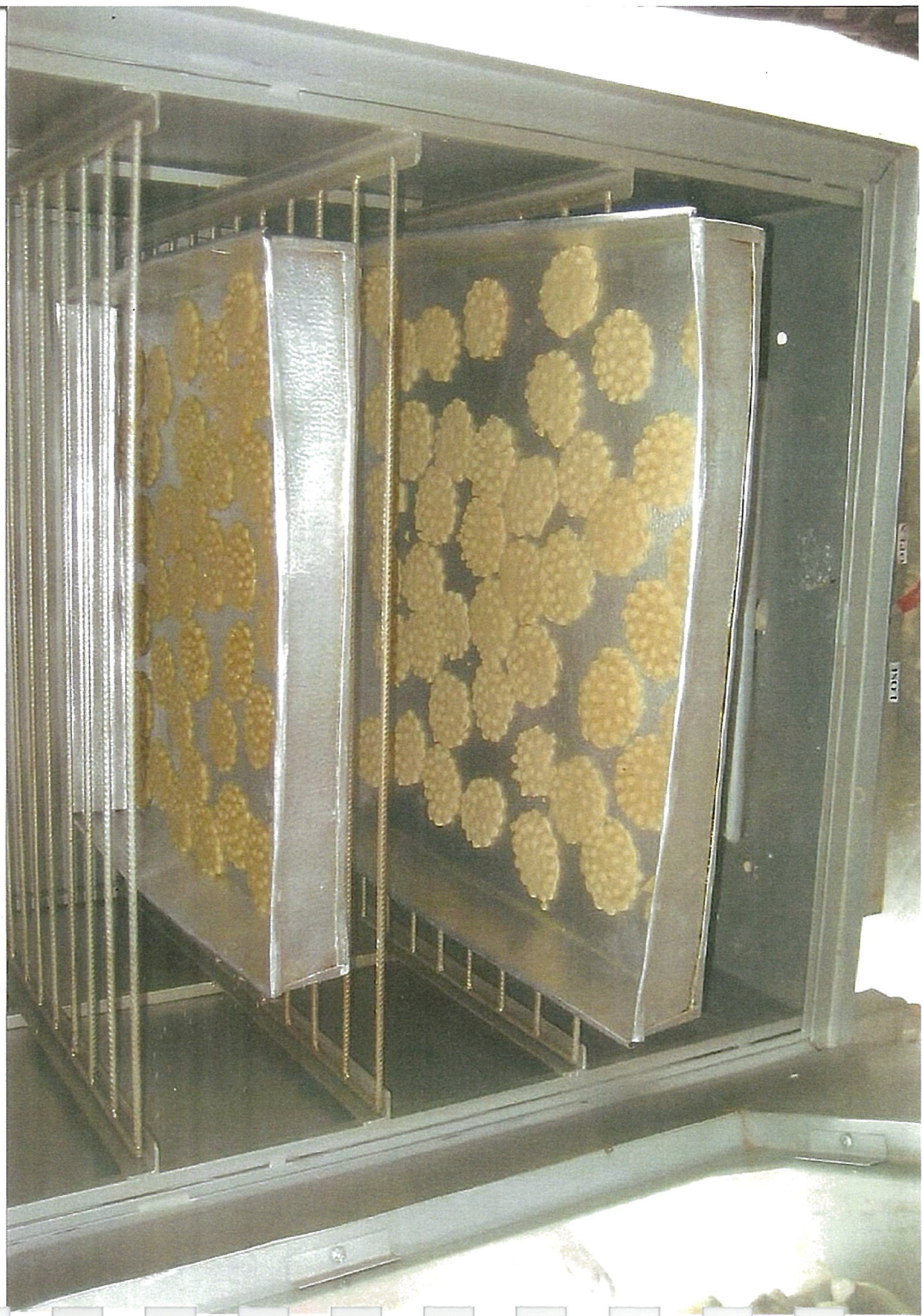




















Ingredients:

Edible Moringa
oleifera plant parts
Cabbage
Dried tomatoes
Onions
Garlic
Ginger
Dried carrots
Curry powder
Melon seeds
Treated soya flour
Sweet pepper
Black pepper
White pepper
Rose Mary
Salt



NUBIA

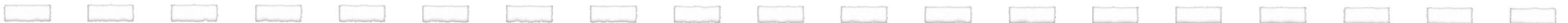
Edible Moringa-Based Condiment

The Secret of Methuselah

Best Before 2015

Made in Ghana by: PITRIS-ITTO Women's Project No. PD 534-08. E-mail: pitrisconsult@yahoo.com. Tel: 0207 295133

NB: ITTO is not responsible for any product lapses whatever.





Made in Ghana by:
 PITRIS-ITTO Women's Project No. PD 534-08.
 E-mail: pitrisconsult@yahoo.com.
 Tel: 020 940 9433 / 020 729 5133
 NB: ITTO is not responsible for any product lapses whatever.

Moringa Extracts & Moisturisers
 For Bath & Laundry



Moringa Extracts & Moisturisers
 For Bath & Laundry



Moringa Extracts & Moisturisers
 For Bath & Laundry

Ingredients:
 Soap base, Moringa extracts, Coconut oil, Aqua
 Glycerin, Coloring agent, Perfume fragrance.

Store in a cool, dry place

Warning:
Do not swallow.
Keep away from eyes.
If contact is made with
the eyes, rinse with flowing
water and see the doctor.

UMEEO

Hand washing powder

Made in Ghana by
UMEO LTD. Mawla's Project
P.O. Box 224
E-mail: umeo@umeo.com
Tel: +233 20 222 7400 / 222 7401
UMEO LTD is not responsible for
any product claims elsewhere

UMEEO

Hand washing powder

Ingredients:
Moringa extracts, Soda Ash,
Coconut oil, Enzymes, Surfactants,
Builders, Coloring agent,
Perfume fragrance.


Keep the city clean.

UMEEO

Hand washing powder

Super Extra Active


Rinse your hands with water
after you have finished with
your laundry.

UMEEO

Hand washing powder

1kg



1kg

UMEEO

Hand washing powder

1kg

UMEEO

Hand washing powder



Ingredients:

Moringa Silicate, Soda Ash, Titanium Dioxide,
Coconut oil, Aqua, Glycerin, Coloring agent,
Perfume fragrance.



Super Bar Laundry Soap
BLUE
BRIGHT



BLUE
BRIGHT
Super Bar Laundry Soap



BLUE
BRIGHT
Super Bar Laundry Soap



Made in Ghana by:

PITRIS-ITTO Women's Project No. PD 534-08.

E-mail: pitriconsult@yahoo.com.

Tel: 020 940 9433 / 020 729 5133

NB: ITTO is not responsible for any product lapses whatever.