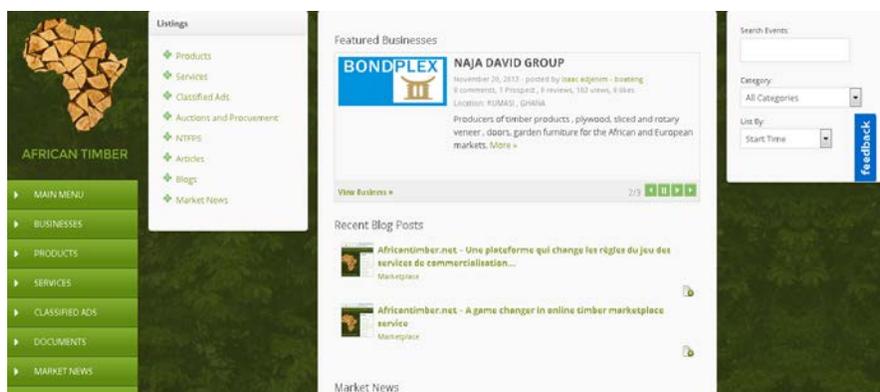




Completion Report

Improving Intra-African Trade and Market Transparency in Timber and Timber Products



Host Government: Ghana

Executing Agency: Ghana Timber Millers' Organization (GTMO)

Project TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev. 1 (M)

Improving Intra-African Trade and Market Transparency in Timber and Timber Products

Project Start date: June 20, 2013

Duration: 24 Months

Project Completion date: June 30, 2015

Project costs (US\$):

ITTO : 111,930.80

GTMO : 38,065.00

TOTAL : 149,995.80

Project key personnel:

Dr. Kwame Asamaoah Adam, Project Advisor
Dr. Ibrahim M. Favada, Project Coordinator
Ms. Jayne Buadu, Project Assistant
Mr. Raza Issah, Project Secretary

Implemented by:

Ghana Timber Millers' Organization
Room 10-11 SSNIT Building
Harper Road Adum
P. O. Box 4991
Kumasi, Ghana

Telephone: +233 (0)322022983

Mobile: +233 243512003

Fax: +233 (0)322029750

October 30, 2015

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iii
Executive Summary	1
1. Project Identification.....	1
1.1. Context	1
1.2. Origin and Problem.....	2
2. Project Objective and Implementation Strategy.....	4
2.1. Project rationale, development objective and specific objective	4
2.2. Implementation strategy.....	4
2.3. Assumption and risk.....	4
3. Project Performance	6
3.1. Specific objective	6
3.2. Outputs and activities.....	6
3.3. Schedule.....	6
3.4. Expenditure and Input analysis	7
4. Project Outcome and Target Beneficiaries' Involvement	8
4.1. Achievement of specific objective	8
4.2. Pre- and post-project situation	8
4.3. Participation of target beneficiaries	9
4.4. Project sustainability	11
5. Assessment and Analysis	12
5.1. Project rationale and project identification process	12
5.2. Problem, project objectives and implementation strategy.....	12
5.3. Difference between planned and actual project implementation.....	12
5.4. Time and project inputs.....	13
5.5. External influences	13
5.6. Project beneficiaries.....	13
5.7. Sustainability	13
5.8. Institutions involved	13
6. Lessons Learned	14
6.1. Project identification, design and implementation.....	14
6.2. Operational matters	14
7. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	15
7.1. Identification	15

7.2. Design	15
7.3. Implementation	15
7.4. Project replication	15
Annex 1 Project Financial Statement	18
Annex 2 Project Cash Flow Statement.....	24

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of project area	1
Figure 2. Study problem tree.....	3
Figure 3. Project outputs and activities.....	5
Figure 4. Main project outputs.....	9
Figure 5. Selected photos from the launch program of African timber.net	10
Figure 6. Selected photo from marketing workshop	11

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Planned and realized performance of outputs and activities	6
Table 2. Use of ITTO Fund as of June 2013	7
Table 3. Outcome indicators and impacts of specific objective.....	8

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BWP	Biennial Work Program
CMS	Content Management System
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTMO	Ghana Timber Millers Organization
SPIB	
GFBC	
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
LAS	Legality Assurance System
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
SFITO	Sustainable Forest Industry and Trade Organization
SPWP	Secondary Processed Wood Products
TIDD	Timber industry Development Division
TMT	Trade and Market Transparency
TTP	Timber and Timber Products
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WTS	Wood Tracking System

Executive Summary

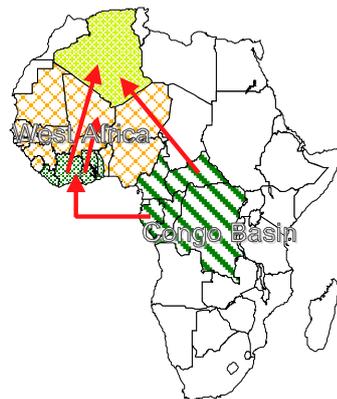
1. Project Identification

1.1. Context

Africa has a land area of 2964.4 million ha and a total population of 987.3 million habitants, with an annual growth rate of 2.3% in 2008. In the same year the GDP per capita was 2789 USD with an annual real growth rate of 5.2%. The total forest area in Africa was 674.4 million ha (23% of land area). In 2008, the continent consumed 615.6 million m³ of wood fuel, 12.9 million m³ of industrial roundwood and 1.2 million m³ of sawn wood. In 2006, the African forest sector contributed 0.1% to total labor force and 1.3% to GDP¹. In spite of its vast timber resources, Africa was net importer of TTPs in 2007, importing around 4 billion USD but only 10% originated from the continent.² This represents untapped export opportunities for TTP producers in the region, and the timber revenue from increased intra-African timber trade could play an important role in the development of the timber industry and provide greater employment. Deforestation and forest degradation are major problems affecting the environment. According to the FAO, annual loss of forests has slightly declined from 0.6% in 1990-2000 to 0.5% in 2000-2010. Regionally, annual loss of forests rate is highest in Western Africa. Some countries in this region (Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire) are experiencing a problem of availability of raw materials.

The proposal's target area is the whole Africa. An online timber marketplace and tariff database have been development for the region. The project will make an attempt to explore potentials of logs and sawnwood from Congo Basin to selected countries in West Africa, TTPs exports from forest-rich to forest-poor countries in West Africa, and export potential to Algeria (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Map of project area



The proposal conforms to Ghana's forest policy of trade development in TTPs through strengthening the capacity of enterprises by improving marketing strategies and skills, and market transparency through provision of reliable data and market information. According to Timber Industry Development Division, there are 222 registered companies involved in trade of TTPs. A substantial number of these companies are involved in export trading. However, only 3 companies have own website. This situation is similar in other

¹ FAO 2011. State of the World's Forests 2011.

² ITTO 2010. Good Neighbour: Promoting intra-African markets for timber and timber products, Technical Series 35.

African ITTO producer countries. From Ghana's point of view (as well as other African ITTO producers), this project will be a glorious opportunity for these companies to have web presence where their products can be showcased, thereby providing a greater market transparency of the regional market.

Ghana has a relevant forest policy to combat illegal logging and its associated trade both on domestic and international market. Ghana has entered into agreement with the European Union through signing of the FLEGT-VPA to combat illegal logging and its associated timber trade.³

Under the VPA Ghana is to put in place among other things a legality assurance system (LAS) that will give a definition for legal timber and a wood tracking system that will provide evidence for the source of the timber to be able to assess its legal standard and a licensing or certificate for legal timber for export to the EU. Compliance with the LAS and WTS, the timber trade is dependent on how easy information can be delivered or accessed. This proposal will provide a complementary information platform to what the Ghana-EU FLEGT-VPA will establish.

Additionally, the proposal will support the implementation of the policy to establish mechanisms for proper accounting for timber and non-timber forest products in the national accounts and estimating costs of resource depletion and impact on the environment. There is the general recognition of poor accountability in resource exploitation and lack of appropriate transparent accounting system. For instance between 50-60 percent of actual exploited timber volume is not captured in official records leading to considerable loss of revenue to the stool lands, farmers' District Assemblies and the state.

1.2. Origin and Problem

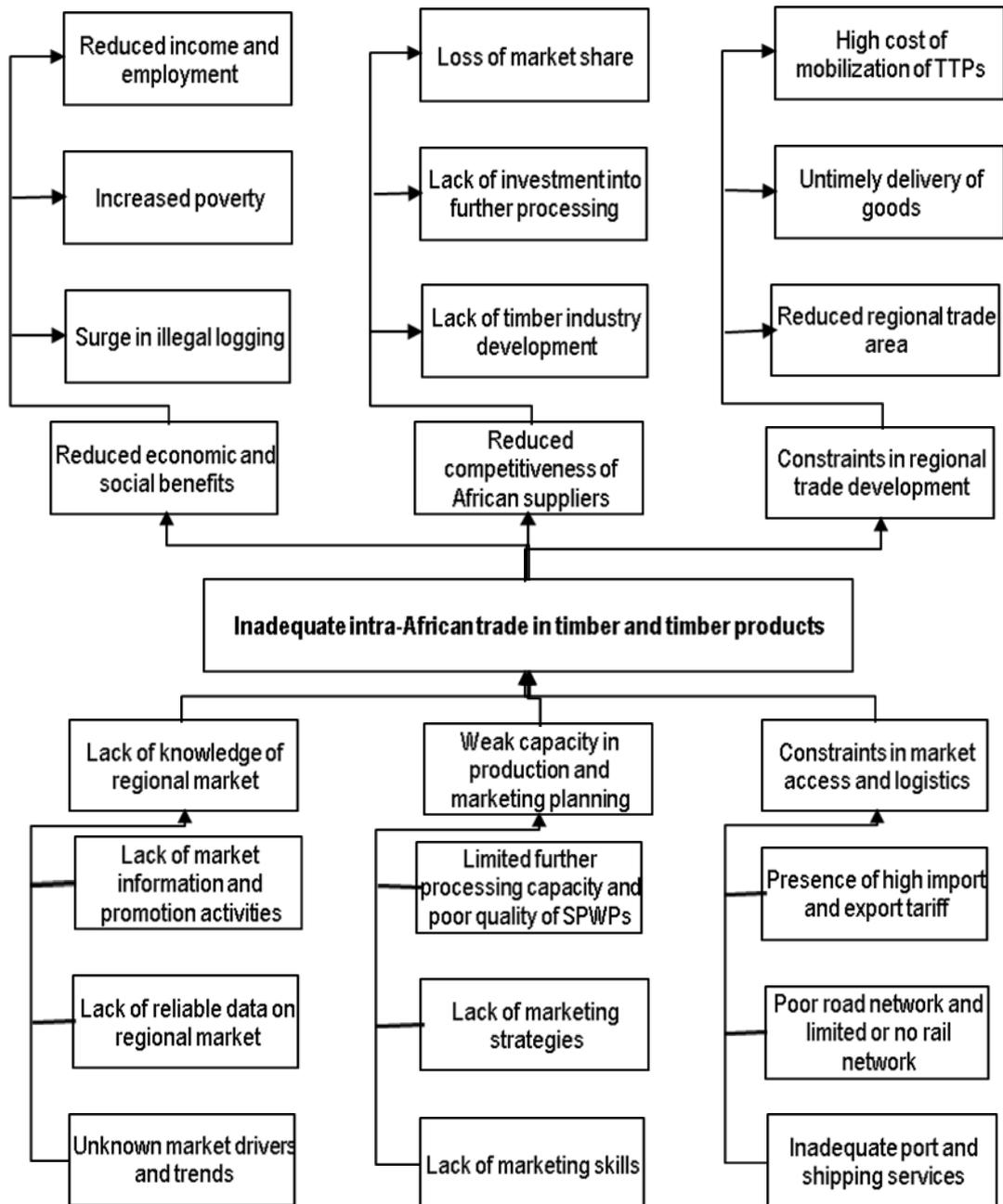
In the framework of ITTO Biennial Work Programme for the years 2008-2009, the study on the promotion of regional trade in timber and timber products in Africa was implemented. The report of the study consisted of a background paper and proceedings of the international conference on the promotion of intra-African trade in timber and timber products (TTPs), held in Accra, Ghana on 30th June to 2nd July 2009⁴. The proposal stems from the background paper's recommendations to ITTO in paragraphs (1) and (4) and Accra Action plan's recommendations to ITTO in recommendations (1), (3) and (6). These recommendations called for detailed study on market intelligence, market transparency and the promotion of intra-African trade in TTPs.

Key findings of the intra-African timber trade study were: (a) In 2007, the intra-African market share of total African imports of TTPs was less than 10%; (b) In spite of its vast timber resources, Africa was net importer of TTPs; and (c) Traders were not aware of regional market, thus African TTPs were not well marketed. These findings suggest constraints in trade and market transparency of TTPs. The core problem investigated was the inadequacy of intra-African trade in TTPs (Figure 2). The main causes identified include (a) lack of knowledge of regional market, (b) weak capacity in production and marketing planning, and (c) constraints in market access and logistics. The main causes and sub-causes produced manifold impacts on society in different ways. Socioeconomically, the livelihood of forest-dependent people is threatened which may lead to urban migration and illegal practices such as illegal logging. Economically, some timber firms will go out of business, resulting into decline of revenue from the timber sector and loss of employment, which adds to socioeconomic problem of rural population. Environmentally, the forest will be a resort for some people from rural and urban areas to make a living. In doing so, the environment will not be taken into consideration, thus leading to the degradation and deforestation of forests.

³ Ghana Gazette, No. 45, Jan-Jun, 2009

⁴ ITTO 2010. Good Neighbours: Promoting intra-African markets for timber and timber products.

Figure 2. Study problem tree



2. Project Objective and Implementation Strategy

2.1. Project rationale, development objective and specific objective

The share of imports of TTPs originating from Africa of the total African imports of TTPs is low (about 10%). This indicates untapped gain that would result from an increased trade in TTPs. Earlier ITTO study⁵ indicated various constraints and non-transparency of the regional timber market. Thus, this study sought to investigate and improve the intra-African trade in TTPs. The development objective was to contribute to the promotion of intra-African trade in TTPs. This is highly correlated with ITTO's mandate and objectives and the development goals of African ITTO producers. The project specific objective was to provide market information to traders in the region to bring about an increased intra-African trade in TTPs.

2.2. Implementation strategy

The implementation strategy consisted of the delivery of these outputs.

Output 1:

- Online market services established and market information has been published. This include online marketplace for timber and non-timber products. The non-timber forest products marketplace (www.africantfp.info) will be a byproduct of the proposed study. An adjustment was made here. Instead of unique site for non-timber products, one site can host both timber and non-timber products.

Output 2:

- Marketing plan developed and implemented at the enterprise level.

Output 3:

- Database of trade barriers and logistics established.

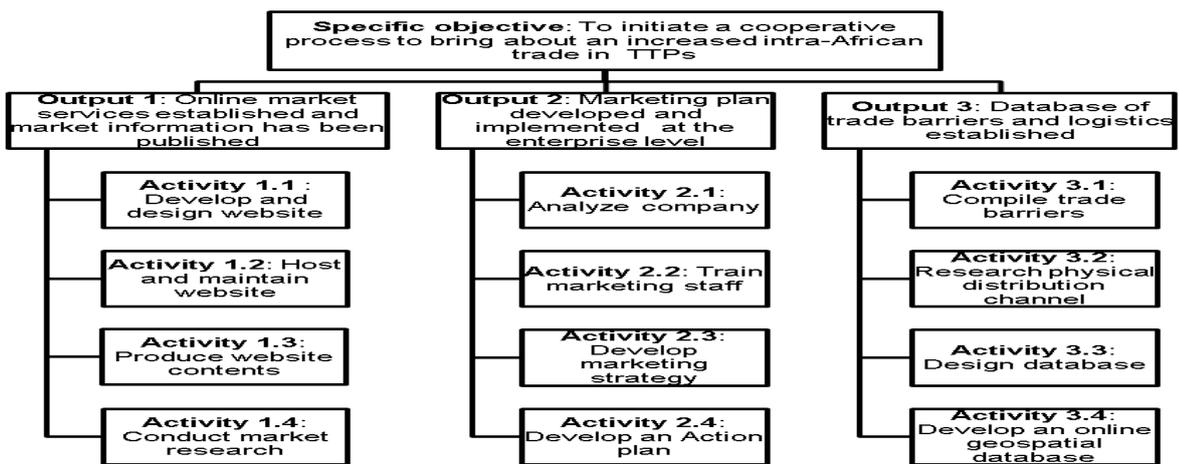
The activities in Figure 3 were carried out to achieve the project outputs. Activities 1.1-1.3 will facilitate market intelligence. Activities 1.4 is one of the recommendations from the background study and the International Conference for the Promotion of Intra-African Trade in TTPs. Activities 2.1 – 2.4 will strengthen marketing strategies and skills of selected enterprises in Ghana and Cameroon. Activities 3.1-3.2 will provide information on market access, road and rail networks, and shipping services in the study region. The collected information will be used in Activities 3.3-3.4 to build a geospatial database.

2.3. Assumption and risk

The assumptions of the project are valid, which are priorities that the public and private sector are addressing in the regions. Thus, the risk of the project is very small. Political instability in some countries like Mali might prevent the implementation of some activities in those countries. Dropping Mali, for example, from the study area does not impede the achievements of the project outputs and objectives. Unwillingness of some enterprises is mitigated by providing incentives to these companies such as free membership at Africantimber.net and a free web page for every member company.

⁵ ITTO 2010. Good Neighbours: Promoting intra-African markets for timber and timber products.

Figure 3. Project outputs and activities



3. Project Performance

3.1. Specific objective

The specific objective remained unchanged. The realized performance of outputs and activities are provided in Table 1.

3.2. Outputs and activities

Table 1. Planned and realized performance of outputs and activities

Output/Activity	Percentage executed	Adjustments made
Output 1. Online market services established and market information has been published	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.1.1 Selection of CMS	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.1.2 Web development	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.1.3 Web design	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.1.4 Web promotion	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.2.1 Web hosting	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.2.2 Web maintenance	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.3.1 Creation of English content for the site	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.3.2 Creation of contents for the site in French	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.3.3 Designing of an HTML newsletter of Africantimber.net	100	Same as planned
Activity 1.4 Conduct Market research	0	Not realized
Output 2. Marketing plan developed and implemented at the enterprise level	100	Same as planned
Activity 2.1.1 Company survey	100	Same as planned
Activity 2.1.2 Data analysis and reporting	100	Same as planned
Activity 2.2.1 Preparation of training materials	100	Same as planned
Activity 2.2.2. Training workshop	100	Same as planned
Activity 2.3.1. Interview with marketing staff	0	Not realized
Output 3. Database of trade barriers and logistics established	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.1.1. Survey with customs offices and web search	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.1.1. Survey with customs offices and web search	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.1.2. Synthesis	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.2.1 Company survey	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.2.2. Data analysis and reporting	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.3.1. Identify database architecture	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.3.2. Identify entities	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.3.3. Determine hosting and maintenance requirements	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.4.1. Implement database design	100	Same as planned
Activity 3.4.2. Web design and hosting	100	Same as planned

3.3. Schedule

The project started on June 20, 2013 and ended on June 30, 2015. There was no change in the project schedule.

3.4.Expenditure and Input analysis

Table 2. Use of ITTO Fund as of June 2015

Item	Amount
ITTO fund received	USD100,814.00
ITTO fund expended	USD 101,559.79

The project received two installment payments from the ITTO toward the execution of the project activities. The first installment came in June 2013 in the amount of USD 68,615.00 and the second lodgment of USD 32,199 was received in October 2014. The total direct receipts from ITTO thus came to USD 100,814.00 bringing total funding of ITTO in the project to USD111925 as shown in Appendix 2.

At the conclusion of the project, the overall total expenditure came to USD153, 050.98 as against the project budget of USD 149,996. This indicates an extra expenditure of USD 3,054.98 which was absorbed by the executing agency. The sources of the extra cost are shown in Appendix 1A and 1B

The expenditure debited to ITTO funds came to USD 112,670.79 as shown in Appendix 1A. The actual expenditure of the executing agency also came to USD 40,340.19 as against the budget of USD38, 000 as shown in Appendix1B

As regards manpower, 3 persons were employed. These include project coordinator, Project Assistant and Project Secretary. Upon the departure of the project assistant, freelancers were hired to do tasks that could be outsourced. Two international consultants were hired, one to conduct a marketing workshop and other to develop a tariff database.

4. Project Outcome and Target Beneficiaries' Involvement

4.1. Achievement of specific objective

The achievement of specific objective is described in the light of the outcome indicators presented in the project document (Table 1). Some marketing information and training have been provided, especially the marketplace to facilitate the generation and sharing of market information.

Table 3. Outcome indicators and impacts of specific objective

Outcome indicators	Extent of achievement
By the end of 1 st year, timber traders are aware of regional timber market and are actively doing business at the online marketplace (www.africantimber.net).	The marketplace (Africantimber.net) was launched on November 13, 2013 through a launch program held in Kumasi, Ghana. It was also followed by press released.
At the completion of the project, reliable information is available on demand and supply of TTPs in the region.	There is little reliable information on African timber. Companies are still waiting to see who should be listed first.
By the end of the project, marketing strategies and skills have been improved in selected enterprises.	The marketing workshop was held and attended by few companies. The low participation and lack of response from the companies after the workshop could not permit an elaboration of strategies. However, a great deal of information was provided (see the proceedings of the workshop)

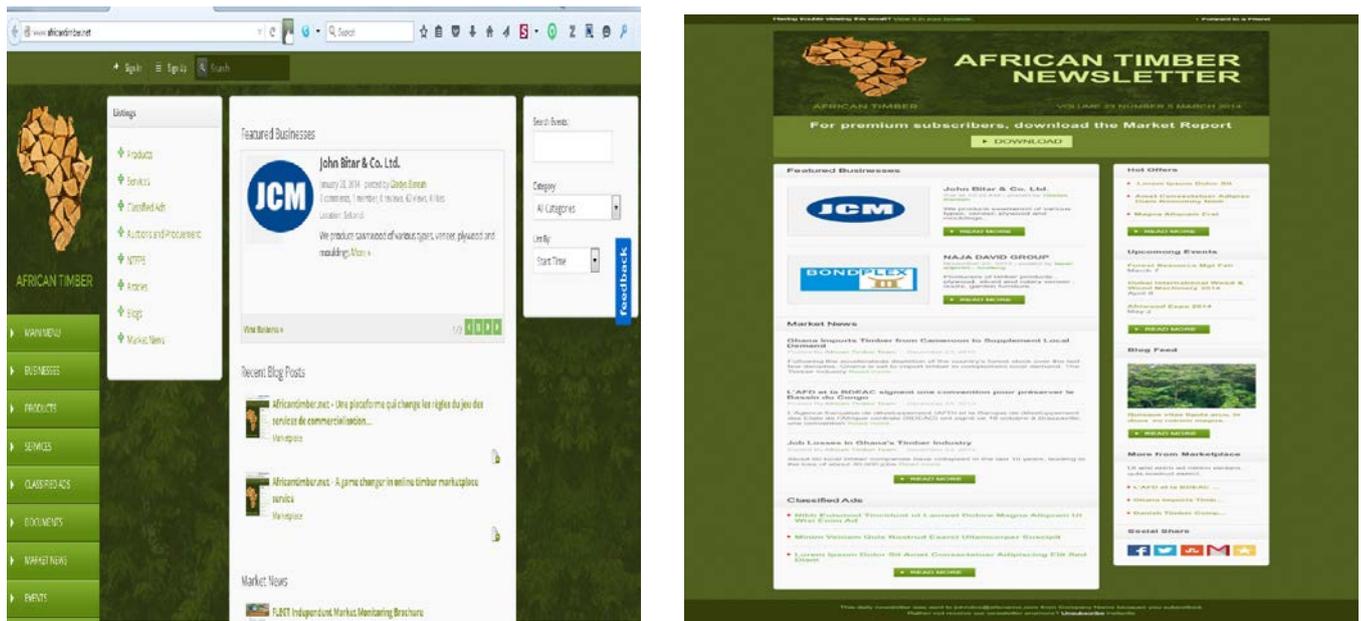
4.2. Pre- and post-project situation

The region has now an online timber marketplace (www.africantimber.net) and an online database of market access (tariff only). For the dissemination of information from the marketplace, a newsletter called "African Timber" Newsletter was prepared. For insights into the timber market, a professional magazine called "African Forest & Timber" was also prepared. The timber marketing workshop - first of its kind in the host country – provided useful information to the participants. The proceedings of the workshop was prepared.

Three key industry and trade associations in the region, GTMO, SPIB and GFBC are aware of the merits of the Africantimber.net and are encouraging its members to use the site for trade, as well as a discussion forum and private group on Africantimber.net. National agencies responsible for timber industry and trade, as well as inter-governmental organizations (FAO and ITTO have private discussion groups on Africantimber.net.

There is a growing awareness of the usefulness of the marketplace among traders in the region. However, high cost of internet service and lack of reliable internet connectivity is a major problem.

Figure 4. Main project outputs



4.3. Participation of target beneficiaries

Timber companies, other wood related associations, representative from KNUST and TIDD attended the launching program of African timber on November 13, 2013. During the program, a survey was conducted to find out the need for a magazine to provide professional information on the timber sector. The survey results show the respondents' delight and issues to consider in the publication. The respondents hoped such publication could be a good reference for them in finding needed and relevant market information.

A survey on marketing strategies was conducted with timber companies. However, only 3 completed surveys were received. The information gathered could not permit to describe the overall marketing strategies of Ghanaian timber companies.

Another survey was conducted with freight companies in the region in order to learn about logistics problems in the region. Unfortunately, no response was received from the freight companies. A survey was also sent to customs office in ITTO African producer member (those that had email addresses), but no response was received.

The Executive Director of TIDD was keynote speaker both at the launching program and Marketing workshop. He urged timber companies and other beneficiaries to harness the online marketplace in order to improve their marketing of timber and timber products. TIDD has already a private group on AfricanTimber.net.

Figure 5. Selected photos from the launch program of African timber.net



Figure 6. Selected photo from marketing workshop



4.4. Project sustainability

The project sustainability at the end of the project completion is expected based on the awareness of the benefits of the project outputs. However, building an online timber marketplace requires a great deal of time to bring onto the marketplace both sellers and buyers to exchange their products and/or services. Africantimber.net is running; its maintenance for the next 2 years has been settled. The executing agency of this project, GTMO, is an industry and trade association in Ghana whose members are committed to supporting its activities. The cooperation between GTMO and SFITO will continue to ensure the project sustainability. There is a plan to create marketable product such as special market report and other services (e.g. web hosting for timber companies) to generate revenues for the project.

5. Assessment and Analysis

5.1. Project rationale and project identification process

The low level of intra-African trade in TTPs has been (and still) a growing concern in the region, as it implies untapped market opportunities in the region. The stakeholders in private sector (companies and their associations) and public sector (national agencies for timber industry) were correctly identified. The private sector stakeholders were primary beneficiaries. The participation of timber companies in the market survey and marketing workshop was very low. Logistics companies and customs offices did not participate in the surveys sent to them.

5.2. Problem, project objectives and implementation strategy

Section 1.2 outlines the key problem and its causes. The problem was modest intra-African trade in TTPs. Three main causes were identified, including the lack of knowledge of regional market, weak capacity in production and marketing planning, and constraints in market access and logistics. The problem and causes were clearly defined. The project objectives (development and specific) were clearly set, and the 3 outputs were to be delivered: (a) market services have been established and market information has been published, (b) marketing plan developed and implemented at enterprise level, and (c) database of trade barriers and logistics established. For each output sufficient number of activities were defined. For the first output the activity of market research in selected markets was not realized since the survey was planned to be conducted on Africantimber.net, which does not yet have a sufficient number of companies from the selected market areas. Regarding the second output, the activity of company analysis did not yet have a sufficient result as only 3 completed surveys were received. Because of this, the activities of developing marketing strategies and action plan were not realized. For the last output, the activity of compiling trade barriers was partially realized (customs office not respond to the questionnaires), and that of logistics survey was not realized because freight companies not respond to the questionnaires.

5.3. Difference between planned and actual project implementation

There was no critical difference between the planned and actual project implementation (Table 1 in Section 3). However, it must be noted that 2 activities were not realized, including market survey in selected market in certain countries in Western and Northern Africa, and interview with company staff. The activity of market research in selected countries was over-ambitious, this should have been specified under the first output. The tradition in the region is that companies need some financial reward as an incentive for participation in such activities. Perhaps, such incentive could have surged their participation in the survey and interview.

5.4. Time and project inputs

The duration of 24 months was sufficient for the project implementation. Three persons (Project Coordinator, Project Assistant and Project Secretary) were involved with the project in addition to the EA. Two sets of computer and a printer were purchased for the project team. Regarding financial resources, some input such as auditing was not included due to oversight.

5.5. External influences

The problem of diminishing raw material in Ghana was not anticipated. This might have preoccupied the companies more than improving marketing strategies. It was assumed that timber companies, logistic companies and customs authority would participate in the surveys. It was also thought that the unwillingness of timber companies could be mitigated by providing incentives such as free membership to the online marketplace. However, it turned out that this incentive was insufficient.

5.6. Project beneficiaries

It was anticipated that timber companies will actively participate in the marketing survey, interviews and at the marketplace (Africantimber.net) after launch. Their actual participation was low. Those that participated in the marketing workshop have benefited from the marketing training and those that were absent will gain knowledge through the proceedings of the workshop. Africantimber.net is established, both primary and secondary beneficiaries should leverage the services provided by the site. Implied tertiary beneficiaries such as FAO and ITTO can also use the marketplace to interact directly with private sector in the region.

5.7. Sustainability

The correct identification and involvement of stakeholders will ensure the project sustainability. This was done, but the low presence of actors on Africantimber.net should not be construed as not relevant to them. Time and education of the actors are required, and this will be done gradually in various flora. The assumption of availability of strong internet connection in the region partially holds but the cost of internet is very expensive compared to similar service in Europe or Americas. For example, GTMO pays monthly about US\$ 200 for internet connection for its office. Not to forget that regular and good internet connectivity is a challenge in the region. The project implementation strategy built collaboration with SFITO. GTMO and SFITO, as post-project strategy, planned to provide marketable products and services to defray the cost of hosting and other expenses.

5.8. Institutions involved

SFITO as collaborator in the project implementation brought some experiences. This avoided the hiring of more consultants on issues relating to information system building. SFITO acted as a subject-matter expert in the development of the marketplace.

6. Lessons Learned

6.1. Project identification, design and implementation

The low level of participation of primary beneficiaries is a key lesson to be learned for future projects. Here this situation is not due to irrelevance of the project idea or poor project identification, but to monetary incentive. This project assumed future benefits such as free listing in the marketplace and web presence of timber companies were sufficient incentives.

6.2. Operational matters

An institutional collaboration in project implementation is very important, as this effect a successful project implementation and reduce project costs. Thus, the institutional collaborator can also participate in post-project strategy to ensure the project sustainability. The problem of dearth of raw material in Ghana, which resulted to closure of some companies, was not foreseen in this project.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1. Identification

- This project attempted to address the problem of low-level intra-African trade in TTPs identified in previous ITTO study;
- The problem was thoroughly analyzed to identify 3 main causes, including the lack of knowledge of regional market, weak capacity in production and marketing planning, and constraints in market access and logistics;
- The primary beneficiaries represented by their association (GTMO) provided input into the project identification; and
- GTMO should further study the weak capacity in production and marketing planning in Ghanaian timber industry.

7.2.Design

- Monetary (or immediate) incentive for private sector may override future benefits such as free listing in marketplace and web presence;
- Contingencies or external factors should be factored in the project design; and
- This study recommends adequate incentive for participation should in future project design.

7.3. Implementation

- Collaboration with subject-matter institution in project implementation can be beneficial during the project life and post-project life.

7.4. Project replication

This project has a potential of replication in other tropical zones for establishing an online timber marketplace.

Annex 1 Project Financial Statement

Project No. TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)	Period Ending January -July 2015					Comments
Project Title	Improving Intra African Trade and Market Transparency in Timber and Timber Products					
Component	Original	Expenditure to Date			Available	
	Amount (A)	Accrued (B)	Expended (C)	Total (D) B + C	Funds	
1. Funds Managed by Executing Agency						
10. Project Personnel						
11. National Experts						
11.1 Project coordinator	18,760.00	18,760.00	0	18,760.00	0.00	Last payment was made in December 2014
11.2 Project Assistant	33,600.00	19,500.00	11,100.00	30,600.00	3,000.00	Took a two month leave of absence
11.3 Web master	14,400.00	9,000.00	5,400	14,400.00	0.00	
11.4 Administrator		0	0	0.00	0.00	
12. Other Personnel		0		0.00	0.00	
12.1 Assistant 1		0	0	0.00	0.00	
12.2 Assistant 2		0	0	0.00	0.00	
12.3 Other labour		0		0.00	0.00	
13 National Consultants		0	0	0.00	0.00	
13.1 Consultant 1 (Web developer)	5000	0	4880	4,880.00	120.00	Graphic designer((2800); designing tariff database(1080); Hosting tariff data base(1000)
13.2 Consultant 2		0	2490	2,490.00	-2,490.00	Amazon web hosting
13.3 Consultant 3		0	0	0.00	0.00	
14. International consultants		0		0.00	0.00	
14.1 Marketing expert	3015	0	3,015	3,015.00	0.00	
14.2 Consultant (Information system expert)	5000	0	6000	6,000.00	-1,000.00	French translation(2500); Editor(3500);
15. Fellowship and Training		0	0	0.00	0.00	
15.1 Training 1		0	0	0.00	0.00	
15.2 Training 2		0	0	0.00	0.00	
15.3 Training 3		0	0	0.00	0.00	

		0		0.00	0.00	
19. Component total	79,775.00	47,260.00	32,885.00	80,145.00	-370.00	
20. Sub-contracts						
21. Contract 1 (SEO Expert Website promotion)	2000	2762	0	2,762.00	-762.00	Transfer charges
22. Contract 2 (Website hosting)	4200	1751	2490	4,241.00	-41.00	
29 Component Total	6200	4513	2490	7,003.00	-803.00	
30. Travel		0	0	0.00	0.00	
31. Daily subsistence Allowance		0	0	0.00	0.00	
31.1 National experts		0	0	0.00	0.00	
31.2 International Consultants		0	0	0.00	0.00	
31.3 Others		0	0	0.00	0.00	
32. International Travel		0	0	0.00	0.00	
32.1 National Experts		0	0	0.00	0.00	
32.2 International Experts	1500	0	2131.2	2,131.20	-631.20	Un-anticipated increase in air fare
32.3 Others (Hotel)	300	0	0	0.00	300.00	
33. Local Transport Cost		0	0	0.00	0.00	
33.1 National Experts		0	0	0.00	0.00	
33.2 International consultant		0	0	0.00	0.00	
33.3 Other		0	0	0.00	0.00	
39. Component Total	1800	0	2131.2	2,131.20	-331.20	
40. Capital Items		0		0.00	0.00	
41. Premises		0		0.00	0.00	
42 Land		0		0.00	0.00	
43 Vehicles		0		0.00	0.00	
44. Capital Equipment		0		0.00	0.00	
44.1 Computer Equipment		0		0.00	0.00	
44.1.1 (Lap top computer)	1120	841.58	0	841.58	278.42	
44.1.2 (Desk top computer)	1500	1083.99	0	1,083.99	416.01	
44.1.3 Printer/scanner	600	628.71	0	628.71	-28.71	
44.1.4 Soft ware	2000	2500	0	2,500.00	-500.00	Invoice from Net.Knowledge, Nov 2014

44.2 Forestry Equipment		0	0	0.00	0.00	
44.3 Others		0	0	0.00	0.00	
44.3.1 Furniture	380	0		0.00	380.00	
49. Component Total	5600	5054.28	0	5,054.28	545.72	
50. Consumable Items		0		0.00	0.00	
51. Raw material	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
52. Spares	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
53. Utilities	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
54. office Supplies	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
59. Component total	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	
60. Miscellaneous		0	0	0.00	0.00	
61. Sundry	6445	6338.37	200.00	6,538.37	-93.37	Stakeholder survey and training workshop
62. Audit costs	1000	0	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	Auditors Invoice was under budget
63. Contingencies		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
69. Component total	7445	6338.37	200.00	6,538.37	906.63	
70. National management cost	0	0		0.00	0.00	
71. Executing Agency management cost (Bank charges)	0	587.94	100	687.94	-687.94	Un anticipated bank charges
72. Focal point monitoring	0	587.94	0	587.94	-587.94	
79. Component total	0	587.94	100	687.94	-687.94	
80. Project monitoring and administration						
81. ITTO monitoring and review	2820		0			
82. ITTO program support cost	8291		0			
89 Component Total	11,111.00		11,111.00	11,111.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL	111,931.00	63,753.59	48,917.20	112,670.79	-739.79	

1 B: Financial statement

Project No.	TM-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)	Period Ending: January 2015 to July 2015				Comments
Project Title	Improving Intra African Trade and Market Transparency in Timber and Timber Products					
Component	Original Amount (A) USD	Expenditure to Date		Total (D) B + C	Total USD	Available Funds
	Accrued (B) GHC	Expended (C) GHC				
1. Funds Managed by Executing Agency	0	0	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0		0
10. Project Personnel	0	0	0	0		0
11. National Experts (Long Term)	0	0	0	0		0
11.1 Project Coordinator			0	0		0
11.2 Forester 1	0	0	0	0		0
11.3 Market/Industry Expert	0	0	0	0		0
11.4 Administrator	0	0	0	0		0
12. Other Personnel	0	0	0	0		0
12.1 Assistant 1	0	0	0	0		0
12.2 Other Labour	0	0	0	0		0
13. National consultants (Short term)	0	0	0	0		0
13.1 Consultant 1	0	0	0	0		0
13.2 Consultant 2	0	0	0	0		0
14. International Consultant	0	0	0	0		0
14.1 Forest inventory specialist	0	0	0	0		0
14.2 Consultant 2	0	0	0	0		0
15. Fellowships and training	0	0	0	0		0
15.1 Training 1	0	0	0	0		0
Training 2	0	0	0	0		0
19 Component total	0	0	0	0		0
20. Sub-contracts	0	0	0	0		0
21 Sub-contract 1	0	0	0	0		0
22 Sub-contract 2	0	0	0	0		0
29 Component total	0	0	0	0		0
30. Travel	0	0	0	0		0
31. Daily subsistence	0	0	0	0		0
31.1 National Experts	0	0	0	0		0
31.2 International consultant	0	0	0	0		0
31.3 Others	0	0	0	0		0
32. International Travel	0	0	0	0		0
32.1 National Experts	0	0	0	0		0
32.2 International consultant	0	0	0	0		0
32.3 Others	0	0	0	0		0
33. Local Transport Cost	0	0	0	0		0
33.1 National Experts /Consultants	0	0	0	0		0
33.2 International Consultants	0	0	0	0		0
33.3 Others	0	0	0	0		0
39 Component Total	0	0	0	0		0

40. Capital Items		0	0	0		0	
41. Premises	8400	9191	12726	21917	10850	-2450	50% rent increase in yr2
42. land		0	0	0		0	
43 Vehicles		0	0	0		0	
44 Capital Equipment		0	0	0		0	
44.1 Computer equipment		0	0	0	0	0	
44.2 Forestry equipment		0	0	0	0	0	
44.3 Others (Furniture)	1165	1000	500	1500	742.574257	422.42574	
49 Component Total	9565	10191	13226	23417	11592.57	-2027.5743	
50. Consumables						0	
51 Raw material	0	0	0	0		0	
51.1 Fuel	0	3000	4,800	7800		0	
52 Spares	0	0	0	0		0	
53 Utilities	7200	0	0	0			
53.1 Telephone		300	540	840		0	
53.2 Internet service		600	1032	1632		0	
53.3 Electricity		594.06	1800	2394.06		0	
53.4 Vehicle rental		891.06	891.06	969.6		0	
54 Office supplies	900	0	0	0			
54.1 Stationery		909	909	1818		0	
54.2 Postage		0	0	0		0	
59 Component Total	8100	6294.12	9972.06	16266.18	8052.56	47.44	
60. Miscellaneous		0		0	0	0	
61 Sundry				0	0	0	
62. Audit Cost	200	0	1000	1000	495	-295.0495	
63. Contingencies				0	0	0	
69. Component Total	200	0	1000	1000	495	-295.0495	
70. National Management							
71. Executing Agency Management Cost	20200	15301.53	25502.47	40804	20200.00	0	
72.Focal point Monitoring	0	0		0	0.00	0	
79.Component Total	20200	15301.53	25502.47	40804	20200.00	0	
100. Grand Total	38,065.00	31,786.65	49,700.53	81,487.18	40,340.19	(2,275.19)	

Annex 2 Project Cash Flow Statement

PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT					Comments
Project No. TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)				Project Ending: January to July 2015	
Project Title: Improving Intra-African Trade And Market Transparency In timber and Timber Products					
Component	Reference	Date	Amount USD	Local currency	
A. Funds Received from ITTO					
1. First Installment		12-Jun-13	68,615.00	138,602.30	
2. Second Installment		21-Oct-14	32199	65,041.98	
3. Third Installment				-	
4. Fourth Installment				-	
Total Funds received			100,814.00	203,644.28	
B. Expenditures by Executing Agency					
10. Project Personnel				-	
11. National Experts				-	
11.1 Project coordinator			18,760.00	37,895.20	
11.2 Project Assistant			30,600.00	61,812.00	
11.3 Web master			14,400.00	29,088.00	
11.4 Administrator			0	-	
12. Other Personnel				-	
12.1 Assistant 1			0	-	
12.2 Assistant 2			0	-	
12.3 Other labour				-	
13 National Consultants			0	-	
13.1 Consultant 1 (4,880.00	9,857.60	
13.2 Consultant 2			2,490.00	5,029.80	Amazon hosting
13.3 Consultant 3			0	-	
14. International consultants				-	
14.1 Forestry expert			3,015.00	6,090.30	
14.2 Consultant 2			6,000.00	12,120.00	

15. Fellowship and Training			0	-	
15.1 Training 1			0	-	
15.2 Training 2			0	-	
15.3 Training 3			0	-	
				-	
19. Component total			80,145	161,892.90	
20. Sub-contracts				-	
21. Contract 1 (SEO Expert Website promotion)			2,762.00	5,579.24	
22. Contract 2 (Website hosting)			4,241.00	8,566.82	
29 Component Total			7,003.00	14,146.06	
30.Travel			0	-	
31. Daily subsistence Allowance			0	-	
31.1 National experts			0	-	
31.2 International Consultants			2,131.20	4,305.02	
31.3 Others			0	-	
32. International Travel			0	-	
32.1 National Experts			0	-	
32.2 International Experts			0	-	
32.3 Others			0	-	
33. Local Transport Cost			0	-	
33.1 National Experts			0	-	
33.2 International consultant			0	-	
33.3 Other			0	-	
39. Component Total			2131.2	4,305.02	

40. Capital Items					-
41. Premises					-
42 Land					-
43 Vehicles					-
44. Capital Equipment					-
44.1 Computer Equipment					-
44.1.1 (Lap top computer)			841.58	1,700.00	
44.1.2 (Desk top computer)			1083.99	2,189.65	
44.1.3 Printer/scanner			628.71	1,270.00	
44.1.4 Soft ware			2,500.00		
44.2 Forestry Equipment			0	-	
44.3 Others			0	-	
44.3.1 Furniture					
49. Component Total			5,054.28	10,209.65	
50. Consumable Items					-
51. Raw material			0	-	
52. Spares			0	-	
53. Utilities			0	-	
54. office Supplies			0	-	
59. Component total			0	-	
60. Miscellaneous			0	-	
61. Sundry			6538.37	13,207.51	Stakeholder survey and training workshop
62. Audit costs			0	-	
63. Contingencies			0.00	-	International calls
69. Component total			6538.37	13,207.51	
					-

70. National management cost				-	
71. Executing Agency management cost (Bank Charges)			687.94	1,389.64	
72. Focal point monitoring			0	-	
79. Component total			687.94	1,389.64	
				-	
Total expenditure to date			101,559.79	205,150.78	
Remaining balance of funds			(745.79)	(1,506.50)	The over spending has been covered with funds from the Executing agency