



## **PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT**

of

**ITTO project Number – TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M)**

*ENHANCING THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCIAL  
UTILISATION OF THE CITES-LISTED SPECIES CEDRELA ODORATA  
(RED CEDAR) IN GUYANA.*

**Host Government:** Government of Guyana

**Executing Agency:** Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)  
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## **Project Information:**

<b>Project number:</b>	TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M)
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<b>Project Cost (US\$):</b>	US\$ 377,953
	Project Completion Report
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## Foreword

The project arises from the desire of the Government of Guyana to diversify the range of commercial species the country's wood products sector offers to the international wood products trade. Historically, the focus of Guyana's wood products sector has been on a few key primary species, principally Greenheart (*Chlorocardium rodiei*) and Pupleheart (*Peltogyne venosa*), because of their inherent physical properties of natural durability and strength, as well as suitability as structural and appearance grade timber.

This project builds on Guyana's efforts to develop and promote its lesser used species, as part of a multipronged strategy for managing the country's commercial forest estate sustainably. Specifically, the project will focus on the assessment, development, marketing and promotion of *Cedrela Odorata* (locally known as Red Cedar). Historically, Red Cedar has been a valuable timber, with a natural range covering Latin America, the Caribbean and South America. Over-harvesting in some range countries in the region has meant that the species is now considered to be vulnerable according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It is also listed on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix III for the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia, Guatemala, and Peru.

In Guyana, the species has not been used commercially to the same extent as in other range countries. This project was developed to enable Guyana to undertake an assessment of its commercial forests to determine the status of the species. The outputs from the resource assessment is envisaged to be used to develop a management plan for the sustainable harvesting of Red Cedar, as well as develop the capacity of the industry to harvest, develop and market the species domestically and internationally; consistent with the objectives of CITES Appendix III Listing.

The project's development objective is to "*Enhance sustainable forest management of the forest sector of Guyana through improved market intelligence and trade of CITES listed timber species.*" The Specific Objective is to "*Strengthen forest planning and marketing of CITES listed, current and potential timber species from Guyana*". Among the main expected outcomes of the project are completion of a resource assessment of Red Cedar in Guyana's commercial estate to establish the status of the species; development of capacity in Guyana for managing Red Cedar; and development of a strategy for developing and commercializing CITES-listed species in Guyana including statistical database.

This Completion Report details the outcomes, outputs and activities of a collaborative project between the Government of Guyana and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the major donors being those contributors of the CITES Programme, that was focused on: **Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilization of CITES-Listed Species, *Cedrela Odorata* (Red Cedar) in Guyana.**

## Executive summary

Project TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M) enabled Guyana to undertake an assessment of its commercial forests to determine the status of Red Cedar. The outputs of this resource assessment were used to develop a management plan for the sustainable harvesting of Red Cedar and to increase the capacity of the industry to harvest, develop and market the species domestically and internationally, consistent with the objectives of a CITES Appendix III listing.

The project's development objective was to "enhance sustainable forest management of the forest sector of Guyana through improved market intelligence and trade of CITES-listed timber species". Its specific objective was to "strengthen forest planning and marketing of current and potential CITES-listed timber species from Guyana", and it had three main outputs:

- 1) improved sustainable management of Red Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) through enhanced forest management planning;
- 2) enhance market intelligence on CITES and the timber trade related to the impacts on Guyana's forest sector; and
- 3) increased capacity of the forest sector to trade and market CITES-listed timber species.

One of the main outputs of the ITTO project was the collation, for the first time in Guyana, of a range of forest inventory data on Red Cedar and the construction of a master database for the species. The project's main technical report includes a map of Red Cedar distribution based on these data; it also provides an overview of population size, distribution, stand density, size structure and regeneration dynamics and outlines a possible strategy for the sustainable management of Red Cedar in Guyana.

A second technical report by the project focuses on the domestic and international markets of the species and a reporting framework for CITES. Sections of the report address:

- the forest management and monitoring systems employed by the Guyana Forestry Commission (this section concludes with a protocol framework for the international trade of Red Cedar products);
- Red Cedar production in Guyana in 2007–14 and export volumes of Red Cedar from Guyana, by product type, in 2009–14;
- the prospects of further developing domestic and international markets for Red Cedar; and
- a production and marketing strategy and reporting framework to ensure the consistent implementation of the trade regulation requirements of a CITES Appendix III listing.

A diagnostic of the reporting framework concluded that the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) has a strong system of forest permitting and monitoring that includes most elements of an effective chain-of-custody management system for forest products, from the point of harvest to the point of export, enabling the verification of legal origin. Monitoring tools include the permitting system, the national log-tracking system, codes of practice, and concession-level and range-level monitoring. Support for the computerized national log-tracking system was boosted through ITTO Project PD 440/07 (M,I): "Improving the detection and prevention of illegal logging and illegality in shipment and trade of wood products in Guyana", implemented in 2008–2009. Guyana also received support from ITTO in the development of the Code of Practice for Wood Processing through ITTO Project PD 513/08 Rev.1 (I): "Enhancing the capacity of the wood processing sector to improve efficiency and add value in Guyana", implemented in 2010–2011. The project made recommendations for strengthening and improving the management of the supply and production chain.

If, based on the outcomes of this project, Guyana decides that the national population of Red Cedar should be included in Appendix III, exports of Red Cedar logs, sawnwood and veneer sheets from the country will require CITES export permits issued by its Management Authority. The project helped Guyana prepare for this possibility, as well as for potential listings of other species on CITES appendices.

In sum, Project TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M) enabled a resource assessment of Red Cedar in Guyana's forest estate to establish the status of the species; increased understanding of the conservation status of Red Cedar; increased capacity in Guyana for managing Red Cedar and for CITES reporting; and helped create a strategy for commercializing CITES-listed species in Guyana and developing value-added markets for Red Cedar, both locally and internationally.

# 1. Project Identification

## 1.1 Project Context

### Origin

The project arises from the desire of the Government of Guyana to diversify the range of commercial species the country's wood products sector offers to the international wood products trade. Historically, the focus of Guyana's wood products sector has been on a few key primary species, principally Greenheart (*Chlorocardium rodiei*) and Pupleheart (*Peltogyne venosa*), because of their inherent physical properties of natural durability and strength, as well as suitability as structural and appearance grade timber.

However, over the past five to ten years, in collaboration with the industry and assistance from the ITTO, the Guyana Forestry Commission and the Forest Products Development and Marketing Council have been diversifying the range of commercial species that the industry is able to offer both domestic and international markets, focusing specifically on the development, promotion and marketing of lesser used species.

This project builds on Guyana's efforts to develop and promote its lesser used species, as part of a multipronged strategy for managing the country's commercial forest estate sustainably. Being able to offer a broader range of commercially suitable species to the market will reduce pressure on the primary species, and assist the Guyana Forestry Commission in implementing effectively, sustainable management initiatives across the whole of Guyana's commercial forest estate.

Specifically, the project focused on the assessment, development, marketing and promotion of *Cedrela Odorata* (locally known as Red Cedar). Historically, Red Cedar has been a valuable timber, with a natural range covering Latin America, the Caribbean and South America. Over-harvesting in some range countries in the region has meant that the species is now considered to be vulnerable according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It's also listed on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix III for the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia, Guatemala, and Peru.

Red Cedar is valued for the production of rotary peeled and sliced veneer, plywood, cabinetry, musical instruments, humidors, and boatbuilding. Successful development of the species would therefore enhance Guyana's ability to offer a diverse range of wood species with characteristics and properties valued by international wood product markets.

## 1.2 Origin and Problem

In Guyana, the species has not been used commercially to the same extent as in other range countries. This project will enable Guyana to undertake an assessment of its commercial forests to determine the status of the species. The outputs from the resource assessment will be used to develop a management plan for the sustainable harvesting of Red Cedar, as well as develop the capacity of the industry to harvest, develop and market the species domestically and internationally; consistent with the objectives of CITES Appendix III Listing. As a durable to moderately durable species regarding decay resistance, and also resistant to termite attack; Red Cedar has excellent weathering characteristics, with the older, slower-growing trees from the wild able to produce wood that is more durable than wood from younger, plantation-grown trees.

The Project's aims and objectives are consistent with ITTO-CITES Program for Implementing CITES Listings of Tropical Timber Species. Specifically, the project will assist Guyana to:

- conduct resource assessment, design forest management plans and develop and market its Red Cedar species consistent with the "Non Detriment Findings" (NDFs) for CITES listed tree species;
- develop capacity in developing and disseminating tools for identifying both wild species in the forest and wood products developed from processed Red Cedar;

- ensure that its international trade in CITES-listed Red Cedar is consistent with its sustainable management and conservation objectives; and
- develop and implement scientific, administrative and legal requirements for managing and regulating trade in Red Cedar to ensure that utilization is not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Specific activities to be undertaken under the project will also meet the objectives of the ITTO-CITES Program involving:

- a national resource assessment of Red Cedar in Guyana's commercial forest estate;
- improving knowledge concerning ecology and silviculture of Red Cedar;
- development of management plans for the species;
- training and awareness raising within the industry of the sustainable management and use of Red Cedar as a CITES-listed species; and
- in collaboration with the industry, developing cost-effective reporting systems for product tracking, including chain of custody for the species.

### **Intended situation after Project completion**

First, a resource assessment will be conducted to assess the status of known CITES-listed species in Guyana's commercial forests, especially Red Cedar. A combination of aerial photography and ground assessment will be used for the resource assessment. Information and data from the resource assessment will be used to develop management plans, initially for Red Cedar. The management plans will form the basis for developing similar plans if new species become CITES-listed in the future.

Second, marketing and promotional material will be developed for Red Cedar, aimed at informing both the domestic and international markets about the availability of the species in Guyana. This will be done in close collaboration with the industry and the Forest Products Development and Marketing Council (FPDMC), which is part of the Guyana Forestry Commission.

Third, training and awareness-raising will be conducted within the industry on the sustainable management and use of Red Cedar as a CITES-listed species.

Fourth, in collaboration with the industry and relevant government departments, cost-effective reporting systems will be developed to manage Red Cedar, including product tracking and chain of custody for the species.



## 2. Project Objectives and Implementation Strategy

### **Project rationale**

The main problem to be addressed is the lack of adequate information on CITES-listed species such as Red Cedar, which is making it difficult to commercialize them as part of Guyana's lesser used species for promotion and marketing to the domestic and international markets.

### **Development Objective**

The project's development objective is to "Enhance sustainable forest management of the forest sector of Guyana through improved market intelligence and trade of CITES listed timber species."

### **Specific Objective**

The Specific Objective is to "Strengthen forest planning and marketing of CITES listed, current and potential timber species from Guyana."

### **Outputs**

- Output 1: Improved sustainable management of Red Cedar – CITES Appendix III species (*Cedrela Odorata*) through enhanced forest management planning.
- Output 2: Enhanced market intelligence on CITES and the timber trade, relating to the impacts on Guyana's forest sector.
- Output 3: Increased capacity of the forest sector on trade and marketing of CITES Listing of Timber Species.

### **Project strategy**

The following strategy will be adopted to implement the project. First, a resource assessment will be conducted to assess the status of known CITES-listed species in Guyana's commercial forests, especially Red Cedar. A combination of aerial photography and ground assessment will be used for the resource assessment. Information and data from the resource assessment will be used to develop management plans, initially for Red Cedar. The management plans will form the basis for developing similar plans if new species become CITES-listed in the future.

Second, marketing and promotional material will be developed for Red Cedar, aimed at informing both the domestic and international markets about the availability of the species in Guyana. This will be done in close collaboration with the industry and the Forest Products Development and Marketing Council (FPDMC), which is part of the GFC.

Third, training and awareness-raising will be conducted within the industry on the sustainable management and use of Red Cedar as a CITES-listed species.

Fourth, in collaboration with the industry and relevant government departments, cost-effective reporting systems will be developed to manage Red Cedar, including product tracking and chain of custody for the species.

### **Planned Duration**

The project was planned to be executed in a period of 18 months.

### **Planned Overall Cost**

The project was planned to be completed using an overall cost of US\$239,765 of which the GFC which is the implementing agency will receive from ITTO US\$136,640 and will contribute US\$103,125.

**Target beneficiaries** are identified at the local and national level, both public and private:

***Guyana Forestry Commission and other Government Agencies (National Level, Public)*** - Initiator of the project. The Guyana Forestry Commission is the government agency with the responsibility for managing the national forest estate. It is also the initiator of most ITTO projects as well as the ITTO contact point. The GFC's resource capability and database for managing Red Cedar will be significantly improved following this project. In so doing, sustainable forest management will be boosted.

***Forest Products Association (FPA) (Private, National Level)*** - The FPA is the umbrella association for the wood products sector in Guyana. Several meetings were held with representatives of the FPA to discuss strategies for further diversifying the commercial species currently available to its members. Given Red Cedar is already known in the trade internationally, the FPA proposed that the GFC investigate how the species can be included in the lesser used species list currently being developed and promoted by the industry and the GFC. Specifically, given Red Cedar is listed on CITES Appendix III, the FPA requested the GFC to investigate how the species can be commercialized within the rules and requirements of CITES. This level of preparedness that the project will bring to the Private Sector in helping them to better embrace CITES protocols and conventions, will be very helpful for management and trade of Red Cedar.

***Community Associations and Amerindian Communities (Private, Local Level)*** - GFC adopted the tested and proven methodology it has used over the years for consulting community associations and seeking their input into policy and strategy development and implementation. This involved meetings with community associations in all of Guyana's forestry regions, at which the issue of commercializing Red Cedar was extensively discussed. Given Red Cedar is a CITES-listed species, the GFC carefully explained to the associations the implications, and sought their comments and input in how they thought the commercialization of Red Cedar could impact on their land rights. Community associations and Amerindian villages will also have strengthened capacity to report on, and manage Red Cedar as a CITES listed species.

### 3. Project Performance

#### Specific Objective Achieved

The project was successful in being able to enhance and strengthen the forest planning and marketing of Red Cedar as a CITES listed species, and to also expand this capacity to other species were these to be listed and included the potential of a higher category listing of Red Cedar.

In sum, Project TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M) enabled a resource assessment of Red Cedar in Guyana's forest estate to establish the status of the species; increased understanding of the conservation status of Red Cedar; increased capacity in Guyana for managing Red Cedar and for CITES reporting; and helped create a strategy for commercializing CITES-listed species in Guyana and developing value-added markets for Red Cedar, both locally and internationally.

If, based on the outcomes of this project, Guyana decides that the national population of Red Cedar should be included in Appendix III, exports of Red Cedar logs, sawnwood and veneer sheets from the country will require CITES export permits issued by its Management Authority. The project helped Guyana prepare for this possibility, as well as for potential listings of other species on CITES appendices.

#### Outputs Achieved

##### **Output 1: Resource Assessment and Forest Management Plan for Red Cedar**

During January 2015, the review of the technical literature available on Red Cedar was completed.

General information on distribution, cover, density, size structure, regeneration dynamics and timber characteristics and uses of Red Cedar can be gathered from literature, such as:

- I. *General information with regard to the gold, diamond and forest industries of British Guiana*, issued by the government of British Guiana, 1903.
- II. A review of the timber industry of British Guiana, by B.S. Hohenkerk, *Journal of the Board of Agriculture of British Guiana*, vol. XVI, 1923
- III. *The vegetation of British Guiana, a preliminary review*, by D.B. Fanshawe, Imperial Forestry Institute, University of Oxford, 1952
- IV. Forest types of British Guiana, by D.B. Fanshawe, *Caribbean Forester*, 1954.
- V. *Forest products of British Guiana, Part 1: Principal Timbers*, by D.B. Fanshawe, Forest Department, British Guiana, 1961
- VI. *Report to the Government of British Guiana on the marketing of wood and wood products with particular reference to the export of timber*, by C.O. Flemich, FAO, 1963
- VII. *Bomenboek voor Suriname*, by Lindeman & Mennega, Dienst 's Lands Bosbeheer Suriname, 1963.
- VIII. Check-list of woody plants of Guyana, *Tropenbos Technical Series 2*, 1988
- IX. Major timber trees of Guyana; a field guide, by A.M. Polak, *Tropenbos Series 2*, 1992
- X. Major timber trees of Guyana; timber characteristics and utilization, by Gérard, Miller & Ter Welle, *Tropenbos Series 15*, 1996

During January 2015 as well, discussions with a number of stakeholders from both within the GFC and the timber industry revealed that Red Cedar is considered to occur at low density; being estimated at less than 1 tree per 50 ha. The species is also considered not to occur in aggregate stands (clumps) such as for instance greenheart, wallaba, mora and morabukea. In terms of site preference, it is suggested by some operators that the species seems to prefer marsh or mora forest.

Because of the low density (numbers per ha) of its occurrence and uncertainty about site preferences, it was decided to first explore existing resource assessment data. The following types of resource assessment information were identified:

- 100% pre-harvest inventories (stock surveys) by Timber Sales Agreement and Wood Cutting License Holders;

- FAO-supported Forest Industry Development Survey (FIDS) 1968-1973;
- CIDA-financed Interim Forestry Project (IFP) 1990-94;
- Management level inventories (MLI) undertaken by TSA/WCL holders;
- Management level inventories (MLI) undertaken by GFC in SFP/SLA areas (since 2006);
- Stock survey and Management level inventories (MLI) undertaken by Iwokrama.

During the period of January 2015 to July 2015, the first draft of the Resource Assessment and Forest Management Plan for the CITES-Listed Species *Cedrela Odorata* (Red Cedar) In Guyana was completed. These two aspects are presented in a collated format in one Report.

The Assessment Report concludes that *Cedrela odorata* is deciduous, strongly light-demanding, behaves as a long-lived pioneer (Cintron, 1990; Lemmens, 2008) and is naturally distributed from northern Mexico throughout lowland Central America and South America to northern Argentina and most Caribbean Islands (Lamb, 1968; Pennington, 1981; Cintron, 1990). In its natural area of distribution *Cedrela odorata* occurs in both primary and secondary, evergreen to semi-deciduous lowland or lower montane rain forest (Pennington, 1981; Patiño, 1997). In Central America and Mexico it only occurs on non-flooded sites, often on well-drained limestone (Cintron, 1990; Lamb, 1968). In Amazonian Peru Bolivia and Brazil, it is mainly found on seasonally flooded lowland along watercourses (Gentry, no date; Pennington, 2006, cited in CITES, 2007) and in the transitional zone between evergreen forest and savannah forest (*cf* Brown et al, 2003). In Guyana, the species is rare to locally occasional in *Mora* forest along creeks, seasonal forest and poor types of rain forest (Fanshawe 1961).

The Assessment further explains that although *C. odorata* is widespread, it is seldom common - individuals of this species are few in number and are widely dispersed. The high value of the species, the decrease in the supply of other timber species (e.g. *Swietenia macrophylla* King), and the vulnerability of *C. odorata* to overharvesting due to its natural history, population dynamics, and habitat preferences have contributed to growing signs of depletion in many parts of its range (Navarro-Cerrillo, 2013).

The Report expresses that in 1998 *Cedrela odorata* was assessed as globally Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List and it has been listed in Appendix III of CITES since 2001. The species was subsequently proposed for listing in Appendix II of CITES in 2007. Appendix II listing requires non-detriment findings (NDF) that ensure that export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species being traded. NDFs should be based on a comprehensive review of available information on the population status, distribution, population trend, harvest, and other biological and ecological factors, as appropriate, and trade information relating to the species concerned. Because such information was lacking for nearly all range states, an Action Plan was adopted to complete knowledge on the status of conservation of, trade in and sustainable use of *Cedrela odorata*.

The Report updates available information on *Cedrela odorata* using a variety of existing, available information sources on the distribution, population structure and production. The main sources of information are formed by national forest inventories and forest inventories and stock surveys carried out by forest concessionaires. Another source of information is formed by production records. The collation of this data, produced by this project is shown below:

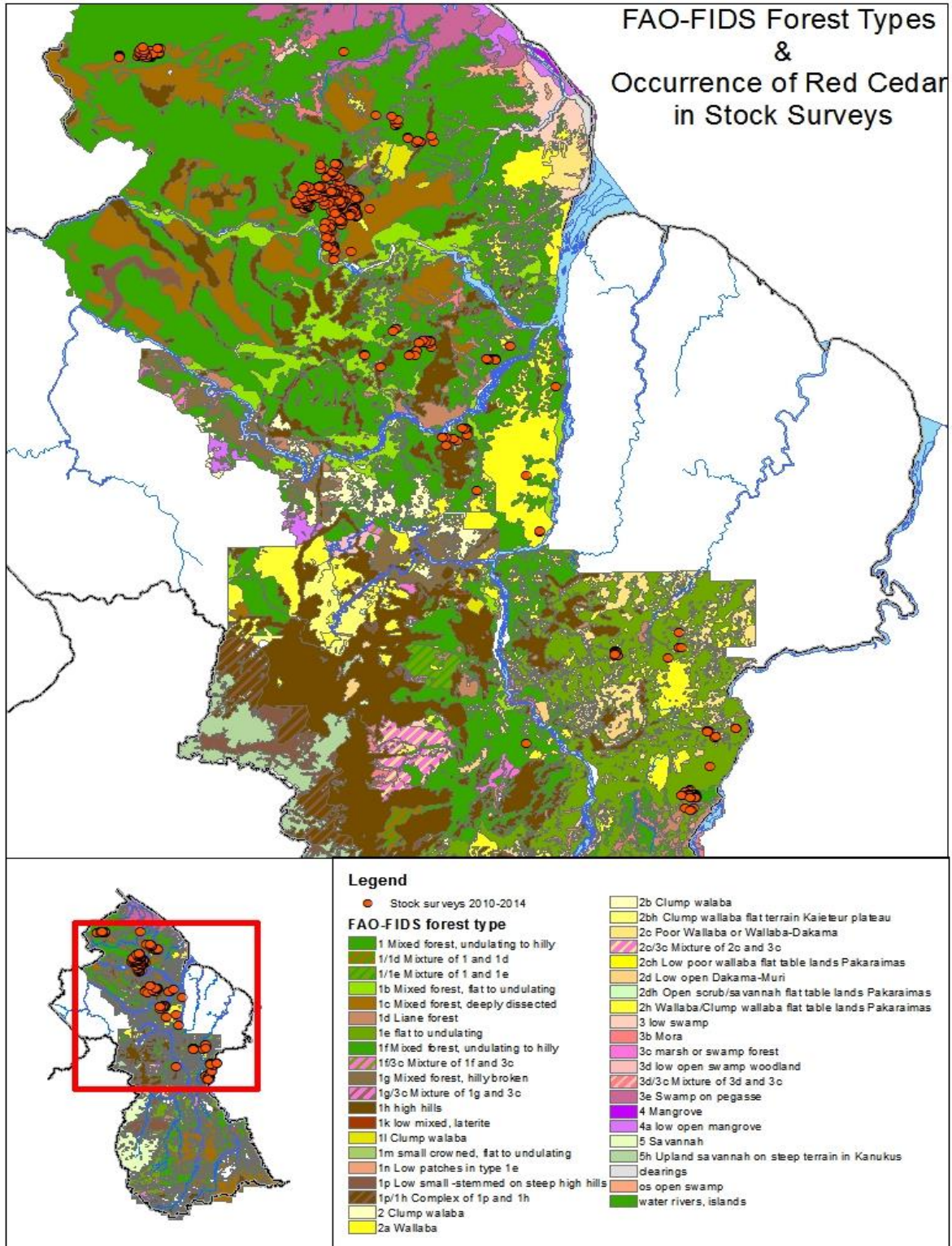
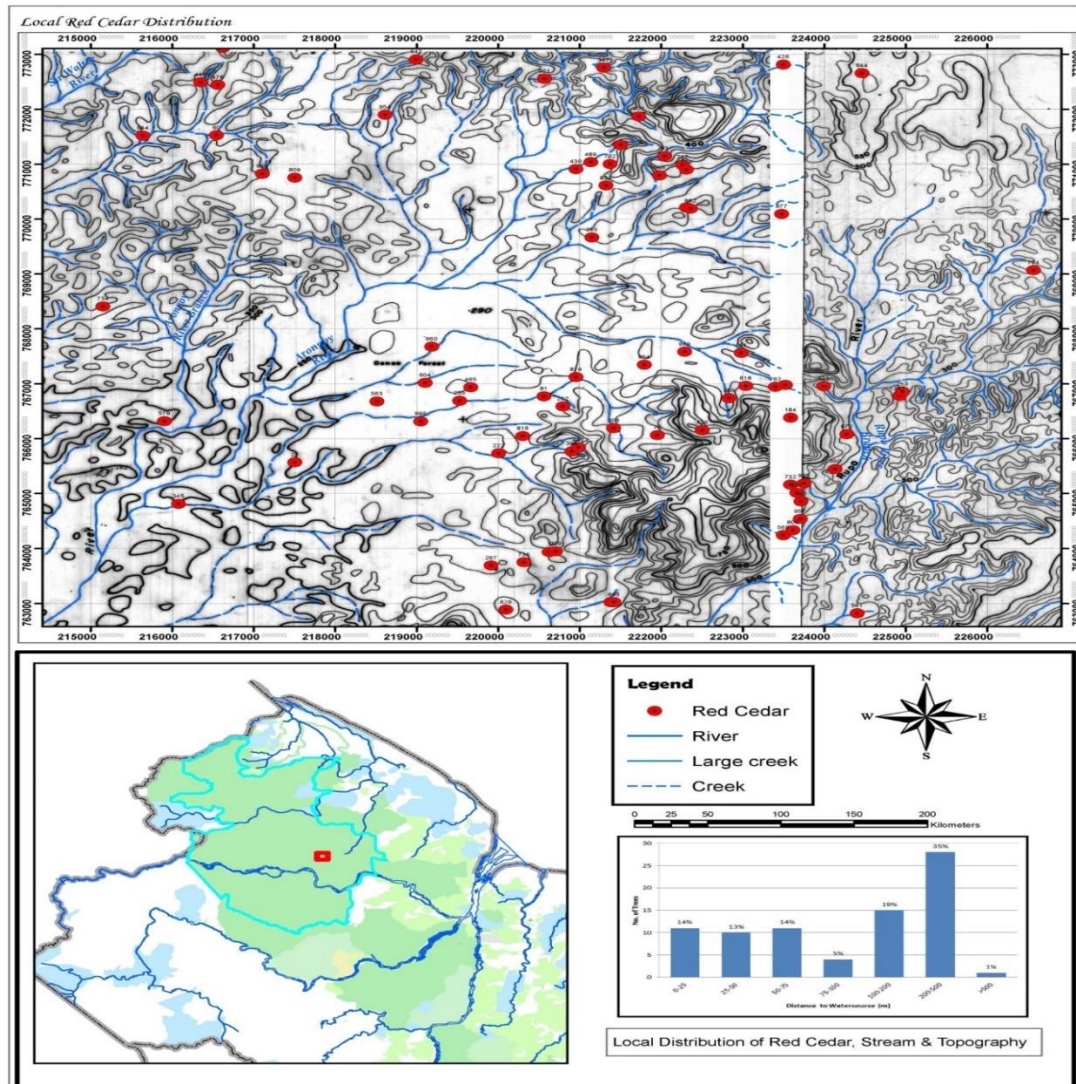


Figure 1: Guyana forest types according to the FAO–Forest Industries Development Survey, and occurrence of Red Cedar according to stock surveys



The Report further concludes that Red Cedar is “rare to very rare” in Guyana but appears to occur widely; occurrence was confirmed for about three quarters of its territory according to the national forest inventories, stock surveys and production records. Based on the national forest inventories, the species does not appear to have a specific preference for a certain forest or soil type, but appears to occur on all soil types from pagasse, to loam, to white sand and in many forest types from swamp forest to Wallaba forest. Data from 100% pre-harvest stock surveys in large concessions and production statistics from small concessions and Amerindian Village Lands confirm that the species is found in various forest types; in low swamp forest, in mixed forest on flat to undulating, undulating to hilly, deeply dissected terrain and steep high hills, but also in Wallaba forest on white sand soils.

For the period January 2015 to July 2015, the Management Plan for the Red Cedar was elaborated. One aspect of the Plan addresses current growth and yield data. This for Red Cedar in Guyana is limited to measurements of three trees in PSPs over the period 1993-1996. The average diameter increment of these three trees averaged 0.82 cm/yr. (SE% 42.2%). Application of these times of passage and mortality rates to the size-class structure found for the MLI inventories indicated that 123% of the original stem number and 92% of the original volume would recuperate after one logging cycle of 25 years when a practical minimum diameter cutting limit of 40 cm dbh is applied.



**Figure 2 - Map Showing Local Distribution of Red Cedar that was used to inform the Protocol Framework for International Trade in Red Cedar from Guyana.**

In view of its rarity, the Management Plan proposes that a cautious approach to management of *Cedrela odorata* in Guyana could be to increase the minimum diameter cutting limit, to lengthen the cutting cycle or to retain a percentage of commercial-sized trees to serve as seed trees; comparable to the harvest regulations in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. Lengthening the cutting cycle or raising the minimum diameter cutting limit does not appear to be appropriate in the case of Red Cedar because of its relatively high growth and mortality rates. Such measure can indeed be applied in TSAs who have to submit stock surveys and harvest plans for each 100-ha block to GFC for approval. It will be more difficult to implement such measure in case of SFPs and AVLs.

In the period ending January, 2016, under Output 1, the Assessment Report was finalised and completed.

### **Output 2: Reporting Framework for CITES timber exports**

During July 2015 to January 2016, the majority of work on this Output was conducted. It was summarized that in order to develop a protocol framework for international trade of Red Cedar, CITES Appendix III listing requirements were examined.

The source document is a Notification to the Parties, No. 2014/048 (Geneva, 24 October 2014), which was issued to provide the Secretariat's interpretation of how international trade should be regulated where:

- I. a whole species is included in Appendix III; or
- II. only one or more national populations of a species are included in Appendix III; or
- III. a whole species plus one or more national populations of it are included in Appendix III

In the case of Red Cedar, the whole species is included in Appendix III and one or more Parties have also included their national populations of the species. When a Party includes a whole species in Appendix III, this means that all populations everywhere in the world are included. If other Parties also include their national populations, this changes the permit requirements for export from those States of specimens originating in those national populations. In the CITES Appendices, the Party that included the whole species in Appendix III is shown in parentheses. The Parties that have included their national populations of that species in Appendix III are also indicated in parentheses. Currently, exports of Red Cedar logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets from Guyana would fall in category b); i.e., a CITES certificate of origin issued by the Management Authority would be required.

### **Management Authority in Guyana**

In Guyana, the Guyana Wildlife Management Authority, Wildlife Division is the responsible agency for issuing CITES certificates of origin. At a meeting on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2014, it was pointed out that only on one occasion a certificate of origin had been issued; for Red Cedar export to the USA. The authority would welcome a system whereby the GFC would notify the Wildlife Division of any Red Cedar export applications.

Over the period January 2015 to July, 2015, meetings and follow up were held with the Wildlife Authority. As a result of the follow up and the interactions with the Authority, the notice below was placed in the local Media for Guyanese exporters of Red Cedar. The intention of the notice is to strengthen the alignment and compliance of exporters of Red Cedar with the CITES rules and protocols.



**GUYANA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY  
WILDLIFE DIVISION**

**Notice to Exporters of Red Cedar**

Red cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) was listed on Appendix III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) by Brazil and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Additionally, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru have listed their national populations of red cedar on Appendix III. The listing covers logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets. International trade (export, import or re-export) in red cedar must therefore be in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Convention which states:

*1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.*

*2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any State which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:*

*(a) A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and*

*(b) A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.*

*3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require, except in circumstances to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III, an export permit.*

*4. In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the State of re-export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the State of import as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.*

As Guyana is not a State which has included red cedar on Appendix III, the export of logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets obtained from red cedar must be in accordance with the requirements laid out in paragraph 3 of Article V. This paragraph stipulates the need for a Certificate of Origin.

The CITES Certificate of Origin is issued by the Wildlife Division and it must be obtained **prior** to the departure of the shipment of Guyana. An application for a Certificate of Origin must be submitted along with the following documents:

- Timber dealer's licence;
- Timber marking certificate;
- C-72 form; and
- Invoice.

The processing time for an application is 72 hours and the fee for the Certificate is GYD 1,000. After payment, the Certificate must be endorsed by a Wildlife Monitoring Officer. Exporters of red cedar are asked to pay careful attention to the information contained in this notification as the Wildlife Division will not retrospectively issue Certificates of Origin.



Additionally, a Review of Cites Convention and Protocols was completed. Discussions have also started on the Protocols for International Trade relating to CITES and Red Cedar. Further, over the review period the process of collating market information was advanced and the data is currently being analyzed.

For the period ending January, 2016, Output 2 was developed to cover the domestic and international markets of the species and a reporting framework for CITES. The report provides an overview of the current supply chain monitoring system and reporting framework for timber exports from Guyana; the historical production, marketing and trade in Red Cedar from Guyana; and assessment of opportunities for further developing markets for Red Cedar locally and internationally. The first section describes the forest management and monitoring systems that are currently being implemented by the Guyana Forestry Commission. This section concludes with a protocol framework for international trade in Red Cedar products. The second section of the report describes Red Cedar production in Guyana over the period 2007-14 and export volumes on Red Cedar from Guyana by product type over the period 2009-14. The third section looks into the prospects of further developing domestic and international markets for Red Cedar. The fourth and final section brings these three aspects together to arrive at a production and marketing strategy and reporting framework that guarantee consistent implementation of the trade regulation requirements of a CITES Appendix III listing. The Report concludes that Guyana has a strong system of forest permitting and monitoring that includes most elements of an effective chain of custody management system of forest produce from the point of harvest to point of export, and allow for verification of legal origin of forest produce.

The Report further summarise, that in Guyana, the monitoring tools include: the permitting system, the national log tracking system, the Codes of Practice, and concession level and range monitoring.

Monitoring occurs at four main levels:

- forest concession monitoring,
- monitoring through the transportation network,
- monitoring of sawmills and lumber yards, and
- monitoring ports of export

Recommendations have been made on areas for strengthening of these stages.

As part of Output 2 as well, an assessment was also done on the impacts of current and potential species listing of timber species from Guyana on CITES Appendices. This Report covered the following key areas:

- The role of CITES as a Regulatory Authority
- Measures under the Convention
- The cost for CITES
- The cost of implementing and enforcing the Convention
- Guyana's Laws and Regulations
- Financial implications of CITES listing of timber species
- Trade implications for Guyana

### **Output 3: Market Information and Trade Statistics on Red Cedar**

From July 2015 to January 2015, the following was completed relating to production and export statistics, and field visits:

#### **Production statistics**

Red Cedar production figures in general terms (logs, primary) were provided by PDD for the period 2006-2010. In addition, production figures were made available by concession (including Amerindian village councils).

Since production figures could provide additional information on the distribution of the species, in particular where it concerns Amerindian lands and small concessions, an attempt was made to further trace back

volumes and source of origin. In case of TSAs, it is in theory possible to trace origin back to the block number.

### **Export statistics**

Red Cedar export figures in general terms (logs, undressed lumber, dressed lumber, furniture, mouldings, doors, windows, etc.) were provided by PDD for the period 2006-2010. For the reporting framework for CITES listed species it would be necessary to evaluate the chain of custody for logs, lumber and veneer, but not for finished products such as door, windows, furniture, etc. On the other hand, information on finished products is needed when international and local markets are being evaluated.

### **Field visits**

The following sawmills/exporters were visited during the mission: i.e., Barama Co. Ltd., Cummings Wood Products, L.S. Harridat Sawmill, Bhola's Sawmill and S & M Bission Sawmill. The latter two sawmillers have their own concessions. Cummings Wood Products and L.S. Harridat Sawmill procure Red Cedar from various sources, many of those Amerindian communities.

During interviews with the four sawmills/exporter sources, markets and prices for Red Cedar were discussed. Barama Co.Ltd. does not export any Red Cedar, but harvests the species occasionally, in which case it is sold at the domestic market as mixed hardwood. The four other sawmills/exporters focus at export, either by themselves or by selling to an exporter or for further processing for export (mainly doors). The domestic market for Red Cedar appears to be very limited which is mainly due to the relatively high price for Red Cedar in comparison with e.g. Locust or Crabwood. All sawmills source their Red Cedar from several suppliers.

Over the period January to July 2015, the key stakeholders have been identified and areas to be covered finalized.

Among the main stakeholders identified to be involved are:

- Exporters of Red Cedar
- Exports of other species
- Sawmillers
- Lumber Yard Owners
- Forest Sector Association Bodies – including the Forest Products Association
- Wildlife Management Authority

The areas to be discussed includes:

- CITES Requirements
- Procedure and Protocols in place for the export of Red Cedar
- Approaches to building awareness in implementation of required Protocols
- Management Plan for Red Cedar

Various promotion tools have been pinpointed. Among the main options available are:

- Information Leaflet
- Direct contact by the GFC with Stakeholders
- Publication through Forest Industry Bodies and NGOs through established networks

Trainees have also been identified and will come from the main stakeholder groups identified above.

Further, as at the period ending January 2016, under Output 3, the report on Market Promotion and Stakeholder Awareness was developed and plans are being made for the engagement and sensitization exercises. The first section provides a review of Resource Assessment, Market Information, Trade Statistics and Reporting Framework for the CITES-Listed Species *Cedrela Odorata* (Red Cedar) in Guyana as reported in the Report under Output 1.

The second section proposes three training workshops and two training courses. A full breakdown of the various sections for this deliverable is presented below:

## **Background**

Review of Resource Assessment, Market Information, Trade Statistics and Reporting Framework for the CITES-Listed Species *Cedrela Odorata* (Red Cedar) in Guyana

- Resource Assessment of Red Cedar in Guyana
  - Incidence of Red Cedar in Guyana
  - Site preference
  - Sustained yield
  - Species Identification
  - Conclusions related to the resource
  - Stakeholder awareness and training programme on Red Cedar resources and sustainable yields
  
- Market Information and Trade Statistics on Red Cedar
  - Red Cedar Production
  - Domestic market
  - Export of Red Cedar produce from Guyana
  - Prospects for developing markets for Red Cedar locally and internationally
  - Stakeholder awareness and training programme promoting markets for Red Cedar

## **Section 1**

Reporting Framework for CITES timber exports

- Monitoring and Reporting Framework
  - Improvements to the Production Data Management System
  - Improvements to Supply Chain Monitoring
  - Improvements to Monitoring of Exports of Forest Produce
  - Recommendations for a Reporting Framework for CITES Timber Exports
  - Stakeholder awareness and training programme regarding Reporting Requirements for CITES Timber Exports

## **Section 2**

Proposed Workshops and Training Courses

- Proposed Workshop on Reporting Framework for CITES listed species for GFC staff
  - Proposed Workshop on Reporting Framework for CITES listed species for stakeholders
  - Proposed Workshop on Availability, Sustainable Yield and Marketing of the CITES listed species Red Cedar for stakeholders
  - Training in identification of Red Cedar in the field for forest inventory teams of large concessionaires and staff of GFC's Inventory Unit
  - Training in identification of Red Cedar lumber for sawmills, timber dealers, lumber yards, exporters, GFC graders and Guyana Customs and Trade Administration officers

As at the end of January, 2016, there is only one activities remaining and that is Activity 3.3. Over the period January 2016, the key stakeholders have been identified and areas to be covered finalized.

Among the main stakeholders identified to be involved are:

- Exporters of Red Cedar
- Exports of other species
- Sawmillers
- Lumber Yard Owners
- Forest Sector Association Bodies – including the Forest Products Association
- Wildlife Management Authority

The areas to be discussed includes:

- CITES Requirements

- Procedure and Protocols in place for the export of Red Cedar
- Approaches to building awareness in implementation of required Protocols Management Plan for Red Cedar

Various promotion tools have been pinpointed. Among the main options available are:

- Information Leaflet
- Direct contact by the GFC with Stakeholders
- Publication through Forest Industry Bodies and NGOs through established networks

Trainees have also been identified and were taken from the main stakeholder groups identified above. The sessions will be held regionally and centrally in Georgetown and targeted at least 50 persons.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2016, a consultant and a team from the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) comprising of Dr. Peter van der Hout and Anna Mohase, carried out 3 workshops to sensitise stakeholders on Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilisation of the CITES-Listed Species *Cedrela odorata* (Red Cedar) In Guyana. Since the project focused on the species listed on CITES and the implications and impact thereof for trade the stakeholders targeted were the GFC staff (Forest Monitoring and Resource Management divisions), the producers and exporters of Red Cedar and Sawmillers. Workshops were held on 10<sup>th</sup> February at the GFC in Georgetown facilitating 2 sessions; 1) directed to the staff of the GFC particularly addressing the administrative role and capacity building needs in this area to address the listing of species in CITES; 2) directed to the stakeholders producing and exporting Red Cedar. On the 11<sup>th</sup> February another session was held at the forest station complex in Parika, where a large number of sawmills are clustered to address the impact of this current listing on CITES and how to maximize on utilisation and trade of the species.

The consultant made two presentations in each of the three workshops, discussing the following topics:

- Strengthening forest planning and marketing of CITES listed species; a brief overview of the project and CITES requirements
- Resource assessment; discussing the population size, distribution, stand density, size structure, regeneration dynamics of Red Cedar in Guyana and a possible strategy for the sustainable management

The session for the GFC staff included the following presentation in addition:

- Reporting Framework for CITES timber exports; discussing a protocol framework for monitoring international trade of Red Cedar

The session directed to producers, saw millers and exporters included the following two presentations in addition:

- Market Information and Trade Statistics on Red Cedar; with attention for potential Red Cedar markets both domestically and internationally

A total of 67 persons attended the workshops representing staff of the GFC, other agencies, exporters, sawmills, traders and producers of Red Cedar.

The sessions were successful in broadening awareness and building sensitization across main stakeholder groups on CITES and Red Cedar, various aspect of reporting and management that this involves and what the requirements for trade encompass.

### **Schedule and expenditure**

The project was executed in keeping with the 18 month schedule and within budget.

## 4. Project Outcome, (Target Beneficiaries Involvement)

These outputs of this project would have assured the successful fulfilment of the Specific Objective as well as impacting positively on sectoral programmes, the physical and social environment, and the target beneficiaries.

This project builds on Guyana's efforts to develop and promote its lesser used species, as part of a multipronged strategy for managing the country's commercial forest estate sustainably.

The outputs from the resource assessment have been used to develop a management plan for the sustainable harvesting of Red Cedar, as well as develop the capacity of the industry to harvest, develop and market the species domestically and internationally; consistent with the objectives of CITES Appendix III Listing.

General information on distribution, cover, density, size structure, regeneration dynamics and timber characteristics and uses of Red Cedar can be gathered from literature. Discussions with a number of stakeholders from both within the GFC and the timber industry revealed that Red Cedar is considered to occur at low density; being estimated at less than 1 tree per 50 ha. In view of its rarity, the Management Plan proposes that a cautious approach to management of *Cedrela odorata* in Guyana could be to increase the minimum diameter cutting limit, to lengthen the cutting cycle or to retain a percentage of commercial-sized trees to serve as seed trees; comparable to the harvest regulations in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. Lengthening the cutting cycle or raising the minimum diameter cutting limit does not appear to be appropriate in the case of Red Cedar because of its relatively high growth and mortality rates. Such measure can indeed be applied in TSAs who have to submit stock surveys and harvest plans for each 100-ha block to GFC for approval.

The Project also produce a diagnostic of the current supply chain monitoring system and reporting framework for timber exports from Guyana; the historical production, marketing and trade in red cedar from Guyana; and assessment of opportunities for further developing markets for red cedar locally and internationally. Key recommendations were made on improvements that can be made to each stage.

Although the implementation of this project was centered at the Guyana Forestry Commission which is responsible for managing and regulating forest activities in Guyana, stakeholders such as: Guyana's Economy and Environment, Forest Industry (producers and manufacturers), Local communities and Government Officials would have benefitted in the following way.

The **Guyana's Economy and Environment** will benefit from more efficient, sustainable utilization of the forest resources, specifically with an emphasis on CITES listed timber species and in this case, Red Cedar, that would impact on sustainable economic development. The outputs of this project are in keeping with Governments policy of developing a Policy on Promoting a Green Economy.

The **Forest Industry (producers and manufacturers)** would have benefited from training and sensitisation of private operators on trade requirements, reporting aspects and forest management area relating to CITES listed species, and specifically Red Cedar. The end result would be improvement in overall sustainable management of forest resources in Guyana.

The **Local communities/associations** would have benefit from training in more efficient, sustainable utilization of forest resources, which will encourage greater development of economic activity in these communities whilst also ensuring environmental sustainability. There was specific emphasis on the management of Red Cedar and trade reporting requirements for Red Cedar. It is felt that this will help to further boost trade and sustainable management and utilization of Red Cedar at the local level.

## 5. Assessment and Analysis

The situation that is prevailing after the project completion is a strengthened capacity of Guyana's forest sector to manage Red Cedar as a CITES Listed species to complement efforts nationally, on sustainable forest management.

Stakeholders' participation in the management and activities of the project was very positive and critical for its success, because there was instant buy-in to the changes that were being proposed and they were able to assess the benefits they can acquire by having a higher level of capability and awareness regarding Red Cedar and CITES listed species in general. The strategy of obtaining continuous feedback and having open discussions definitely influenced their acceptance.

The results/outputs identified for this project and the project strategy were precise for addressing the identified problems and achieving the specific objective.

The project beneficiaries would have benefited directly and indirectly during the implementation of this project.

- I. Guyana's economy and environment: strengthened capacity of Guyana to manage Red Cedar.
- II. Forest Industry (producers and manufacturers): improvement in the level of capability in reporting for exports and local compliance requirements, on Red Cedar and CITES in general.
- III. Local Communities: an enhanced capability at the community level in the areas of trade and sustainable management and utilization of Red Cedar at the local level.

The sustainability of project activities after project completion is assured owing to the factors highlighted below. In summary therefore, the following exit strategy and continued programmes will allow for the project to continue and to be sustained in the future:

- Institutional, personnel and resource arrangements will be put in place to ensure that the project remains sustainable. The GFC has included follow up activities under this project under its routine work plan. All staff under the ITTO project continue to be employed at the GFC.
- The GFC is committed to providing continued and sustained finance for the execution of the continuing activities under this project, as part of its Annual Work programme and budget. These will include staff cost, office space, and resources such as computers and other consumables

Because of this project, it can be envisaged that there will be more collaboration within the sector by the main stakeholder's organizations of Forest Products Associations, Guyana Manufacturers and Services Association, the newly formed National Steering Committee of Community Forestry Organizations and the Guyana Forestry Commission.

### Synthesis of the Analysis

Criteria	Assessment
<b>(a) Specific Objective Achievement</b>	Realised
<b>(b) Outputs</b>	Realised
<b>(c) Schedule</b>	On time
<b>(d) Actual Expenditures</b>	Below Planned (not significantly)
<b>(e) Potential for Replication</b>	Significant Potential
<b>f) Potential for Scaling Up</b>	Significant Potential

The tables below, show the compliance of the outputs of the Project along the ITTO CITES Monitoring Protocol and the ITTO Monitoring Protocol for the TMT Thematic Programme.

### Compliance with ITTO's CITES Program

ITTO CITES Program Activities	Deliverables from Guyana's project and how they meet the objectives of the Program
<p><b>Specific Activities</b>  <b>Forest management</b>  <b>Activity 2.1: Forest Inventory Design</b>            Improve inventory design for resource assessment of CITES-listed timber species by capacity building and applied research to inter-alia utilise accessible technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Resource Assessment Report on the status of Red Cedar in Guyana.</b>                The information and data from the national resource assessment will build capacity in the management of CITES-listed species in Guyana. It will also contribute to knowledge and data on CITES-listed species in the Latin American region.                This was Completed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 2.2:</b>  <b>Silviculture</b>            Improve knowledge concerning ecology and silviculture of each species through information gathering to fill identified knowledge gaps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management Plan for Red Cedar in Guyana</b>                The management plan developed from the resource assessment will develop capacity in Guyana for the sustainable management of Red Cedar, including silviculture. Guyana's experience will be invaluable for other CITES-listed range countries in the region.                This was completed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 2.3:</b>  <b>Management Plans/ Non-Detriment Findings</b>            Develop or improve management plans and/or non-detriment findings for sustainable management and conservation of the species in each of the range states.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management Plan for Red Cedar in Guyana</b>                Management plan from the project will assist Guyana and other regional range countries to continually improve the sustainable management of Red Cedar to meet the objectives of CITES non-detriment findings objective.                This was completed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 3.1:</b>  <b>National fora and Regional Working Group</b>            Promote initial or further national fora and Regional Working Groups to raise awareness of sustainable use, the role of sustainable development, and of the CITES legislation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training and workshops to improve awareness of the sustainable management of Red Cedar.</b>                Both Guyana and regional range states will benefit from information and knowledge sharing and thereby contribute to the objectives of the ITTO Cites Program.                This was completed and 67 persons benefitted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 3.2:</b>  <b>Cost-effective regulatory systems</b>            Develop co-operative and cost-effective regulatory systems for product tracking and chains of custody by identifying training needs relating to industry and trade, understanding market studies, and identifying and implementing economic incentives for compliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cost effective regulatory and monitoring framework for Red Cedar in Guyana</b>                Guyana's experience will add to the body of knowledge the ITTO Program is accumulating to enable it to better assist member countries in developing systems to cost-effectively manage and regulate their CITES-listed species.                This was integrated in the forest management plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 3.3:</b>  <b>CITES training workshops</b>            Strengthen CITES trade compliance systems through training workshops for relevant staff and capacity-building in key CITES compliance areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Up to 50 persons trained trade compliance systems.</b>                The objective of the training and capacity building activities of the project will contribute to the ITTO Program's objective of strengthening CITES trade compliance systems through training and capacity building in member countries with CITES-listed species.                This was completed and 67 persons benefitted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 3.4:</b>  <b>Outreach</b>            Produce technical guides and materials constituting a "tool box" for range States and trading partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Information and data from Guyana's project</b>                This will be invaluable in contributing to the ITTO's efforts in producing technical guidelines and materials as "tool box" to assist range states and trading partners to meet CITES requirements.                This was completed and 67 persons benefitted.</li> </ul>

## Trade and Marketing Transparency Thematic Program Monitoring Protocol

<b>TRADE AND MARKETING TRANSPARENCY THEMATIC PROGRAM MONITORING PROTOCOL</b>
<b>TMT General objective</b>
The <u>general objective</u> of the Thematic Programme is to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Promote the trade of tropical timber products and NTFPs by increasing the capacity of producer member countries in market intelligence and marketing skills, and</li> <li>(ii) Improve market transparency through improved data and knowledge</li> </ul>

<b>Specific Objectives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Status of Means of verification</b>
Strengthen information systems on markets and the forest sector	- Countries with improved information systems on markets and forest sector	- Information Systems on markets and forest sector improved	<b>Reports to the ITTO on the development and commercialization of Red Cedar in Guyana. This was completed.</b>
	- National strategies to strengthen information systems	- National strategies to strengthen information systems developed or quality improved	<b>National Red Cedar management plan developed for Guyana. This was completed.</b>
	- Improved quality of data and analysis	Improved statistical information and analyses on trade and markets in producing countries	<b>Market information data on Red Cedar provided periodically to the ITTO. This was competed under Output 2.</b>
	- Trained decision-makers, staff and specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training courses, workshops and other capacity building initiatives undertaken</li> <li>- Decision makers trained in development and use of information systems</li> </ul>	<b>Copies of training and market promotional material for the trade. These have been completed and three brochures were done and a Strategy for Promotion and Awareness Building developed.</b>
Fill gaps in the market transparency of tropical timber and timber products.	- Identified gaps/weaknesses in existing trade statistics	- Review and analyses of existing trade statistics	<b>Regular trade statistics provided to the ITTO. This is an ongoing engagement with Guyana and ITTO.</b>
	- Improved trade statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved Forest Sector Joint Questionnaire for data Collection</li> <li>- Improved responses to JQ</li> </ul>	<b>Guyana's JQ contains information on Red Cedar. This has been integrated in Guyana's reporting format.</b>
	- Improved information on intra-regional trade	- Updated information	<b>Statistics on trade in Red Cedar from Guyana within the Latin American region. This has been collated.</b>



## 6. Lessons Learned

### Project identification and design

- I. The project design element that allowed the development objective to be met, is the integration of this project with two related projects (the kiln drying project and the LUS project). The synergies among these projects will provide greater benefits to the national economy and to sustainable forest management in Guyana.
- II. The project design element also allowed the development objective to be met through the integration of operational components as realized through the outputs (Operating procedures, Competency/skill level of personnel, Technology for small and large operations, Management, Policies and Market requirements. This approach allowed for a comprehensive system that will facilitate the successful achievement of developmental objective.
- III. Improved inter-sectoral linkage has been an important aspect of the project strategy, for there was increased collaboration between Associations representing Loggers, Sawmill and Lumberyard Owners and persons involved in value-added production. There was the general understanding that all the major stakeholders would need to work together to improve the trade of products being produced by the sector, as well as ensuring that the forest resources are utilized in an efficient and sustainable way.
- IV. Cooperation between relevant government ministries, agencies, and the forest sector industry continue to work together in this area. There has already been strengthened collaboration with the agencies involved in CITES related areas in Guyana as an outcome of this project.

### Operational matters

- I. Having the national agency that is responsible for managing the forest sector of Guyana – GFC, be the main executing agency for this project, resulted in a coherent and systematic approach to be taken and one that allows for continuity and sustainability of the initiatives.
- II. The Online system also allow for more systematic tracking of activity progress and which resulted in careful attention being placed toward ensuring that activities remain on track as planned and disbursement of funds were done in a timely manner.
- III. The project planning framework allowed for a sharing of experiences with other similar ITTO Projects and offered room for technical support for the Project Technical Committee. This allowed for needed expert guidance to be given to the project activity planning and overall effective monitoring and evaluation.
- IV. Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities facilitated effective management and contributed to the success of this project.
  - The project was subjected to monitoring by ITTO representatives and ITTO monitored project outputs (reports etc.) during the project. The project was also subjected to GFC monitoring on behalf of the Government of Guyana. There was excellent support by the ITTO Regional Focal Point for LA – CITES Programme which enables the project to keep on track and ensured high quality of deliverables.
  - Financial and operational progress reports were submitted to GFC for analysis and approval; after which the GFC will forward them to ITTO. Bi-annual (mid-year and end-of-year) progress reports were prepared and submitted to ITTO at mutually agreed dates and workshop reports, and other similar documents were printed and made available to ITTO and other interested parties as appropriate. This was done to facilitate the national monitoring process and increase interactions with stakeholders and assist in developing and maintaining support for the project. A project completion report was documented and submitted to ITTO.

## 7. Conclusions and Recommendation

The project was effectively executed in relation to budget resources allocation and has successfully fulfilled all required outputs. For future project of a similar nature, several aspects of recommendation can be made to further strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation.

One key recommendation is for there to be adequate and continued engagement of stakeholders throughout the implementation process. This relates to not only consultation and awareness sessions being executed on the issue at hand, but also for capacity building and training. This project was able to integrate these two elements and found that it assisted greatly in the success of the initiative by allowing operators to understand the forest management and trade related aspects of Red Cedar and how these both relate to CITES.

The main recommendations for future projects are:

### **Identification:**

- Overall, the approach taken under this project was found to be very thorough and effective for it was able to integrate operations of varying capacity, as well as ensure the involvement of stakeholders throughout all of the project implementation activities.

### **Design:**

- The planned and actual time frame of 18 month were adequate for the project implementation and will be for similar projects of this type, scope and scale.
- The budget for this project was also quite realistic and was sufficient to adequately complete all activities.
- The sequencing of activities was also optimal in achieving the most effective project implementation strategy.

### **Implementation:**

- The project was effectively executed in relation to budget resources allocation and has successfully fulfilled all required outputs. For future project of a similar nature, several aspects of recommendation can be made to further strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation
- A core aspect of Guyana's REDD+ programme and the cooperation agreement between Guyana and Norway is the monitoring, reporting and verification system (MRVS). The MRVS includes indicators on forest management and the monitoring of illegal logging. Reporting on these areas under the MRVS has improved following the work done on reporting structures through TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M).
- Guyana's ongoing collaboration with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in an effort to promote the trade of Guyana's timbers has also benefited from the project. The justification report now being prepared by Guyana on greenheart use in UK public procurement projects has fully integrated the results of the assessment done under the ITTO-CITES project.

### **Organisation:**

- It is recommended that for this sector to be competitive there is ongoing engagement with stakeholders on CITES as well as new development taking place in the global as well as regional context. This will especially be important as EU FLEGT comes on board in Guyana.

**Management:**

- Synergies have been created between the project and other initiatives in Guyana. For example, ongoing work towards a voluntary partnership agreement (VPA) as part of the European Union's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (EU FLEGT) initiative benefited considerably from the diagnostic assessment of forest monitoring systems conducted under the project, enabling the streamlining of several links in the chain of custody under the legality assurance system created for the EU FLEGT VPA.
- Overall coordination of activities by the GFC was very successful in ensuring that the project was efficiently implemented and met all planned outputs.

**Responsible for the Report**

**Name:** Pradeepa Bholanath

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**Position held:** Head, Planning and Development Division,  
Guyana Forestry Commission

**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2016.

## Annex 1: Project financial statement

PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT - ITTO						
Project No. TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M)			Period ending on: 5 April, 2016			
Project Title: Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilization of the CITES-Listed Species <i>Cedrela Odorata</i> (Red Cedar) in Guyana.						
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 }	
<b>I. Funds managed by Executing Agency</b>						
10. Project Personnel						
13.1 Forest Resource Management Specialist	\$36,000.00			\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$0.00
14.1 Training and Capacity Building Consultant	\$20,000.00			\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
19. Component Total:	\$56,000.00			\$56,000.00	\$56,000.00	\$0.00
30. Travel						
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance						
31.2 Forest Resource Management Specialist	\$7,500.00			\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$0.00
32. International Travel						
32.2 Forest Resource Management Specialist	\$3,000.00			\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
33. Local Transport Costs						
33.2 International Consultant(s)	\$4,875.00			\$4,875.00	\$4,875.00	\$0.00
39. Component Total:	\$15,375.00			\$15,375.00	\$15,375.00	\$0.00
40. Capital Items						
44. Capital Equipment						
44.1 Computer Equipment	\$3,000.00			\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
44.2 Forestry Equipment	\$4,625.00			\$4,625.00	\$4,625.00	\$0.00
49. Component Total:	\$7,625.00			\$7,625.00	\$7,625.00	\$0.00
50. Consumable Items						
51. Raw Materials	\$11,000.00			\$10,600.00	\$10,600.00	\$400.00
54 Office Supplies	\$12,000.00			\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
59. Component Total:	\$23,000.00			\$22,600.00	\$22,600.00	\$400.00
Sub-Total:	\$102,000.00			\$101,600.00	\$101,600.00	\$400.00
80. Project Monitoring & Administration						b/
81. ITTO Monitoring and Review	\$20,000.00					b/
83. ITTO Programme Support Costs	\$14,640.00					b/
84 ITTO Ex Post Evaluation						b/
89. Component Total:	\$34,640.00					b/
90. Refund of Pre-Project Costs (Pre-Project Budget)						b/
Sub-Total:	\$34,640.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	b/
100. GRAND TOTAL:	\$136,640.00		\$0.00	\$101,600.00	\$101,600.00	\$400.00

Note: Budget Components are those detailed in the Project Document.

a/ Accrued expenditure: expenditures committed/accrued as at the end of the reporting date, but not yet settled.

b/ Funds retained and accounted for by ITTO - details not available with Executing Agency.

**PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT - GFC**

Project No. TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M)

Period ending on: 5 April, 2016

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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 }	
<b>I. Funds managed by Executing Agency</b>						
10. Project Personnel						
11. National Experts						
11.1 Project Coordinator	\$18,000.00			\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00
19. Component Total:	<b>\$18,000.00</b>			\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00
30. Travel						
33. Local Transport Costs						
33.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)	\$5,125.00			\$5,125.00	\$5,125.00	\$0.00
39. Component Total:	<b>\$5,125.00</b>			\$5,125.00	\$5,125.00	\$0.00
50. Consumables						
51. Raw Materials	\$39,000.00			\$39,000.00	\$39,000.00	\$0.00
69. Component Total:	<b>\$39,000.00</b>			\$39,000.00	\$39,000.00	\$0.00
60. Miscellaneous						
62. Audit Costs	\$5,000.00			\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00
69. Component Total:	<b>\$5,000.00</b>			\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00
70. National Management Costs						
71. Executing Agency Management Costs	\$36,000.00			\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$0.00
79. Component Total:	<b>\$36,000.00</b>			\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total:	<b>\$103,125.00</b>		\$0.00	<b>\$103,125.00</b>	<b>\$103,125.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
100. GRAND TOTAL:	<b>\$103,125.00</b>		\$0.00	\$103,125.00	\$103,125.00	\$0.00

Note: Budget Components are those detailed in the Project Document.

a/ Accrued expenditure: expenditures committed/accrued as at the end of the reporting date, but not yet settled.

b/ Funds retained and accounted for by ITTO - details not available with Executing Agency.

## Annex 2: Project cash flow statements

<b>PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT - ITTO</b>				
<b>Project No. TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M)</b>			<b>Period ending on: 5 April, 2016</b>	
<b>Project Title: Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilization of the CITES-Listed Species Cedrela Odorata (Red Cedar) in Guyana.</b>				
Component	Reference	Date	Amount	
			in US\$	Local Currency
<b>A. Funds received from ITTO:</b>				
1. First instalment		24/07/2014	\$60,000.00	\$12,180,000.00
		15/08/2015	\$42,000.00	\$8,526,000.00
Total Funds Received:			\$102,000.00	\$20,706,000.00
<b>B. Expenditures by Executing Agency:</b>				
10. Project Personnel				
13.1 Forest Resource Management Specialist			\$36,000.00	\$7,308,000.00
14.1 Training and Capacity Building Consultant			\$20,000.00	\$4,060,000.00
19. Component Total:			\$56,000.00	\$11,368,000.00
30. Travel				
31. Daily Subsistence Allowance				
31.2 International Consultant			\$7,500.00	\$1,522,500.00
32. International Travel				
32.2 International Consultant(s)			\$3,000.00	\$609,000.00
33. Local Transport Costs				
33.2 International Consultant(s)			\$4,875.00	\$989,625.00
39. Component Total:			\$15,375.00	\$3,121,125.00
40. Capital Items				
44. Capital Equipment				
44.1 Computer Equipment			\$3,000.00	\$609,000.00
44.2 Forestry Equipment			\$4,625.00	\$938,875.00
49. Component Total:			\$7,625.00	\$1,547,875.00
50. Consumable Items				
51. Raw materials			\$10,600.00	\$2,151,800.00
55 Office Supplies			\$12,000.00	\$2,436,000.00
59. Component Total:			\$22,600.00	\$4,587,800.00
Total Expenditures To-date:			\$101,600.00	\$20,624,800.00
Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B):			\$400.00	\$81,200.00
Notes: (1) Amounts in U.S. dollars are converted using the average rate of exchange when funds were received by the Executing Agency (2) Total Expenditures To-date (in local currency) should be the same as amount shown in Sub-Total of column (C) of the Financial Statement.				

**PROJECT CASH FLOW STATEMENT - GFC**

Project No. TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev. 1 (M)

Period ending on: 5 April, 2016

**Project Title: Enhancing the Sustainable Management and Commercial Utilization of the CITES-Listed Species Cedrela Odorata (Red Cedar) in Guyana.**

Component	Reference	Date	Amount	
			in US\$	Local Currency
<b>A. Funds received from GFC:</b>				
1. First instalment		24/07/2014	\$103,125.00	\$20,934,375.00
Total Funds Received:			\$103,125.00	\$20,934,375.00
<b>B. Expenditures by Executing Agency:</b>				
10. Project Personnel				
11. National Experts				
11.1 Project Coordinator			\$18,000.00	\$3,654,000.00
19. Component Total:			\$18,000.00	\$3,654,000.00
30. Travel				
33. Local Transport Costs				
33.1 National Expert(s)/Consultant(s)			\$5,125.00	\$1,040,375.00
39. Component Total:			\$5,125.00	\$1,040,375.00
50. Consumables				
51. Rew Materials			\$39,000.00	\$7,917,000.00
69. Component Total:			\$39,000.00	\$7,917,000.00
60. Miscellaneous				
62. Audit Cost			\$5,000.00	\$1,015,000.00
69. Component Total:			\$5,000.00	\$1,015,000.00
70. National Management Costs				
71. Executing Agency Management Costs			\$36,000.00	\$7,308,000.00
79. Component Total:			\$36,000.00	\$7,308,000.00
Total Expenditures To-date:			\$103,125.00	\$20,934,375.00
Remaining Balance of Funds (A-B):			\$0.00	\$0.00

- Notes:
- (1) Amounts in U.S. dollars are converted using the average rate of exchange when funds were received by the Executing Agency
  - (2) Total Expenditures To-date (in local currency) should be the same as amount shown in Sub-Total of column (C) of the Financial Statement.