



CTB



FINAL REPORT

INTERVENTION: “BEEKEEPING SUPPORT PROJECT IN KIGOMA REGION”

TAN 10 025 11



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Acronyms

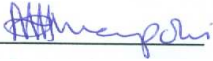
AFO	Administration and Finance Officer
BR	Beekeeping Reserve
BLS	Baseline Study
BSPK	Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region
BTC	Belgian Development Agency
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CMT	Council Management Team
DBO	District Beekeeping Officer
DED	District Executive Director
DPIT	District Project Implementation Team
ETR	End Term Review
GR	Game Reserve
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JLPC	Joint Local Partner Committee
KBCS	Kasulu Beekeepers Cooperative Society
LGA	Local Government Authority
MKGR	Moyowosi – Kigosi Game Reserve
MKUKUTA	<i>Mkakati wa kukuza Uchumi na kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania</i>
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-term Review
NFA	National Financial Advisor
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRM-LED	Natural Resource Management for Local Economic Development Project
NTA	National Technical Advisor
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies
OA	Organizational Assessment
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PMT	Project Management Team
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services
VCA	Value Chain Analysis.
VFR	Village Forest Reserve
VICOBA	Village Community Bank

Intervention form

Project name	Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma (BSPK)
Project Code	TAN 10 025 11
Location	Kigoma Region - Tanzania
Budget	Belgium contribution :Euro 2,700,000 Partner's Contribution: Euro 150,000
Partner Institution	Ministry Of Natural Resources and Tourism
Date of implementation Agreement	6 Years
Duration (months)	4 Years
Target groups	5000 Beekeepers, Processors, Traders, Cooperatives and exporters.
Impact ¹	Contribution of beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced.
Outcome	A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region
Outputs	Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills
	Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities
	Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.
	An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping is enhanced at local district and national levels
	Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma (BSPK)
Project Code	TAN 10 025 11
Location	Kigoma Region - Tanzania

¹ Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

Global appreciation

Describe	Describe
<p>Tanzania has been at the forefront of African countries in developing national beekeeping policy (NBP) and national beekeeping programme and is the second largest honey-producer in Africa after Ethiopia. Beekeeping sector plays an important role in socio-economic development and environmental conservation: it generates approximately 1.2 million USD annually to Tanzania economy through the sales of honey and beeswax.</p> <p>In the course of implementation the Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region has actually contributed to the improve of household income, efficiency of honey and beeswax value chains and forest conservation, and also has enhanced enabling environment by supporting Local Authorities to prepare beekeeping by-laws and MNRT to review National Beekeeping Policy 1998.</p> <p>Furthermore, the intervention supported beekeepers through demarcation and approval of bee reserves and zoned Village Forest Reserves.</p>	<p>Focusing on market aspect the project has been facilitating some linkages between beekeepers and business service providers and/or potential buyers. For the beekeepers to be able fetch better prices of their produce, the project has established some processing facilities (collection centres) equipped with some facilities for undertaking some value addition activities. Two collections have gone to as far as acquiring TBS and UKI certification, acquisition of such certification for the rest is on-going.</p> <p>The queen rearing was facilitated as well through training to selected beekeepers in their respective queen rearing centres.</p> <p>These have been possible through close collaboration and good working relationship between BTC and implementing partners (MNRT, PO-RALG, LGAs and RAS-Kigoma).</p>
Score your global appreciation of the intervention ² :	Score your global appreciation of the intervention ³ :
Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory
National execution official ⁴	BTC execution official ⁵
<p>Mrs.Mwanahamisi Mapolu</p> <p>Sign </p> <p>National Project Coordinator</p>	<p>Nicodemus Mpemba</p> <p>Sign </p> <p>National Technical Advisor</p>

² Very satisfactory - Satisfactory - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements - Non satisfactory

³ Very satisfactory - Satisfactory - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements - Non satisfactory

⁴ Name and Signature

⁵ Name and Signature

PART 1: Results achieved and lessons learned

1 Assessing the intervention strategy

1.1 Context

1.1.1 General Context

The National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA which was launched by the Government of Tanzania to actually make sure that the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) is realized by focusing on Poverty reduction through enhanced economic growth. The Project has been operating in line with one of MKUKUTA targets under cluster I, "The target most related to beekeeping include reduced negative impacts on environment and livelihoods; reduced land degradation and loss of biodiversity; increased sustainable off-farm income generating activities and increased contribution from natural resources and environment to incomes of rural communities

Tanzania is the second largest honey-producer in Africa after Ethiopia and has been at the forefront of African countries in developing a National Beekeeping Policy (NBP) and a National Beekeeping Programme (NBKP) as an instrument for its policy implementation (USAID, 2012). The beekeeping sector plays an important role in socio-economic development and environmental conservation. It is the source of food, raw materials for various industrial products (eg.shoe polish, skin balms, skin cream, liniments etc.), medicine (Eg.propolis tincture, etc) and provides good income for rural people. It is estimated that beekeeping generates approximately 1.2 million USD annually to the Tanzanian economy from sales of honey and beeswax.

The "Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region" was actually designed to build on and consolidate achievements of the previous project in Kigoma and Kibondo districts. The project commonly referred to as the "Beekeeping Improvement Project (BIP)"was supported by Government of Tanzania and Kingdom of Belgium concentrated on Development and Improvement of Processing, Packaging and Marketing of Honey, Bees Wax and other Bee Products in Tanzania. The implementation phase of the BIP lasted from the 1st of August 2007 until the 24th of August 2010. An extension was granted until the 24th of August 2011. The budget of BIP totalled 1.87 million EUR, out of which the Government of Belgium contributed 1.2 million EUR.

The Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region intervention is an agreement between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and The Kingdom of Belgium. A Specific Agreement was signed between both parties on 8th December, 2011 and will last until 8th December, 2016. The project duration is four (4) years which started in May,2012 and ends in June 2016. Activities implementation were executed in two phases i) implementation phase of 36 months and ii) consolidation phase of 12 Months.

1.1.2 Institutional Context

The project is implemented within the framework of the National Forest and Beekeeping Policies adopted in March 1998, the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP) which was a ten-year framework (2001-2010) which guides implementation of the Forest and Beekeeping Policies and the Forest Act (No. 14 of 2002) and Beekeeping Act (No. 15 of 2002) that provide legal framework for the management of forests and bee reserves.

Since the start of BSPK intervention in May, 2012, there have been several significant changes of higher ranking officials within the technical Ministry (MNRT) including the Ministers responsible for overseeing Natural resources and Tourism. There also been a restructuring of the institutional set-up especially for the forest and beekeeping and also TFS agency became fully operational in 2012 as the result some staffs was transferred to the Agency. The Tanzania Forests Service Agency was

established in 2012 as a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry. It was registered officially in the Government Gazette-GN No. 269 of 30th July 2010 as part of Public Reform Programme (PSRP). TFS has taken over the operational roles and functions of Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) and is responsible for management of national forest reserves (natural and plantations), bee reserves, and forest and bee resources on general lands. The Forestry and Beekeeping Division has remained with the responsibilities of developing the forest and beekeeping policies, laws and regulations and overseeing their implementation in the sector. However, the anchorage of the project remained under Forestry and Beekeeping division within the MNRT. The National Project Coordinator of the project is a representative of the MNRT but she works under TFS. All these changes did not have any negative impact on the execution of project activities instead have enhanced the management and conservation of forest and bee resources for sustainable supply of quality forest and bee products.

Apparently the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) is revising the National Beekeeping Policy of 1998. The revision of the National Beekeeping Policy is very crucial for beekeepers all over Tanzania. The revised Policy will be the new context in which beekeeping sector will operate. The project represented by District Beekeeping Officers participated in some policy review sessions. More support from BSPK and participation of its staff is foreseen in the upcoming review sessions.

In 2012 the Prime minister's (via PMO-RALG) instructed district councils concerned (including those of Kigoma, Kasulu and Kibondo) to upgrade their beekeeping section (currently within the Land & Natural Resources Management Department of the district council) to a more independent beekeeping unit directly reporting to the DED. The restructuring led to an increased importance, exposure and level of funding of the beekeeping support role of the district councils involved.

In October, 2015, the Tanzanian Government held a 5th general election since the restoration of the multi-party system in 1992. Voters elected the President, Members of Parliament, and local government councillors. The National Election Committee announced ruling party (CCM) candidate His Excellency John Pombe Magufuli a winner for the presidential post. The results did not have any negative impact on the beekeeping Act, beekeeping policy and implementation of beekeeping activities instead it accelerated the execution of BSPK activities with its campaign slogan of "*hapa kazi tu*" meaning "we're here to work".

1.1.3 Execution Modalities

In conformity with the principles of economy, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, BTC has signed an execution agreement with the contracting party (Mother District Councils representing the new ones as well). In view of implementing the activities of BSPK, the object (Article 2) of the agreement is to entrust the district council with: (1) budgeting / planning, (2) the operational management and (3) the reporting on: (a) commitments and expenditures, (b) progress in implementation of activities and (3) progress in attainment of expected project outcome and results.

Within the District Councils, there is a Local Government Planning and Reporting Database (PLANREP) which is designed to assist the local authorities in planning, budgeting, revenue projections from all sources, tracking funds received, and physical implementation/ expenditure. Currently, some District Councils are using EPICOR accounting system while others do manual accounting.

An important element within the institutional set-up of the project relates to the execution modalities. The budget of the Belgian contribution for BSPK is divided into the own-management/REGIE and co-management /COGEST modes. The REGIE mode encompasses mainly expenditures for technical assistance (for instance salaries of the PMT, evaluation costs) and for investments such as cars. In legal terms, it follows Belgian laws and regulations. Payments under Regie are directly administered by BTC. The Cogest mode covers primarily expenditures for activities, follows Tanzanian laws and regulations and is administered through the Tanzanian administrative system. Initially, the COGEST budget was to be administered through special district project accounts. A new government directive allowed the districts to operate not more than six accounts (JLPC May 2012), which made the operation of a special project district account as stipulated in TFF not

possible. Instead, contributions by development partners were to be channeled through a single district development account. However, the districts were encountering difficulties in the operation of the EPICOR accountancy software and also unreliable internet connectivity, which posed a number of challenges that led to delays in making payment procedures. The project therefore opted for paying cash advances to district officers who were entrusted with the execution of project related activities. This option made daily operations more flexible, the recent auditors' report criticized the practice by highlighting some risks involved in these procedures and the lack of transparency (Moore Stephens LLP 2014: 22). Several meetings held between BTC-representation and the Tanzanian authorities to discuss the possibilities to open separate project accounts in all Districts and the use of the EPICOR system did not come to a conclusion. The decision made by JLPC in September 2014 that one district within the project should test the use of the EPICOR miscellaneous account, with another District testing the use of the EPICOR development account. However, the decision on the accounting for each District was to be made by BTC.

Currently, the financing modality for most of BSPK activities is Mobile Cash Transfer system and e-banking. These systems replaced physical cheque with direct payment from beneficiary bank account to service provider bank account, allow internet access to bank statements and replace physical cash movements by mobile transfer of cash via e-banking and mobile Cash transfer (M-PESA). The mobile Cash Transfer System helps the imprest holder to carry the same cash in a "mobile wallet" commonly known as SIM Cards then convert it in a small instalments when need arises. This is very easily done (Cashing in Instalments) since Mobile Cash Transfer Agents are spread all over the Country. Carrying cash in a Mobile Wallets reduces the chances of being a target to car hijacking and robbery while on transit Filed missions. Also in comparison to the previous system "Advance system and funding through miscellaneous account" which showed a lot of weakness which resulting in delays in executing most of the activities, the mobile Cash Transfer has reduced number of un-accounted funds/advances and there is clear audit trail for all the payments done from the dedicated SIM-Cards registered under project name.

It should be clearly understood that the mobile Cash Transfer system is just a "Petty Cash" system. It does not in any way affect the previous payment approval procedure where a District council approval (for co-management) is obtained through a payment request / authorization form signed by the DED, therefore did not require JLPC approval. Previously, project staff members were used to carrying large volume of physical cash to the field for project implementation.

1.1.4 Harmo-Context

In 2014 BSPK was contacted by Women Craft, a community-driven social enterprise active in Ngara, Kagera Region. With the aim at broadening their income generating activities "GROW project", Women Craft decided to start promoting beekeeping in the communities in Ngara. BSPK hosted GROW project in Kibondo district as part of knowledge sharing and learning from each other. The BSPK represented by the District Beekeeping Officer from Kibondo conducted some technical training to the Grow Project in Ngara. Following the knowledge they received from the BSPK team, the GROW project has managed to establish a Beekeeper Cooperative Society, and also they are undertaking value addition to bee products.

The BSPK, in collaboration with Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) has being supporting beekeepers in Kagerankanda ward in Kasulu District. In May, 2015 TFS supported 500 hives to 10 groups with 25 members, each group received 50 hives. Also, since 2014 BSPK in Kasulu district started collaborating with World Vision through its WEKEZA project to support beekeepers in Kagerankanda ward. Of recent, WEKEZA project supported two groups (Mahula & Nkanda) with 10 hives, each group received 5 hives. Apart from beekeeping activities WEKEZA project also works on awareness creation on mitigation of child labour and material support to families with children who are likely to be involved in child labour.

Likewise, in Uvinza District the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) supported Wanyuki beekeepers group in Kibaoni with 50 hives, the group which was established by support from BSPK. Apart from support beekeepers received from either BSPK or TFS, Uvinza District Council has shown a very good example with regard to support to beekeepers. In 2015 the district council dished out a loan (revolving fund) amounting to Tsh. 8million to 4 beekeeper groups, each group received Tsh.2Million. These groups are *Lukunda-Nguruka*, *Wanyuki-Luchugi*, *Juhudi-Mwamila* and

Serengeti-uvinza. Also one of the beekeepers group in Uvinza called Mwakizega received grant from Tanzania Forest Fund amounting to Tsh.5, 000,000.00, the group also is being supported by BSPK. The money was used for making 30 modern bee hives and 10 bee suits. Discussion on accessing grant from Tanzania Forest Fund is ongoing between Wanyuki group and Tanzania Forest Fund. The Jane Goodall Institute also is continuing to support beekeepers in some villages where BSPK is active; these villages are *Bitale*, *Ngaranganza*, *Simbo* and *Kagongo* in Kigoma District and *Katete*, *Nyamusi* and *Kaseke* villages in Uvinza District. Major supports given to beekeepers are modern bee hives and commercial beekeeping trainings.

The Kibondo District Council supported BSPK initiatives by providing loan (revolving fund) amounting to Tsh.1.7 Million to one of the beekeepers group called *Mlange* Beekeepers Group. Whereas Kakonko DC supported three beekeepers groups with modern bee hives; *Mama na nyuki -Nyabibuye* (25), *Mama na nyuki -Nyaronga* (25) and *Kasuga* beekeepers' groups (30).

In addition the Prime ministers' Office dished out 100 beehives to *Bitulana* group in Kibondo DC and Tsh.2Million to Buyungu Beekeepers Cooperative in Kakonko DC. All these producer groups/associations received support from BSPK ranging from creation, registration, organizational and management skills.

1.2 Important changes in intervention strategy

1.2.1 Intervention Logic

The envisaged impact/goal of the project was defined as "Contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced". The outcome/specific objective was designed as "A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region". The approach for achieving the specific objective was to increase the income of beekeepers through the improvement of production and business skills (output/result 1), to improve the efficiency of honey value chains (output/result 2), to support the engagement of relevant stakeholders and institutions in the protection of key forest and bee forage areas (output/result 3) and an enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels(output/result 4).The intended direct beneficiaries are 5,000 beekeepers, processors, traders and exporters as well as their families in the districts of Kigoma, Kasulu and Kibondo. Indirect beneficiaries include the suppliers of relevant inputs, the District Council and the population as a whole of the partner districts (BSPK-TFF 2011: 47).

Following the administrative reform of the districts in Tanzania, the project districts were officially divided in 2014. Therefore, the intervention now covers six districts that included the three new districts of Uvinza (formerly part of Kigoma), buhigwe (formerly part of Kasulu) and Kakonko (formerly part of Kibondo).Unlike Uvinza and Kakonko districts, during formulation of BSPK, Buhigwe district was not considered been part of BSPK interventions after the split of Kasulu district. The decision to include Buhigwe came after JLPC meeting held on March 2015.The decision was reached after a survey of Buhigwe's beekeeping potential conducted in 2015. The findings revealed that there is beekeeping potential in Buhigwe district.

There were some preparatory works made during the inception phase in the second half of 2012 (a total of six months).These included a Baseline study (December, 2012), an organizational assessment (November 2012), a Value Chain analysis (December 2012) and BTC-HQ backstopping missions. Each of these assignments came up with some conceptual recommendations. For the Baseline Study, a total of 200 beekeepers were interviewed and complementary information was gathered at the district and MNRT level. Afterward, a validation workshop was held with the DPIT's and PMT which helped to improve the reliability of data, as certain data gathered at the district were not reliable and incomplete.The main issues assessed by the OA were the intervention logic, project planning and execution, project reporting monitoring & evaluation, financial-administrative issues, and capacity building needs. Regarding the intervention logic the following observations were made by the OA; (i) The TFF does not provide an explicit

intervention logic and the intervention strategy is insufficiently developed; (ii) The TFF does not provide clear linkages between the activities and the formulated results to be achieved;

The OA recommended (according to the point of view of the consultant) the development of a more explicit, system based and flexible intervention logic upon which was supposed to:-

- a) Build on such intervention logic is to identify and agree upon the key “sub-results”⁶ within each of the four results as defined in the TFF.
- b) Identify the activities that could lead to such sub-results
- c) Understand that a same activity might be contributing to several sub-results and that a same sub-result might be essential for several results.
- d) Avoids using “assumptions”, but prefers an explicit identification of the “conditions for success” linked to results, sub-results and/or activities

With regard to OA proposal the JLPC discussed the proposal presented by the PMT to drop some of them; 12 out of 143 recommendations were dropped with some observations. Regardless of having this proposal, there were no major changes in the intervention logic accepted by JLPC as proposed by Organizational Assessment; the key features of the intervention logic remained the same as presented in the original TFF⁷ (JLPC, October, 2013).

Table 1: PROPOSED SUB-RESULTS IN EACH OF THE FOUR RESULTS

Activities envisaged in the TFF for each result.	Sub-results for each result, as proposed by the organisational assessment
A.1: <i>Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills</i>	
1.1 Increase production in quality and quantity	A.1.x1 (Potential) Beekeepers are sensitised
1.2 Improve business skills Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise	A.1.x2 The creation of beekeeper groups is facilitated through sustainable approaches
	A.1.x3 Synergy between beekeeper grouping and VSL grouping (Village Saving & Lending) is facilitated through sustainable approaches
	A.1.x4 Strengthened beekeepers capacity in increasing the quality of their honey
	A.1.x5 Strengthened beekeepers capacity with respect to modern beekeeping (skills & resources)
	A.1.x6 Strengthened business skills of beekeepers and of their groups and cooperatives
A.2: <i>Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities</i>	
2.1 Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures	A.2.x1 Honey and bee products value chains are mapped and documented
2.2 Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise	A.2.x2 A chain upgrading strategy is agreed with all the actors of the chain.
2.3 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers	A.2.x3 Chain coordination structures are planned, conceived and made operational.
2.4 Link beekeepers to service providers	A.2.x4 The roles of beekeeper groups and cooperatives are improved and their governance is strengthened
2.5 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying	A.2.x5 Market information and other strategic information is sustainable being provided to value chain actors
2.6 Optimize use of processing centres	A.2.x6 Market linkages and marketing are sustainable improved
2.7 Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies	A.2.x7 Linkages between beekeepers and service providers are sustainably created or improved.
	A.2.x8 The development and optimised use of collection and processing centres are facilitated in a sustainable manner.
	A.2.x9 Diversification towards wax processing, sale of

⁶ Table 1 : Provides a first proposal for such “sub-results

⁷ Refer Chapter 8:Table 5:Original Logical frame work from the TFF

Activities envisaged in the TFF for each result.	Sub-results for each result, as proposed by the organisational assessment
	bee colonies, etc. is sustainable achieved
A.3: <i>Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.</i>	
3.1 Spatial planning: identification and prioritisation of important beekeeping areas and protection status 3.2 Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping 3.3 Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders initiatives 3.4 Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and beekeeping zones 3.5 Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR) 3.6 Support to monitoring of beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CBFM and land use planning mechanisms	A.3.x1 Spatial planning: land use planning systems comprise appropriate and sustainable practices for identification and prioritisation of beekeeping areas; A.3.x2 CBFM / PFM initiatives, BR and/or BKZ are established and/or their protection status is improved; such establishment and protection processes have been streamlined and sustainable embedded in district operations. A.3.x3 Environmental threats to beekeeping have been studied and made available for further improvement of beekeeping policies at all levels. A.3.x4 Local and district level stakeholder consultation platforms are created and contribute to sustainable and fair value chains. A.3.x5 Synergy between beekeeping and initiatives / grouping for CBFM / PFM is facilitated through sustainable approaches. A.3.x6 Synergy between organic farming and beekeeping is facilitated through sustainable approaches. A.3.x7 Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR) is facilitated. A.3.x8 Switching from pesticide cropping (tobacco, coffee, etc.) to pesticide free cropping in (potential) beekeeping zones is effectively promoted. A.3.x9 The monitoring of beekeeping reserves, beekeeping zones and other beekeeping-linked CBFM is improved.
A.4: <i>An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels.</i>	
4.1 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production 4.2 Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation 4.3 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations 4.4 Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves 4.5 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping	A.4.x1 (Replicable) Models of sustainable beekeeping are developed and documented A.4.x2 Strengthened district capacity to monitor beekeeping support initiatives and their results A.4.x3 Beekeeping policy, regulations, by-laws and user rights at district and local levels are developed and improved. A.4.x4 Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce national NRM regulations and beekeeping policy, regulations, by-laws and user rights defined at district or local levels A.4.x5 Strengthened MNRT capacity leading to improved regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves. A.4.x6 Increased awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping

However, from the point of view of the evaluator during MTR it was revealed that some indicators were adequately defined and some did not entirely meet SMART criteria, a critical analysis of every indicator defined in the TFF was made as presented in Table 2 below (MTR-BSPK 2014, Annex 6).

Table 2: "Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK)", Tanzania: Proposals for the revision of outcome (objective) and output (results) indicators				
Present indicators	Need for revision? If so, for what reason?	Revised indicators (proposal)	Consultant comments	PMT Comments
Outcome (project objective): A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region				
<i>Indicator 1:</i> Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented by the three district authorities by the end of the project.	At present, the project is not engaged in developing a strategic beekeeping development plan in the partner districts. The debriefing meeting held in Kigoma on the 2 nd of May 2014 revealed that it is unclear for the stakeholders, what "strategic beekeeping plan" means. Is it meant as a strategic plan as other government strategic plans at district level or a plan developed on the basis of BSPK's experience with the cooperative-led beekeeping development model, that is currently evolving from the project?	Clarification from BTC headquarters is needed.		BSPK document was derived from districts strategic plans. In the course implementation BSPK considers district strategic plans.
<i>Indicator 2:</i> Number of villages participating in beekeeping related development and PFM activities in the three districts.	Okay.	Not applicable.		Okay
<i>Indicator 3:</i> % of forest areas designated as important beekeeping areas under some form of effective management by the end of the project.	The project uses the number of Beekeeping Reserves (BR) and of Village Forest Reserves (VFR) as numeric values for the end target. This does not comply with the indicator which set a percentage target.	Change the indicator into the following formulation: Number of Beekeeping Reserves (BR) and of Village Forest Reserves (VFR) gazette by the end of the project.	VFR allow beekeeping practices but also other forms of sustainable forest utilization such as collecting mushrooms, herbs and firewood.	Consultant proposal accepted
<i>Indicator 4:</i>	Okay.	Not applicable.		Okay

Table 2: “Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK)”, Tanzania: Proposals for the revision of outcome (objective) and output (results) indicators				
Present indicators	Need for revision? If so, for what reason?	Revised indicators (proposal)	Consultant comments	PMT Comments
% increase of households (distinction between women and man headed) involved in the bee products value chain				
<i>Indicator 5:</i> % increase in the value of bee keeping products from the three districts compared to baseline.	Okay.	Not applicable.	“Value” of beekeeping products is understood as production multiplied by the average product price in a year.	Okay
Output 1: Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills				
<i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping practices.	Modern beekeeping practices consist of a range of techniques such as the use of modern beehives, the selection of areas with adequate and frequently available blossoms, and the use of protective gears and of smokers. However, the baseline study has only counted the number of modern beehives at the level of selected villages (see annex III of the baseline report). It is therefore suggested to adjust the indicator accordingly.	<i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Number and percentage of beekeepers using modern beehives.	Hints for data gathering: Instead, the project uses the number of beekeepers mobilized into groups for assessing the accomplishment of this indicator (see Annual Report 2013, p. 21). This is not correct as group members may still follow traditional practices. In future, the project should therefore gather information on the current use of modern beehives. The data should be gathered in the same villages as in the baseline study in order to allow for	<i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Percentage of beekeepers using modern beehives

Table 2: "Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK)", Tanzania: Proposals for the revision of outcome (objective) and output (results) indicators				
Present indicators	Need for revision? If so, for what reason?	Revised indicators (proposal)	Consultant comments	PMT Comments
			comparison.	
<i>Indicator 1.2</i> % increase in the average quantity of honey per beehive.	<p>The key question is "Do individual beekeepers enhance their productivity". Many beekeepers use a mix of traditional and modern beehives (see baseline study p. 43). Hence, the productivity at the level of individual beekeepers can be assessed by dividing their overall production through the total number of beehives.</p> <p>The question, how productivity per type of beehive develops in the course of the project develops, is less relevant for assessing result 1. We already know from the baseline study that there is a vast difference between the various types. The average productivity per beekeeper is more revealing for the overall pace of change among beekeepers.</p>	<i>Indicator 1.2</i> % increase in the average quantity of honey per beehive per beekeeper.		Okay with consultant proposal
<i>Indicator 1.3</i> % increase in the value of bee products due to increase in yield, improved quality and diversification.	<p>(i) Probably "revenue" is a more adequate term compared to "value". "Revenue" means you have actually got the money, while "value" means something not effected (for instance: "The market value of my house decreased from 10,000 EUR to 5,000 EUR", meaning that this is what I get <i>if</i> I sell my house today).</p> <p>(ii) It is also difficult to collect data on revenues that are specifically the result of increases in yield, quality and diversification. It is easier to collect the data on revenue and then to interpret the data with the help of the</p>	<i>Indicator 1.3</i> % increase in the revenue derived from bee products per beekeeper. Note: Here, revenue is defined as sales of beekeeping products in terms of kg multiplied by sales prices.	<p>Hints for data gathering:</p> <p>The baseline study does not contain information on revenue per beekeeper. It is therefore suggested to conduct a new baseline specifically on revenue and the use of revenue within the beekeeping households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okay with consultant proposal

Table 2: "Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK)", Tanzania: Proposals for the revision of outcome (objective) and output (results) indicators				
Present indicators	Need for revision? If so, for what reason?	Revised indicators (proposal)	Consultant comments	PMT Comments
	information on the other indicators.			
Output 2: Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities				
<i>Indicator 2.1:</i> % increase in market shares/volumes for bee products from Kigoma.	Okay.	Not applicable.	Hints for reporting: The annual report 2013 does not analyse the % increase, because it does not present national data. This still needs to be done.	Okay with consultant proposal
<i>Indicator 2.2:</i> Gross margin redistribution among actors (in favour of producers)	Difficult to measure as it is not clear whether actors other than beekeepers would be willing to provide accurate figures. The question is also, whether an increase in the efficiency of the bee products value chain requires a redistribution of gross margins. This sounds as if processors and traders are opponents of beekeepers. Also, diverging gross margins within beekeeping (lower for bark hives, higher for log hives) can provide an incentive for modernization.	Two alternative proposals: (i) Compare gross sales prices of beekeepers with sales prices of traders and analyze whether the difference between the two is widening or becoming smaller (as a proxy for "redistribution"). ii) Define an indicator on the institutional set-up, for instance: "Action plan defined by the District Value Chain Platforms on improving efficiency of the beekeeping value	Consider additional indicators on (i) the number of certified collection centers put into operation, (ii) introduction of market information system and (iii) conduct of further honey expositions and their sustainable funding.	Okay with consultant proposal

Table 2: "Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK)", Tanzania: Proposals for the revision of outcome (objective) and output (results) indicators				
Present indicators	Need for revision? If so, for what reason?	Revised indicators (proposal)	Consultant comments	PMT Comments
		chain implemented".		
Output 3: Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.				
<i>Indicator 3.1:</i> Multi-stakeholder Forest Conservation Platform is established and functioning in the districts.	The establishment of PFM platforms was declined by the JLPC in December 2012. Instead, District Value Chain Platforms are in the process of being implemented. Under result 2.	Remove the indicator.		Okay with consultant proposal
<i>Indicator 3.2:</i> No. of village forests under PFM/CBFM (containing land use management plans taking care of other sources of livelihoods/economic uses).	CBFM is being taken care of under indicator 2 of the outcome (project objective). Hence, the indicator can be removed.	Remove the indicator.		Okay with consultant proposal
<i>Indicator 3.3:</i> % contribution of beekeeping activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and cash) in form of user fee and taxes.	Okay.	Check availability of data (see "comments").	Hints for data gathering: No data reported by the DCs so far. Check whether data are really available. If not, reformulate indicator or collect qualitative evidence.	<i>Indicator 3.3:</i> % contribution of beekeeping activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and/or cash).
<i>Indicator 3.4:</i> MoU between Moyowosi/Kigosi GR and beekeepers ratified and being used to guide honey collection in the GR.	Okay.		Hints on execution: No. MoU signed so far. Maybe the attainment of this indicator needs more involvement from MNRT.	Okay with consultant proposal

Table 2: “Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK)”, Tanzania: Proposals for the revision of outcome (objective) and output (results) indicators				
Present indicators	Need for revision? If so, for what reason?	Revised indicators (proposal)	Consultant comments	PMT Comments
Output 4: An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping is enhanced at local district and national levels.				
<i>Indicator 4.1:</i> National Beekeeping Policy reviewed.	Okay.	Not applicable.	Hints for execution: The attainment of this indicator requires more systematic action by BSPK.	Okay with consultant proposal
<i>Indicator 4.2:</i> New Beekeeping Development Programme.	Okay.	Not applicable.	Hints for execution: The attainment of this indicator requires more systematic action by BSPK.	Okay with consultant proposal
<i>Indicator 4.3:</i> Number of district and local level bylaws developed and implemented.	Okay.	Not applicable.	Hints for execution: The attainment of this indicator requires more systematic action by BSPK.	Okay with consultant proposal

2 Results achieved

2.1 Table 3: Monitoring matrix

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
IMPACT: Contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced.				
OUTCOME: A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region				
<i>Indicator 1:</i> Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented by the three district authorities by the end of the project.	None existing	Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented in all partner districts		
<i>Indicator 2:</i> Number of villages participating in beekeeping related development and PFM activities in the three districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo: 22 Villages representing 43 groups • Kasulu: 13 villages representing 16 groups • Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 40 groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo/Kakonko: 62 groups in 35 villages fully registered. • Kasulu: 36 groups in 13 villages fully registered. • Kigoma/Uvinza: 60 groups in 36 villages fully registered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo=42 (all registered) groups in 25 villages. • Kakonko=33(4 unregistered) groups in 20 villages • Kasulu: 37 (22 registered) groups in 30 villages. • Buhigwe: 8 groups (not registered) • Kigoma & Uvinza: 72 groups in 42 (10 in Kigoma) villages formed. 64 registered. 	Awareness created by BSPK in project areas resulted into increase number of new beekeepers who joined the sub-sector.
<i>Indicator 3:</i> % of forest areas designated as important beekeeping areas under some form of effective management by the end of the project.	# of villages with CBFM/JFM status Kigoma has 3 BR. (Itebula, Kirando and Uvinza) Not gazetted Kibondo has 8 BR (Not gazetted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo/Kakonko: 8 BR and 9 VFR gazetted. • Kasulu: 3 BR and 48 VFR gazetted. • Kigoma/Uvinza: 8 BR and 71 VFR gazetted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo (1BR- Bitulana and 1VFR- Bitulana) zoned and mapped, already approved by Full council. • Kakonko (4 VFR 	Gazettment of bee reserves and also Village Forest Reserves is possible after 3 years fully in use and proven that is free from resource use conflicts.

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
	<p>Kasulu 0 BR</p> <p>NOTE: CBFM in pipeline (at CMT stage) Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR, Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR, Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR</p>	4 JFM in Kigoma and 1 JFM Kibondo gazetted	<p>(Mganza, Kasuga, Kabale, Kanyonza) and 4 BR (kasuga, kabale, kanyonza, itumbiko) were zoned and mapped, already approved by Full council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kasulu: 1 BR (Sogeeni kwiliba) and 8 VFR (Mvugwe, Nyamidaho, Kalimugoma, Mwali, M ugombe, Kitagata, Nya chenda, Kurugongo) were zoned and mapped already approved by Full council. • Kigoma/Uvinza: 36 VFR approved by CMT in kigoma DC before division of the district. In Uvinza 1 BR mapped and 5 VFR zoned and mapped. Out of 5VFRs 3 VFR (Sambara, Kirando and Mwamila) already approved by full council and 1 VFR by CMT • Buhigwe: 3 VFRs (Nyankoronko, Bukub a) were identified demarcated awaiting for zonation and 	Also targeted number of was not reached as some of the villages were divided as the result of administrative division of districts (Kibondo, Kigoma and Kasulu) hence some BRs and VFRs were declined.

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
			participatory Resource Assessment and later on approval by CMT	
<i>Indicator 4:</i> % increase of households (distinction between women and man headed) involved in the bee products value chain.	<p>Kibondo: Groups – 43, Members – 1798, female -522</p> <p>Kasulu: Groups – 16, members – 503, female – 65.</p> <p>Kigoma R: Groups – 40, members -1,110, female – 490</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo/Kakonko: 2,300 (739 fe) mobilized into 62 groups. • Kasulu: 1,070 (200 fe) mobilized into 36 groups. • Kigoma/Uvinza: 1,630 (740 fe) mobilized into 60 groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo/Kakonko: 2,702 (705 fe) mobilized into 65 groups. • Kasulu: 1902 (284 fe) mobilized into 37 groups. • Kigoma/Uvinza: 1,920 (682 fe) mobilized into 72 groups 	Awareness created by BSPK in the project areas resulted into increase number of new beekeepers who joined the sub-sector.
<i>Indicator 5:</i> % increase in the value of bee keeping products from the three districts compared to baseline.	<p><i>Value of bee products (Average Quantity in litres and Kgs per beekeeper/annum)</i>⁸</p> <p>From District Data Kigoma = 67 Kgs Kasulu = 20 Kgs Kibondo = 67 Kgs</p> <p>From household survey (2011) Kigoma = 516Lts or 368Kgs Kasulu = 1,614Lts of 1,152Kgs Kibondo = 1,145Lts or 817 Kgs</p>	<p>From District Data Kigoma=117.25Kgs Kasulu=35Kgs Kibondo= 117.25Kgs</p> <p>From Household Consider baseline are in Kgs KIGOMA-645Kgs (25% increase) KASULU-403.5 Kgs (25% Increase) KIBONDO: 286.25Kgs (25% Increase)</p>	<p>From District data⁹ Kibondo=324Kgs Kasulu=322Kgs Kigoma=392Kgs</p>	
OUTPUT 1: Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.				

⁸ Based on household baseline Survey

⁹ Average quantity in Kgs per Beekeeper/annum; Considered the Minimum and Maximum production per beekeeper; (Kibondo Min=108Kgs,Max=540),(Kigoma Min=112kgs,Max=672kgs),(Kasulu Min=84kgs,Max=560Kgs)

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
<i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping practices.	From District data¹⁰ Kigoma Rural- 1,110 (490 Fe, - 90%) Kasulu – 15 (2 Fe, -3%) Kibondo – 1,066 (424 Fe, - 39%)	Kigoma Rural: 1,630(740 Fe) Kasulu: 1,070 (200 Fe) Kibondo: 1,376 (547Fe)	From district data¹¹ Kibondo& Kakonko=2161(564 Fe) Kasulu= 1331(199Fe) Kigoma &= 1593(566 Fe)	-
<i>Indicator 1.2</i> % increase in the average quantity of honey per beehive.	On average a beehive produces a net of 7.74 kgs/beehive .The average of net honey per TTBH = 11.60, per Log hive = 6.98 and per straw/bark beehive = 4.65/Kgs ¹²	TTBH= 14.0kg/beehive LOG HIVE 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/BARK HIVE 4.65Kg/beehive	TTBH =23Kgs/beehive ¹³ Log hive=15Kgs ¹⁴ Straw beehive=8Kgs ¹⁵	
Indicator 1.3 % increase in the value of bee products due to increase in yield,	<u>Value of bee products (Average Quantity in litres and Kgs per beekeeper/annum)¹⁶</u> From District Data Kigoma = 67 Kgs Kasulu = 20 Kgs Kibondo = 67 Kgs From household survey (2011) Kigoma = 516Lts or 368Kgs Kasulu = 1,614Lts of 1,152Kgs Kibondo = 1,145Lts or 817 Kgs	<u>From Household Consider baseline are in Kgs</u> KIGOMA -645Kgs (25% increase) KASULU -403.5 Kgs (25% Increase) KIBONDO : 286.25Kgs (25% Increase)	<u>From District data¹⁷</u> Kibondo=324Kgs Kasulu=322Kgs Kigoma=392Kgs From district data Kibondo and Kakonko Average Price crude honey/kg: 2012=Tsh.1,600 2013=Tsh.1,785 2014=TSH.1960 2015=Tsh.2500 Average price Beeswax 2012=Tsh.4500	-

¹⁰ The data are skewed to use of improved beehives (Mostly TTBH)

¹¹ Modern beekeeping does not only consider owning modern beehives but also considered application of improved beekeeping techniques (harvesting, handling, storage, processing, packaging, colony stocking etc)

¹² Refer to the assumptions on output per beehive Sub-section 6.1 in the Baseline report

¹³ Considering a standard TTBH beehive inside dimensions as follows ; width 46cm, length 67.2cm and depth 20cm

¹⁴ Considering a standard Log hive dimensions; Length 120cm,diameter 20cm and width 30cm

¹⁵ The same dimension as Log hive ; Reason for low production not clearly known.

¹⁶ Based on household Baseline Survey

¹⁷ Average quantity in Kgs per Beekeeper/annum;Considered the Minimum and Maximun production per beekeeper; (Kibondo Min=108Kgs,Max=540),(Kigoma Min=112kgs,Max=672Kgs),(Kasulu Min=84kgs,Max=560Kgs)

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
			2013=Tsh.6000 2014=Tsh.7000 2015=Tsh.9000 Kasulu Average price crude honey/Kg 2012=Tsh.1600 2013=Tsh.1700 2014=Tsh.2142 2015=Tsh.2500 Average price beeswax/kg 2012=Tsh.4000 2013=Tsh.5000 2014=Tsh.7500 2015= Tsh.11,000 Kigoma and Uvinza Average price processed honey/kg 2013=Tsh.3500 2014=Tsh.4800 2015=Tsh.6000 2016=Tsh.7000 Average price Beeswax/kg. 2013=Tsh.4000 2014=Tsh.6000 2015=Tsh.8000 2016=Ts.10000	
OUTPUT 2: Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities				
<i>Indicator 2.1:</i> % increase in market shares/volumes for bee products from Kigoma.	Quantity of raw honey (and wax) collected in the Project area Kigoma Rural : 92,300Kgs (7,400Kgs wax)	KIGOMA Raw honey:120,000Kgs Wax:8880Kgs KASULU	From district data KIGOMA and Uvinza Processed honey:117,000Kgs	-

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
	Kasulu: = 14,026Kgs (668Kgs wax) Kibondo: 239,322kgs (3,887Kgs wax) Kigoma share in national output Honey=3.6%, 345.67mt out of 9,380 Mt Wax =1.9%, 11.96Mt out of 625.3mt	Raw honey:22,490Kgs Wax:1250Kgs KIBONDO Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax:4858Kgs KIGOMA: Share in national output : Honey 4.7% Wax:3.0%	Beeswax:11,000Kgs KASULU ¹⁸ Raw honey:84,000Kgs Beeswax:1760Kgs KIBONDO and Kakonko ¹⁹ Raw honey 286,419Kg Beeswax:4608Kgs	
<i>Indicator 2.2:</i> Gross margin redistribution among actors (in favour of producers).	Simplified gross margins Beekeeper - Modern TTBH - 74% Traditional log hive -8%, straw/bark-51% Village trader – 66% Town trader – 53% KBCS – 57% Exporter (to Uganda) = 21% Distributor of packed honey = 20	None existing		
OUTPUT 3: Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.				
<i>Indicator 3.1:</i> Multi-stakeholder Forest Conservation Platform is established and functioning in the districts.	There is no multi-stakeholder platform established and institutionalised at district level	Each District has 1 VC platform and 1 PFM Platform multi-stakeholder platform by December 2013	DVC were created in the mother districts (3).None of them is considered functioning properly	<u>With regard to DVC:</u> The added value of being in district value chain platform is not clearly conceived by most of the chain actors. <u>With regard to PFM platforms;</u> The JLPC meeting held in December, 2012 agreed to omit

¹⁸ Data ends in December 2014

¹⁹ Data ends in December 2014

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
				proposed activity to establish PFM platforms in each district.
<p><i>Indicator 3.2:</i> No. of village forests under PFM/CBFM (containing land use management plans taking care of other sources of livelihoods/economic uses).</p>	<p># of villages with CBFM/JFM status Kigoma has 3 BR. (Itebula, Kirando and Uvinza) Not gazetted Kibondo has 8 BR (Not gazetted) Kasulu 0 BR NOTE: CBFM in pipeline (at CMT stage) Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR, Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR, Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR</p>	<p>Kibondo/Kakonko 8BR to be gazetted Kasulu 3 BR Kigoma /Uvinza 6 BR Village Forest Reserves KIGOMA: 71 VFR Gazetted KASULU;48 VFR gazetted Kibondo 9 VFR gazetted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo (1BR and 1VFR) zoned and mapped, already declared by full council. • Kakonko (4 VFR and 4 BR) zoned and mapped, declared by full council. • Kasulu: 1 BR and 8 VFR zoned and mapped already declared by full council. • Kigoma/Uvinza: 36 VFR approved by CMT in kigoma DC before division of the district. In Uvinza 1 BR mapped and 5 VFR zoned and mapped. Out of 5VFRs 3 VFR already approved by full council and 1 VFR by CMT • Buhigwe:3VFRs identified, demarcated awaiting for zonation and participatory Resource Assessment and 	<p>Gazettment of bee reserves and also Village Forest Reserves is possible after 3 years fully in use and proven that is free from resource use conflicts.</p>

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
			later on approval by CMT	
<i>Indicator 3.3:</i> % contribution of beekeeping activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and cash) in form of user fee and taxes.	Beekeepers contribution towards the cost of conservation 0% in all the Districts	80% in kind contribution (e.g. security etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beekeeping contribute 100% in conservation of declared VFR & BRs In kind contribution by beekeepers /villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set aside piece of land to establish Bee reserves, Forest reserves & apiaries and construction of collection centres. Participate in regular monitoring of reserves through VNRC 	Further awareness creation on cost-sharing need to be considered.
<i>Indicator 3.4:</i> MoU between Moyowosi/Kigosi GR and beekeepers ratified and being used to guide honey collection in the GR..	Discussions between beekeepers and Moyowosi/Kigosi GR are ongoing, minutes submitted to MNRT.	MoU signed between Moyowosi and Kigosi GR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoU between Moyowosi and Kigosi GR and beekeeper has been signed and operationalised 	Ongoing monitoring of MoU need further strengthening
OUTPUT 4: An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping is enhanced at local district and national levels.				
<i>Indicator 4.1:</i> National Beekeeping Policy reviewed.	The National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 not reviewed.	Beekeeping Policy Reviewed by June 2014	The review process is ongoing.	More BSPK support to the review process is foreseen.
<i>Indicator 4.2:</i> New Beekeeping Development Programme..	The National Beekeeping Development Programme ended in 2010	Programme by June 2013	Not yet prepared. Subject to final approval of Reviewed National Beekeeping Policy	-

Results / indicators	Baseline Value	End Target	End Value obtained	Comments
<p><i>Indicator 4.3:</i> Number of district and local level by laws developed and implemented..</p>	Using 2002 Act. No additional by-laws reviewed, developed, disseminated and implemented.	Review and/or develop by-laws, disseminate and implement by June 2014	District Beekeeping by-law in each district have been formulated and approved by full council except Kigoma & Buhigwe districts (<i>also processes are ongoing</i>). Village forest and bee reserves by-laws were formulated as well and approved by full council (<i>see outcome indicator no.3 on the status of declared BRs and VFRs</i>)	The approval process at District council, RAS-Kigoma and PO-RALG is ongoing.
<p><i>Indicator 4.4:</i> Relevant sustainable beekeeping models' impact documented, disseminated, replicated, indicating number of people benefitting (dist. Male and female).</p>	There is no sustainable beekeeping models documented in Project Districts.	Sustainable beekeeping models piloted in Kigoma.	Several models; Self-financing mechanism commonly known as a beehive loan scheme through beekeepers' VICOBA and SACCOS ,usage of modern beehives, group formation, cooperative – led model were piloted .	Detailed documentation of these models is foreseen during capitalization (foreseen after ETR)

2.2 Analysis of results

2.2.1 Contribution of the intervention to the impact²⁰

The project outcome aims at piloting a replicable model although it was not clearly stated whether the project wants to have a single model or mix of models that indicates to have a big impact on the sustainable beekeeping sector development. Both the MNRT and Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS) are closely involved in the implementation of the project. The model being piloted is a Cooperative-Led model; this model will significantly improve the value chain for bee products in Tanzania and beyond because it's build on Cooperative principle and regulations. The BSPK approach is in line with holistic view of sustainable development as it takes into account the key dimensions of sustainable development; Social, Economic and Environmental.

Whereas outputs 1 and 2 relate to economic and social benefits from beekeeping, output 3 addresses relevant environmental issues. Output 4 deals with the governance of the sector, therefore compliments the other output areas.

Additionally, the partners are enthusiastic to up-scale some positive results of BSPK, some good lessons learnt from BSPK, for example regional honey fairs and queen rearing have already created attention to the ministerial level considered as good lesson that need to be scale-up all over Tanzania

2.2.2 The extent of the outcome has been achieved

The model is based on the Kigoma Region honey products value chain approach referred to as "*The Cooperatives led model value chain focusing on up-market segment*". This means all actors are included in the model (and thus not only the beekeepers). The model focusses on improving the sustainable relations between different actors, emphasising the need for fair shares amongst those involved in the handling of the bee product. The development of the model to spearhead commercialization of the Kigoma Beekeeping Subsector was done considering the key elements of the value chains (i.e. governance, market focused collaborations and economic gains) to be transformed into a viable value chains. In this case of honey and beeswax subsectors were selected, and the selection criteria of these value chains considered the following:

- Supply channels that have high prospects for market growth (strong presence of market demand)
- Supply channels with high possibility for partnership building (independent business actors, business associations as well as support organisations)
- Supply channels that have high entrepreneurial drive and partners that are committed to product quality and consistency.
- Supply channels with opportunities to incorporate interests of small producers/beekeepers and their group organisations/Cooperatives.

This model is built on the cooperative principles and regulations. The model aims at enhancing effectiveness of cooperative value chains²¹. In this model, producer groups whose members were members of the Cooperative were encouraged to supply honey/beeswax to cooperative society. Sometimes non-cooperative members supplied honey/beeswax to the Cooperative Society but with some conditions or even no conditions at all as a way of bringing-up the added value of a Cooperative Society especially on the collective market. In the case the project as a facilitator was

²⁰ Terminology : Impact = General Objective ; Outcome = Specific Objective; Outputs = Expected Result

²¹ The strategy considered various upgrading strategies of the value chain in every function. Refer Value Chain Report (BTC, 2012) Fig.10; upgrading strategies for cooperative - distributor value chains

involved much in undertaking some capacity building interventions on different levels (functions) of the value chain, more importantly on production and productivity enhancement interventions at producers' levels. At the cooperative level support was given in terms of Business planning, financial linkage and traceability, quality control, branding product development interventions and promotions in the region (Kigoma) and outside Kigoma Region (Eg.supermakets, fairs, etc.)

2.2.3 The extent of the outputs have been achieved

2.2.3.1 R1.Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills

Through sensitization campaigns the project reached a total of 6524 potential beekeepers, out of whom 1,671 (26%) are women. These beekeepers were mobilized into 174 groups. Beekeepers groups/associations were created and formalized using a participatory approach; Kibondo= 42 groups (all registered), Kakonko= 33 groups (4 unregistered), Kasulu 37 (22 registered), Buhigwe=8 groups (Unregistered) and Kigoma/Uvinza 72 groups (64 registered,). Also the project facilitated the improvement of existing co-ops and the establishment of several new beekeepers' Cooperative Societies and SACCOS; In Kakonko 1 Coop-BBCS (Registered,TBS & TFDA certificates),Kibondo 2 Coops-UKI & UWAKI (all registered), Kasulu 3 Coops-KBCS,KAGENZA,Bhambuke (all registered),Uvinza 3 Coops-Kazaroho,Mwakila & Mfungezi (all registered) and Kigoma Rural-Bitale Coop (registration on progress). All these groups received training on organizational management, leadership and record beekeeping. Some groups were transformed into village saving and lending schemes and SACCOS. The number of beekeepers benefiting from village saving and lending schemes (VSLs) and SACCOS increased as compared to the baseline²²; Kigoma (32 VICOBA-total members 250, 3 beekeepers SACCOS-Buhingu, Mwangu-Ilagala & Umoja-Basanza); Kasulu (15 beekeepers VICOBA –total members 200 and 1 SACCOS-total members 37); Kibondo 9 VICOBA and 1 SACCOS-Malagalasi SACCOS (167 members), Kakonko 2 SACCOS –Kasanda (50 members) & Nyaronga (150 members).

The beekeepers' cooperative capacity in terms of leadership, governance and management has been enhanced to the extent that members of some cooperatives have started buying shares (which was not the case before); UKI Coop-185 out of 600+ members, UWAKI- 162 out of 314 members, Malagarasi SACCOS-7 out of 167 members,Mfungezi-51 members out of 220 members,Mwakila Coop-107 out, Bhambuke Coop-122, Buyonga SACCOS-53 members, KBCS-112 members, Bitale Coop- 60 members and Kazaroho Coop- 45 out of 92 members.

With regard to increase in production the project facilitated introduction of beehive loan scheme under VICOBA which, to a great extent, has resulted into a stronger entrepreneurial focus for most beekeepers /members. The business management skills of most beekeepers and of their groups and cooperatives are also enhanced. Producer groups and cooperatives were supported in applying modern business management system (they're able to keep records on production, semi-processing and financial, minutes of general meeting, labelling, packaging, marketing, improving sales and membership). The beehive loan scheme has resulted into an increase in number of hives sited in the forest. In Uvinza a total of 295 beehives were made out of VICOBA beehive loan-scheme, Kasulu (179 TTBH and 25 traditional), Kigoma (94 TTBH). The VICOBA groups which currently practicing this scheme and their respective number of beehives distributed are as follows; Uvinza (*Wanyuki (50), Serengeti (16) and Tulavyuse Ilagala (28)*), Kasulu (*NyabasindiA (60), Uwaru (25 traditional), Nyamroha (36), Umshonge (60) & Kamvye (20)*), Kibondo (*Nengo*).Furthermore, beekeepers capacity applying modern beekeeping techniques (knowledge, skills and attitudes) is enhanced and as the result there is a noticeable increase in production per beehive (see §

²² % beekeepers (dist. male and female) linked to credit services Kasulu: Female 33.3%; Male 14.3% Kibondo : Female 4.0%; Male 5.9% Kigoma Rural: Female 10.0%; Male 5.8% .Average 11.49%

2.1.Indicator 1.2) compared to the baseline²³.

There is significant contribution from sales of bee products to the household income. This is the result of capacity building amongst the beekeepers to improve the quality of bee products and value addition, including improving quality through proper hygiene, harvesting, processing and handling. At present most of the value addition and derived benefits to a great extent is enhanced amongst the actors in the value chain. Furthermore, brands of two Cooperatives have already acquired quality standard certification (Barcodes, TBS & TFDA), which are UKI-Kibondo and BBCS-Kakonko. Facilitation of acquisition of quality standards to other collection centers (Coops); Busunzu SACCOS, UWAKI, Mwakila, Mfungezi, Kazaroho and KAGENZA) is ongoing. Thus, the average annual household income from sales of honey and beeswax is TZS 339,820 and TZS 61,930 respectively²⁴. Honey contributes to approximately 27% of total household income, while beeswax contributes barely 3.6% (BSPK Household Survey 2015:9)

2.2.3.2 R2.Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities.

The efficiency of value chain through increased participation of beekeepers in the chain and awareness created amongst the chain actors has being enhanced. This was made possible through the creation of District Value Chain Platforms. There are a total of 56 platform members (Kibondo/Kakonko 35, Kasulu 11 and Kigoma/Uvinza 11) none of the platforms is considered functioning properly rather than depending full (almost 100%) support from the project to meet and discuss issues pertaining the value chain. There are also the regional "honey shows" where beekeepers could meet and exchange market information with other chain actors (including traders, input suppliers etc.). Furthermore, Market information and other strategic information were provided to value chain actors through Radio Programs, and honey fairs (Trade fairs, regional honey show, Api Expo, Apimondia). BSPK supported quite some beekeepers and District Beekeeping Officers from Kigoma Region to attend these events for learning, sharing strategic market information and show casing their bee products. More importantly, during the Apimondia Symposium held in Arusha and Api Expo held in Zimbabwe, the District Beekeeping Officers together with the beekeepers representing the Beekeeping Cooperative Societies had a unique opportunity to access the international apicultural sector. The beekeepers discussed their products with (inter)national buyers of bee products, representatives of several NGOs, policymakers and scientists. This led into a better understanding of the honey sector, the commercialisation of bee-products and the functioning of the markets. There was also a huge success of peer-to-peer exchange amongst the beekeepers during the Regional honey shows, Trade fairs, Apimondia symposium as they learned from each other and exchanged knowledge (ex. some didn't know to make some cosmetics and shoeshine from beeswax, etc.) and also they established some new business contacts with interested buyers. (See § 10.3).

Market linkages and marketing were improved through facilitation of supply agreements. For example in June/July 2015 blossom, a total of 310 Kgs of Beeswax and 4928 Kgs of honey (286 buckets each 28kgs) were marketed at the collection center under supply agreement with Jasmin Bee Co.Ltd at Busunzu SACCOS, a total Tsh.1.6 Million was earned by 40 beekeepers from 1 group only (*Vijana group*) and also the collection center earned Tsh.600, 000/= as service fee. However, signing of sales contract was not completed (still under negotiations) further support to both parties is going with support from the ongoing consultancy (TACR Consultancy Ltd) on Support to Coops and SACCOS on Business Development Services. Facilitation on supply agreement to other collection centers/Coops is ongoing. Development and optimizing use of collection and processing centers was facilitated in a sustainable manner. A total of 2 collection centers (KBCS and UWAKI) were rehabilitated and 4 new collection centers were constructed

²³ Baseline value. On average a beehive produces a net of 7.74 kgs/beehive The average of net honey per TTBH = 11.60, per Log hive = 6.98 and per straw/bark beehive = 4.65/Kgs

²⁴ The baseline study did not establish data on household income derived from sales of bee product (honey,beewax propolis,etc)

(Mwakila, Kazaroho, UWAKI and Busunzu). All these centers including 3 more (UKI, BBCS and Mfungenzi) were equipped with facilities to be able to start functioning. The primary beneficiaries of these collection centers are members of the association: in most cases a Cooperative and/or SACCOS that manage the center on daily basis, also other beekeepers in that particular areas benefit from the collection center as well. Apart from supply agreement marketing of bee products is mostly done by on spot market transactions. Linkages between beekeepers and BDS and financial service providers were established. Also, there have being an informal business arrangement between beekeepers and a packaging materials supplier (Jambo Plastic Co. Ltd). This was facilitated in the course of implementation. There is ongoing facilitation on linkages between beekeepers/producers and financial services so that beekeepers can easily access credit. The cooperative Society in Kibondo (UKI) and UWAKI applied for loan from CRDB bank, the two cooperative did so far not qualify for loan acquisition. Further support through ongoing consultancy is being given to all Coops (Including UKI and UWAKI) so that they all qualify for loan acquisition from financial institutions. Their roles of beekeeper groups and cooperatives and their governance was strengthened as a result increased quantity of bee products sold / facilitated by organized groups or Cooperatives.

With regard to value addition practices a total of 40 representatives of processing groups, Coops and SACCOS to acquire skills in a form of ToT on diversification towards beeswax processing, propolis and value addition. After the training most of the trainees have already applied the acquired knowledge in their respective groups/Coops, the following products are being made; honey wine, cream, skin balm, candles, liniment and shoe polish. Further support on dissemination of the acquired knowledge is being given.

Furthermore, promotion of sales of bee colonies is being facilitated. A total of 3 queen rearing centers have been constructed and equipped in Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma. Of recent in January, 2016, a total of 15 trainees comprised of 9 beekeepers (3 from each center) and 6 beekeeping officers (DBO and Assistant DBO) received training on queen rearing at TFS-Manyoni Beekeeping Center. The operationalization of these centers is expected to start in March, 2016 during colony building season.

2.2.3.3 R3.Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.

The land use planning system comprised of appropriate and sustainable practices for identification and prioritization of beekeeping areas (Zoning/VFRs and Beekeeping Zones) was facilitated. Also some villages were supported in preparing Forest Management Plans and Forest by-laws. A total of 7 BRs and 54 zoned VFRs were mapped and approved by CMT and some by full council (See § 2.1.Outcome indicator No.3) in Kakonko, Kasulu, Kigoma and Kibondo Districts.

In addition 3VFRs have been identified and demarcated in Buhigwe DC. Further support is still being given to Buhigwe DC to actually facilitate zoning, undertake participatory resource assessment and then approval by CMT. Also, establishment of beekeeping zones within the declared Village Forest Reserves (VFRs) was facilitated, and also demo apiaries into selected areas as well. The Village Natural resources Committee were supported with working tools (bush Knives, whistles, Gum boots & bicycles) for being able to undertake day-to-day patrol and monitoring of VFRs. Each zoned VFR s was given at least five hives as a working capital to beekeepers benefiting from the forest.

The study on Relationship between Tobacco farming and Beekeeping was facilitated. The study concludes that, honey samples collected from all sources contained nicotine at different levels. However, such amounts of nicotine are at tolerable levels for human health. Sampled bee forage tree species were also observed to have nicotine, which is also associated with nicotine in the honey. Sampled honey from beehives was not associated with nectars from Tobacco plants as was

produced after the end of tobacco production season. Therefore, such traces of nicotine in honey could be from other bee forage plants other than Tobacco (TAFORI –BTC 2015: iii & iv). Findings of the Research provided input into the ongoing review of National beekeeping policy, district beekeeping by-law, village forest by-law and bee reserves by-law and also review of relevant laws & regulations

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between beekeepers from three districts (Kibondo, Kakonko, Kasulu) and Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve in order to facilitate access of beekeepers into the Game reserve was facilitated. The MoU was signed in 2015 and is being monitored. During signing Kibondo District represented other District Council (Kakonko and Kasulu). Likewise, beekeepers were supported with ID cards that grant them easy access to beekeeping zones in protected areas. Those who received the ID cards in Kibondo and Kakonko are 3300 beekeepers who keep bees in the game reserve/MKGR, 1300 beekeepers in Kasulu and 1200 beekeepers in Uvinza.

2.2.3.4 R4.An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels

The district capacity to monitor beekeeping support initiatives and their results has been enhanced by supporting establishment of district beekeeping data base which eventually did not function properly because of some difficulties encountered in running-up the data base. Further support to LGA is being given to actually make data base functions well. Furthermore, the data provided for this database by the districts was unreliable and incomplete, making the use of the database questionable.

The Kigoma District Council (6) were supported with preparation of District beekeeping by-laws, and also BR & VFR by-laws as one of the requirement especially when preparing forest management plans. Approval of the district beekeeping by-law to different levels (Full Council, RAS-Kigoma & PO-RALG) is underway; it's expected to be completed in March, 2016.

The MNRT was supported to review National Beekeeping Policy 1998 through participation in some review sessions; BSPK was represented by District Beekeeping Officers to one of the review session. Further financial support to some review sessions is foreseen in 2016 before official closure of the project.

Awareness raising on monitoring and enforcement of national, forestry, environmental and beekeeping policies, laws and by-laws, regulations and user rights was facilitated through radio programs, promotional songs (Wise boys Cultural group), honey shows and promotional materials carrying different messages (banner, T-shirts, leaflets, calendars). Furthermore the project facilitated the creation of beekeeping school clubs with selected schools supported with some hives (the number of hives given vary in each district); Kigoma/Uvinza (5 school clubs-Kidahwe sec school, Ilagala Sec.School, Ruchugi Sec.School, Kandaga Sec.School and Itelambogo Seminary), Kibondo/Kakonko (5 school clubs-Kasanda(15), Shuhudia(15), Kakangaga(12), Mulungu (15) and Kumwambu (15) secondary schools) and Kasulu (5 school clubs-Kigodya, Nyansha, Kimwanya, Rusesa and Kirunyemi secondary schools)

2.2.4 Contribution of the outputs to the achievement of the expected outcome

The project is aiming at piloting a replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development, piloted in Kigoma Region and shared with the MNRT. The MNRT can then decide how to replicate the model in the other Tanzanian Regions.

First of all the project facilitated mobilization of beekeepers into producer groups, Village saving and lending schemes, and Cooperatives. To improve the efficiency of these value chains the project facilitated some upgrading interventions which targeted among others; increasing overall production of honey and productivity of beehives, improvement in business environment, enhanced access to finance; enhanced sustainable land use and resource management, enhancing enabling environment (beekeeping by-laws, beekeeping policy) and enhanced access to protected forests and game reserves especially for small scale producers/beekeepers through their producer groups, beekeepers Cooperative societies and/or beekeepers SACCOS & VICOBA. These VICOBA and SACCOS schemes which were created by the project helps in generating access to financial means. The BSPK through these schemes is piloting a beehive loan facility (see § 4.1.5), this has proved success in some areas. However, the capital mobilized through these group schemes is relatively limited and might not be sufficient for changing the production system substantially within the time frame of the project. Thus, access of finance (working capital) from micro finance institutions is being facilitated.

The project (facilitator) is involved to work with other partners to undertake a number of organisation capacity building interventions, as well as production and productivity enhancement interventions at producer levels. At the cooperative level, Business planning, financial linkage, supply agreements and traceability, quality control, food safety certification (TBS, Barcodes and TFDA) and product development interventions were facilitated. At the consumer level the project facilitated promotion of bee products from Kigoma region in different areas through radio programs, regional honey show, and International trade fair commonly known as *Saba Saba*, Api-Expo and Apimondia were also facilitated at the cooperative level so that they can be able to sell branded products.

The cooperatives were facilitated with some processing centres that were supplied with some equipment. The cooperative society sells branded honey to the market (Ex.supermarkets, wholesale buyers), this can be through a designated sole distributor or not.

2.2.5 The most important influencing factors and major issues encountered and the way were addressed by the intervention²⁵

The execution agreements between BTC, District Councils, the MoF and the PMO–RALG (Prime Minister's Office – Regional Authorities & Local Government) were supposed to be signed within the inception phase (max.6 months from the start of the project in May, 2012). This was not the case, and at some point the documents got lost after they have been forwarded to the partners (PMO-RALG) for signature.

Later on in May, 2014 the Execution Agreements (EAs) were signed between BTC and mother districts (Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma). These EAs were also signed by PMO-RALG which is the principal supervisory organ of the District Councils and employer of all council staff and received a no objection from the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The EAs enhanced operationalization of activities and understanding on the cooperation between BTC and Local Government Authorities. However, the mother Districts and new Districts²⁶ are now sharing some staffs working previously for the mother Districts especially the District Beekeeping Officers (DBOs), and also some project resources including project cars. The new Districts have also formed sub-teams under overall supervision of the former Team leader (DBO) from the mother Districts.

²⁵ Only elements that aren't included 1.1 (Context), if any

²⁶ The new districts are Uvinza, Kakonko and Buhigwe

2.2.6 The unexpected results, both negative and positive ones

Apimondia Symposium and Api Expo

The Apimondia Symposium on African bees and beekeeping organized in Arusha (the first event in the African Continent) and Api-Expo organized in Zimbabwe were events that impacted positively the Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma. The beekeepers together with beekeepers had an opportunity to learn different scenarios of beekeeping in Africa and all over the world. The fact that the Tanzanian government (through MNRT) has put so much effort in these events is a clear signal of the political will supporting the beekeeping sector in Tanzania.

During the Apimondia Symposium the beekeepers had an opportunity establish some business contacts with potential buyers (Eg. Jasmine Bee Tanzania.Ltd, Francis Van Elewijck, etc)

Siting one example of Jasmine Bee Tanzania Ltd currently implementing its plans to promote beekeeping in Tanzania to contribute in the reduction of poverty among rural beekeepers but also reduce pressure on natural resources. The company buys honey and sells most of it to Tanzanian up-markets; a market linkage between beekeepers in Kigoma represented by their Cooperatives (Buyungu Beekeepers Cooperative Society, UKI, Mwakila, KBCS, Busunzu SACCOS, and UWAKI) was discussed. The discussion finally resulted into supply short term agreement between Jasmine Bee Tanzania and Busunzu SACCOS (see § 2.2.3.2).

Funding modalities

In the course of implementation especially in between 2012-2014, funding of activities was mostly in cash advances. This resulted into a strong delay in the accounting of advances by implementing partners (mostly LGAs) as the result a strong delay in executing project activities hence low execution rate. This had a negative impact on the 2012-2014 work plans and also on the expected results.

Sensitization and promotional campaign

Through sensitization efforts by BIP and BSPK on beekeeping interventions and strong political by the Government of Tanzania, the project has been able to reach large number of beekeepers (6524=130%) than expected (5000 beekeepers). The beekeepers reached by the project have been mobilized into producer groups. Furthermore, there is increase in number of players in and outside Kigoma Region showing interest to invest or re-invest in beekeeping by supporting beekeepers and/or exchanging knowledge with kigoma beekeepers(see § 1.1.4). The ongoing promotional campaigns (Radio programs, promotional materials (calendars, leaflets-shirts) have actually profiled well BSPK interventions both locally and nationally.

District Value Chain Platforms

The District Value Chain Platforms were established in the partner districts as a venue for tackling problems of the value chain and designing action plans for its upgrading. However, most of members have not clearly apprehended its mandate, objectives, agenda, and working mode even though these have been properly communicated to them. Instead of fulfilling its objectives properly it has become a talk shop. As the result there is a clear indication its performance and sustainability once the project has phased out remains questionable.

Gazettement of bee reserves

The support was given by BSPK to establish bee reserves and includes surveying and demarcation of the area, carry out a resource assessment and then develop a management plan and by-laws for

the bee reserve. Finally, the bee reserve were formally approved by Council management Team (CMT) and thereafter a full council. During formulation of the project it was envisioned that within the lifespan of the project the gazettelement of these reserves could have been accomplished. Although, all important steps up to gazettelement have fulfilled, only that they have not been in use for three years consecutively to qualify for proper legal status. So has not been the case, none of them has reached gazettelement.

2.2.7 The Integration of Transversal Themes in the intervention strategy

2.2.7.1 Gender

During implementation the activities the PMT always emphasized to balance the number of male and female beneficiaries. More precisely the team was emphasizing to involve women in decision – making positions in their respective producer groups/associations. And also, during the creation of new beekeeping groups, beekeeping cooperative societies, VICOBA's and SACCOS BSPK always suggests involving an equal number of men and women in the board of the organizations. In this way an equal number of male and female beekeepers could get access to various opportunities as in training sessions, exchange visits, honey shows, etc.

2.2.7.2 Environment

Beekeeping activity is in itself is environmental friendly activity, within the Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region environmental issues are crucial as most of beekeeping activities are done in the natural forests away from agricultural activities. Thus, the project also includes the protection of bee forage areas all over Kigoma Region, the Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) which have been supported by BSPK by demarcating, zoning and declaration of BRs and VFRs underscores the fact that BSPK consider environmental conservation initiatives. By promoting beekeeping as an income generating activity, BSPK directly includes the local communities in the environmental protection initiatives.

2.2.8 The extent has M&E, backstopping Missions and/or audits contributed to the attainment of results and the way their recommendations were addressed.

With regard to the findings of the organizational assessment a back stopping mission (BSM) from BTC-HQ was requested to comment and validate the organizational assessment proposal on intervention logic and action plan. More precisely, the BSM was requested to support the implementation team (PMT & DPIT) in updating the intervention logic, identity and elaborate most of the activities for achieving the sub- results as were proposed by the organizational assessment and were not in the original design of the project.

The large number of recommendations, especially with regard to the organizational assessment, and the fact that they were formulated after the endorsement of the original project design by the JLPC, impelled a considerable degree of irritation on part of the stakeholders and people involved in the execution of project activities. At the end, the key features of the intervention logic remained as presented in the TFF shown in Table 2 above. Despite having a total of 143 recommendations from these studies²⁷, the PMT presented a proposal to the JLPC to drop some of them, the proposal was accepted with some observations, a total of 12 out of 143 recommendations were dropped, the meeting advised to monitor the implementation of those already taken into consideration (79 out of 143) and make sure that the remaining 52 out of 143 are considered in the upcoming plan of activities (JLPC, October, 2013).

²⁷ Organizational Assessment, Baseline study and Value Chain Analysis

In 2013 the project conducted an audit in conformity to the arrangements of the TFF. The audit covered the starting up period of the project starting from the 1st of May 2012 to September 2013. This audit was a mixed audit. The auditors were supposed to express 2 opinions: one on the financial information and the other one on design and operating effectiveness of the internal control

The objective of the financial audit of the Project TAN1202511 was to enable the auditor to express a professional opinion on the financial position of the project and of the funds received and expenditures for the accounting period starting from May 1st 2012 to October 31 2013 as well as an opinion on the project's Statements of Expenditures.

The objective of the system audit was to control the processes related to the management of the project and give recommendations to the management to improve its operations. The mandate for the audit of the project was governed by the Specific Agreement between the Kingdom of Belgium and Tanzania signed on December 8, 2011.

The **Table 4** below presents a summary of audit recommendations made and actions taken:-

Table 4: AUDIT FOLLOW-UP ACTION PLAN

Source	Observation	Recommendation	Actions	Responsible	Deadline/When	Status	Follow up
System audit	Late reporting by the District Councils	Project with the support of REPTAN must clarify the reporting timeframe to the DED so they can respect the reporting frequency and deadlines defined in the EA	To report timeframe for Districts addressed during JLPC 29/10/2013	PMT REPTAN	JLPC 29/10/2013	closed	Follow up have been taking place by NTA including making the user friend templates that will enable the DBO's report timely. Compliance has been increased and reports are now actively being submitted.
			Support missions from project and/or REPTAN to DED?	REPTAN	ongoing	closed	
System audit	Lack of control over transfers of project funds	* Liaising with government to allow for exemption on bank management rule * Continue analysing EPICOR system * Monthly reconcile personnel bank accounts	EPICOR assessment and financial management capacities done by LAF TAN end 2013	REPTAN	Dec-14	closed	EPICOR assessment was done by PMO-RALG. Final report has been submitted.
			Advance system and bank management (cfr personnel accounts) to clearly define in PIM with strict rules and procedures and close follow up by project	PMT	Jun-14	closed	No more advance system to district cashiers instead the project is using Mobile money transfer and e-banking
			Monthly reconciliation of personnel bank accounts with FIT	PMT	monthly	closed	No more advance system to district cashiers instead the project is using Mobile money transfer and e-banking
System audit	Lack of risk assessment relating to the use of the EPICOR system	To test EPICOR gradually once operational and additional risk analysis before implementation of new projects	External missions by REPTAN done (end 2013) for assessment EPICOR	LAF	yearly	closed	No more advance system to district cashiers instead the project is using Mobile money transfer and e-banking
System audit	Lack of reporting on vehicle and fuel Utilization	DBO to prepare monthly report indicating utilization and fuel consumption of districts vehicles (to be verified at the same time	To introduce to DBO template to be used by BTC and to put pressure to submit monthly	PMT (Financial Controller)	Apr-14	closed	The orientation was done and the reports from June 2014 to September have been prepared and are in place. Drivers are taking charge of it and

Source	Observation	Recommendation	Actions	Responsible	Deadline/When	Status	Follow up
		of financial reporting)	reporting				signed by DBOs.
System audit	Execution agreements not signed	Measures to be taken to ensure signature of PMO-RALG and to distribute EA to all partners, and to familiarize prject management with content of EA	Addressed during JLPC 29/10/2013	PMT	Oct-13	closed	Execution agreement were signed in May 2014
			To re-address during next JLPC Sept 2014	PMT	Sep-14	closed	Execution agreement were signed in May 2014
			Project staff to be informed by LAF and PMT about content, requirements and contractual obligations defined in EA	PMT REPTAN	Sep-14	closed	Execution agreement were signed in May 2014
System audit	Lack of internal audit review at district level	Project to be included in annual audit planning of the districts Council internal audit department	At this moment it is not possible for the internal audit department as long as the project funds are not transferred through the Development Account	/	/	closed	Part of the BSPK funds were channelled through the Miscellaneous Account and the internal Audit section reviews them and the BSPK gets the certified copies of the same.
System audit	Skill gaps with the District Councils	Training and capacity building in communication, languages, computer skills and reporting	Training needs assessment to be done by scholarship program	Scholarship program PMT BKP		closed	The BSPK is limited to Capacity building. With limited resources, BSPK is obliged to intervene on some fields which are in line with the Project interventions in a form of TOTs (ex. Computer skills, entrepreneurial skills, market linkages).
			Support of PMT to districts for reporting related to EA (training, workshops etc)/ identify needs (assessment?)	PMT / REPTAN?	ongoing	closed	BSPK-Coordination Office facilitated workshop/training on reporting to core members of District Implementation Team

Source	Observation	Recommendation	Actions	Responsible	Deadline/When	Status	Follow up
System audit	Discrepancy in the coding of fixed assets - Kigoma district	To synchronize BTC and Kigoma District asset inventory	Verification to be done by PMT of fixed asset register at district level and correct items where necessary and continue to follow up	PMT	Mar-14	closed	Reconciliation of asset inventory was done
			Asset verification Schedule to be drafted and executed	PMT (Financial Controller)	May-14	closed	Reconciliation of asset inventory was done
			Update and maintain asset register at central project level	PMT (Financial Controller)	May-14	closed	Reconciliation of asset inventory was done
System audit	Weaknesses in risk management	To maintain and update regularly risk register including detailed description of the risks, importance, mitigation actors and responsible. Registers should accompany the execution reports reviewed during JLPC.	Risk register to prepare and regular follow up and update by PMT (RC will take this up after Finance Days Brussels (31/3-4/4/2014) where a new template will be discussed	PMT (with support of RC TAN)	May-14	ongoing	
financial audit	Financial findings with remarks (non-misting of BTC website/improper procurement procedure)	To prepare checklist summarizing key steps procurement procedure	To prepare checklist for procurement procedure (to be addressed during mission L&A in April 2014?)	PMT (support REPTAN?)	April - May 2014	closed	Considered

KEY

Open - No Action taken

Closed - The corrective action is completely implemented

Ongoing - The correction action is partially implemented and more efforts have to be in place

Abandoned - Corrective actions have not been taken for a reason

3 Sustainability

3.1.1 The economic and financial viability of the results of the intervention, potential risks associated to and measures were taken to mitigate the risks

Beekeeping is an environmentally friendly activity and has a lot of potentials to improve livelihoods of rural people while maintaining the integrity of forest resources as well; it improves household income and forest conservation. Beekeeping is a valuable conservation tool; it allows people (i.e. Beekeepers) to derive economic benefits from indigenous forests and other floral resources in a non-destructive way, ensuring local participation in conservation efforts.

Furthermore, the importance of beekeeping as an income-generating activity is due to the fact that many people use honey as food, medicine or for sale. Beekeeping offers a great potential for development and is relatively less demanding in terms of investment, labour and time.

3.1.2 The level of ownership of the intervention by target groups and possibility of continuing after and at the end of external support, potential risks associated to and measures were taken to mitigate the risks

The interventions are likely to continue even after the project has phased out as most of the interventions were done in a participatory manner. In all districts the beekeepers and Village Natural Resource Committee were involved in prioritization of various interventions (e.g. establishment of processing centers, demo-apiaries, formulation of beekeeping by-law,) and setting-up beekeeping reserves and zonation of Village Forest reserves (see § 2.2.3.3).

Furthermore the project facilitated creation of enabling environment which are likely to sustain beekeeping interventions in Kigoma region as follows:-

- a) Production of ID cards for accessing beekeeping areas,
- b) MoU signed between beekeepers and Moyowosi/Kigosi game reserve (over 2000 beekeepers benefited from this MoU) .This reduces conflicts with forest officers in the reserve and facilitates monitoring of beekeeping reserves.
- c) Established demo-apiaries which are currently being used for further learning and exchange of knowledge on beekeeping.
- d) Established queen rearing centers which will soon (Colony building season in March, 2016) will be operational; the underlying concept of queen rearing is to get the most number of queens from the least resources from the genetics chosen for the traits someone wants and also to increase number bee colonies as the result increase occupancy rate. Additionally, this is an income generating activity to our beekeepers from sales of bee colonies.
- e) Formalized producer groups, Cooperatives Societies and SACCOS (see § 2.2.3.1).

The most potential risks to the ownership of the intervention is financial constrain to sustain most of the interventions and make follow-ups.

To address this further strengthening of beekeepers VICOBA and SACCOS to actually being able to self-finance beekeeping intervention, the beehive loan facility currently being piloted can be thought of for scaling-up even after the project has phased out.

3.1.3 The level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between intervention and policy level, the potential risks associated to and measures were taken to mitigate the risks

The project is geared towards the needs of the targeted beneficiaries and in line with national beekeeping policy²⁸ and strategies. Therefore, it is considered as highly relevant. Furthermore, the project is anchored under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism as the overseer of the beekeeping interventions all over Tanzania.

The ministry ensures the sustainable existence of honeybees by maintaining and effectively managing adequate areas of bee reserves and improving quality and quantity of honey, beeswax and other bee products, are key objectives of the sector policy (MNRT 1998: 16).

The strategic plan July 2010 –June 2013 of the TFS which was within the implementation timeframe of the project, emphasizes the high demand for quality bee products for domestic and export market, need to increase production and marketing of quality bee products. The strategic plan emphasize the need to increase the area of forest made available for beekeeping and to improve its management for instance through the gazetting of new forest and bee reserves. It also foresees actions for enhancing gender balance in the utilization of forest resources (TFS 2010: 25f.).

All these strategies were in line with BSPK strategies as well. In course of implementation the project collaborating with Ministry through TFS in conducting trainings to beekeepers (ex. Queen rearing, traceability, improved beekeeping practices etc).

Initially the foreseen potential risk was when TFS became an autonomous agency within MNRT, however this did not cause any problem as the anchorage of the project under TFS was clearly elaborated by JLPC chairperson from MNRT (see § 1.1.2).

3.1.4 Contribution of the intervention to the institutional and management capacity, the potential risks associated to and measures were taken to mitigate the risks

In most cases when executing activities, responsible members of the district implementation teams were involved too. They could get some practical experience on managing BSPK interventions in the course of implementation. The project also conducted some capacity building training to members of the District Implementation Teams and MNRT, mostly on Monitoring and evaluation, planning and report writing.

At the local government level support was given on preparing district beekeeping by-laws which has enhanced the capacity of the local authorities in supervising and monitoring beekeeping intervention. At beneficiaries' level, the support which has been given to them is mostly on capacity building trainings and creation of enabling environment (processing facilities, formalization of producer groups, approval of beekeeping and zoned forest reserves.

The potential risk associated to this is that at some point district staffs (members of DPITs) would be transferred to other districts. In the course of the implementation some staff members were transferred within Kigoma Region after the split of the mother districts; others were transferred outside Kigoma Region. To mitigate this risk, the new DPIT who did not receive any capacity building training from BSPK, they only got practical experience in the course of implementation.

²⁸ The goal of the "National Beekeeping Policy" of 1998 is to enhance the contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

4 Learning

4.1 Lessons Learned

4.1.1 Where do the Kigoma bee products stand on international Market.

a. Price, quality, quantity, processing, labelling, packaging etc.

Experience from attending international fairs (Api Expo & Apimondia Symposium). Generally, the price of Tanzanian honey is considered very high. As most of the international traders met with during these events were reluctant to invest in a shipment of honey to the EU since the profit margin is minimal. However, the quality is generally seen by all parties to be according all international and EU standards. The produced quantity of Kigoma honey is limited. International shipments of honey consist of a minimal 20-25 tons of honey per shipment (i.e. one shipping container). If several cooperatives in Kigoma Region would work together they would be able to provide such quantities. In the meantime, as of now the production has increased, so most of these cops are able to provide such quantities on a yearly base.

b. Kigoma bee products appeal to the international public

In itself the honey produced in Kigoma appeals to international audiences since the taste and quality of the honey and wax products is considered good and of high quality. There is a big difference of the quality of beeswax between the producers. Some groups proceed to double refining/filtering (eg.UKI). The processed honey is packed according to Tanzanian preferences which comply with the high-end markets of the EU and USA markets.

4.1.2 Value addition and diversification

Almost all beekeepers' cooperatives and processing groups have advanced greatly in terms of adding value to their bee products. Labels have been provided by the project to some of the cooperatives. Each cooperative has its own label and brand of the honey with the name of the village, group or geographical location²⁹. Technically the labels are okay, with a production and expiry date, with contact details of the BKGs/Coops, nearly all with content of the packaging (some not, which is not legal) and some with a barcode. Great improvement has been made in terms of packaging and labelling, compared to the situation in 2010 during BIP³⁰. In 2010 it was common to pack honey in recycled 'Konyagi' (local alcohol) bottles. This is not the case anymore. Most of bee products are packed and sold in glass or plastic pots or in jerry cans. And they all have with a proper label, some even with barcode, TFDA and TBS certification. The barcode is for the moment not sufficiently utilized as retail sales take place at exhibitions or in local shops in Kigoma Region. Barcode is not meant for this type of market outlet. Most of the value added products are sold in plastic, glass pots of 500ml and 1L and in jerry cans of 1 to 7 litres.

4.1.3 Market positioning of Kigoma honey compared to other neighbouring regions

Initially, Tabora honey was known and had a stronger presence with a highly positive quality image in most of the regions in the country, especially in Dar es Salaam. With the ongoing promotion of Kigoma honey, nowadays shopkeepers are aware of honey from Kigoma region, and they can as well express a specific perception in term of quality, but

²⁹ The Each cooperative has its own lable and brand of honey with barcode and some with TBS and TFDA; Uvinza Pure honey (Kazaroho), Masito Ilagala Pure honey(Mwakila), Kibondo Pure Honey (UKI) and Nguruka Pure honey(Mfungenzi)

³⁰ Beekeeping Improvement Project (BIP), implemented in Rufiji, Kibondo and Kigoma Districts from 2007 until 2010.

rather on the fact that volumes are small and infrastructures are still not good and so, that the honey of Kigoma is not constantly available in shops.

Thus, Kigoma beekeepers have a very high quality perception over Tabora honey. This is mostly because shopkeepers in other regions especially Dar es Salaam perceives that other regions have more Tobacco agricultural activity, where chemicals are used, affecting the pureness of the honey. Kigoma honey is considered to be pure honey “organic by nature” from deep inside the virgin forest, where there is no human, nor agriculture activity. Quite some groups have set their beehives 40 to 70km away in the forest. Furthermore, the most common bee forage tree in the area is the Miombo tree, which has a high quality image.

4.1.4 A positive evolution of the economic return for the Kigoma beekeepers compared to other regions.

The beekeepers of Kigoma Regions capture the actual high and increased value of their honey. This is because the average sales price of a bucket of raw/comb honey increased from a level of 45,000 TZS in 2012, to 70,000 TZS/bucket of 20L in 2015. In 2012 the average sales price of liquid/processed honey ranged 90,000 -100,000 TZS /20L bucket to 190,000-200,000 TZS /20L bucket in 2014/2015. Sales price of liquid honey in other regions is more less the same as Kigoma and sometimes is lower; Eg.Tabora region = 200.000TZS/20l bucket; Dodoma = 180.000 to 200.000TZS (Kigoma Honey Show: 2013 & 2014). However, because of the considerable high sales price of kigoma honey and poor infrastructure from the capital (Dar es Salaam) to Kigoma as most of the beekeepers cannot take their produce in large quantity and limited numbers of traders are interested in doing business with kigoma beekeepers.

4.1.5 Piloting a beehive loan facility through VICOBA scheme

In the course of implementation he BSPK created several ‘beekeeping VICOBA’s³¹. They differ from normal VICOBA’s in the practice of the Beehive Loan Facility, which is a BSPK initiative. In the piloted VICOBA every first loan granted to a member comes in the form of a modern beehive. The beehives are purchased from appointed local carpenter; the VICOBA leadership take charge of purchasing the beehive on behalf of a loan applicant, the number of beehives to be purchased differs from VICOBA group to another. In this way the beekeeper has immediate access to a modern beehive and can start repaying the VICOBA. Once the first beehive is fully repaid, the members can obtain loans from the VICOBA to finance issues of their choice (schooling, housing, investments, etc.). Several people linked to existing beekeeping groups and cooperatives were trained to start a VICOBA by members of the district implementation Team (Mostly CDO).

4.2 Recommendations

TABLE5: AN OVERVIEW OF KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	SOURCE	TARGET AUDIENCE
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³¹ Refer to Sub-Chapter 2.2.3.1: To what extent the output have been achieved-Result 1

Capacity still needed at the level of cooperatives to effectively respond to market demands. a) Administrative and financial management of the Cooperative Societies b) Capacity to negotiate contracts with buyers that are beneficial for both buyer and Coop. c) Capacity to train/inform all coop members on buyer demands. d) Communication skills for outreach to both buyers and final costumers of their products.	Result Reports, Mission Reports	Development partners Cooperative Societies
Futher awarenes creation on adoption of modern beekeeping techniques (Ex. Use of TTBH, use improved working gears etc.)	Result Reports, Mission Reports	Beekeepers Development partners MNRT & LGAs
Set up of a low-cost and easy-going market information system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By gathering information on market prices via regular <u>store checks</u> in main consumptions poles (Example: Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Bujumbura, Kigali) and regular <u>phone calls</u> with colleague beekeepers of other regions (Example: Dodoma, Tabora and Dar es Salaam). share information: Through discussion moments facilitated amongst the beekeepers of all the districts, via joined meetings with key-stakeholders so that beekeepers can agree amongst each other on a minimum price under which nobody shall sell its honey (ideally moment: before each collecting season), or via sms/mobile phone systems. 	Backstopping Mission- BTC TDC	Development partners MNRT & LGAs
Further coaching to district staffs on identifying and formulating activities (planning), reporting, monitoring and evaluation.	District plans	LGAs, BTC-scholarship project
Further awareness raising on the use of collection and processing centres	Result reports	LGAs,NRM-LED project
Further strengthening on functioning of queen rearing centres	Result reports	LGAs,NRM-LED project
Continue Monitoring declared BRs and VFRs for gazzetment	Result reports	LGAs,NRM-LED project

PART 2: Synthesis of (operational) monitoring

1 Follow-up of decisions by the JLPC

TABLE 6: A LIST OF IMPORTANT STRATEGIC DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE JLPC DURING THE INTERVENTION

JPLC Decision taken					Action			Follow-up	
Decision taken	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
The meeting decided to concentrate technical implementation in potential beekeeping areas irrespective administrative subdivision and managerial wise operate from Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma.	May,2012		JLPC meeting in May,2012	PMT	Consider inclusion of new districts after split of the mother districts	PMT	June 2013	Finished	Closed
Opening of District project account	December 2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; JLPC meeting on December,2012	JLPC Members	Members approved the proposal to use BTC account opened in Kasulu to channel CO-managed project fund	PMT	December,2012	District council agreed to request money from this account to implement activities	Closed
Recommendation to employ an Administrative Assistant (OA report p.20)	December, 2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; JLPC meeting on December,2012	JLPC Members	Member approved the proposal to employ office assistant and not Administrative secretary.	NTA& NFA	Q1,2013	The Administrative Assistant was employed	Closed
Recommendation to adjust JLPC membership (OA report p.17).	December, 2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; JLPC meeting on December,2012	JLPC Members	Members accepted the proposal by PMT to maintain the original JLPC membership	JLPC Members	Q4,2012	The original JLPC Composition was maintained	Closed
Recommendation to develop a more explicit system-based and	December, 2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/06/2012;	PMT	The meeting agreed to maintain the 20 Main	PMT	Q1,2013	Directives already considered	Closed

JPLC Decision taken					Action			Follow-up	
Decision taken	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
flexible Intervention Logic (OA report p. 11).			JLPC meeting on December,2012		Activities as per TFF. Sub-results and related activities as indicated in the OA report will be accommodated at activity level in the Operational Plan of the project.				
Coordination of implementation of activities in the new districts will continue to be under current Team leaders until when the new districts signs the execution agreement.	October,2013	Q1,2014	PMT proposal to the JLPC meeting in October,2013	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	Q1,2014	Directives already considered	Closed
Funds for the activity implementation for the new districts will continue to be disbursed through the mother districts (Kigoma,kasulu and Kigoma) until execution agreement	October,2013	Ongoing	PMT proposal to the JLPC meeting in October,2013	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	Q1,2014	Directives already considered	Closed
PMT to come up with action plan for implementing Audit recommendations	Sept 2014	2014	JLPC	PMT	Directive was considered. PMT implemented audit recommendations	PMT	Q4 2014	Finished	Closed
PMT to refine indicators.	Sept 2014	2014	JLPC	PMT	Refining the indicators for BSPK.	PMT	Q4 2014	Finished	Closed
DED Uvinza and DED Kakonko to be full members of JLPC	Sept 2014	2014	DEDs	JLPC	DEDs Kakonko and Uvinza to be included in JLPC	JLPC	Sept 2014	Finished	Closed
BTC to follow up with PS to see if Specific account has been granted. If no specific account,	Sept 2014	Continuous	JLPC	BTC	Follow-up was made to PMO-RALG. It was confirmed opening	BTC	ASAP	Finished	Closed

JPLC Decision taken					Action			Follow-up	
Decision taken	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
one district to test EPICOR miscellaneous development account.					special account not possible as it is contrary with government instructions.				
						BTC	ASAP	Finished	
PMT to analyze beekeeping potential of Buhigwe District. Proposal by end October 2014	Sept 2014	2015	DED Buhigwe	PMT	Buhigwe DC was included in BSPK interventions after analyzing beekeeping potential in the district.	PMT	Oct 2014	Finished	Closed

2 Expenses

Table 7: The overview of expenses from FIT

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month) of TAN1002511								
Project Title : The development and improvement of processing, packaging and marketing of Honey, beeswax and other bee products in Tanzania								
Budget Version: C01								
Currency : EUR Year to month : 31/01/2016								
YIM : Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the chosen closing								
	Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2015	Expenses 2016	Total	Balance	% Exec
A SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: INCOME OF BEEKEEPERS THROUGH			1.551.000,00	957.920,69	72.559,58	1.030.480,27	520.519,73	66%
01 Beekeepers increase their incomes through			320.000,00	206.407,27	13.305,32	219.712,59	100.287,41	69%
01 Increase production in quality and quantity		COGES	220.000,00	125.393,57	3.827,35	129.220,92	90.779,08	59%
02 Improve business skills		COGES	100.000,00	81.013,70	9.477,97	90.491,67	9.508,33	90%
02 Honey value chains improve their efficiency through			664.000,00	470.657,43	31.513,80	502.171,23	161.828,77	76%
01 Facilitate common planning and development of chain		COGES	30.000,00	22.094,07	0,00	22.094,07	7.905,93	74%
02 Provide market information and other strategic information		COGES	95.000,00	37.487,74	0,00	37.487,74	57.512,26	39%
03 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers		COGES	125.000,00	129.347,05	595,20	129.942,25	-4.942,25	104%
04 Link beekeepers to service providers		COGES	120.000,00	9.895,06	0,00	9.895,06	110.104,94	8%
05 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and		COGES	114.000,00	5.822,29	0,00	5.822,29	108.177,71	5%
06 Optimize use of processing centres		COGES	110.000,00	167.769,07	0,00	167.769,07	-57.769,07	153%
07 Support diversification towards wax processing and sale		COGES	70.000,00	98.242,15	30.918,60	129.160,75	-59.160,75	185%
03 Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement			375.000,00	74.792,56	5.468,65	80.261,21	294.738,79	21%
01 Spatial planning: identification and prioritisation of		COGES	60.000,00	5.589,73	0,00	5.589,73	54.410,27	9%
02 Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping		COGES	50.000,00	8.865,27	1.575,06	10.440,33	39.559,67	21%
03 Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders		COGES	40.000,00	676,30	0,00	676,30	39.323,70	2%
04 Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee		COGES	160.000,00	26.698,36	3.163,50	29.861,86	130.138,14	19%
05 Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve		COGES	35.000,00	20.142,70	0,00	20.142,70	14.857,30	58%
06 Support to village-level beekeeping reserves and other		COGES	30.000,00	12.820,20	730,09	13.550,29	16.449,71	45%
04 An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping			192.000,00	206.063,43	22.271,81	228.335,24	-36.335,24	119%
01 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production		COGES	30.000,00	81.506,12	12.487,07	93.993,19	-63.993,19	313%
		REGIE	1.055.500,00	841.992,15	7.646,00	849.638,15	205.861,85	80%
		COGEST	1.644.500,00	1.094.996,17	78.997,11	1.173.993,28	470.506,72	71%
		TOTAL	2.700.000,00	1.936.988,32	86.643,11	2.023.631,43	676.368,57	75%

Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month) of TAN1002511

Project Title : **The development and improvement of processing, packaging and marketing of Honey, beeswax and other bee products in Tanzania**

Budget Version: **C01**

Year to month : 31/01/2016

Currency : **EUR**

YTM : **Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the chosen closing**

	Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2015	Expenses 2016	Total	Balance	% Exec
02 Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation		COGES	80.000,00	49.560,83	3.044,92	52.605,75	27.394,25	66%
03 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM		COGES	22.000,00	25.085,14	0,00	25.085,14	-3.085,14	114%
04 Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for		COGES	40.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	40.000,00	0%
05 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic		COGES	20.000,00	49.911,34	6.739,82	56.651,16	-36.651,16	283%
B ACTIVITIES RELATED INVESTMENTS & OPERATIONAL EXP			188.500,00	260.494,63	6.437,53	266.932,16	-78.432,16	142%
01 Activities related investments			108.000,00	123.419,15	0,00	123.419,15	-15.419,15	114%
01 Cars		REGIE	90.000,00	107.308,78	0,00	107.308,78	-17.308,78	119%
02 Motorcycles		REGIE	18.000,00	16.110,37	0,00	16.110,37	1.889,63	90%
02 Activities related operational expenses			80.500,00	137.075,48	6.437,53	143.513,01	-63.013,01	178%
01 Cars running costs		COGES	70.000,00	132.569,38	6.437,53	139.006,91	-69.006,91	199%
02 Motorcycles running costs		COGES	10.500,00	4.506,10	0,00	4.506,10	5.993,90	43%
X BUDGETARY RESERVE (MAX 5% * TOTAL ACTIVITIES)			22.600,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	22.600,00	0%
01 Budgetary reserve			22.600,00	* 0,00	0,00	0,00	22.600,00	0%
01 Budgetary reserve CO-MANAGEMENT		COGES	13.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	13.000,00	0%
02 Budgetary reserve STATE MANAGEMENT		REGIE	9.600,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	9.600,00	0%
Z GENERAL MEANS			937.900,00	718.573,00	7.646,00	726.219,00	211.681,00	77%
01 Staff expenses			492.200,00	236.021,10	5.126,05	241.147,15	251.052,85	49%
01 National Coordinator		REGIE	14.400,00	3.677,19	111,08	3.788,27	10.611,73	26%
02 National Technical Advisor		REGIE	153.600,00	103.781,37	2.293,65	106.075,02	47.524,98	69%
03 National Financial Advisor		REGIE	120.000,00	84.460,98	1.931,53	86.392,51	33.607,49	72%
04 Driver		REGIE	24.000,00	23.376,11	581,67	23.957,78	42,22	100%
		REGIE	1.055.500,00	841.992,15	7.646,00	849.638,15	205.861,85	80%
		COGEST	1.644.500,00	1.094.996,17	78.997,11	1.173.993,28	470.506,72	71%
		TOTAL	2.700.000,00	1.936.988,32	86.643,11	2.023.631,43	676.368,57	75%



Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month) of TAN1002511

Project Title : **The development and improvement of processing, packaging and marketing of Honey, beeswax and other bee products in Tanzania**

Budget Version: **C01**

Currency : **EUR**

Year to month : 31/01/2016

YIM : **Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the chosen closing**

	Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2015	Expenses 2016	Total	Balance	% Exec
05 International Technical Assistance		REGIE	180.200,00	20.725,45	208,12	20.933,57	159.266,43	12%
02 Investments			78.000,00	78.951,29	259,40	79.210,69	-1.210,69	102%
01 Transport		REGIE	30.000,00	35.845,16	62,40	35.907,56	-5.907,56	120%
02 Office equipment		REGIE	12.000,00	15.514,15	174,73	15.688,88	-3.688,88	131%
03 IT equipment		REGIE	16.000,00	7.467,44	0,00	7.467,44	8.532,56	47%
04 Office improvement works		REGIE	20.000,00	20.124,54	22,27	20.146,81	-146,81	101%
03 Operational expenses			171.700,00	250.819,37	697,33	251.516,70	-79.816,70	146%
01 JLPC meetings		REGIE	32.000,00	51.515,56	0,00	51.515,56	-19.515,56	161%
02 DPIT meetings		REGIE	5.600,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.600,00	0%
03 Vehicle running costs fuel		REGIE	21.500,00	56.198,95	441,27	56.640,22	-35.140,22	263%
04 Telecommunications		REGIE	33.600,00	4.864,41	74,96	4.939,37	28.660,63	15%
05 Operation maintenance office facilities		REGIE	60.000,00	41.146,55	683,84	41.830,39	18.169,61	70%
06 Missions plus DSA, DBO's field staff		REGIE	11.200,00	82.972,63	-602,12	82.370,51	-71.170,51	735%
07 Training		REGIE	6.000,00	11.837,65	0,00	11.837,65	-5.837,65	197%
08 Financial costs		REGIE	1.800,00	2.283,62	99,38	2.383,00	-583,00	132%
04 Audit/ Monitoring / Evaluations			196.000,00	152.762,18	1.563,22	154.325,40	41.674,60	79%
01 Baseline, Mid-Term and final Evaluation costs		REGIE	75.000,00	88.991,66	0,00	88.991,66	-13.991,66	119%
02 Audit		REGIE	36.000,00	14.028,00	0,00	14.028,00	21.972,00	39%
03 Backstopping BTC HQ		REGIE	50.000,00	19.912,67	0,00	19.912,67	30.087,33	40%
04 Organisational Assessments		REGIE	35.000,00	29.829,85	1.563,22	31.393,07	3.606,93	90%
99 Conversion rate adjustment			0,00	19,06	0,00	19,06	-19,06	??%
		REGIE	1.055.500,00	841.992,15	7.646,00	849.638,15	205.861,85	80%
		COGEST	1.644.500,00	1.094.996,17	78.997,11	1.173.993,28	470.506,72	71%
		TOTAL	2.700.000,00	1.936.988,32	86.643,11	2.023.631,43	676.368,57	75%



Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month) of TAN1002511 Printed on 2016/02/12 12:42:00

Project Title : **The development and improvement of processing, packaging and marketing of Honey, beeswax and other bee products in Tanzania**

Budget Version: **C01**

Currency : **EUR**

Year to month : 31/01/2016

YIM : **Report includes all closed transactions until the end date of the chosen closing**

	Status	Fin Mode	Amount	Start to 2015	Expenses 2016	Total	Balance	% Exer
98 Conversion rate adjustment		REGIE	0,00	19,06	0,00	19,06	-19,06	?%
99 Conversion rate adjustment		COGES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	?%

REGIE	1.055.500,00	841.992,15	7.646,00	849.638,15	205.861,85	80%
COGEST	1.644.500,00	1.094.996,17	78.997,11	1.173.993,28	470.506,72	71%
TOTAL	2.700.000,00	1.936.988,32	86.643,11	2.023.631,43	676.368,57	75%



Budget vs Actuals (Year to Month) of TAN1002511 Printed on donderdag 18 februari 2016

page 4

3 Disbursement rate of the intervention

Source of financing	Cumulated budget	Real cumulated expenses	Cumulated disbursement rate	Comments and remarks
Direct Belgian Contribution	2.700.000 Euro	2,023,631.43 Euro until 31/01/2016 closing	75%	Execution rate REGIE is 80%= 849,638.15 Euro Execution rate COGEST is 71%=1,173,993.28 Euro
Contribution of the Partner Country	150.000 Euro	NIL	N/A	Not disbursed
Other source	N/A	N/A	N/A	The GoT offered in Kind contribution/ resources specifically human resources at the national (MNRT), regional and district levels (DPITs) as well as office rooms.

4 Personnel of the intervention

Personnel (title and name)	Gender (M/F)	Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)
1. National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country: Mr.Mwanahamisi Mapolu-NPC-MNRT	F	From May,2012 until to the end of the project
2. Support personnel, locally recruited by BTC: Nicodemus Mpemba –NTA George Nkwera-AFO	M M	May,2012 to May 2016 August,2014- August,2016
3. Training personnel, locally recruited: Theonestina Mutole-Administrative Assistant and/or Secretary	F	May,2013 to June,2016
4. International Personnel (outside BTC): N/A		
5. International experts (BTC): Piet Oosterom-ITA	M	

5 Public procurement

In accordance to TFF being an annex to the specific agreement procurement of goods (vehicles, office equipment) was done be done in own-management following the Belgian procurement rules (see § 5.1.7 in the TFF), this is referred to Own-management funds. Tanzanian procurement regulations were used for funds under co-management. Consultancy costs fall under co-managed funds as they refer to specific activities. Consultancy costs for evaluations (ETR, BSM, Audit) fall under own-managed funds and are reflected under its activity.

The table below shows a list procurements (Goods and Services) done by the intervention

S/N0	PUBLIC CONTRACT TITLE	PUBLIC CONTRACT TYPE	AMOUNT(TSH) (ESTIMATED / REALISED)	FINANCING MODE	PROCEDURE	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Designing market information dissemination strategy of honey and other bee products	services	25,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations from at least 3 service providers	Declined	Partly done ongoing radio programs
2	Study on feasibility on niche markets	services	10,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertise in New papers	Declined	In itself was not done but some of the useful information was collected during market survey
3	Consultancy on Capacity building to Beekeepers SACCOS and COOPS on Business plan Management, Financial service and Management	Services	49,980,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in news papers	Ongoing	Some positive results have now started occurring (Eg.buying membership share)
4	Conduct TOT on business managements skills	Service	15,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertise in News papers	Declined	Complemented by Support on BDS management assignment (still ongoing)
5	Facilitate scaling –up of warehouse receipt systems for honey and other bee products	service	30,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	AAdvertise in Newspapers	Declined	Thought during consolidation phase (especially during capitalization
7	Designing group assessment tools and carrying out group need assessment	services	20,000,000	joint management ('Cogestion'):	Quotations from 3 service providers	Declined	Partly done by DPITs in the course of implementation

S/NO	PUBLIC CONTRACT TITLE	PUBLIC CONTRACT TYPE	AMOUNT(TSH) (ESTIMATED / REALISED)	FINANCING MODE	PROCEDURE	STATUS	REMARKS
8	Development of simple database of honey and other bee products	service	7,600,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	A dataset was designed but is not properly functioning due to technical problems.
9	Facilitate contractually market linkages between producer groups and buyers	services	35,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in newspapers	Done	The assignment was successfully done.
10	Facilitate scaling-up of warehouse receipt system for honey and other bee product	service	30,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Declined	Was substituted by introduction of self-financing scheme "Beehive loan facility"
11	Assessments of SACCOS and VSL	Services	30,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Declined	Complemented by Capacity building to Coops and SACCOS (still ongoing)
12	Designing a business plan of honey and other bee products at beekeeper cooperative level	service	20,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in News papers	Done	The consultancy was successfully done. Most of the key recommendations have been considered.
14	Environmental Impact Assessments	Service	26,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in Newspaper	Done	Substituted by Study on relationship between Tobacco farming and Beekeeping
15	Procurement of Motorcycle	Service	18,000,000	Own management (REGIE)	Quotaions	Done	Completed

S/NO	PUBLIC CONTRACT TITLE	PUBLIC CONTRACT TYPE	AMOUNT(TSH) (ESTIMATED / REALISED)	FINANCING MODE	PROCEDURE	STATUS	REMARKS
16	Consultancy on conducting study on impact of Tobacco farming on Beekeeping in Kigoma Region	Service	23,940,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in the Newspapers	Done	The consultancy was successfully done. Most of the key recommendations have been considered.
17	Consultancy for provision of support on Business Development Service (BDS) Management to select Beekeepers Cooperatives and SACOSS	Service	27,750,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in Newspapers	Ongoing	Expected to be accomplished in March,2016
18	Consultancy on production of Documentary Film for Beekeeping support Project in Kigoma Region	Service	35,030,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in Newspapers	Ongoing	Expected to be accomplished in March,2016
19	Construction of Queen rearing center at MATI Mubondo-Kasulu DC	Service	24,766,642	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	Centre has already been equipped with most of the essential facilities. .Operationalization is foreseen in March,2016 (During colony building season)
20	Construction of Queen Rearing center at Nduta-Kibondo DC	Service		Joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	Same as above
21	Construction of Queen rearing at Kidahwe-Kigoma DC	Service		Joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	Same as item No.19

S/NO	PUBLIC CONTRACT TITLE	PUBLIC CONTRACT TYPE	AMOUNT(TSH) (ESTIMATED / REALISED)	FINANCING MODE	PROCEDURE	STATUS	REMARKS
21	Rehabilitation of UWAKA collection center	Service	18,306,573	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	Same as item No.19
22	Procurement of 16 tents	Goods	66,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Advertised in Newspapers and BTC website	Done	Tenderers did not meet the minimum requirements
23	National Beekeeping Policy (1998) review	Service	72,000000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations (especially in getting the lead facilitator)	Ongoing	Further support foreseen in Feb through June,2016
24	Construction of Kagarenkanda Collection Center-Kasulu DC	Service	44,000,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	The center was successfully completed .processes for acquisition of TBS and TFDA is ongoing
25	Supply of equipment for Kagera Nkanda collection center-Kasulu	Service	9,970,000	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	Most of the essential equipment were supplied to the center
26	Construction of Ilagala Collection centre-Uvinza DC	Service	39,982,560	joint management ('cogestion'):	Quotations	Done	The center was successfully completed .processes for acquisition of TBS and TFDA is ongoing
27	Construction of Kazaroho Collection Center-Uvinza DC	Service	39,967,910	joint management ('cogestion')	Quotations	Done	The center was successfully completed .processes for acquisition of TBS and TFDA is ongoing

S/NO	PUBLIC CONTRACT TITLE	PUBLIC CONTRACT TYPE	AMOUNT(TSH) (ESTIMATED / REALISED)	FINANCING MODE	PROCEDURE	STATUS	REMARKS
28	Supply of equipment for Ilagala and Kazroho Collection centers	Service	19,976,000	joint management ('cogestion')	Quotations	Done	Most of the essential equipment were supplied to the centers
29	Construction of Busunzu and rehabilitation of Kifura Collection Centers	Service	53,777,966.50	joint management ('cogestion')	Quotations	Done	The centers were successfully completed .processes for acquisition of TBS and TFDA is ongoing
30	Supply of equipment for Busunzu and Kifura Collection Centers	Service	19,976,000.00	joint management ('cogestion')	Quotations	Done	Most of the essential equipment were supplied to the centers
31	Conduct a baseline Survey	Service		Own management (REGIE)	Advertised	Done	Successfully completed
32	Conduct an Organizational Assessment	Service		Own management (REGIE)	Advertised	Done	Successfully completed
33	Conduct a market survey of bee-products in Kigoma Region	Service		joint management ('cogestion')	Advertised	Done	Successfully completed
34	Conduct household income derived from sales of bee products	Service	27,974,500.00	joint management ('cogestion')	Advertised	Done	Successfully completed

6 Public agreements

In line with the TFF (see § 5.1.1 in TFF) which is an annex to the specific agreement and in conformity with the principles of economy, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, BTC has signed an execution agreement with the contracting party "District Council"). Every mother district council (Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma Rural) signed an execution agreement with BTC.

In view of implementing the activities of project activities, the district implementation roles, the object of the agreement is to entrust the district council with: (1) budgeting / planning, (2) the operational management and (3) the reporting on: (a) commitments and expenditures, (b) progress in implementation of activities and (3) progress in attainment of expected project outcomes.

7 Equipment

List of equipment acquired during the intervention

	EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	COST		DELIVERY YEAR
			BUDGET	REAL (TSH) Other Currency is Specified.	
	NTA AND SECRETARY OFFICE				
1	Office Table-Executive	1		700,000.00	2012
2	Conference Table	1		470,000.00	2012
3	Office Table	1		200,000.00	2012
4	Conference Chair	1		150,000.00	2012
5	Conference Chair	1		150,000.00	2012
6	Conference Chair	1		150,000.00	2012
7	Visitors Chair	1		95,000.00	2014
8	Visitors Chair	1		95,000.00	2014
9	Visitors Chair	1		95,000.00	2014
10	Visitors Chair	1		95,000.00	2014
11	Executive Chair	1		380,000.00	2012
12	Executive Chair	1		500,000.00	2016
13	Steel cabinet file	1		450,000.00	2012
14	LAPTOP DELL LATITUDE E5420	1		1160 EUROS	2012
15	LAPTOP DELL LATITUDE E5421	2		1160EUROS	2015
16	DELL DESKTOP HFV 265J WITH SCREEN	SET		1,208,000.00	2012
17	HP LASERJET 1536 DNF-MFP	1		560,000.00	2012
18	HP LASERJET P2050	1		944,000.00	2012
19	AC SPLIT UNIT-SAMSUNG 12000btu	1			2012
20	HP SCANNERJET G4010	1		320,000.00	2012
	NFA /AFO OFFICE				
1	Office Table	1		450,000.00	2012
2	Office Table Steel	1		700,000.00	2014
3	Office Visitor Chair	1		150,000.00	2012
4	Office Visitor Chair	1		150,000.00	2012
5	Office Visitor Chair	1		150,000.00	2012
6	Executive Chair	1		380,000.00	2012
7	Executive Chair	1		250,000.00	2015
8	LCD Projector-EPSON	1		1,280,000.00	2012
9	Steel safe (Cash box)	1		1,439,600.00	2013
10	Steel cabinet file	1		450,000.00	2012
11	Steel cabinet	1		500,000.00	2012
12	LAPTOP DELL LATITUDE E5440	1		1160 EUROS	2014
13	AC SPLIT UNIT-SAMSUNG 12000btu	1			2012

	EQUIPMENT		COST	DELIVERY YEAR
14	TOYOTA LC H/TOP		€ 33,745.00	2012
15	HP DESKTOP WITH SCREEN	1	1,700,000.00	2013
16	PRINTER	1	800,000.00	2013
17	PHOTOCOPY	1	3,776,000.00	2012
18	LAPTOP TOSHIBA - NPC	1	1,590,000.00	2013
KASULU DBO OFFICE				
A	OFFICE ITEMS			
1	Office Table-STEEL	1	500,000.00	2012
2	Executive Chair	1	390,000.00	2013
3	Visitor Chair	2	190,000.00	2013
4	Steel cabinet file	1	500,000.00	2013
5	DELL DESKTOP D12M WITH SCREEN	SET	941.18 EUROS	2012
6	LAPTOP TOSHIBA SETALLITE	1	\$1,050.00.00	2012
7	PRINTER HP LASERJET P2050	1	175.2 EUROS	2012
8	TOYOTA LC H/TOP	1	32,168 EUROS	2012
9	TRI MOTOR CYCLE –TOYO BAJAJ	1	4,950,000.00	2013
10	TRI MOTOR CYCLE – TOYO BAJAJ	1	4,950,000.00	2013
11	SCANNER	1	70,000.00	2015
B	STRUCTURES³²			
1	KAGERA NKANDA COLL CENTRE		44,000,000.00	2014
2	EQUIPMENTS FOR THE CENTRE		9,970,000.00	2015
3	PATROL EQUIPMENT FOR VNRC ³³		4,500,000.00	2014
4*	QUEEN REARING CENTER			
5*	QUEEN REARING CENTER FACILITIES			
KIGOMA AND UVINZA DBO OFFICE				
A	OFFICE ITEMS			
1	Office Table	1	500,000.00	2012
2	Conference Table	1	950,000.00	2012
3	Executive Chair	1	390,000.00	2013
4	Executive Chair	1	390,000.00	2013
5	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
6	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
7	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
8	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
9	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
10	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
11	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
12	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
13	Conference Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
14	Visitor Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
15	Visitor Chair	1	190,000.00	2013
16	Steel cabinet file	1	500,000.00	2013
17	DELL DESKTOP D12M WITH SCREEN	SET	941.18 EUROS	2012
18	LAPTOP TOSHIBA SETALLITE	1	\$ 1,050.00	2012
19	PRINTER HP LASERJET P2050	1	\$ 175.20	2012
20	TOYOTA L C H/TOP	1	32168 EUROS	2012
21	TRI MOTOR CYCLE-TOYO BAJAJ	1	3,536,000.00	2013
22	TRI MOTOR CYCLE-TOYO BAJAJ	1	3,536,000.00	2013
23	TRI MOTOR CYCLE-TOYO BAJAJ	1	3,536,000.00	2013
24	MOTOR CYCLE	1		2014
25	GPS	1	1,500,000.00	2013

³² Collection center equipment includes: Refractometer, centrifuge machine, plastic pail, plastic buckets, weighing balance scale, sets iron pots (1x3 pcs), strainer, display cup board, weighing balance (small o'clock), office cupboard, benches office chairs, pallets (4 x 4), uniforms, washing buckets, shelves, office tables (70 x 120) and packaging tables (3 x 5).

³³ Patrol equipment includes; Bicycles, Gumboots, Rain Coats, Bush knives and Whistles

	EQUIPMENT		COST	DELIVERY YEAR
26	GPS	1	1,500,000.00	2013
27	GPS	1	1,500,000.00	2013
28	GPS	1	1,500,000.00	2013
29	SCANNER	1	70,000.00	2015
B	STRUCTURES			
1	ILAGALA COLL CENTRE	1	39,982,560.00	2014
2	KAZARHO COLL CENTRE	1	39,967,910.00	2014
3	EQUIPMENTS FOR ILAGALA AND KAZARHO COLL CENTRES	1	19,976,000.00	2015
4	EQUIPMENTS FOR NGURUKA COLLECTION CENTRES	1	9,918,000.00	2015
5	HIVES(TRAD & TTBH)	190	9,150,000.00	2015
6	PATROL EQUIPMENTS FOR VNRC	1	7,344,000.00	2015
7	QUEEN REARING CENTER			
8	QUEEN RAERING CENTER FACILITIES			
	KIBONDO AND KAKONKO DBO OFFICE			
A	OFFICE ITEMS			
1	EXECUTIVE WOODEN TABLE	1	500,000.00	2012
2	Executive Chair	1	390,000.00	2013
3	Visitor Chair	2	190,000.00	2013
4	Steel cabinet file	1	500,000.00	2013
5	DELL DESKTOP D12M WITH SCREEN	SET	941.18 EUROS	2012
6	DELL DESKTOP D12M WITH SCREEN	SET	1,750,000.00	2014
7	ADAPTER	1	150,000.00	2014
8	TOSHIBA SATELLITE	1	\$1,050.00	2012
9	PRINTER HP LASERJET P2050	1	175.2 EUROS	2012
10	TOYOTA LC H/TOP	1	32,168 EUROS	2012
11	REFRACTOMETRE	1	745,000.00	2013
12	REFRACTOMETRE	1	745,000.00	2013
13	GPS	1	1,225,000.00	2013
14	GPS	1	1,225,000.00	2013
15	PACKAGING TABLES	1	230,000.00	2013
16	OFFICE TABLE	1	260,000.00	2013
17	OFFICE TABLE	1	260,000.00	2013
18	OFFICE TABLE	1	260,000.00	2013
19	OFFICE TABLE	1	260,000.00	2013
20	SHOW CASE CUPBOARD	1	540,000.00	2013
21	OFFICE CUPBOARD	1	380,000.00	2013
22	OFFICE CUPBOARD	1	380,000.00	2013
23	WALL SHELF	1	290,000.00	2013
24	CENTRIFUGE MACHINE	1	2,000,000.00	2013
25	WEIGHING BALANCE 1X300KGS	1	850,000.00	2013
26	TRI MOTOR CYCLE (TOYO BAJAJ)	1	3,536,000.00	2013
27	TRI MOTOR CYCLE (TOYO BAJAJ)	1	3,536,000.00	2013
29	TRI MOTOR CYCLE (TOYO BAJAJ)	1	3,536,000.00	2013
30	SCANER	1	70,000.00	2015
B	STRUCTURES			
1	CONSTRUCTION OF BUSUNZU AND REHABILITATION OF KIFURA COLL CENTRES		53,777,966.50	2014
2	EQUIPMENT FOR BOTH CENTRES		19,976,000.00	2015
3	HIVES (TTBH & STIBLESS)	260	14,400,000.00	2015
4	PATROL EQUIPMENT FOR VNRC		5,520,000.00	2015
5	QUEEN REARING CENTER	1		
6*	QUEEN REARING CENTER FACILITIES			
	JUNIOR ASSISTANT OFFICE			
1	Office Table-Steel	1	250,000.00.00	2013

	EQUIPMENT		COST	DELIVERY YEAR
2	Steel cabinet file	1	450,000.00.00	2013
3	Visitor Chair	1	100,000.00.00	2013
4	Visitor Chair	1	100,000.00	2013
5	Executive Chair	1	250,000.00	2013
6	AC SPLIT UNIT-SAMSUNG	1		2013

8 Original Logical Framework from TFF:

Table 5: Expected impact, outcome and outputs of the “Beekeeping Support Project Kigoma”, Tanzania” (06/2012 – 05/2016)				
<i>Impact (goal):</i> Contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced.				
<i>Outcome (specific objective):</i> A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region.				
<i>Indicators for the outcome (specific objective) :</i>				
<i>Indicator 1:</i> Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented by the three district authorities by the end of the project.	<i>Indicator 2:</i> Number of villages participating in beekeeping related development and PFM activities in the three districts.	<i>Indicator 3:</i> % of forest areas designated as important beekeeping areas under some form of effective management by the end of the project.	<i>Indicator 4:</i> % increase of households (distinction between women and man headed) involved in the bee products value chain.	<i>Indicator 5:</i> % increase in the value of bee keeping products from the three districts compared to baseline.
<i>Output (result 1):</i> Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.	<i>Output (result 2):</i> Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities.	<i>Output (result 3):</i> Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.	<i>Output (result 4):</i> An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping is enhanced at local district and national levels.	
<i>Indicators for the outputs (results) :</i>				
<i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping practices	<i>Indicator 2.1:</i> % increase in market shares/volumes for bee products from Kigoma.	<i>Indicator 3.1:</i> Multi-stakeholder Forest Conservation Platform is established and functioning in the districts.	<i>Indicator 4.1:</i> National Beekeeping Policy reviewed.	
<i>Indicator 1.2</i> % increase in the average quantity of honey per beehive.	<i>Indicator 2.2:</i> Gross margin redistribution among actors (in favour of producers).	<i>Indicator 3.2:</i> No. of village forests under PFM/CBFM (containing land use management plans taking care of other sources of livelihoods/economic uses).	<i>Indicator 4.2:</i> New Beekeeping Development Programme.	
<i>Indicator 1.3</i> % increase in the value of bee products due to increase in yield, improved quality and diversification.		<i>Indicator 3.3:</i> % contribution of beekeeping activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and cash) in form of user fee and taxes.	<i>Indicator 4.3:</i> Number of district and local level bylaws developed and implemented.	
		<i>Indicator 3.4:</i> MoU between Moyowosi/Kigosi GR and beekeepers ratified and being used to guide honey collection in the GR.	<i>Indicator 4.4:</i> Relevant sustainable beekeeping models' impact documented, disseminated, replicated, indicating number of people benefitting (dist. male and female).	

9 Complete Monitoring Matrix

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.1: Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills (and value addition)	<p>A.1.i. # Beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping practices</p> <p>A.1.ii. % increase in average quantity of honey per beehive</p> <p>A.1.iii. % increase in value of bee products due to increase in yield,</p>	<p><u><i>A.1.i. # and % of beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping (semi intensive and intensive)</i></u> From district data Kigoma Rural- 1,110 (490 Fe, -90%) Kasulu – 15 (2 Fe, -3%) Kibondo – 1,066 (424 Fe, - 39%) From household survey Kigoma R - 45.1% Kasulu – 12.7% Kibondo – 2.5%</p> <p><u><i>A.1.ii. Quantity of honey per beehive³⁶</i></u> On average a beehive produces a net of 7.74 kgs/beehive The average of net honey per TTBH = 11.60, per Log hive = 6.98 and per straw/bark beehive = 4.65/Kgs³⁷</p> <p><u><i>A.1.iii. Value of bee products (Average Quantity in litres and Kgs per beekeeper/annum)³⁸</i></u> From District Data</p>	<p><u><i>A.1.i.# of beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping</i></u> KIGOMA RURAL 1,630 (740 Fe) KASULU: 1,070 (200 Fe) KIBONDO: 1,376 (547Fe) AT HOUSEHOLD Kgm:67.7% Kasulu: 25.4% Kibondo: 5% A.1.ii: TTBH= 14.0kg/beehive LOG HIVE 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/BARK HIVE 4.65Kg/beehive³⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District's Progress reports Baseline data Mid-term review reports Annual reports Final evaluation and impact assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaires Focus group discussions Cooperative group records Beekeeper's records Baseline survey Review reports Interviews of key chain actors 	NTA,NPC,ITA , DBOs& Consultant-lead	Quantitative & Qualitative	NTA, NPC, ITA, DPIT & Consultant	Mid and

³⁴ The target (direction and value) will be set after the baseline – and based on evidence, e.g., from the baseline, past project experience(BIPI), consultation with experts, secondary literature, or government expectations

³⁵ Note that methodologies for baseline and monitoring may be different, particularly in complex projects. The baseline (and end line) may be principally quantitative, but the intermediate monitoring of impacts may draw upon other more qualitative and participatory methods, e.g., outcome mapping, Most Significant Change technique, Positive Deviance, Participatory Impact Pathway monitoring, etc.

³⁶ Values extrapolated from District data

³⁷ Refer to the assumptions on output per beehive subsection 6.1 in the baseline report

³⁸ Based on household baseline survey

³⁹ The project aims to discourage straw/bark beehives, more understanding of economic, environmental and social disadvantages will be investigated and communicated to target communities

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
	improved quality and diversification.	Kigoma = 67 Kgs Kasulu = 20 Kgs Kibondo = 67 Kgs From household survey (2011) Kigoma = 516Lts or 368Kgs Kasulu = 1,614Lts of 1,152Kgs Kibondo = 1,145Lts or 817 Kgs	<u>From Household</u> <u>Consider baseline are in Kgs</u> KIGOMA-645Kgs (25% increase) KASULU-403.5 Kgs (25% Increase) KIBONDO: 286.25Kgs (25% Increase)						
A.1.x1 (Potential) Beekeepers are sensitised on commercialisation of beekeeping	A.1.iv. # of potential beekeepers sensitized A.1.v. # potential beekeepers identified	A.1.iv. A.1.iv. 0 beekeepers sensitized A.1.v. 0 potential beekeepers identified	A.1.iv. 100% Beekeepers are sensitized A1.v. 40% potential beekeepers identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants list • Training materials • Trainers evaluation report • Beekeeper register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey • Review reports • Interviews of key chain actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainer-Lead • DBO, NTA, NPC, ITA, DBOs& Consultant-lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTA, NPC, ITA, DPIT & Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid and annual
A.1.x2 Organizational capacity gaps of existing groups assessed and addressed	A.1.vi. # of existing groups/cooperatives assessed A.1.vii. Needs assessment report A.1.viii. % of beekeepers who are members or benefitting from VSL/SACCOS (dist. as male and female)	A.1.vi. 0 number of groups/cooperatives assessed A.1.vii.No needs assessment document to guide capacity building interventions. A.1.viii: % beekeepers (dist. male and female) linked to credit services Kasulu: Female 33.3%; Male 14.3% Kibondo : Female 4.0%; Male 5.9% Kigoma Rural: Female 10.0%; Male 5.8% Average 11.49%	A.1.vi KIGOMA 60 groups and 3 cooperatives(Mwakila(new),Mfungenzi and Kazaroho) KASULU 36 Groups and 1 cooperative(KBCS) KIBONDO 62 groups and 3 Cooperatives (UKI,BBCS and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business records • Organization structures • Financial services providers (SACCOS, VSL, etc.) • DBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with group leaders and members • Baseline surveys • Mid-term review reports • End of Project Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational/group/association expert • DBOs, Ward and Division Forestry and Beekeeping officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative analysis on profiling • Quantitative analysis on common aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTA,NPC, ITA, DPIT & Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the beginning of the Project • Annual

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
			Kifura(new)) A.1.vii;1 Guiding document for needs assessment at group and cooperative level. A.1.viii: KASULU Male:50% Female: 51% KIGOMA Male 50% Female:60% KIBONDO Male:25% Female:20%	quarterly and annual reports • District Cooperative Officer Reports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External facilitator— Lead DBOs NTA, NPC, ITA 			
A.1.x3 The creation of beekeeper groups is facilitated through sustainable approaches	A.1.viii. # of business-focused beekeepers' groups formed and number of members (dist. male and female)	A.1.viii.# of beekeeping group and members ⁴⁰ Kigoma R: Groups – 40, members -1,110, female – 490 Kasulu: Groups – 16, members – 503, female – 65. Kibondo: Groups – 43, Members – 1798, female -522	A.1.viii: KIGOMA 60 groups Beekeeper 1630(740Fe) KASULU 36 groups Beekeepers 1070(200Fe) KIBONDO 62 groups Beekeepers 2300(739Fe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group/membership register DBO register Certificates of registration 	• DBO's quarterly and annual reports	• DBOs (supported by Division and Ward FBOs)	• Quantitative analysis	• NTA, NPC, ITA, DPITs	• Annual
A.1.X.4. Strengthened beekeepers	A.1.x.% of honey produced under TFDA/TBS approved	A.1.x.% of honey produced under TFDA/TBS approval Kigoma : 0% No centre has TBS/TFDA	A.1.x.% KIGOMA -55% of honey produced in the	• TBS/TFDA certificate and or	• Periodic sample assessment by TFDA/TBS	• DBOs • TFDA/TBS	• Qualitative and quantitative	• NTA,NPC,ITA , DPIT	• Annual

⁴⁰ The term business-focused means groups should have improving their business as the core objective, the number of groups presented are those in the register of the DBO

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
capacity in improving the quality of their honey	through processing centres ⁴¹ .	approval Kasulu: 36% KBCS - 5mt, members – 503, female 25. Kibondo: 0% No centre has TBS/TFDA	region. i) Mwakila Cooperative-20% ii) Uvinza/Kaza roho cooperavtive-15% iii) Mfungezi/Nuguruka cooperative -20% <u>KASULU</u> <u>KBCS</u> - 70% <u>KIBONDO</u> UKI-20% BBCS/KAKONKO-20%	marks • Group/co operatives records • DBO records • Processing centres records	• Interviews with buyers • Consumer survey				
A.1.x5 Strengthened beekeepers capacity with respect to modern beekeeping (skills & resources)	A.1.xi.% of beekeepers applying modern beekeeping techniques (knowledge, skills and attitudes). % increase in productivity per beehive	A.1.xi No. of modern beehives used by beekeepers <i>From district data</i> Kigoma R - 3,224 (36.3%) Kasulu - 1,910 (9.3%) Kibondo - 402 (0.6%) <i>From household survey.</i> Kigoma R – 15.1 beehives/beekeeper, 45.1% Kasulu – 18.4 beehives/beekeeper, 12.7% Kibondo – 7.7 beehives/beekeeper, 2.5%	A.1.ix KIGOMA 967(30%) KIBONDO 1200(133%) KASULU 3060(160%)	• DBOs reports • Beekeeping groups and cooperatives records • Carpenters records • Suppliers of beekeeping gear records	• Scientific research on technical aspects of beekeeping • DBO/Extension officers field visits •	• Researcher – Lead • DBO, NTA, NPC, ITA , DBOs	• Quantitative analysis	• NTA,NPC,ITA , DPIT & Consultant	• At the beginning of the Project

41 There was an indicator on % increase in price as a result of improved quality; this shall be difficult to directly attribute it with the project.

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.1.x6 Strengthened business management skills of beekeepers and of their groups and cooperatives	A.1.xii.# number of groups and cooperatives applying modern business management systems (has at least production, semi-processing, financial records, minutes of general meeting, labelling ,packaging and marketing and improving sales and membership	<p>A.1.xii Number of groups and cooperatives applying modern management systems.</p> <p><i>Kigoma</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kazaroho Processing Centre Uvinza – 6mt, members 310, female110. •Mwakila Beekeeping Cooperative Society (Ilagala) – 0 mt, members 450, female.200. •Mfungenzi Beekeepers Cooperative (Nguruka) – 7mt, members 220, female 41 (48,971Kgs) <p><u>Kasulu:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •KBCS - sales 5mt, members – 334, female 25. <p><u>Kibondo:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Buyungu Beekeepers Cooperative Society – sales 5600Kgmt, 15 groups,60 individuals; members 700+, female Mt (Not registered). •Ushirika wa Wafugaji Nyuki Kibondo - .8400Kgmt Individuals(not groups), members 1,498, female 315) •Kitahana Beekeeping and Agricultural Society (KIBASO) - .1400Kgs, 31 individuals, female 12. 	<p><u>A.1.xii</u></p> <p>Kazaroho Cooperative Society-Uvinza 11mt,members 350(120Fe)</p> <p>Mwakila Beekeeper Cooperative -Ilagala 5mt,members 450(200Fe) still new</p> <p>Mfungenzi Cooperative Society-Nguruka 10mt,members 250(71)</p> <p>KBCS-Kasulu 10mt ,members 634(100Fe)</p> <p>Buyungu Beekeepers Cooperative Society-Kakonko 14,000Kg UKI-Kibondo 28,000Kgs Kitahana-Kibondo 5600Kgs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups/co operatives performance records, business plans • Governance /statutory business requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of groups/cooperatives reports incl. business plans, yearly performance reports • Verification through physical visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organization al Development Facilitator-Lead •DBO, NTA, NPC, ITA , DBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Qualitative and quantitative analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NTA,NPC ,ITA , DPIT & Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid and annual

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
2 A.2: Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building	A.2.i % Increase in market share/volumes for bee products from Kigoma A.2.ii Gross margin re-distribution among actors (in favour of producers)	A.2.i <i>Quantity of raw honey (and wax) collected in the Project area</i> Kigoma Rural : 92,300Kgs (7,400Kgs wax) Kasulu: = 14,026Kgs (668Kgs wax) Kibondo: 239,322kgs (3,887Kgs wax) Kigoma share in national output Honey=3.6%, 345.67mt out of 9,380 Mt Wax =1.9%, 11.96Mt out of 625.3mt A.2.ii Simplified gross margins Beekeeper - Modern TTBH - 74% Traditional log hive -8%, straw/bark-51% Village trader – 66% Town trader – 53% KBCS – 57% Exporter (to Uganda) = 21% Distributor of packed honey = 20%.	KIGOMA Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs KASULU Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs KIBONDO Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs KIGOMA: share in national output : Honey 4.7% Wax:3.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey reports DBO trade records Cooperatives/groups sales records Industry business reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey Review of national industry reports Beekeepers surveys 	NTA - Lead, DBOs, NPC	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC	Annual
A.2.x1 Honey and bee products value chains are mapped and documented	A.2.i. VCA document prepared, validated and shared to guide development of implementation strategy	A.2.i. VCA document with opportunities, constraints and development strategy done and shared in November 2012	Completed by November 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VCA report document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation workshop 	NTA – Lead, DPIT, Consultant	Quantitative and Qualitative	NRMA, NPC, NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC	At the beginning of Annual
A.2.x2 Chain upgrading strategy is agreed upon with all key proposed value chain actors	A.2.ii. VCD action plan A.2.iii. # of beekeepers participating in the	A.2.ii No Action Plan (under preparation) A.2.iii. # of beekeepers participating in the value chains Kigoma R : 0 beekeepers	By December 31 st , 2012 KIGOMA Kazaroho Uvinza ;7 groups members330(130Fe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU document among VC actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings among actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market linkage facilitator (MLF) – Lead DBOs, 	Qualitative analysis	MLF, NTA, DPITs	Follow honey seasons (June and October

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
	value chains (dist. male and female) ⁴² A.2.iii. MOU/contract between chain leaders and cooperatives or groups.	Kasulu : Kasulu Beekeepers Cooperative Society - 16 groups, male members 334, female 63 Kibondo : 0 beekeepers A.2.iii. No MOU between cooperatives/groups and distributors	KASULU 30 groups; members 634(100Fe) KIBONDO Members 1498(315Fe) Each cooperative 1 MoU Groups 5 MoUs Kibondo 3MoUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of actors per value chain 		NTA			blossom s).
A.2.x3 Chain coordination structures are planned, conceived and made operational.	A.2.iv. Functional district VC platform in place	A.2.iv. There is No district VC platform	3 District (1 Each district) key value chain actors platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of Reference for Platforms Minutes of platform meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory meetings facilitation⁴³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Neutral) Facilitator, NTA, DPIT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative 	NTA, DPIT, NPC, ITA	After every blossom
A.2.x4Market information and other strategic information is sustainably being provided to value chain actors	A.2.viii. A functioning and cost effective information dissemination system is in place. A.2.ix. % of beekeepers accessing market information from specialised sources	A.2.viii. No structured/formal information system for the sector. A.2.ix. % of beekeepers accessing market information from reliable sources (household survey) ⁴⁵ Kasulu = 34.5%; Kibondo = 6.5%; Kigoma Rural = 20.9%	A.2.viii. Radio Programs TBC, Radio kwizera and RFA A.2.ix: KASULU 85% KIBONDO 75% KIGOMA 75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of information sets coming out of MIS MIS media reports Success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussions with beekeepers Reviews of MIS Interviews with actors in the value chain 	DBOs – Lead, Other DPIT members, partner media	Qualitative and quantitative	NTA, DPITS, NPC	Quarterly

⁴²The KBCS has been assumed to function as a value chain though there are some qualities missing to be classified as a value chain

⁴³ Meetings have agreed on the need and implications of establishing VCD platform. Platforms functions as a chapter of the National Honey Council.

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
	(dist. male and female) ⁴⁴			stories					
A.2.x5 Market linkages and marketing are improved and sustainable	A.2.x. # of beekeepers (dist. male and female) trained on contract supply/farming A.2.xi. # of supply agreement signed and implemented at least once. A.2.xii. % of quantity of bee products marketed through supply agreement	A.2.x. 0 of beekeepers trained A.2.xi. 0 of supply agreements A.2.xii. 0% of bee products are marketed through written agreement between beekeepers and buyers	A2.X: Kibondo 2300(739fe) Kigoma 1630(740Fe) Kasulu 1070(200Fe) A.2.xi Kibondo 2300(739fe) Kigoma 1630(740Fe) Kasulu 1070(200Fe) A.2.xii: THE SAME AS A2.iii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training register and evaluation reports • Value chain leader records • Groups and cooperative reports • Orders and sales records 	Baseline survey Evaluation mission Interviews with Value chain actors	DPIT, Evaluation Team	Quantitative and qualitative	NTA, DPIT, NPC	Semi-annual, annual
A.2.x6 Linkages between beekeepers and BDS and financial service providers are sustainably created or improved.	A.2.xiii.% of beekeepers accessing credit services A.2.xiv # of VSL established and beekeeper	A.2.xiii. % beekeepers (dist. male and female) accessing credit services Kasulu: Female 33.3%; Male 14.3% Kibondo : Female 4.0%; Male 5.9% Kigoma Rural: Female 10.0%; Male 5.8% Average 11.49% A.2.xiv: 0 VSL established. 0.5% of the beekeepers in Kasulu was served by VSL. None reported in Kigoma and Kibondo.	A.2.xiii: THE SAME AS A.1.ix A.2.xiv: THE SAME AS A.1.ix A.2.Xv..... A.2.xvi: KIGOMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial intermediaries reports • Groups and cooperative reports • Documenta 	Baseline survey Interviews with Value chain actors Focus discussions	DPIT, MLF.	Quantitative and qualitative	NTA, DPIT, NPC	Quarterly

⁴³ Reliable information is understood to be one that comes from cooperative/association, extension officers, processing center and trade officers.

⁴⁴ The indicator uses the term strategic information, for purpose of assessing the Project it is useful to take one indicator that represents the situation with other sub-systems. In this case we have used market information.

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
	<p>members being served</p> <p>A.2.xv # of beekeepers who are SACCOS members (dist. male and female)</p> <p>A.2.xvi # of groups/cooperatives with members joining/replicating REDES model</p> <p>A.2.xvii # and type of services provided by local BDS providers to beekeepers.</p>	<p>A.2.xv: # of beekeepers who are served by SACCOS⁴⁶</p> <p>District Data Kigoma - 11 SACCOS, 1,875 beekeepers, fe⁴⁷ Kasulu, 6 SACCOS, beekeepers, fe⁴⁸ Kibondo - 1.SACCOS (REDES), 300 beekeepers, 6 Groups, .40.fe</p> <p>From household survey Kigoma = 28 (UMOJA SACCOS) Kasulu = 1 (1.6%) Kibondo = 1 (1.4%)</p> <p>A.2.xvi 0 groups/cooperatives with members joining/replicating REDES model.</p> <p>A.2.xvii 0 services provided by BDS providers.</p>	<p>3 Cooperatives(30 groups) KIBONDO 3 Cooperative 50 groups KASULU 1 cooperative 20 groups A.2.xviii KASULU 3BDS KIBONDO; 5BDS KIGOMA;5 BDS</p>	<p>tion of financial services scheme.</p>					

⁴⁶ Kigoma Rural listed 11 SACCOS operating

⁴⁶ Data needs to be verified

⁴⁶ Data needs to be established in beekeeping area, estimates are that more than 1,800 beekeepers may be accessing SACCOS services. Kasulu listed 6 SACCOS but were not able to estimate the number of beekeepers. In Kibondo only REDES was mentioned to serve beekeepers. In the household survey 2 people (1%) one in Kasulu and another in Kibondo had received credit from SACCOS, Kigoma DBO estimates that a higher % of the beekeepers access SACCOS loans from SACCOS than established by the baseline survey. 1 person had received a loan from VSL.

⁴⁷ Data needs to be verified

⁴⁸ Data needs to be established

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.2.x7 The roles of beekeeper groups and cooperatives are improved and their governance is strengthened	A.2.vi. Increase in number of group/cooperative members over time (dist. male and female). A.2.vii. % increase in quantity of bee products sold/facilitated by organized groups or cooperatives	A.2.vi. Number of groups and membership Kigoma = 40 groups (total 1,110, female 490) Kasulu = 16 groups (total 503 female 65) Kibondo = 43 groups (total 1798 female 522) A.2.vii. Quantity of bee products traded by cooperatives ⁴⁹ .DONE UNDER A1.Xii	KIGOMA 20 New groups (total 520 members (female 250)) KASULU 20 groups(total members 567(female 100)) KIBONDO 19NEW groups(total members 502 (female217))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Beekeeper group /cooperatives records (memberships, sales volume by product type) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review of group/cooperative reports •Field visits 	DPITs	Qualitative and quantitative	DPIT, NTA, NPC, ITA, NRMA	Semi-annually
A.2.x8: The development and optimised use of collection and processing centres are facilitated in a sustainable manner.	A.2.xviii Technical and organizational report with practical recommendations A.2.xix # of centres rehabilitated, repaired, equipped and or constructed and respective total costs. A.2.xx # of beekeepers (dist. male and female accessing/benefitting from services at the centre)	A.2.xviii No technical and organizational report. A.2.xix all existing centres require repair/rehabilitation and re-equipping. A.2.xx % of beekeeper groups and members (male and female) processing at centres. <i>Kigoma</i> <i>120 beekeepers</i> <i>Household Survey (Only Kibondo)</i> Kibondo = 3.9% A.2.xxi: Quantity of honey processed at processing centres ⁵⁰ Kigoma = Kasulu = Kibondo =	A.2.xviii: 1 Technical and organizational report with practical recommendation for all collection centres A.2.xix: KASULU Build 1 C/centre in Kagerankanda Build KBCS C/centre KIBONDO Equip BBCS Renovate Kifura Build Busunzu KIGOMA Build Mwakila beekeeper Cooperative society- Ilagala Equip Mfungenzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Processing centres performance reports •Technology suppliers reports (e.g. SIDO) 	Structured interviews with centre operators Interviews with beekeepers	DBO (with extension staff)	Quantitative and qualitative	NTA, DPIT, ITA	Annual

⁴⁹ It has been suggested that among the channels to be supported is the cooperative one, hence the baseline values for the cooperatives.
⁵⁰ While installed capacity for the processing center is known, utilization capacity is not known for all the targeted centers.

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
	A.2.xxi Quantity of honey in Kgs processed at the centre		Cooperative Society Nguruka Build Kazaroho Cooperative Society-Uvinza A.2.xx: THE SAME AS A.1.X5. A.2.xxi KIGOMA 50% of total beekeepers(1630) KIBONDO 50% of total beekeepers(2300) KASULU 50% of total beekeepers (1070)						
A.2.x9 Diversification towards wax processing, propolis, etc.	A.2.xxii Market assessment report; A.2.xxiii Quantity of wax produced as a % of honey produced successfully marketed	A.2.xxii: There is no market study for wax and propolis A.2.xxiii Wax as a % of honey produced. <i>Wax</i> Kigoma = 8% Kasulu = 4.75% Kibondo = 1.62%	A.2.xxii: 1 market study A.2.xxiii: The same as A.2.i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing centres performance reports • Technology suppliers reports (e.g. SIDO) 	Structured interviews with centre operators Interviews with beekeepers	DBO (with extension staff)	Quantitative and qualitative	NTA, DPIT, ITA	Annual

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
A.2.x10 Promotion of sale of bee colonies is sustainably achieved	A.2.xxiv # Queen rearing centres established and functional A.2.xxv # of groups, members (dist. male and female) who have access to bee colonies.	A.2.xxiv. No.queen rearing centres and functional for bee colonies business See A.2.xxiv	KIGOMA 1 centre Bulombola JKT KASULU 1 Centre in Mubondo KIBONDO 1 Centre Bitulana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bee colony rearing centre performance reports •Groups reports (those bought colonies) 	<p>Structured interviews with centre operators</p> <p>Interviews with beekeepers</p>	DBO (with extension staff)	Quantitative and qualitative	NTA, DPIT, ITA	Semi-annual
A.3: Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.	A.3.i. Multi-stakeholder Forest Conservation Platform is established and functioning at the District A.3.ii. # of villages forests under PFM/CBFM (containing land use management plans taking care other sources of livelihoods/economic uses) A.3.iii. % contribution of beekeeping	A.3.i. There is no multi-stakeholder platform established and institutionalised at district level A.3.ii. # of villages with CBFM/JFM status Kigoma has 3 BR. (Itebula, Kirando and Uvinza) Not gazzeted Kibondo has 8 BR (Not gazzeted) Kasulu 0 BR NOTE: CBFM in pipeline (at CMT stage) Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR, Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR, Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR A.3.iii. Beekeepers contribution towards the	A.3.i: Each District has 1 VC platform and 1 PFM Platform multi-stakeholder platform by December 2013 A.3.ii Kibondo 8BR to be gazzeted Kasulu 3 BR Kigoma 6 BR VFR KIGOMA: 71 VFR Gazzeted KASULU;48 VFR gazzeted Kibondo 9 VFR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District progress reports • Baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review reports • Interview of key chain actors • Baseline survey 	DBOs –lead, DAS & NTA	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC, Regional NRM Advisor	Quarterly

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
	activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and in cash) in form of user fee or taxes A.3.iv. MOU between Moyowosi / Kigosi GR and beekeepers ratified and being used to guide honey collection in the GR	cost of conservation 0% in all the Districts A.3.iv.Discussions between beekeepers and Moyowosi/Kigosi GR are ongoing, minutes submitted to MNRT.	gazzeted A.3.iii 80% in kind contribution (e.g. security etc) A.3.iv: MoU signed between Moyowosi and Kigosi GR						
A.3.x1 Spatial planning: land use planning systems comprise of appropriate and sustainable practices for identification and prioritization of beekeeping areas	A.3.iv.A document on knowledge, attitudes and skills in identification and prioritization of forest reserves. A.3.v.# of villages using participatory land use planning systems and number of groups and beekeepers benefitting (dist. male and female).	A.3.iv. There is no document to guide identification and prioritization of beekeeping areas A.3.v. No land use planning system hence 0 villages and beekeepers using the system.	A.3.iv Guidelines of preparation of MGT plans of Bee reserves A.3.v: Kigoma 4 Participatory Land use plans Kibondo 4 Participatory Land use plans Kasulu 2 Participatory Land use plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use plan system document DFO/DBO/ NRM progress reports Minutes of meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey Annual and Mid-Term Evaluation Reports Meetings Focus group interviews 	District Land Officer –lead, DFOs, DBOs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC	At the beginning of the project Reviewed annually
A.3.x2. CBFM / PFM initiatives, BR and/or BKZ are established and/or their protection	A.3.vi # of VFR, VBR, declared by Full Council	A.3.vi VFR, VBR, declared by Full Council Kigoma 3 BR (Itebula, Kirando and Uvinza) Kasulu 0 Kibondo 8 BR. Beekeepers... female.....	A.3.vi The same as A3.ii A.3.vii Kasulu 1JFM (makere south)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFO/DBO/ NRM progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey Annual and Mid-Term Evaluation Reports 	District Forestry Officer–lead, DBOs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC, Regional	Semi-annually

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
status is improved; such establishment and protection processes have been streamlined and sustainably embedded in district operations.	A.3.vii # of groups and members (dist. male or female) participating and benefitting from VFR, BR and JFM	A.3.vii No fully approved VFR or JFM	between Kagerankanda and Mvinza Kigoma 1JFM-Basanza forest reserve 1JFM-unvinza Forest reserve 1 JFM lugufu forest reserve 1 JFM Ilunde forest reserve Kibondo 1JFM-Buyungu forest	reports • Minutes of meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings • Focus group interviews 			NRM Advisor	
A.3.x3 Environmental threats to beekeeping have been studied and made available for further improvement of beekeeping policies at all levels.	A.3.viii Research document explaining causes and extent of environmental threats and recommendations. A.3.vix Findings of the Research provide input into review of relevant policies, laws, regulations. See result outcome areas	A.3.viii. No information detailing the extent and causes of environmental threats. A.3.vix. Limited knowledge on policy, laws and regulations that needs to be reviewed.	A.3.vii. Study report on Environment threat A.3.vix Review Beekeeping policy(1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research findings document • Dissemination workshop reports • Policy, laws reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field data collection • Meetings with key actors • Focus group interviews • Observations • Dissemination workshops 	Research Institutions (IRA/Olмотon yi) –lead, DPIT	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC	At the beginning of the project

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.3.x4. Local and district level stakeholder consultation platforms are created and contribute to sustainable and fair value chains ⁵¹ .	A.3.x District level platforms established and meeting at least once per year. A.3.xi Policies, laws, regulations, by-laws addressed by multi-stakeholder consultation platform.	A.3.x : No district level platform As in A.3.x above	A.3.x: 1 Value chain actor platform in each district A.3.x: 1 Joint multistakeholder platform comprised of PFM and Value chain actors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToRs for platform document Platforms minutes Policy, laws, by laws documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform regular meetings Focus group interviews with beekeepers/community. 	Org DFOs, DBOs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC	At the beginning of the project Reviewed annually
A.3.x5. Synergy between beekeeping and initiatives / grouping for CBFM / PFM is facilitated through sustainable approaches.	A.3.xii # of fully approved VFR/JFM with management plans where beekeeping is part of the land use plan. A.3.xiii # Number of bee apiaries established within VFR and groups and beekeepers (dist. male and female) who use the VFR.	A.3.xii There is no gazetted VFR or JFM in the three Districts A.3.xiii Kibondo 0 apiaries in VFR Kigoma 16 apiaries in VFR KASULU 10 apiaries in VFR	A.3.xii: Same as A3.ii A.3.xiii Kigoma 36 Apiaries in VFR Kibondo 12 apiaries in VFR Kasulu 20apiaries in VFR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of participatory of meetings DFO/DBO/ NRM progress reports Mid-term Evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project evaluation site visits Focus group interviews Follow up reports with FCM, MNRT 	DFO-Lead DBO, NRM	Qualitative	NTA,DPIT,ITA & NPC, Regional NRM Advisor	Annually

⁵¹ BSP could consider to merge the organisation and management of the VCD and Environment Protection Platform for sustainability i.e. optimum Resource utilization (avoid duplications as the same stakeholders may be involved in both)

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
A.3.x6 Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR) is facilitated.	A.3.xvi MOU between beekeepers and Game Reserves signed and being observed A.3.xvi # of villages, groups, beekeepers and quantity of bee products from Moyowosi/Kigosi GR (dist. male and female).	A.3.xvi The is no MOU document guiding the use of Game Reserves for beekeeping A.3.xvi Beekeeping activities in Moyowosi/Kigosi is # of villages.20, # of groups 40 # beekeepers .774 female116 Quantity of honey from Moyowosi/Kigosi GR estimated at 70% off Kibondo production =167,000kgs.	A.3.xvi Same as A.3.iv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU document • Minutes of meetings • M/K-GR reports • Beekeeper groups reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings • Project evaluation site visits • Interviews with M/K-GR officials • Annual Evaluation Reports 	NRM – lead , Other DPIT members,	Qualitative	DPIT, NPC , NTA, Regional NRM Advisor	At the end of year 1 Reviewe d annually
A.3.x7 The monitoring of beekeeping reserves, beekeeping zones and other beekeeping-linked CBFM is improved.	A.3.xix Updated data on all village and local government forests	A.3.xiv There are declared beekeeping zones in the Project Districts	Design M&E framework to monitor Beekeeping zones, beekeeping reserves,CBFM , JFM and VFR to be adapted at MNRT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village land use plans • DFO reports • District Land Office reports • Land use Survey reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of maps • Interviews with Land Officers • Site inspection visits • Focus group interviews 	DBO/DFO- Lead	Qualitative and quantitative	NTA,DPIT, NPC, ITA	Quarterl y

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ⁵² (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ⁵³ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
A.4: An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels.	<p>A.4.i National Beekeeping Policy reviewed</p> <p>A.4.ii New beekeeping development Programme</p> <p>A.4.iii # of district and local level of by-laws developed & implemented</p> <p>A.4.iv Relevant sustainable beekeeping models' impact documented, disseminated, replicated indicating # of people (dist. male and female) benefitting.</p>	<p>A.4.i The National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 reviewed.</p> <p>A.4.ii The National Beekeeping Development Programme ended in 2010.</p> <p>A.4.iii Using 2002 Act. No additional by-laws reviewed, developed, disseminated and implemented.</p> <p>A.4.iv There is no sustainable beekeeping models documented in Project Districts.</p>	<p>Policy by June 2014</p> <p>Programme by June 2013</p> <p>Act by June 2014</p> <p>(Is a result of learning and innovating)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy document • National Beekeeping Act document • National Beekeeping Programme Document • Reports on documented sustainable beekeeping models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews of Policy, Programme and Act documents • Review of documented models • Site visit reports to the model 	Policy/Law Review facilitator, NPC, NTA,ITA, DBOs/DFOs	Quantitative and Qualitative	Policy/Law Review facilitator NPC,NTA, ITA and DPIT	Quarterly; mid and annual

⁵² The target (direction and value) will be set after the baseline – and based on evidence, e.g., from the baseline, past project experience(BIPI), consultation with experts, secondary literature, or government expectations

⁵³ Note that methodologies for baseline and monitoring may be different, particularly in complex projects. The baseline (and end line) may be principally quantitative, but the intermediate monitoring of impacts may draw upon other more qualitative and participatory methods, e.g., Outcome Mapping, Most Significant Change technique, Positive Deviance, Participatory Impact Pathway monitoring, etc.

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.4.x1 Strengthened district capacity to monitor beekeeping support initiatives and their results	A.4.vii. M&E system is in place and producing periodic information for decision-making (refer to Reporting Frequency column).	A.4.vii. [The Project is just starting] No M&E system	M&E system in place by quarter one,2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E Reports DBO progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussions with key actors Review of progress reports Interviews with key facilitators of the models 	Facilitator/DBO-lead, DPITs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,ITA,NPC	Quarterly; mid and annual
A.4.x2 Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce <u>beekeeping</u> policies, laws and by-laws and regulations and user rights	<p>A.4.viii # of VC actors organized and registered with relevant authorities</p> <p>A.4.ix # of beekeeping awareness raising information messages prepared and communicated.</p> <p>A.4.x # of cases violating beekeeping laws.</p>	<p>A.4.viii 0 of VC actors registered with relevant authorities.</p> <p>A.4.ix Awareness raising information messages communicated. Radio (sessions) = 0 Printed matter (leaflets, posters, etc.) =0 Public address sessions (# of villages) = 0 Public meetings = 0</p> <p>A.4.x Number of cases related to violation of beekeeping laws per annum. Kigoma R = .35%(Violate beekeeping law) Kasulu = .45 % (Violate beekeeping law) Kibondo..30% (violate beekeeping law)</p>	<p>A.4: 10 key VC actors form VC Platform in each district</p> <p>A.4ix: Kibondo Radio sessions-52 TBC Radio Lea</p> <p>A.4.X Kigoma 20% Kasulu 15% Kibondo 10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant documents pertaining to the association of beekeepers into groups Capacity assessment and building facilitators reports Policy, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of beekeeping policies, laws and by-laws Interviews with beekeeping experts Focus group discussions 	Facilitator/DBO-lead, DPITs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,ITA,NPC	Quarterly; mid and annual

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequen cy of Reportin g
				laws and by laws documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBO quarterly progress reports 					
A.4.x3Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce forestry policies, regulations, laws and by-laws and user rights	A.4.xi # of information sets prepared and communicated for awareness raising on sustainable forest management A.4.xii # of cases breaking forest laws.	A.4.xi Awareness raising messages communicated. Radio (sessions) = 0 Printed matter (leaflets, posters, etc.) = 0 Public address sessions (# of villages) = 0 Public meetings = 0 A.4.xii Number of cases related to breaking forest laws per annum. Kigoma R = Kasulu = Kibondo.....	A.4.Xi: THE SAME AS A4.ix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building facilitator reports • Policy, laws and by laws documents • DFO quarterly progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of forestry policies, laws and by-laws • Interviews with forestry experts and beekeepers • Focus group discussions 	DFO (with extension staff), DPITs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,ITA,NPC	Quarterly; mid and annual

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.4.x4 Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce <u>environmental</u> policies, laws and by-laws, regulations and user rights	A.4.xiii # of information sets prepared and communicated for awareness raising on sustainable environmental management A.4.xiv # of cases breaking forest laws.	A.4.xiii Awareness raising messages communicated. Radio (sessions) = 0 Printed matter (leaflets, posters, etc.) = 0 Public address sessions (# of villages) = 0 Public meetings = 0 A.4.xiv Number of cases related to breaking forest laws per annum ⁵⁴ . Kigoma R = Kasulu = Kibondo =	A.4.xiii: THE SAME AS A.4.ix A.4.xiv: THE SAME AS A.4.ix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity assessment reports Reports on capacity building on environmental issues Policy, law, by-laws documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of environmental policies, laws and by-laws Interviews with environmental experts and beekeepers Focus group discussions 	DBO, DPIT	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,ITA,NPC , NEMA/NEM C	Quarterly; mid and annual

⁵⁴ District Forest Offices have the number of cases related to offences related to forestry

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.4.x5 Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce <u>national land policies</u> , laws and by-laws, regulations and user rights	A.4.xv # of information sets prepared and communicated for awareness raising on land use policies, laws and by-laws A.4.xvi # of land use disputes involving beekeeping or in beekeeping areas recorded by District Authorities	A.4.xv Awareness raising messages communicated. Radio (sessions) = 0 Printed matter (leaflets, posters, etc.) = 0 Public address sessions (# of villages) = 0 Public meetings = 0 A.4.xvi # of land use registered/recorded disputes Kigoma R = Kasulu = Kibondo	A.4.xv: THE SAME AS A.4.ix A.4.xvi: THE SAME AS A.4.ix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity assessment reports Capacity building progress reports Land policy, law, by-law documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of land use policies, laws and by-laws Interviews with land planning experts and beekeepers Focus group discussions 	District land Officer, DPITs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,ITA,NPC	Quarterly; mid and annual
A.4.x6 Strengthened capacity of MNRT to review beekeeping policies and regulations	A.4.xvii Amount of funds available to hire short/long-term technical assistance to support review of the policy, programme and laws. A.4.xviii. Revised policy, laws and by-laws.	A.4.xviii. 0 Policy, laws, by-laws revised and disseminated to relevant actors	Revise beekeeping policy (1998)2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ToRs support MNRT capacity to review key document MNRT reports on capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with key facilitators of the models 	Facilitator/DB O-lead, DPITs	Quantitative and Qualitative	NTA,ITA,NPC	Quarterly; mid and annual

Results	Outcome /Result indicators	Baseline data	Target ³⁴ (direction & value)	Sources of information (primary & secondary)	Data gathering methods ³⁵ (baseline & monitoring)	Who to collect	Analysis methods	Who to analyse (lead, participate)	Frequency of Reporting
A.4.x7 Strengthened capacity of MNRT to review guidelines concerning setting up beekeeping reserves.	A.4.xxi. A revised set of guidelines for establishing forest and beekeeping reserves in place and being implemented. A.4.xxii # of bee reserves established and beekeepers benefitting (dist male and female)	A.4.xxi. Current guidelines difficult to accomplish. 89 prospective forest and beekeeping reserve applications at CMT level. 3 BR in Kigoma ;320(68Fe) 8 BR in Kibondo ; members 683(207Fe) 0 BR in Kasulu	A.4.xxi.THE SAME AS A.3.ii and A.3.iii 3BR;Kibondo, 874(277Fe) beekeepers BR Kigoma 320(68Fe) beekeepers BR 3BR Kasulu;members 535(100Fe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MNRT – BSPK project progress reports •Baseline survey report •Quarterly DBP/DFO reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consultation at with MNRT • Interviews with beekeepers •Focus group discussions 	NPC, NTA, ITA	Qualitative and quantitative data	NTA, DPIT, ITA,	Quarterly and Annually
A.4.x 8 Increased awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping	A.4.xxiii % of community members who report to be aware of and have done something on economic benefits of beekeeping A.4.xxiv % of community members who have taken some actions with regard to sustainable beekeeping	A.4.xxiii ⁵⁵ Beekeepers who are members to groups that focus on environment: Kasulu = 11.3%, Kibondo = 1.3% Kigoma Rural = 21.3% See in Xxiii above [The question should be introduced in annual evaluations]	A.4.xxiii: Kasulu 45.7% Kibondo 20% Kigoma 48%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Baseline reports •Evaluation reports •Awareness raising activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review of reports •Beekeeper surveys 	DBO Lead	Qualitative and quantitative	DPIT, ⁵⁶ NEMA, ⁵⁶ NTA, NPC, etc.	Annually

⁵⁵ This question was not asked to the community during the baseline survey, the survey covered the beekeepers only

⁵⁶ To participate in the review to ensure issues of national scope are well covered

10 Tools and products

10.1 M& E systems

In 2013, in the course of implementation BTC introduced a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation handbook commonly known as *MoRe Results* meaning “Monitoring and Reviewing Results” that aimed at supporting BTC’s interventions in becoming more results-oriented in order to achieve more and better development results. The alignment of BTC’s M&E system with sector and partner’s monitoring system is major point of attention in all parts of the *MoRe Results*.

The emphasis is on using the existing systems to the large extent and looking for possibilities to strengthen these systems where appropriate, more importantly on the partner institutions’ role in the whole process. In May, 2014 BTC Representation organized one week training on *MoRe Results* to project managers and project implementing partners (LGAs and ministries), the training was facilitated by Operations department from BTC-HQ. The acquired knowledge enhanced execution of project activities afterward.

10.2 Backstopping Mission Reports

At some points the project had some backstopping missions from BTC-HQ on specific issues pertaining execution of activities. The backstopping missions aimed at supporting PMT on market linkage aspects, routine monitoring of project activities, execution modalities, and follow-up of implementation processes, prioritization and planning of project activities.

The following is the list of backstopping mission carried in the course of implementation of the project since 2012; Sjoerd BAKKER-BTC-HQ November, 2012, Josiane DROEGHAG-BTC TDC-HQ August,2013,BTC-Representation Financial BSM by Michael Kibera-May,2013 ,Financial and Operation BSM by Mathias LARDINOIS-Operations Advisor and Inge DUMORTIER, Regional Controller-all from BTC-HQ June,2014, Sjoerd BAKKER-BTC-HQ July, 2015 and BTC-Representation on Mobile money transfer by Micahel Kibera, August 2015.

Most of the recommendations from these missions helped the intervention to fine tune its strategies and modalities in achieving its intended project goal and objectives.

10.3 List of Interested buyers met during Apimondium

Name and title	Company	Address	Contact	Interesting for / interested in
Anne-Christine Brouwers, Senior Consultant	Beekeeping Network North South	Brussels, Belgium	ac.brouwers@gmail.com +32485191120 www.bnns.org	Creating an international network for beekeepers: knowledge sharing and networking.
Arne Dübecke, Technical project manager	QSI – Quality Services Interantional GMBH	Flughafendamm 9a Bremen, Germany	arne.duebecke@qsi-q3.de www.qsi-q3.de	Recognised testing lab for quality checks of honey.
Atanas Mluki, Director	AfriLife	PO Box 1037, Kahama Town	mlukia@afrilifeproducts.co.tz +255767898981	Wants to visit BSPK as a study tour
Beda H. Karani	Beekeeping Community Organization	PO Box 5 Turiani, Mvomero	0787406311 bedakarani@yahoo.com	Makes cement top-bar beehives.
Biryomumaisho Dickson, Executive Director	The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation	PO Box 8680, Kampala, Uganda	+256782891933 biryomumaisho@tunadobees.org info@tunadobees.org	Apex body for coordination of the apicukturak sector in Uganda
David K. Njuguna, Executive Project Manager	Bees Abroad – Bees Products Enterprise development Project	Kenya / UK PO Box 1684-10400 Nanyuki, Kenya	+254 723850339 Njugunad92@yahoo.com	Bees abroad focusses on local (east-African) knowledge (sharing) on beekeeping

Name and title	Company	Address	Contact	Interesting for / interested in
Ernest Simeoni, Managing Director	African Beekeepers Ltd.	PO Box 3752-00506 Nairobi, Kenya	ernest@africanbeekeepers.co.ke +254722700226	Kenyan made Beekeeping equipment. Buys honey products Technical trainings on modern beekeeping
(Pauline Otila Kamwara Operations Manager)	<i>African Beekeepers Ltd.</i>	<i>Idem</i>	Pauline@africanbeekeepers.co.ke +254722582033	<i>Idem</i>
Ernest Zengo, Project coordinator	Bhanakiya Environmental Conservation	Komangohill, Mwanza	+255754302018 zengo@bhanakiya.org www.bhanakiya.org	
Evance Kachenje, Director	Bee and beekeeping Solutions	Ilala Lindi Street, Dar es Salaam	Ekachenje@gmail.com +255714616012	Beekeeping training and equipment
Francis Van Elewijck		Moshi, Tanzania	FRANCISELEPLAST@HOTMAIL.CO M +255684008206	Honey processing and trading honey to Belgian markets.
Hagi Huang, Sales Manager	Anhui Export Development Co. Ltd	Hefei, Anhui, China	chinabeequeen@163.com www.chinabeequeen.com +8613805510083	Advanced and cheap beekeeping equipment shipped worldwide.

Name and title	Company	Address	Contact	Interesting for / interested in
Haike Rieks-van Hal, Consultant	Social Environmental Business in Agriculture (SEBA)	PO Box 6639 Moshi	+255788295849 haike@sebatz.nl www.sebatz.nl	Was involved in formulation of BSPK project.
Jimi Akindele, CEO	Tanganyika Apicultural		jimi@tanganyikaapicultural.com +255764270529 www.tanganyikaapicultural.com	Production of luxury candles
(Philemon Kiemi) Chief Operating Officer	Idem		philemon@tanganyikaapicultural.com	
Jo Ogola, CEO	Karibu Investment Group consulting Limited	PO Box 61319 Dar es Salaam	+255768656566 karibu.kig@gmail.com	Import, export, freight and logistics consultancies.
Kembabazi Emily, Marketing Manager	Golden Bees Ltd.	Uganda	MIloy209@gmail.com +256782321289	Supply of equipment and superior packaging of bee products.
Kata Wagner, PhD student	Bangor University	Wales, UK	Kata.wagner@gmail.com	Market development and analyses FAO toolkit: http://www.fao.org/forestry/enterprises/25492/en/

Name and title	Company	Address	Contact	Interesting for / interested in
Krysten Ericson	Maasai Honey	Tanzania and USA	maasaihoney@gmail.com www.maasaihoney.org	Community development project based on beekeeping.
Lightness M. Bayo, Director	Lake Eyasi Girls Vocational Training Centre	PO Box 312 Karatu, Arusha	info@lakeeyasigirls.org +255754317394	Uses beekeeping to empower young rural women.
Liz Lindsey, Academic assistant	Duke University – The Fuqua School of Business	Durham, USA	Liz.lindsey@duke.edu	
Marcel E. Durieux, Proff. Dr.	University of Virginia, department of anesthesiology	Charlottesville, Virginia, USA	durieux@virginia.edu	Expert on medical uses of bee products.
Martha Stambuli	Business development and re-engineering specialist	PO box 608 Arusha	+255784456309 marthaniko2010@gmail.com	Business development and marketing
Mugisha Elly, Manager	Bushenyi Connoisseur Honeys	Bushenyi, Ishaka, Uganda	Connoisseurhoneys@yahoo.com +256772627874	Value addition to bee products (cookies, candles, wine).
Robert M. Otsyina, Consultant	Development Associates LTD	Biashara complex, Mwinjuma strt, Dar	rotsyina@gmail.com www.dass.co.tz	Involved in BSPK's inception phase
Segunda Lesilwa, Farm manager	Buyuni Redd Farms (Tanzania) Limited	Buyuni, Bagamoyo, Pwani.	honey@buyunireddframs.co.tz +255717838826	

Name and title	Company	Address	Contact	Interesting for / interested in
			www.buyunireddfarms.co.tz	
Stephen Kanani, Beekeeping officer	Chunya District Council	PO Box 73 Mbeya	stephenkanani@yahoo.com +255753441228	DBO Chunya Traders of honey
	Beekeeping development Tanzania Ltd	PO Box 704 Arusha	+255272543012 bdltz@gmail.com www.bees-tanzania.com	