

**CTB**

**RESULTS REPORT 2013**  
**INTERVENTION: BEEKEEPING**  
**SUPPORT PROJECT IN KIGOMA**  
**REGION TAN 10 025 11**



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## Acronyms

BKR	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
DPIT	District Project Implementation Team
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JLPC	Joint Local Partner Committee
KBCS	Kasulu Beekeepers Cooperative Society
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NFA	National Financial Advisor
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NTA	National Technical Advisor
SACCOs	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
OA	Organizational Assessment
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PMT	Project Management Team
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services
VCA	Value Chain Analysis.
VFR	Village Forest Reserve
VICOBAs	Village Community Banks

## 1 Intervention at a glance

### 1.1 Project form

<b>Project name</b>	Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma (BSPK)
<b>Project Code</b>	TAN 10 025 11
<b>Location</b>	KIGOMA REGION
<b>Budget</b>	Belgium contribution :Euro 2,700,000 Partner's Contribution: Euro 150,000
<b>Partner Institution</b>	Ministry Of Natural Resources and Tourism
<b>Date of implementation Agreement</b>	6 Years
<b>Duration (months)</b>	4 Years
<b>Target groups</b>	5000 Beekeepers, Processors, Traders, Cooperatives and exporters.
<b>Impact<sup>1</sup></b>	Contribution of beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced.
<b>Outcome</b>	A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region
<b>Outputs</b>	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.

### 1.2 Project performance

	<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
<b>Outcome</b>	B	B	B
<b>Output 1</b>	B	B	B
<b>Output 2</b>	B	B	B
<b>Output 3</b>	B	B	B
<b>Output 4</b>	C	B	B

<sup>1</sup> Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result


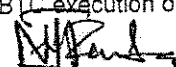
### 1.3 Budget execution

Total Budget	Expenditure year N	Balance	Total Disbursement rate
2,700,000Euro	Euro 641,485.64	Euro 2,058,514.36	24%

### 1.4 Summary

The overall performance of implementation and things which hampered realization of planned activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 4,552(1,468Fe) beekeepers were sensitized and mobilized into 162 groups Kigoma/Uvinza (60), Kasulu (37) &amp; Kibondo/Kakonko (65) beekeepers groups. Out of 162 groups only 118 (73%) are fully registered. A total of three beekeepers cooperative societies got full registration in 2013. This makes a total of six beekeepers cooperative societies fully registered in the project area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piloting beehive loan facility into Beekeepers VICOBA's and SACCOS. In Kigoma and Kasulu 20 VICOBA's (10 in each district) are being piloted. In Kibondo a beekeeper SACCOS in Busunzu ward has been fully registered in the project area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zonation of BKR's and VFR's was facilitated; 10 reserves (5BKR&amp;5VFR) zoned and mapped in Kibondo &amp; Kakonko, 9 reserves (8VFR's&amp; 1BKR) zoned and mapped in Kasulu and 6 VFR's zoned and mapped in Kigoma &amp; Uvinza</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District value chain platforms were created and processes to strengthen are underway. This is an opportunity for beekeepers to meet with traders, input suppliers (e.g. makers of beehives- and protective gears), business development service providers, NGOs, beekeeping cooperatives, producer groups, retailers and local government officers (facilitators). Currently beekeepers depend on highly volatile trade where agents/traders come from all over (Rwanda, Burundi, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Tabora, etc). There are no agreements, engagements, nor contracts.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening of specific project account did not work-out. Currently the project is still using BTC account whereas the funding modalities being advance system and district miscellaneous account. The project has experienced some delays in accounting advances hence late submission of execution reports.</li> </ul>

National execution official <sup>2</sup> 	BTC execution official <sup>3</sup> 
Mwanhamisi Mapolu-NPC	Nicodemus Mpemba-NTA

<sup>2</sup> Name and Signature

<sup>3</sup> Name and Signature

## 2 Analysis of the intervention<sup>4</sup>

### 2.1 Context

#### 2.1.1 General context

In October 2013, the Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS) initiated to evict people who settled or started cultivating in South & North Makere Forest Reserve. Since these illegal settlers were destroying vast parts of the forest reserve, they also had a major impact on the beekeeping possibilities in that area.

Beekeepers in surrounding villages lost many hives to bushfires that were lit to create new agricultural land. Others saw bee colonies absconding their hives as a sign of disruption of the bees' habitat by grazing cattle.

By evicting these illegal settlers, the forest reserve could restore itself over time. If this happens, the local beekeepers will be able to return to their lost apiaries and can raise their production again.

However, since the eviction process did not create alternatives for those evicted of their illegal acquired lands, it is likely this procedure was not very sustainable. Many of these people will simply settle illegally at a different place, or will return to the Makere Forest reserve once the storm has died. This might bring back the problems that beekeepers have faced for some time.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) is currently revising its National Beekeeping Policy. This is done after organising consultative workshops across the country. The District Beekeeping Officers (DBO) of Kigoma, Kasulu and Kibondo attended such a workshop in Tabora. They represented BSPK at this meeting, being a pilot programme of BTC and MNRT that will be applicable to the whole of Tanzania, at this meeting. The revision of the National Beekeeping Policy is, off course, a very crucial event for beekeepers all over Tanzania. The revised Policy will be the new context in which beekeepers, DBOs, Districts and Regions will operate.

However, since this process is still ongoing, it is difficult to assess which elements of BSPK were included in this revision. The DBOs of Kigoma and Kibondo did convey our 'lessons learned' from BSPK, but how much of these were taken up on board.

#### 2.1.2 Institutional context

The institutional anchorage of BSPK is still relevant and receives the 'Very Appropriate' score.

Yet, there has been a major evolution of the institutions since the 3 Districts as proposed in the TFF of the intervention (Kasulu; Kigoma and Kibondo) have been split. The number of districts has doubled and the intervention is now active in 5 Districts (Kigoma, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kakonko and Uvinza). However, the number of district staff has not increased accordingly. Therefore the DBOs working at the intervention now oversee two district each. Furthermore, the members of the District Project Implementation Teams (DPITs) who were previously working in one of the 'mother districts' are now divided between two new districts. Since their members are now scattered, the DPITs face many challenges in

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<sup>4</sup> In this document: Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

performing productively.

The full impact of these changes is yet to be determined but at this point it has led to some organisational difficulties.

The Tanzanian Forestry Services (TFS), newly established as a semi-autonomous Central Government Agency, is currently fully operational. The central government implementing roles with respect to forestry and beekeeping policies have been successfully transferred to the TFS, while the MNRT remains with the corresponding policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation roles. The semi-autonomy of TFS is enhancing its financial and operational capacity; which may contribute to the BSPK objectives. Both the TFS and MNRT are fully supportive of the intervention. During the Kibondo Honey Fair in August 2013, the TFS documented lessons learned and filmed some of the field sites of the intervention. Thus, the collaboration among the partners is going well and JLPC meetings are characterised by an open and cordial atmosphere. Therefore, in respect to these changes no negative impact on the BSPK interventions has been experienced so far.

### 2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

The main element of the management context are the Execution Agreements that are signed between BTC and the Different Districts. In May 2013 the three original Districts (Kasulu, Kigoma and Kibondo) have signed the Execution Agreements. However, the new Districts (Uvinza and Kakonko) will sign their respective Execution Agreements in the course of 2014. This does not slow down implementation of activities in these Districts.

More problematic is that the PMO-RALG has not yet signed the Execution Agreement and they claim to have misplaced the documents. However, this situation brings about mixed feelings on the degree of commitment of the Ministry to the project. This poses a clear risk for the intervention.

The Intervention Logic, as originally drafted at the start of the project, was adjusted in 2013, following recommendations made during the Baseline Study and several Backstopping missions. The adjustments were approved during the last JLPC meeting held in October 2013. The indicators included in the Intervention Logic will be adjusted after the Mid-Term review, as planned in May/June 2014.

The financing modalities of the intervention still show many weaknesses and receive the lowest score.

The OA observed that conditions are not met to allow for funding the BSPK execution through district council "pooled" bank account. Hence, the project has both own and co-management bank accounts signed by BTC staff only. District council authorities' approval (as for co-management) obtained through a payment request / authorization form signed by the District Executive Director (DED). This means that between the intervention and the District councils the operations are in cash. This procedure however, is associated with many risks since the process is not transparent and difficult to monitor and audit. Moreover, compensation of bank charges incurred by cashiers when withdrawing project money from their individual accounts is not foreseen yet by the project.

At one time, the intervention also tried to make use of the Districts Miscellaneous account in order to finance the activities. However, this too held several problems since the EPICOR system is too low resulting into very long delays (up to 30 days mostly).

The original idea of having a special project account in every District, with the DED as a custodian was objected with PMO-RALG. Following the above situation, in the last JLPC of October 2013 it was decided that the current financial modalities will continue until the



new Districts (Uvinza and Kakonko) have signed their Execution Agreements and the mid-term review has made further recommendations.

#### 2.1.4 Harmo-context

In 2013, TFS initiated a drive to remove invaders from Forest reserves hence indirectly paving way for better beekeeping in the reserves.

BTC through another project funded the review of Beekeeping policy that will take on board lessons learnt from BSPK and enhance a better beekeeping environment.

Another BTC funded scholarship project funded capacity building of district council staff from district level to village level in Kasulu district on good governance management; meaning leadership shall be more participatory than before.

Yet, another BTC IGA project has supported the establishment and capacity building of VICOBA's and SACCOS similar to the ones supported by BSPK.

Finally, the project has benefitted from a good general attitude towards beekeeping following persistent advocacy by the Prime Minister Honourable Mizengo Kayanza Peter Pinda.

## 2.2 Performance outcome

By training beekeepers, beekeeping groups and Beekeepers Cooperatives, the production of honey and other bee products has increased. Also, many new potential beekeepers were sensitised on beekeeping. Thus (as is clear in the table 6) the production in all regions has increased firmly. In Kigoma, beekeepers have also been selling much more processed honey than crude honey. In other districts in 2013 production increased tremendously as well (as is clear in the table 6). However, in Kigoma district especially in the same year, the honey prices have dropped compared to 2012 from Tsh.8000/Kg to 6000/Kg as the result other beekeepers still have some honey not sold yet. This is because the region and/or other market as it operated in 2013 were probably saturated. Therefore, the intervention will be promoting honey products and will invest in market linkages between producers (and their groups and cooperatives) and traders and buyers of bee products. These activities which aim at ensuring market access for producers are planned for the year 2014.

Because many beekeepers face a shortage of capital, the project facilitated introduction of self-financing mechanisms for producers/beekeepers into beekeepers VICOBA's linked to sustainable beekeeping. In last quarter of 2013, 10 beekeeping VICOBA's were created in Kasulu & Kigoma/Uvinza. In Kibondo a Beekeeping SACCOS was fully registered by the end of 2013. A self-financing mechanism commonly known as a 'beehive loan facility' is now being piloted in these micro finance institutions.

## 2.2.1 Analysis of progress made

Outcome <sup>5</sup> : A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma region						
Indicators <sup>6</sup>	Baseline value <sup>7</sup>	Progress year 2012 <sup>8</sup>	Progress year 2013 <sup>9</sup>	Target year 2013 <sup>10</sup>	End Target 2016 <sup>11</sup>	Comments <sup>12</sup>
Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented by the three district authorities by the end of the project	No strategic beekeeping development plan in any of the three districts	Nil	Nil	Not planned	A strategic beekeeping development plan implemented in all districts	Realization of this indicator is foreseen in 2014 operational plan.
Number of villages participating in beekeeping related development and PFM activities in the three target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kibondo: 22 Villages representing 43 groups</li> <li>Kasulu: 13 villages representing 16 groups</li> <li>Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 40 groups</li> </ul>	Sensitization was still ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kibondo&amp;Kakonko:</b> 35 villages representing 65 groups <b>all are fully</b> registered</li> <li><b>Kasulu:</b> 30 villages representing 37 groups <b>only 8 groups</b> are registered.</li> <li><b>Kigoma&amp;Uvinza:</b> 36 villages representing 60 groups <b>only 45</b> groups are registered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kibondo: 35 Village representing 62 groups</li> <li>Kasulu: 13 villages representing 36 groups</li> <li>Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 60 groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kibondo: 35 Village representing 62 groups</li> <li>Kasulu: 13 villages representing 36 groups</li> <li>Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 60 groups</li> </ul>	Number of villages participating in beekeeping has increased following the awareness which has been created in the project areas.
% of forest areas designated as important beekeeping areas under some form of effective management by the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kigoma has 3 BKR. (Not gazetted)</li> <li>Kibondo has 8 BKR (Not gazetted)</li> <li>Kasulu 0 BKR</li> <li><b>CBFM in pipeline (at CMT stage)</b></li> <li>Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR,</li> <li>Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR,</li> <li>Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR</li> <li>No fully approved JFM in all three Districts.</li> </ul>	<p>Not planned in year 2012</p> <p>Sensitization was still ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kibondo&amp;Kakonko:</b> 5 BKR &amp; 5VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT,</li> <li><b>Kasulu:</b> 1 BKR &amp; 8 VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT</li> <li><b>Kigoma&amp;Uvinza</b> 36 VFR approved by CMT.</li> <li>6 VFR zoned and mapped only 2 not approved by CMT.</li> </ul>	<b>To zone, map and facilitate approval at CMT</b> <b>I. BKR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 BKR Kibondo</li> <li>3 BKR-Kasulu</li> <li>6 BKR –Kigoma</li> </ul> <b>II. VFR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 VFR – Kigoma</li> <li>9 VFR –Kasulu</li> <li>5 VFR Kibondo</li> </ul>	<b>To gazette;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8BKR- Kibondo</li> <li>3 BKR- Kasulu</li> <li>6 BKR – Kigoma</li> <li>71 VFR – Kigoma</li> <li>48 VFR – Kasulu</li> <li>9 VFR Kibondo</li> <li>4JFM- Kigoma(Basanzu, uvinza, lugufu &amp; Ilunde forests)</li> <li>1JFM- Kibondo (Buyungu forest)</li> </ul>	The zoning and mapping of BKR & VFR is being influenced much with timing of village general assemblies.

<sup>5</sup> Use the formulation of the outcome as mentioned in the logical framework (DTF) or the last version of the logical framework that was validated by the JLCB.

<sup>6</sup> Use the indicators as shown in the logical framework

<sup>7</sup> The value of the indicator at time 0. Refers to the value of the indicators at the beginning of the intervention

<sup>8</sup> The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N-1

<sup>9</sup> The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N. If the value has not changed since the baseline or since the previous year, this value should be repeated.

<sup>10</sup> The target value at the end of year N

<sup>11</sup> The target value at the end of the intervention

<sup>12</sup> Comments about progress realised, namely assessment of the achieved value of the indicator at the end of year N compared to the "baseline" values (time 0) and/or the value of the preceding year, and compared to the expected intermediate value for year N. If the intermediate value is not available, the end target will be the reference. Comments should be limited to a minimum.

<p>% increase of households (distinction between women and men headed) involved in the bee products value chain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kigoma R: 40 Groups, members -1,110, female – 490</li> <li>• Kasulu: 16 Groups, Members – 503, female – 65.</li> <li>• Kibondo: 43 Groups, Members – 1798, female - 522</li> </ul>	<p>Sensitization was still ongoing</p>	<p><b>Kigoma&amp;Uvinza:</b> 1,672 (662Fe) mobilized into 62 groups. <b>Kasulu:</b> 1,082 (284Fe) mobilized into 37 groups. <b>Kibondo&amp;Kakonko:</b> 2498 (639 Fe) mobilized into 65 groups</p>	<p><b>Kigoma&amp;Uvinza:</b> 60 Groups, Members 1630 (740Fe) <b>Kasulu;</b> 36 groups ,Members 1070(200Fe) <b>Kibondo&amp;kakonko;</b> 62 groups , members 2300 (739Fe)</p>	<p><b>Kigoma &amp;Uvinza:</b> 60 Groups, Members 1630(740Fe) <b>Kasulu;</b> 36 groups ,Members 1070(200Fe) <b>Kibondo &amp; kakonko;</b> 62 groups , members 2300(739Fe)</p>	<p>The identification of potential beekeepers started at the end of December, 2012 continued up to first quarter 2013.</p>
<p>% increase of value of bee keeping product from the three districts compared to baseline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kigoma Rural : 92,300Kgs (7,400Kgs wax)</li> <li>• Kasulu: = 14,026Kgs (668Kgs wax )</li> <li>• Kibondo: 239,322kgs (3,887Kgs wax)</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation started towards the end of year 2012. Data not reported</p>	<p><b>Sales data</b> <b>Kigoma &amp; Uvinza</b> <b>Processed Honey</b> In 2013 was 102 tons whereas in 2012 was 87 tons. <u>Average price per Kg.</u> In 2013 was Tsh. 5000/Kg whereas in 2012 was Tsh.6000/Kg <b>Beeswax</b> In 2013 was 10.7 tons whereas in 2012 was 7 tons <u>Average price per Kg.</u> In 2013 was Tsh.7000/Kg whereas in 2012 was Tsh.6000/Kg  <b>Kibondo &amp;Kakonko</b> <b>Crude honey</b> In 2013 was 266,993 Kgs where as in 2012 was 240,294 Kgs <u>Average price per Kg.</u> In 2013 was Tsh. 1785/Kg whereas in 2012 was Tsh.1600/Kg <b>Beeswax</b> In 2013 was 3,492Kgs where as in 2012 was 3,143Kgs <u>Average price per Kg</u> In 2013 price was Tsh.6000/Kg where as in 2012 was Tsh.4500/Kg  <b>Kasulu</b> <b>Crude honey</b> In 2013 was 84 tons whereas in 2012 was 24 tons. <u>Average price per Kg</u> In 2013 was Tsh.7000/Kg whereas in 2012 was Tsh.6000/Kg. <b>Beeswax</b> In 2013 production was 1760kgs whereas in 2012 was 1600Kg <u>Average price per Kg</u> In 2013 was Tsh.7000/Kg whereas in 2012 was Tsh.6000/Kg</p>	<p>•25% increase per district</p>	<p>Kigoma Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs  Kasulu Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs  Kibondo Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs</p>	<p>Kigoma and kasulu seems to sell more processed honey than Kibondo.  Production increased in 2013 because of the sensitization done by the project, this resulted in to market saturation as beekeepers still have some honey not sold yet.</p>

**Analysis of progress made towards outcome:**

*Relation between outputs and the Outcome. (How) Are outputs (still) contributing to the achievement of the outcome:*

**Mobilization of beekeepers groups**

Mobilization was a continuous activity for both new and old producer groups. This is done mainly for increasing the number of households involved in beekeeping. A total of 4,552(1,468Fe) beekeepers were sensitized and mobilized into 162 beekeeper groups (Kigoma (60 groups only 45 registered), Kasulu (37groups only 8 registered) & Kibondo (65 groups fully registered). Organizing producers into formal groups enhances service delivery to beneficiaries; strengthen social cohesion amongst the producers, and thus great impact.

**Improved business skills**

Facilitation of on-job training on making commercial bee hives and protective gears to equipped carpenters and tailors respectively was done to each district. A total of 28 carpenters received knowledge on making commercial hives in three districts: Kigoma (10), Kibondo (10) & Kasulu (8). And also a total of 20 tailors got knowledge on making the protective gears: Kigoma (5), Kibondo (10) & Kasulu (8). The selection of tailors and carpenters considered representation in their respective geographical location to ease service delivery to beekeepers. The use of commercial hives not only increase production but also improves the quality of processed honey. Furthermore, contrary to use of fire when harvesting honey use of protective gears like smokers and clothing improve quality of honey as well.

**Facilitation of common planning and development of value chain coordination structures**

The value chain platforms created is an opportunity for beekeepers to meet with traders, input suppliers (e.g. makers of beehives- and protective clothing), business development service providers, NGOs, beekeeping cooperatives, producer groups, retailers and local government officers (facilitators). In this way, a dialogue is initiated between all the actors influencing the local honey market. Main issues discussed at the platform are those related to improving the value chain, such as honey prices, taxes, market opportunities, by-laws, financial possibilities, etc. In total there are 56 value chain platform members: Kasulu (15), Kibondo/Kakonko (30) and Kigoma/Uvinza (30).

**Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers**

Participation in the Trade Fairs is one of effective tools for producers to promote their farm produce. In July, 2013 a total of 6 group representatives (2 from each district) attended the fair in Dar es Salaam and in August 2013 a total of 25 producers were facilitated to attend a Kigoma Honey fair in Kibondo. During the exhibition, beekeepers had an opportunity to display their bee products in one of the stall of the Ministry on Natural Resources pavilion. Furthermore, beekeepers also established links with buyers.

**Facilitate linkage between producers and service providers**

Linkage to service providers is a continuous process, and was facilitated in all districts. In Kigoma especially informal business arrangement between beekeepers and packaging material supplier (Jambo plastic Co. Ltd) has been developed. Many beekeepers buy packaging materials from this company unlike SIDO which is also the supplier of packaging materials (mainly glass bottles).

**Optimize use of collection centres**

Support acquisition of barcodes and brand labels to beekeepers cooperative societies was done in each district. In Uvinza all three cooperatives (Kazarocho, Mfungezi and Mwakila) acquired barcodes and branded their products, these brands are as follows; Uvinza Pure

	<p>honey, Masito-Ilagala Pure honey and Nguruka Pure honey. In Kibondo the beekeepers cooperative society acquired barcode which serves all processing groups the only difference in terms of products from one processing group to another is batch number. In total there are 5 batches. Brand name is Kibondo Pure Honey in 7kgs, 1.4kg and 600gms.</p> <p>A strategy to effectively use the collection centres is foreseen during the business analysis in the year 2014.</p> <p><b>Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and beekeeping zones.</b></p> <p>In Kibondo boundaries of 5 village forest reserves and 5 beekeeping reserves were verified, surveyed and mapped. Maps were drawn for each reserve and submitted to the project. The management plans for all 10 reserves were prepared by reserve committee and then approved the respective village council. Two BKR and Two VFR are waiting approval of the ward steering committee prior approval of Council management team.</p> <p>Distribution of these 10 reserves is as follows; Kabare village 2 reserves (Mikobe juu-FR &amp; Kikundwamvula-BR), Kasuga Village 2 reserves (Shuhudia FR &amp; Kamenamanyungu-BR), Kayonza Village 2 reserves (Kagondo-FR &amp; Mubitebe-BR), Mganza Village 1 reserve (Gwagamabano FR), Itumbiko village 1 reserve (Samina BR and Biturana village 2 reserves (Kumkubha FR &amp; Kumkenga BR).</p> <p>In Kasulu facilitation to zone beekeeping areas in Nyamuloha controlled area was done. Coordinates were taken; preparation of maps is yet to be accomplished. Furthermore 10 existing village forest reserves and 8 Village Natural Resource Committee in 8 villages were verified prior facilitation of approval by the Council Management Team (CMT). These village forest reserves are as follows; Mgombe (2), Nyachenda (1), Sogeeni Kwiliba (1), Kitagata (1), Makere (2), Nyamidaho (1), Mvugwe (1) and Kurugongo (1).The approval process is foreseen before the end of year 2013. Furthermore, zoning of beekeeping areas in 8 village forest reserves (Kitagata, nyachenda, mwali, mugombe, makere, nyamidaho, mvungwe, kurugongo) and 1 Beekeeping reserve in Sogeeni Kwiliba (BKR) have been accomplished, maps have been drawn already. Facilitation for approval by ward steering committee and CMT is foreseen in Q1&amp;2 2014.</p> <p>In Kigoma facilitation of approval of 32 forest reserves was done. The 32 forest were approved by the Council Management Team. Furthermore, facilitation of legal ownership of beekeeping areas for some forest reserves is foreseen by the project. Furthermore, zoning of beekeeping areas in six VFR (mwamila, kalenge, Ilagala, Kirando, Uvinza and Kasisi) have been accomplished, maps have been drawn already.</p>
<p><i>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators):</i></p>	<p>A noticeable improvement has been made in terms of quality of bee products ranging from processing (first straining), packaging and labelling, compared to the situation in Beekeeping Improvement Project (BIP) in 2010. In 2010 it was common to pack honey in recycled 'Konyagi' (local alcohol) bottles. This is not the case anymore. Many beekeepers are now struggling with selling of processed honey instead of crude honey "comb honey". Most of beekeepers seem to sell more processed honey than in 2010 and have now started to realize the added value of selling processed honey where they also end-up selling beeswax separately.</p> <p>Most of the bee products have labels and some with barcodes well packed in glass or plastic pots or jerry cans, this has contributed to improvement of bargaining power of most beekeepers.</p>
<p><i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kigoma honey is still perceived as pure honey from deep inside the virgin forest, where there is no human or agricultural activity. This was confirmed by people attended the fair organized by the project in Kibondo. However, with regard to product awareness creation Tabora honey has highest awareness and presence in Dar es Salaam shops/supermarkets, with a highly positive quality image unlike Kigoma honey.</li> <li>• Considering the marketing- and business management capacities of the cooperatives and</li> </ul>

	<p>Beekeeping Groups (BKG), their main challenges remain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most cooperatives still focus their activities on finding loans to buy the honey from their members, with poor results as none of them is able to convince potential financial institutes with written buyer contracts and /or business plans.</li> <li>• The beekeepers still rely for sales of their production on volatile and passive trade relations (spot market), meaning that they depend on agents collecting their products at the farm gate.</li> <li>• The instructions by PMO-RALG of reducing the number of accounts to only 6 accounts and pooling all development money in one account (development account) made the JLPC to decide to channel co-managed funds through a BTC account opened at coordination office is (Kasulu). The JLPC agreed to use the two systems namely; advance and district miscellaneous account upon approved request from DEDs. Experience from using miscellaneous account shows that there have been delays in fund disbursement (minimum one month) and the advance system seems to more risky as money goes through individual accounts of designated district cashiers.</li> <li>• The execution agreements between BTC and District Councils have not been signed by PMO-RALG since May, 2013.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Unexpected results:</i></p>	<p>The increase in production as the result of sensitization campaigns done by the project in 2012/2013 and still ongoing resulted into market saturation. This is because most of the beekeepers have no reliable market for their bee products. To address this challenge the project is now looking forward to have ToT on Market linkage facilitation through contractual arrangement to core members of DPITs and thereafter down to beneficiaries.</p>

## 2.2.2 Risk management

Risk Identification			Risk analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risks		
Description of Risk	Period of Identification	Risk category	Probability	Potential Impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status	
Transferring funds for district activities in a form of advance using personal bank accounts creates a risk of loss or misuse.	December, 2012	Financial	Medium	High	C	Limit amount of advance taken: <Tsh. 5Mill per person. Make close follow-ups	Lead: PMT	Ongoing	No proof of misuse of funds confirmed yet.	In progress	
Legal and audit implications on working with partners without Execution agreements	May, 2013	Judicial	Medium	Medium	B	PMO-RALG representative is making follow-up to ensure the signing by the Ministry	Lead: PMT	Quarter 1, 2014	PMO-RALG confirmed that the Execution agreements have been misplaced	Process to facilitate signing of other agreements is foreseen in Q1 2014	
Funds already transferred to districts through miscellaneous account have been withdrawn from the account and kept in a safe in Kigoma district especially. This is another form of system and funds are vulnerable to misuse.	December, 2012	Financial	Low	Low	A	PMT informed Kigoma DC about the matter during the joint DPIT meeting held in Buhigwe District.	Lead: Project accountant Kigoma DC	Quarter 1, 2014	Kigoma DC has rectified the situation and further follow-ups still ongoing	In progress	
Currently the project is not using the EPICOR system to channel funds because the findings of the organization assessment confirmed that in Kigoma Region the efficiency of the system is poor especially on connectivity. This can delay funding of activities and auditing of funds is difficult. Not submitting log books for district cars it makes control of fuel usage very difficult.	December, 2012	Reputation	medium	High	C	Thorough follow-up on the performance of the system is on going	Lead: NFA Others: FO-BTC	Quarter 1, 2014	No proof of improved performance of EPICOR to date	In progress	
	December, 2012	Operation	Medium	High	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sent several reminders to the District councils.</li> <li>Shared audit</li> </ul>	Lead: NFA Others: PMT	Q1, 2014	When logbook is full, it will be transmitted to NTA in Kasulu.	Until December, 2013 none of the logbook were received. Kibondo did make a summary.	

Risk identification		Risk analysis				Risk assessment		Follow-up of risks		
Description of Risk	Period of identification	Risk category	Probability	Potential Impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Failure to meet deadlines for reporting: Delays in submission of reports by district councils result into delay of submission of Quarterly Reports and plans to BTC Representation and Headquarter.	December, 2012	Operations	Medium	High	C	<p>query in regard to control of usage of fuel with District councils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sent several reminders to the District councils.</li> <li>Organized backstopping mission to support DCs in report writing both Financial and Technical.</li> </ul>	Lead PMT. Others: DEDs	Quarterly	None of the districts has been able to meet deadline	In progress
Systems for good governance not used: Currently internal audit system of the district is not fully involved in auditing the project funds because funds is not channeled through development account/Epicor system so BTC bears many of the risks.	December, 2012	Financial	High	Medium	C	Thorough follow -up on the performance of the EPICOR system is on going	Lead: NFA. Others: FO- BTC	Ongoing	No proof of improved performance of EPICOR	In progress
Poor monitoring and reporting due to limited capacity of DPIT members to write reports both financial and technical reports result in to inadequate information being reported. Sometimes reports are written in Kiswahili which cannot be shared with non-Kiswahili speakers.	March, 2013	Reputation	Medium	Low	A	Regular backstopping mission to support DCs in report writing both Financial and Technical	Lead: NFA & NTA	Ongoing	Some improvements on reporting writing	In progress
Late implementation of activities due to district council staff being too preoccupied by other too pressing issues	January, 2013	Reputation	High	Medium	C	PMT will address the matter during the JLPC meeting in Feb, 2014	Lead : NTA Others: PMT	Q1, 2013	DEDs already addressed the matter hoping for some improvement in future.	Kasulu: In progress Kibondo: Resolved Kigoma: Resolved
Project vehicles used in non- project activities	January, 2013	Reputation	High	Medium	C	NTA Reminded DEDs on the correct use project vehicles.	Lead: NTA Others: PMT	Q1, 2013	Very little improvement on the matter especially Uvinza district.	Uvinza: problem remains: car is seen as district asset.



Risk Identification			Risk Analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risks	
Description of Risk	Period of Identification	Risk category	Probability	Potential Impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Delays in registration of beekeeping reserves	October, 2013	Operation	Medium	Medium	B	Registration still on process. Meetings with Village Leaders and - assemblies.	Lead: DBOs Others: PMT	Q2, 2014	Follow up meetings with Village Leaders for conveying Village assemblies.	Rest. improvement Kibondo; from 10 that are forwarded, 4 were approved by village assembly. Kasulu: 9 VFRs await approval. Kigoma: 3 approved out of 6.
Consultancy reports not useful enough to serve the intended purpose.	March, 2013	Operation	Medium	Medium	B	PMT already considered it. Intervention logic was adjusted and further defined.	Lead: NTA Others: PMT	Ongoing	The new intervention logic considered recommendation from consultancy and BSM.	New Intervention Logic was used in 2014 operational plan.

### 2.2.3 Potential impact

Great improvement has been made in terms of packaging and labelling of bee products. Compared to the situation encountered during the TDC's mission in 2010, honey packed in recycled 'Konyagi' (local alcohol) bottles became rare. Currently, most products in the project area are sold in plastic pots, glass pots or in jerrycans. All of these are equipped with a proper label, some even with barcode.

Buyers and exhibitors from other regions who attended the Kigoma Honey Fair of August 2013, confirm the good quality of Kigoma's bee products.

The beekeepers seem to sell more processed honey in 2013 than in 2010. Official numbers for this statement are difficult to collect since the project database is not yet put into place.

### 2.2.4 Quality criteria

<b>1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries</b>		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
<b>1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the project?</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.
<b>1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of project and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the project to have a chance of success.
<b>2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way (assessment for the whole of the intervention)</b>		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
<b>2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods &amp; equipment) managed?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	All inputs are available on time and within budget.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.
<b>2.2 How well are outputs managed?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.

<b>3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N</b>		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
<b>3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	Project will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.
<b>3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted based on the achieved results in order to the outcome (Specific Objective)?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	The project is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>B</b>	The project is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C</b>	The project has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the project can achieve its outcome.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>D</b>	The project has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.

<b>3. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).</b>		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: At least 3 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; Maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; At least three 'C's, no 'D' = C; At least one 'D' = D</i>		
<b>3.1 Financial/economic viability?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A</b>	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.
<b>4.2 What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	The JLCB and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Implementation is based in a good part on the JLCB and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likelihood of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the JLCB and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.
<b>4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between project and policy level?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of project and will continue to be so.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the project, and are likely to continue to be so.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the project. Fundamental changes needed to make project sustainable.
<b>4.4 How well is the project contributing to institutional and management capacity?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Project is embedded in institutional structures and contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not a explicit goal).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Project management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.

Criteria	Score
Relevance	A
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B
Efficiency	B

## 2.3 Output 1<sup>13</sup>

### 2.3.1 Analysis of progress made

<b>Output 1: 1. Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.</b>						
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Progress year 2012</b>	<b>Progress year 2013</b>	<b>Target year 2013</b>	<b>End Target</b>	<b>Comments</b>
a. # Beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping practices b. % increase in average quantity of honey per beehive c. % increase in value of bee products due to increase in yield, improved quality and diversification.	<p><b>Indicator a:</b> Kigoma Rural/Uvinza- 1,110 (490 Fe, -90%) Kasulu – 15 (2 Fe, -3%)</p> <p>Kibondo /Kakonko– 1,066 (424 Fe, -39%)</p> <p><b>Indicator b:</b> On average a beehive produces a net of 7.74 kgs/beehive The average of net honey per TTBH = 11.60kg, per Log hive = 6.98 and per straw/bark beehive = 4.65/Kgs</p> <p><b>Indicator c:</b> Value of bee products (Average Quantity in litres and Kgs per beekeeper/annum) Kigoma = 67 Kgs Kasulu = 20 Kgs Kibondo = 67 Kgs</p>	Sensitization and mobilization of beekeepers continued up to 2013 because it started late in 2012.	<p><b>Indicator a</b> Kigoma/Uvinza: 1,672(662Fe) mobilized into 60 groups. Kasulu: 1,082(284Fe) mobilized into 37 groups. Kibondo/Kakonko: 1798(522Fe) mobilized into 65 groups</p> <p><b>Indicator b &amp; c</b> Data not reported</p>	<p><b>Indicator a</b> Kigoma 1,630 (740 Fe) Kasulu: 1,070 (200 Fe) Kibondo: 1,376 (547Fe).</p> <p><b>Indicator b</b> TTBH= 14.0kg/beehive Log Hive 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/Bark hive 4.65Kg/beehive</p>	<p><b>Indicator a</b> Kigoma 1,630 (740 Fe) Kasulu: 1,070 (200 Fe) Kibondo: 1,376 (547Fe).</p> <p><b>Indicator b</b> TTBH= 14.0kg/beehive Log Hive 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/Bark hive 4.65Kg/beehive</p>	The project has now attempted to address the issue of capturing BSPK data. The BSPK database design was finalized in December, 2013. The project has just started using the database. It's envisioned that collection of data from the field will improve.

<sup>13</sup> The template accommodates up to 3 Outputs (chapters 2.2, 2.3, 2.4). If the intervention has more outputs, simply copy and paste additional output chapters. If the intervention has less than 3 outputs, simply delete the obsolete chapters)

Progress of <u>main</u> activities <sup>14</sup>	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
<b>1.1 Increase production and quality</b>		B			
1.1.1: Identification of potential and validation of existing beekeeper groups through sensitization meetings in three districts; Kigoma/Uvinza, Kasulu and Kibondo/Kakonko.		B			
1.1.2: Facilitate training on group dynamics (incl.governance & leadership), constitution development and legal registration to producer associations.		B			
1.1.3: Conduct training on best beekeeping skills (Incl.sitting,bating,harvesting and colony management)		B			
1.1.4: Conduct on-site training on quality safety and traceability.		B			
<b>1.2 Improve business skills</b>		B			
1.2.1: Conduct mapping of active VICOBA/VSL and SACCOS in project areas		B			
1.2.2: Conduct training on record keeping to cooperative/collection centres leadership.		B			
1.2.3: Conduct on-job training on making commercial bee hives to equipped/professional carpenters and makers of protective gears.		B			
<b>Analysis of progress made towards output:</b>					
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>	<p>The sensitization and mobilization of beekeepers has resulted greatly to increase in production of compared to the year 2012.</p> <p>However, investments in improving skills and access to finance are improving the production and (pre-processing) capacity of beekeepers. Fall in prices due to market saturation at farm-gate shows the need to improve market access.</p>				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	<p>Remarkable achievement of the output in relation to the activities executed. A total of 4,552(1,468Fe) beekeepers were sensitized and mobilized into 162 groups (Kigoma (60), Kasulu (37) &amp; Kibondo (65) beekeepers groups. The number of beekeepers has increase compared to the baseline (indicated under subsection 2.2.1). Still not clear if all these beekeepers are involved in modern beekeeping. In most cases they practice both traditional and modern beekeeping.</p>				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>Delay in accounting for advances given to the district for execution of project activities has resulted in late submission of execution reports as well.</p> <p>Districts not submitting logbooks to the coordination office have made the control of usage of fuel usage very difficult.</p>				
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	<p>Following the sensitization campaign conducted in project areas already there beekeepers in other villages are showing interest of starting beekeeping activities (10 villages in Kakonko/Kibondo and 6 villages in Kigoma).</p>				

<sup>14</sup> A: The activities are ahead of schedule  
B: The activities are on schedule  
C: The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.  
D: The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

### 2.3.2 Budget execution

Total expenses of output 1 up to December, 2013 are 62.370,03 Euro this is equivalent to 19% of the total budget of output 1.

### 2.3.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	B
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

## 2.4 Output 2

### 2.4.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 2: Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities.						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Target year 2013	End Target	Comments
% Increase in market share/volumes for bee products from Kigoma	<p><i>Quantity of raw honey (and wax) collected in the Project area</i></p> <p><b>Kigoma Rural &amp; Uvinza:</b> 92,300Kgs (7,400Kgs wax)</p> <p><b>Kasulu:</b> = 14,026Kgs (668Kgs wax )</p> <p><b>Kibondo &amp; kakonko:</b> 239,322kgs (3,887Kgs wax)</p> <p><b>Kigoma share in national output</b> Honey=3.6%, 345.67mt out of 9,380 Mt Wax =1.9%, 11.96Mt out of 625.3mt</p>	Execution of activities started at the end of year 2012.	Production data reported above under outcome	<p><b>KIGOMA Rural &amp; Uvinza</b> Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs</p> <p><b>KASULU</b> Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs</p> <p><b>KIBONDO &amp; Kakonko</b> Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs</p> <p><b>KIGOMA:</b> share in national output : Honey 4.7% Wax:3.0%</p>	<p><b>KIGOMA Rural &amp; Uvinza</b> Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs</p> <p><b>KASULU</b> Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs</p> <p><b>KIBONDO &amp; Kakonko</b> Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs</p> <p><b>KIGOMA:</b> share in national output : Honey 4.7% Wax:3.0%</p>	The project has now attempted to address the issue of capturing BSPK data. The BSPK database design was finalized in December, 2013. The project has just started using the database. It's envisioned that collection of data from the field will improve.
Gross margin re-distribution among actors (in favour of producers)	<p>Simplified gross margins</p> <p>Beekeeper - Modern TTBH - 74%</p> <p>Traditional log hive - 8%, straw/bark-51%.</p> <p>Village trader – 66%</p> <p>Town trader – 53%</p> <p>KBCS – 57%</p> <p>Exporter (to Uganda) = 21%</p> <p>Distributor of packed honey = 20%.</p>	Execution of activities started at the end of year 2012. No data were collected	Districts have not reported on quantity of honey and wax collected in the project area in 2013	Not set but what is needed is a win-win situation is created	Not established during baseline survey but what is needed is a creation of a win-win situation.	As above



Progress of <u>main</u> activities	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
<b>2.1 Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures</b>				D	The district value chains created are yet to be formalized. Further strengthening of district value chain platforms is foreseen in 2014
2.1.1 Facilitate formation of district value chain platforms			C		Need further strengthening
<b>2.2 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers</b>					Market linkage facilitation between producers and service providers is foreseen in 2014. No contracts signed so far. Only spot market was facilitated
2.2.1 Facilitate beekeepers to attend Trade Fair in Dar es Salaam commonly known as <i>Saba Saba</i>			C		Spot market linkage facilitation
2.2.2 Facilitate to attend Kibondo Honey Fair			C		Spot market linkage facilitation
2.2.3 Facilitate beekeepers to SIDO & East africa trade fair in Tabora and Mwanza			C		Spot market linkage facilitation
<b>2.3 Link beekeepers to service providers</b>			C		Market linkage facilitation between producers and service providers is foreseen in 2014. Little has been done so far.
2.3.1 Facilitate linkage between beekeepers and BDS and/or Financial Service Providers			C		Most beekeepers lack negotiation skills. No contracts established so far between producers and BDS.
2.3.2 Facilitate introduction of beehive loan facility into 10 beekeepers VICOBA's			C		The functioning of the beehive loan facility is still at initial stage.
<b>2.4 Optimize use of collection centres</b>					
2.4.1 Facilitate acquisition of barcodes and brand labels in Uvinza, Kasulu and Kibondo Districts		B			
2.4.2 Facilitate purchase of Tri-motorcycles with trailers for every collection centre for bee products to the collection centre.	A				
2.4.3 Equip Buyungu Collection centre in Kakonko		B			
<b>2.5 Support diversification towards wax processing and sales of bee colonies</b>			C		Imparting technical knowledge to beekeepers on diversification and value addition of bee products is foreseen in 2014. Establishment of functional queen rearing centres is also given priority in 2014.
2.5.1 Facilitate establishment of queen rearing centre			C		Only Kibondo managed to establish a queen rearing centre, the rest will establish in 2014.
2.5.2 Create awareness to the community on sales of bee colonies			C		A lot still need to be done on creation of awareness of selling of bee colonies.
2.5.3 Facilitate establishment of demo apiaries		B			

<b>Analysis of progress made towards output:</b>	
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>	<p>Activities executed have contributed to achievement of the output. The actors of the chain performing different functions they have started exchanging market information amongst themselves.</p> <p>Means of transport (tri-motorcycles) given to the collection centres has started generating income to most of these centres. For example Mwakila cooperative since July 2012 up to February 2013 they earned Tsh.930, 000/=, Kazaroho Tsh. 250,000/= and Mfungezi Tsh. 450,000/= excluding operating costs, at Mwakila they have already opened a bank account.</p>
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	In 2013 many beekeepers seems to sale more of processed honey than in previous year during BIP.
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>The PMT is now making very close follow-ups of signing of contract/MoUs such that both buyer and producer benefit (win-win situation). In addition training on market linkage facilitation is foreseen in 2014.</p> <p>Construction and /or rehabilitation of collection centres planned in 2013 has not materialised yet. In all districts the matter is stranded at PMU.</p>
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	Following improvement in quality of bee products compared to BIP in 2010. Some potential buyers such as Mohamed Enterprise Ltd have expressed their interest of establishing linkages with producers. They went to as far as drafting contracts.

#### 2.4.2 Budget execution

Total expenses of output 1 up to December, 2013 are 67.433,30 Euro this is equivalent to 10% of the total budget of output 2.

#### 2.4.3 Quality criteria

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>Efficiency</b>	B
<b>Effectiveness</b>	B
<b>Sustainability</b>	B

## 2.5 Output 3<sup>15</sup>

### 2.5.1 Analysis of progress made

<b>Output 3: Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.</b>						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Target year 2013	End Target	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-stakeholder Forest Conservation Platform is established and functioning at the District</li> </ul>	There is no multi-stakeholder platform established and institutionalised at district level	Not planned	Nil	N/A	Each District has 1 VC platform and 1 PFM Platform multi-stakeholder platform	The activity for establishment of PFM platform was declined by JLPC on December, 2012.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of villages forests under PFM/CBFM (containing land use management plans taking care other sources of livelihoods/economic uses)</li> </ul>	# of villages with CBFM/JFM status Kigoma has 3 BKR. (Itebula, Kirando and Uvinza ) Not gazetted Kibondo has 8 BKR (Not gazetted) Kasulu 0 BKR NOTE: CBFM in pipeline (at CMT stage) Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR, Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR, Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR.	Not planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kibondo&amp;Kakonko:</b> 5 BKR &amp; 5VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT.</li> <li><b>Kasulu:</b> 1 BKR &amp; 8 VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT</li> <li><b>Kigoma&amp;Uvinza</b> 36 VFR approved by CMT. 6 VFR zoned and mapped only 2 not approved by CMT.</li> </ul>	<b>Kibondo</b> 8BKR to be gazetted Kasulu 3 BKR <b>Kigoma</b> 6 BKR VFR KIGOMA: 71 VFR Gazetted  <b>KASULU:</b> 48 VFR gazetted Kibondo 9 VFR gazetted	<b>Kibondo</b> 8BKR to be gazetted Kasulu 3 BKR <b>Kigoma</b> 6 BKR VFR KIGOMA: 71 VFR Gazetted  <b>KASULU:</b> 48 VFR gazetted Kibondo 9 VFR gazetted	In general zonation and map preparation went on well. In all district maps for zoned areas was done.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% contribution of beekeeping activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and in cash) in form of user fee or taxes</li> </ul>	Beekeepers contribution towards the cost of conservation 0% in all the Districts	Not planned	Data not reported by DCs	Not established	80% in kind contribution (e.g. security etc)	Follow-ups on data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOU between Moyowosi / Kigosi GR and beekeepers ratified and being used to guide honey collection in the GR</li> </ul>	Discussions between beekeepers and Moyowosi/Kigosi GR are ongoing, minutes submitted to MNRT.	Not planned	Planned but not implemented	MoU signed between Moyowosi and Kigosi GR	MoU signed between Moyowosi and Kigosi GR	Availability of Game reserve officers has been a major challenge for realization of this indicator.

<sup>15</sup> If the Logical Framework contains more than three Outputs, copy-paste the 2.4 chapter and create 2.6 for Output 4 , 2.7 for Output 5, etc.

Progress of <u>main</u> activities	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
<b>3.1 Spatial planning identification and prioritization of important bee reserves and beekeeping zones.</b>		B			
3.1.1 Facilitate PMT to carry out activity planning sessions		B			
<b>3.2 Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and beekeeping zones</b>		B			
3.2.1 Facilitate zoning of beekeeping areas, verification of reserves ,mapping and legal declaration of forest reserves and beekeeping reserves at district level		B			
<b>3.3 Facilitate beekeeping in Moyowosi/kigosi Reserve (MKGR)</b>				D	Availability of game reserve officers has been a major problem in accomplishing this activity.
3.3.1 Facilitate dialogue between Moyowosi/Kigosi and beekeepers on establishment of beekeeping zones in moyowosi/kigosi Game reserve				D	Not done at all because availability of Game officers
<b>3.4 Support to village-level beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CBFM and land use planning mechanisms.</b>			C		Little have been done on this main activity. Much more is already foreseen in 2014 operational plan.
3.4.1 Facilitate acquisition of GPS			C		Done only in Kibondo/Kakonko.
<b>Analysis of progress made towards output:</b>					
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities (still) contributing to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such)?:</i>	In making beekeepers are assured to access beekeeping areas and bee forage areas. Zonation of these bee forage areas/beekeeping zones has improved access for most of beekeepers.				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	Remarkable achievements have been made on zoning of beekeeping reserve area, verification of reserves, mapping and legal declaration of forest reserves and beekeeping reserves. In all districts maps of VFRs and BKR have been prepared. In Kibondo specifically 2BKR and 2VFRs already approved by the village general assembly waiting for approval of ward development committee prior approval council management team (CMT).				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>Convening village general assembly meetings to facilitate legal declaration process of reserves (VFRs/BKR) has been a major challenge. In most cases such meetings have been postponed hence delayed the declaration of reserves.</p> <p>In Kasulu district council specifically zonation and map preparation for the beekeeping area in Nyamuloha controlled area in a National reserve Forest was done without consultation of central Government/TFS. Dialogue with TFS to formalize the beekeeping zone is underway.</p> <p>The project preparing ID cards for beekeepers who undertakes beekeeping activities in Moyowosi/Kigosi game reserve so that they can easily be monitored when getting into beekeeping areas.</p>				

*Unexpected results  
(positive or negative):*

Though most of the beekeeping areas have not legally declared, beekeeping is still ongoing in most of these reserves.

### 2.5.2 Budget execution

Total expenses of output 1 up to December, 2013 are Euro 14.854,27 this is equivalent to 4% of the total budget of output 3.

### 2.5.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	C
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

## 2.6 Output 4

### 2.6.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 4. An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 2012	Progress year 2013	Target year 2013	End Target	Comments
• National Beekeeping Policy reviewed	The National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 reviewed.	Not planned	Nil	Policy by June 2014	Policy by June 2014	Support to MNRT was given under BTC study fund.
• New beekeeping development Programme	The National Beekeeping Development Programme ended in 2010.	Not planned	Nil	Programme by June 2013	Programme by June 2013	Need more input from MNRT on how to address it.
• # of district and local level of by-laws developed & implemented	Using 2002 Act. No. additional by-laws reviewed, developed, disseminated and implemented.	Not planned	Nil	Act by June 2014	Act by June 2014.	Is already in Foreseen in 2014 Operational plan
• Relevant sustainable beekeeping models' impact documented, disseminated, replicated indicating # of people (dist. male and female) benefitting.	There is no sustainable beekeeping models documented in Project Districts.	Not planned	A self – financing beekeeping practices (beehive loan facility) is now being piloted through beekeepers VICOBA and SACCOS	A self – financing beekeeping practices is now being piloted through beekeepers VICOBA and SACCOS	Sustainable beekeeping model piloted in Kigoma	The beehive loan facility through beekeepers VICOBAs and SACCOS is still under development. Good progress has been made in Kigoma so far.

Progress of <u>main</u> activities	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
<b>4.1 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production</b>		B			
4.1.1 Facilitate monthly meetings of DPITs		B			
4.1.2 Facilitate DEDs & RNROs to conduct monitoring visits in project areas		B			
4.1.3 Facilitate DBOs to attend quarterly technical meetings		B			
4.1.4 Equip DBOs with office supplies on quarterly basis		B			
4.1.5 Facilitate DPITs to carry out monitoring visits quarterly		B			
<b>4.2 Support MNRT to improve the regulatory frame work for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves.</b>					
4.2.1 Support MNRT to review beekeeping policy		B			
<b>4.3 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping.</b>		B			
4.3.1 Facilitate designing and printing of promotional materials (T-shirts, calendars and caps).		B			
4.3.2 Facilitate preparation of radio programs using local radios.		B			
<b>Analysis of progress made towards output: Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).</b>					
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>	Very few activities were planned and implemented hence little contribution made. Strategies already foreseen in 2014 operational plan.				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	Awareness to the community at large on the importance of beekeeping has been created through T-shirts having different messages, calendars with photos from the field and brochures				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping was done under Tanzanian-Belgian Study Fund instead of BSPK.				
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	In most cases reports for monitoring visits by DPIT members for each field visit they did were not prepared. So, keeping track of implementation of activities has been a challenge				

### 2.6.2 Budget execution

Total expenses of output 1 up to December, 2013 are Euro 24.556,04 this is equivalent to 13% of the total budget of output 4.

### 2.6.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
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<b>Efficiency</b>	B
<b>Effectiveness</b>	B
<b>Sustainability</b>	B



## 3 Transversal Themes

### 3.1 Gender

Women were encouraging to embark on beekeeping and to participate in various nodes of honey commodity chain. During sensitisation meetings, women were encouraged to be more involved in stingless beekeeping, processing of honey or other bee products (wax, creams, propolis etc.). The DBOs and other extension workers also supported the involvement of women in cooperatives and marketing. The work by the DPIT thus ensured a small rise in the number of women who keep bees.

Through sensitization of potential beekeepers the number of active women involved in beekeeping has increased by 71% compared to the baseline (from 1077 to 1846).

### 3.2 Environment

The project is a Natural Resource Management Project, making the environment a crucial element of our activities and strategies. Furthermore, the relationship between sustainable beekeeping and environmental conservation is paramount. Bees need a healthy natural environment in order to produce good quality honey that can be sold at good prices. Therefore, the impact of beekeeping on environment as well as the impact of environment on beekeeping is an important point of focus for BSPK.

The project has an entire result (R3) that focusses on environmental protection: *"Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas."*

During sensitization meetings promotions of good practices in beekeeping that foster environmental development and protection was done as well (discourage bush firing, discourage tobacco farming near beekeeping areas etc.).

### 3.3 Social Economy

The project intends to enhance incomes of the primary beneficiaries (beekeepers) .So, during sensitization meetings beekeepers were also encouraged to form/join into saving and credit schemes so that they get access of soft loans. In 2013, important steps were taken to register the very first beekeepers SACCOS in Kibondo District and beekeepers VICOBA in Kigoma and Kasulu.

Furthermore, the intervention is focussing on the whole honey value chain and all its' actors. By promoting an economical network that spirals around bee-products, the intervention is not only strengthening a subsector of the local economy, but also linking its actors in a sustainable way in which cooperation is paramount.

Finally, the project facilitated the creation of several Beekeeping Groups and Beekeeping Cooperatives.

## 4 Steering and Learning

### 4.1 Action Plan

Action plan	Source	Actor	Deadline
Follow-up of re-signing of Execution agreements	Sub Chapter 2.2.2	NTA	Q1,2014
Follow-up performance of EPICOR at District level (Kibondo, Kasulu and Kibondo)	Sub Chapter 2.2.2	NFA	Q1,2014
Follow-up capacity building training on planning, reporting and monitoring for DPIT	Sub Chapter 2.2.2	NTA	Q1,2014

### 4.2 Lessons Learned

Lessons learned	Target audience
<p>In 2013 the project has been facilitating initiatives that add value to the bee products. The main activities in this respect have been trainings on correctly processing bee products and improving the packaging of these products (plastic jars with a well-designed label that includes a barcode).</p> <p>These elements have greatly improved the quality and presentation of the end product that can be sold to traders.</p> <p>Furthermore, barcodes and labels acquired by processing groups and cooperatives enhanced the bargaining power of the producers when it comes to selling of well packed and processed honey.</p> <p>However, this has not (yet) resulted in the hoped added value for the producers very much as none of the processing groups have fully utilized the barcodes eg. selling their produce to the supermarkets.</p> <p>It is therefore crucial for the project to keep investing in the bargaining power of the producers. For this, the value addition to their products is an important element, but other activities such as networking amongst chain actors through their Value Chain Platforms and market linkage facilitation are also required.</p>	Producers/beekeepers, buyers and PMT

## 5 Annexes

### 5.1 Original Logical framework

Goal			
<p><b>Contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced</b></p> <p>Effective contribution of the beekeeping sector to local livelihoods and poverty reduction in terms of rural households involved.</p> <p>Proportion of total forest under PFM arrangements linked to beekeeping.</p> <p>Enhanced institutional and national capacity to manage and develop the beekeeping sector in collaboration with other stakeholders in terms of coordination/consultative mechanisms and regulations.</p>			
Specific objective	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma region</b></p>	<p>Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented by the three district authorities by the end of the project</p> <p>Number of villages participating in beekeeping related development and PFM activities in the three target districts;</p> <p>% of forest areas designated as important beekeeping areas under some form of effective management by the end of the project;</p> <p>% increase of households (distinction between women and men headed) involved in the bee products value chain</p> <p>% increase of value of bee keeping product from the three districts compared to baseline.</p> <p>% increase in average gross income/ day of family labour of beekeepers compared to</p>	<p>Baseline survey, Final evaluation &amp; impact assessment</p> <p>District reports, annual reports</p> <p>Beekeepers groups records</p>	<p>Weather, social economic conditions remain favourable for beekeeping.</p> <p>Armed robberies will not take place and safety conditions will be in tact.</p>

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p><b>1. Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.</b></p>	<p>Increase of number of beekeepers adopting intensification and improvement practices</p> <p>Increase in average of production per household (semi intensive and intensive)</p> <p>Number of beekeepers groups (distinction between women and men) implementing quality control practices and proper monitoring of production and bookkeeping</p> <p>Number of women managing beekeeping operations</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p> <p>District reports</p> <p>Annual survey</p> <p>Beekeepers groups records</p>	<p>Solution found for the beekeepers in the Game Reserve in Kibondo</p> <p>Changes in Management of the GR does not interfere with the access to high potential areas for beekeeping</p> <p>Upcoming agricultural activities do not interfere with beekeeping</p>
<p><b>2. Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities</b></p>	<p>Number of beekeepers groups (distinction between women and men) with supply contracts with buyers</p> <p>Increase in gross value of production marketed in each district compared to baseline</p> <p>Increase of value share of beekeepers/beekeepers groups (distinction between women and men headed) compared to baseline</p> <p>Increase in number of beekeepers (distinction between women and men) linked to financial, technical and business service providers</p> <p>Increase in tax revenue from bee products at district level</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p> <p>District reports, nat. honey statistics</p> <p>Annual survey</p> <p>Beekeepers groups records, processing centers reports</p>	<p>Beekeepers cooperatives / groups are able to regain trust from their members</p> <p>Cooperatives can finalize their debts in year 1 of project</p> <p>Beekeepers are willing to see beekeeping as an business</p>

3. Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.	% of areas designated as important beekeeping areas, under effective CBFM and conservation arrangements in the three districts, compared to baseline. Nr of villages and beekeepers groups (distinction between women and men) involved in CBFM and conservation arrangements in the three districts	Baseline survey District reports Annual survey	Cooperatives / groups have gained trust of their members  Buyer has interest in developing a specialized honey
4. An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels	Increase in staff (women and men) effectively participating in extension and support activities to beekeeping activities in the three districts compared to baseline. Number of institutional agreements and service provision arrangements between institutions at district and national level, supportive of the beekeeping sector. Policy reviews and lessons learnt included in national policy reviews and planning documents by the end of the project. Beekeeping development included in three district development plans with medium term financial support.	Baseline survey District reports Annual survey Studies and policy documents	
<b>Main activities:</b>		<b>Inputs</b>	
1.1 Increase production in quality and quantity		Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise	
1.2 Improve business skills			
2.1 Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures		Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise	
2.2 Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors			

2.3 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers	
2.4 Link beekeepers to service providers	
2.5 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying	
2.6 Optimize use of processing centres	
2.7 Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies	
3.1 Spatial planning: identification and prioritisation of important beekeeping areas and protection status	Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise
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	
4.1 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production	Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise
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	

## 5.2 Updated Logical framework

Result/activity identification		2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Incept.		Implementation								Consolidation						
Code		Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			Year 4				(For more details see Operational Plan)		
R1	Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills																Opportunities to add value at producers level used	
R1A1	Increase production in quality and quantity		1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1			3	3		Investment capital is available / easily accessible	
R1A1.1	Beekeepers are sensitized on commercialization of beekeeping		x	x													Beekeepers with interest in commercial beekeeping	
R1A1.1_1	Prepare sensitization programme		##	#	#												Sensitization programme(s)	
R1A1.1_2	Identify potential beekeepers		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								Village Government willing to cooperate	
R1A1.1_3	Conduct sensitization meetings		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								Adequate resources timely available	
R1A1.2	Organizational capacity gaps of existing groups assessed / addressed [?]			x	x	x	x	x	x								BK groups are willing to share information	
R1A1.2_1	Design group capacity assessment tools		##	#	#												Expert advice available	
R1A1.2_2	Conduct beekeeping group needs assessment (census)		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								Adequate resources timely available	
R1A1.2_3	Analysis of groups need assessment and report writing		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								0	
R1A1.3	Creation of beekeeper groups / associations is facilitated			x	x	x								x	x		Coherent business focus among members	
R1A1.3_1	Conduct training on group formation and dynamics		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								Respected leaders participate	
R1A1.3_2	Conduct training on group management and dynamics		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								0	
R1A1.3_3	Facilitate formation of beekeeper associations		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								Membership can be mobilized	
R1A1.3_4	Facilitate formation of beekeeper cooperative		##	#	#	#	#	#	#									

Result/activity identification	2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	Incept.		Implementation										Consolidation				
	<i>societies</i>																
R1A1.4	Strengthened beekeepers capacity in improving quality of their honey																Required inputs are assessable
R1A1.4_1	Conduct gap assessment in quality of honey (against quality demanded in the market)																<to be established>
R1A1.4_2	Facilitate tailor made training based on level of knowledge and practices of existing beekeepers																<to be established>
R1A1.4_3	Set up a system of quality analysis and control																<to be established>
R1A1.5	Strengthened beekeepers capacity with respect to intensive beekeeping																Intensification is shown to be profitable
R1A1.5_1	Identify competent trainer on intensive beekeeping skills																<to be established>
R1A1.5_2	Facilitate training on intensive beekeeping																<to be established>
R1A2	Improve business skills																Business attitude is present
R1A2.1	Strengthened business management skills of beekeepers and their groups																Existence of trainable / dynamic leaders
R1A2.1_1	Identify competent trainer on business management skills																<to be established>
R1A2.1_2	Facilitate training on business management skills																<to be established>
R1A2.1_3	Facilitate provision extension services and follow up																<to be established>
R1A2.2	Synergy between BKGs and VSLs / SACCOS services is facilitated																BKGs have sufficient capacity to save money
R1A2.2_1	Map villages with active VSLs and SACCOS																<to be established>

Result/activity identification		2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Incept.		Implementation										Consolidation				
R1A2.2_2	Assess [possibilities for] beekeepers participation in VSL and SACCOS		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								<to be established>	
R1A2.2_3	Facilitate training and coaching on VSL / SACCOS tailored to local economies		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								<to be established>	
R1A2.2_4	Facilitate development of business arrangement between BKGs and VSL / SACCOS		##	#	#	#	#	#	#								<to be established>	
<b>R2</b>	<b>Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities</b>															<b>Market opportunities are clear to all actors</b>		
R2A1	Facilitate common planning and dev. of chain coordination structures			2	3	2	2							2	1		Actors willing to invest time/experience	
R2A1.1	Honey and bee products value chains are mapped and documented			x	x	x	x							x			Access to relevant info on VC dynamics	
R2A1.1_1	Identify and hire a competent VC consultant																Competent VC consultant available	
R2A1.1_2	Share document with the relevant actors and partners																<to be established>	
R2A1.1_3	Update VC map and documentation to reflect impact of VC upgrading strategy																Key stakeholders willing to cooperate	
R2A1.2	Value chain upgrading strategy is agreed upon with all key actors			x	x	x	x										Potential win-win situation is clear to VC actors	
R2A1.2_1	Facilitate engagement and consensus building with chain leaders on business models																<to be established>	
R2A1.2_2	Facilitate the review of proposed business models with relevant actors																<to be established>	
R2A1.2_3	Facilitate actors in selected value chains to develop an action plan																<to be established>	
R2A1.2_4	Sensitise and mobilise beekeepers to																<to be established>	

Result/activity identification	2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	Incept.		Implementation								Consolidation						
	<i>choose the value chain they wish to be part of</i>																
R2A1.3	Chain coordination structures planned, conceived and made operational				x									x	x		Public and private sector appreciate PPPs
R2A1.3_1	<i>Raise awareness on the need for VC coordination structures</i>																<to be established>
R2A1.3_2	<i>Develop ToRs for VC coordination structures</i>																<to be established>
R2A1.3_3	<i>Facilitate formation of VC structures</i>																<to be established>
R2A1.3_4	<i>Provide mentoring on sustainability strategies of the structures</i>																Sustainability is addressed from onset
R2A2	Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors				2	1	1	1	1					1	1		Information costs are covered by VC actors
R2A2.1	Execution of targeted market studies is supported				x												Competent expertise available
R2A2.1_1	<i>Execute Marketing study for zone, regional(EA) and national market for honey</i>																<to be established>
R2A2.1_2	<i>Develop simple data base on production / marketable volumes information</i>																Maintainance of DB/INFO system is simple
R2A2.2	Exchange of strategic information for value chain development is facilitated				x	x	x	x	x					x	x		Accuracy of information is guaranteed
R2A2.2_1	<i>Identify information generating nodes (wholesale, processing points)</i>																<to be established>
R2A2.2_2	<i>Devise simple but functional market information</i>																<to be established>
R2A2.2_3	<i>Support exchange visits to areas with similar experience in VC development</i>																<to be established>
R2A3	Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers				1	2	1	1	1					1	1		Sufficient market demand / access



Result/activity identification		2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Incept.		Implementation										Consolidation				
R2A3.1	Capacity on making contract supply arrangements is developed				x	x												Availability of responsive mediators
R2A3.1_1	Identify service providers to provide education on contract supply arrangements																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_2	Facilitate training of trainers course on contract supply management																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_3	Facilitate training of beekeepers on contract supply																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_4	Facilitate learning visits to successful honey-based contract supply business models																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_5	Facilitate contract negotiation forums for Coops or groups with buyers																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_6	Follow up and coaching on aged upon contracts																	<to be established>
R2A3.2	Informal spot transactions evolve towards contractually based trade relations					x	x	x	x					x	x			Advantages of contract trade are tangible
R2A3.2_1	Institutionalize participation of BK organizations in honey expos and trade fairs																	
R2A3.2_2	<sub-activity to be defined>																	
R2A4	Link beekeepers to service providers			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			Absence of political interference
R2A4.1	Linkages with (micro)finance institutions are (further) developed			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Absence of excessive external support
R2A4.1_1	Facilitate learning visit to Tabora on "Kopa Mzingo Lipa Asali"																	<to be established>
R2A4.1_2	Support REDESO financing model [WHRS] for replicating and scaling up																	<to be established>
R2A4.2	Linkages with technical and BDS services are			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Interest of BDS service to enter new market

Result/activity identification	2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	Incept.		Implementation								Consolidation						
	facilitated																
R2A4.2_1	Identify local BDS providers with relevant services to beekeepers																<to be established>
R2A4.2_2	Support BDS providers to build market for their services																<to be established>
R2A5	Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying								1	1	2	2	1	1			Nice markets are within reach
R2A5.1	Strengthened capacity to develop and coordinate viable marketing strategies								x	x	x	x					Sufficient interest among VC actors
R2A5.1_1	<sub-activity to be defined>																<to be established>
R2A5.1_2	<sub-activity to be defined>																<to be established>
R2A5.1_3	<sub-activity to be defined>																<to be established>
R2A5.2	Diversification of markets towards new niches and products is supported										x	x	x	x			Direct contracts in nice markets
R2A5.2_1	Facilitate feasibility studies of catering for specialised market niches																<to be established>
R2A5.2_2	Assist in certification for nice markets																<to be established>
R2A6	Optimize use of processing centres			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		Economic viability of processing centres
R2A6.1	Role of cooperatives is improved and management strengthened					x								x	x		Clear vision of future role within the VC
R2A6.1_1	Business analysis of cooperatives + formulation of upgrading / business plan																Business mind-set among leadership
R2A6.1_2	Facilitate implementation and monitoring of business plans																Readiness to move away from the past
R2A6.2	Development and optimised use of collection-/processing centres are facilitated			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Certification requirements are maintainable

Result/activity identification	2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	Incept.		Implementation								Consolidation						
R2A6.2_1	Technical and organizational assessment of existing centres + rehabilitation plans																<to be established>
R2A6.2_2	Selection of centres for construction or rehabilitation support																Land and other critical investments are available
R2A6.2_3	Provision of construction / rehabilitation support to selected centres																0
R2A6.2_4	Provide training on good honey handling and processing practices																<to be established>
R2A6.2_5	Facilitate centres to keep records and attain TFDA/TBS certification																<to be established>
R2A7	Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies				1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2			Market outlet guaranteed
R2A7.1	Diversification towards other bee products is facilitated						x	x					x	x			Economically viable volumes are possible
R2A7.1_1	Facilitate market assessment of other bee products.																<to be established>
R2A7.1_2	Facilitate training of BK /processing groups to diversify their products																<to be established>
R2A7.1_3	Link beekeepers with relevant BDS / financial services to support diversification																<to be established>
R2A7.1_4	Study on the feasibility of for specialised market niches																<to be established>
R2A7.1_5	Facilitate the marketing of other bee products																
R2A7.2	Sale of bee colonies and stingless beekeeping is promoted				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			District budget for queen rearing centres and apiaries
R2A7.2_1	Facilitate establishment of queen rearing																Land is available

Result/activity identification	2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		
	Incept.		Implementation								Consolidation							
	centres																	
R2A7.2_2	Facilitate establishment of demo apiaries																	<to be established>
R2A7.2_3	Facilitate TOT of selected beekeepers on queen rearing (incl. exposure visit)																	<to be established>
R2A7.2_4	Promote bee colonies selling & marketing																	<to be established>
R2A7.2_5	Research on honey of stingless bees																	<to be established>
R2A7.2_6	Promotion of stingless beekeeping																	<to be established>
R3	Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas															Legal framework for protection of bee forage areas in place		
R3A1	Spatial Planning: Identification / prioritisation of important beekeeping areas and protection status			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				Districts ready to take the lead
R3A1.1	Important beekeeping areas are considered in the District Development Plan			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Involvement of DLNREO in planning process
R3A1.1_1	Identify the important beekeeping areas and check their conservations status																	<to be established>
R3A1.1_2	Access economic / environmental value and prioritize conservation priority																	<to be established>
R3A1.1_3	Monitor integration of priority BK areas in the DDPs and its implementation																	<to be established>
R3A1.2	Conservation / protection of priority BK areas is integrated in district's NRM plans																	District budget for implementation of NRM plans
R3A1.2_1	Identify main threats and land-use conflicts in priority areas																	<to be established>

Result/activity identification		2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Incept.		Implementation								Consolidation						
R3A1.2_2	Support District capacity to mitigate threats / conflicts around priority BK areas																	<to be established>
R3A1.2_3	<Sub-activity on monitoring NRM plan to be defined>																	<to be established>
R3A2	Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping							1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			Scientific principles are adhered to
R3A2.1	Effects of tobacco farming on honey production and quality are known to all chain actors							x	x									Tobacco farmers ready to cooperate
R3A2.1_1	Study on relationships between beekeeping and tobacco farming facilitated																	<to be established>
R3A2.1_2	Share results with key stakeholders (especially policy makers)																	<to be established>
R3A2.2	Mitigation of threats integrated in District Environmental Management Plan								x	x	x	x	x	x	x			District budget for implementation of EM plans
R3A2.2_1	Strengthen the district capacity in designing threat mitigation measures																	<to be established>
R3A2.2_2	Monitor integration of measures in the DEMPs and its implementation																	<to be established>
R3A3	Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders initiatives							1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2			VC actors take the lead
R3A3.1	Stakeholder consultation platforms are created in support of resource conservation							x	x	x				x	x			External finance available
R3A3.1_1	Identify stakeholders responsible for economic resource utilisation and conservation																	<to be established>
R3A3.1_2	Identify key issues																	<to be established>

Result/activity identification		2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Incept.		Implementation										Consolidation				
	<i>that needs multi-stakeholder interventions</i>																	
R3A3.1_3	Sensitize stakeholders to establish PFM platforms [?]																	<to be established>
R3A3.2	Initiatives to establish conservation measures supported									x	x	x	x	x			Commitment to reinvest rents in conservation	
R3A3.1_1	Identify stakeholders responsible for economic resource utilisation and conservation																<to be established>	
R3A3.1_2	Identify key issues that needs multi-stakeholder interventions																<to be established>	
R3A4	Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and Beekeeping zones			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3			Resource-use rights and benefits are obtainable	
R3A4.1	Completion of CBFM / PFM initiatives related to BKR /BKZ establishment facilitated			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			CMT assures support in process follow-up	
R3A4.2	Synergy between BKR/BKZ establishment and CBFM / PFM initiatives is facilitated									x	x	x	x	x			Legal framework for access to reserved forests	
R3A4.3	Synergy between on-farm beekeeping and organic farming is promoted									x	x	x	x	x			On-farm beekeeping economically viable	
R3A5	Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR)				1	1	1	1	1	1	1			2	2		Legal basis for access arrangements	
R3A5.1	Study of bee forage availability in MKGR facilitated				x	x	x							x	x		Scientific principles are adhered to	
R3A5.2	Formation / operation of BKZs within MKGR is facilitated							x	x	x	x			x	x		Win-win position clear from the onset	
R3A6	Support to village BKR and other										1	2	2	1	1		Cooperation between VGs and	

Result/activity identification	2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	Incept.		Implementation										Consolidation				
	beekeeping-linked CBFM / LUP mechanisms																DFOs
R3A6.1	Development of mechanism for enforcement of village level regulations facilitated										x	x	x				Enforcement backed by local judiciary
R3A6.2	Monitoring of BKR / BKZs and other beekeeping-linked CBFM is improved [?]											x	x	x	x		Roles and responsibilities agreed from onset
<b>R4</b>	<b>An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels</b>															<b>Beekeeping development remains national policy priority</b>	
R4A1	Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production									1	1	1	1	1	1		Political will to reinvest revenue in BK sector
R4A1.1	Trade in honey [and other bee products] is registered and monitored											x	x	x	x		Integrity of all actors
R4A1.2	District capacity to collect revenue from traded honey and other bee products strengthened									x	x						Projections of expected revenue available
R4A2	Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation					3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		0
R4A2.1	Strengthened district capacity to develop / implement beekeeping policies and by-laws					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		0
R4A2.2	Communities supported to develop and implement beekeeping by-laws					x	x	x	x								0
R4A2.3	Strengthened district capacity to monitor beekeeping support initiatives and their results [?]					x	x	x	x								M&E is part of district plan
R4A3	Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations						1	4	3					1	1		0
R4A3.1	Development of NRM monitoring mechanisms supported						x	x						x	x		0

Result/activity identification		2012		2013				2014				2015				2016		Main conditions for success
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Incept.		Implementation										Consolidation				
R4A3.2	Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce forestry laws / regulations							x	x								0	
R4A3.3	Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce environmental laws / regulations							x	x								0	
R4A3.4	Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce national land laws / regulations							x	x								0	
R4A4	Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for BK development and BKR				2	2	2	2	2								0	
R4A4.1	(Replicable) Models of beekeeping development are tested and documented				x	x	x	x	x								0	
R4A4.2	Capacity of MNRT to review beekeeping policies and regulations is strengthened				x	x	x	x	x								0	
R4A4.3	Capacity of MNRT to review guidelines on beekeeping reserves is strengthened				x	x	x	x	x								0	
R4A5	Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			0	
R4A5.1	Awareness on socio-economic benefits of beekeeping enhanced					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			0	
R4A5.2	Consumer awareness of impact of beekeeping on environment enhanced					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			0	



### 5.3 MoRe Results at a glance

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months?	Revised Intervention logic already adapted in 2014 operational plan.
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	YES
Planning MTR	01/04/2014
Audit	Done in November 2013. Draft report already submitted
Planning ETR	01/07/2015
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TDC at BTC HQ Brussels</li> <li>• SPO and FO-Representation in Dar es Salaam</li> </ul>

### 5.4 "Budget versus current year 2013 Report

BUDGET DETAILS	BUDGET MODE	BUDGET	EXPENSES 2013	Total Expenses	AVAILABLE BALANCE 2013
<b>A Specific objective: Income of beekeepers through improved production, business management and trade of bee product in Kigoma Region increased</b>		<b>1,551.000,00</b>	<b>162.511,09</b>	<b>169.213,64</b>	<b>1.381.786,36</b>
<b>01 Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills</b>		<b>320,000,00</b>	<b>60.136,32</b>	<b>62.370,03</b>	<b>257.629,97</b>
01 Increase production in quality and quantity	COGEST	220,000,00	41.153,30	43.244,85	176.755,15
02 Improve business skills	COGEST	100,000,00	18.983,02	19.125,18	80.874,82
<b>02 Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities</b>		<b>664,000,00</b>	<b>63.026,96</b>	<b>67.433,30</b>	<b>596.566,70</b>
01 Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures	COGEST	30,000,00	3.512,07	7.904,70	22.095,30
02 Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors	COGEST	95,000,00	8.550,13	8.563,84	86.436,16
03 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers	COGEST	125,000,00	18.434,92	18.434,92	106.565,08

<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<b>BUDGET MODE</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>EXPENSES 2013</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE 2013</b>
04 Link beekeepers to service providers	COGEST	120,000.00	2.432,56	2.432,56	117.567,44
05 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying	COGEST	114,000.00	713,70	713,70	113.286,30
06 Optimize use of processing centers	COGEST	110,000.00	23.878,29	23.878,29	86.121,71
07 Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies	COGEST	70,000.00	5.505,29	5.505,29	64.494,71
<b>03 Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.</b>		<b>375,000.00</b>	<b>14.791,77</b>	<b>14.854,27</b>	<b>360.145,73</b>
01 Spatial planning: identification and prioritisation of important beekeeping areas and protection status	COGEST	60,000.00	0,00	62,50	59.937,50
02 Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping	COGEST	50,000.00	0,00	0,00	50.000,00
03 Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders initiatives	COGEST	40,000.00	602,24	602,24	39.397,76
04 Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and Beekeeping zones	COGEST	160,000.00	9.959,28	9.959,28	150.040,72
05 Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR)	COGEST	35,000.00	0,00	0,00	35.000,00
06 Support to village-level beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CBFM and land use planning mechanisms	COGEST	30,000.00	4.230,25	4.230,25	25.769,75
<b>04 An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels</b>		<b>192,000.00</b>	<b>24.556,04</b>	<b>24.556,04</b>	<b>167.443,96</b>
01 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production	COGEST	30,000.00	19.125,62	19.125,62	10.874,38
02 Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation	COGEST	80,000.00	302,72	302,72	79.697,28
03 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations	COGEST	22,000.00	4,91	4,91	21.995,09
04 Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves	COGEST	40,000.00	0,00	0,00	40.000,00
05 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping	COGEST	20,000.00	5.122,79	5.122,79	14.877,21
<b>B Activities related investments &amp; operational exp</b>		<b>188,000.50</b>	<b>37.208,72</b>	<b>144.745,95</b>	<b>43.754,05</b>
<b>01 Activities related investments</b>		<b>108,000.00</b>	<b>14.312,47</b>	<b>121.469,56</b>	<b>-13.469,56</b>
01 Cars	REGIE	90,000.00	0,00	107.157,09	-17.157,09

<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<b>BUDGET MODE</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>EXPENSES 2013</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE 2013</b>
02 Motorcycles	REGIE	18,000.00	14.312,47	14.312,47	3.687,09
<b>02 Activities related operational expenses</b>		<b>80,000.50</b>	<b>22.896,25</b>	<b>23.276,39</b>	<b>57.223,61</b>
01 Cars running costs	COGEST	70,000.00	22.896,25	23.276,39	46.723,61
02 Motorcycles running costs	COGEST	10,000.50	0.00	0,00	10.500,00
<b>X Budgetary reserve (max 5% * total activities)</b>		<b>22,000.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>22.600,00</b>
<b>01 Budgetary reserve</b>		<b>22,000.60</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>22.600,00</b>
01 Budgetary reserve CO-MANAGEMENT	COGEST	13,000.00	0.00	0,00	13.000,00
02 Budgetary reserve STATE MANAGEMENT	REGIE	9,000.60	0.00	0,00	9.600,00
<b>Z General means</b>		<b>937,000.90</b>	<b>126.198,85</b>	<b>327526,05</b>	<b>610.373,95</b>
<b>01 Staff expenses</b>		<b>492,000.20</b>	<b>61.004,60</b>	<b>101.819,44</b>	<b>390.380,56</b>
01 National Coordinator	REGIE	14,000.40	545,69	1.181,25	13.218,75
02 National Technical Advisor	REGIE	153,000.60	27.991,27	46.774,89	106.825,11
03 National Financial Advisor	REGIE	120,000.00	20.435,92	37.660,88	82.339,12
04 Driver	REGIE	24,000.00	6.587,56	10.758,26	13.241,74
05 International Technical Assistance	REGIE	180,000.20	5.444,16	5.444,16	174.755,84
<b>02 Investments</b>		<b>78,000.00</b>	<b>9.993,55</b>	<b>66.979,28</b>	<b>11.020,72</b>
01 Transport	REGIE	30,000.00	0,00	33.744,69	-3.744,69
02 Office equipment	REGIE	12,000.00	524,35	10.650,14	1.349,86
03 IT equipment	REGIE	16,000.00	449,82	6.125,72	9.874,28
04 Office improvement works	REGIE	20,000.00	9.019,38	16.458,73	3.541,27
<b>03 Operational expenses</b>		<b>171,000.70</b>	<b>45.520,43</b>	<b>67.761,67</b>	<b>103.938,33</b>
01 JLPC meetings	REGIE	32,000.00	9.824,43	17.436,64	14.563,36
02 DPIT meetings	REGIE	5,000.60	0,00	0,00	5.6000,00
03 Vehicle running costs fuel	REGIE	21,000.50	16.232,06	21.678,81	-
04 Telecommunications	REGIE	33,000.60	1.399,49	2.217,24	178,81
05 Operation maintenance office facilities	REGIE	60,000.00	9.735,15	13.699,83	31.382,76
06 Missions plus DSA, DBO's field staff	REGIE	11,000.20	5.709,68	7.518,42	46.300,17
07 Training	REGIE	6,000.00	2.210,29	4.501,04	3.681,58
08 Financial costs	REGIE	1,000.80	409,33	709,69	1.498,96
<b>04 Audit/ Monitoring / Evaluations</b>		<b>196,000.00</b>	<b>9.680,27</b>	<b>90.965,66</b>	<b>105.034,34</b>
01 Baseline, Mid-Term and final Evaluation costs	REGIE	75,000.00	13,71	50,029,14	1.090,31
02 Audit	REGIE	36,000.00	495,37	495,37	24.970,86
					35.504,63

<b>BUDGET DETAILS</b>	<b>BUDGET MODE</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>EXPENSES 2013</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE 2013</b>
03 Backstopping BTC HQ	REGIE	50,000.00	9.171,17	10.611,30	39.388,70
04 Organisational Assessments	REGIE	35,000.00	0,02	29.829,85	5.170,15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>REGIE</b>	<b>1,055,000.50</b>	<b>140.511,32</b>	<b>448.995,61</b>	<b>606.504,39</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>COGEST</b>	<b>1,644,000.50</b>	<b>185.407,34</b>	<b>192.490,03</b>	<b>1.452.009,97</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>2,700,000.00</b>	<b>325.918,66</b>	<b>641.485,64</b>	<b>2.058.514,36</b>

## 5.5 Resources

- Backstopping mission report- TDC-BTC HQ in Brussels
- Audit Draft report 2013
- Minutes of JLPC meetings
- Quarterly execution reports

## 5.6 Decisions taken by the JLPC and follow-up

Decision to take			Action				Followup	
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Status
The meeting decided to concentrate technical implementation in potential beeping areas irrespective administrative subdivision and managerial wise operate from Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma.	May,2012		JLPC meeting in May,2012	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	June,2013	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	Dec,2012	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	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 to maintain the original JLPC membership			
Recommendation to have Execution Agreement signed (OA report p.26).	December,2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; JLPC meeting on December,2012	JLPC Members	The meeting instructed the PMT to extract the proposed Execution Agreement related to assets handling to be signed by both the District Councils and BTC	NFA	Dec,2012	closed
Recommendation to develop a more explicit system-based and flexible Intervention Logic (OA report p. 11).	December,2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; JLPC meeting on	JLPC Members	-The meeting agreed to maintain the 20	PMT	Dec,2012	closed

Decision to take			Actor				Follow-up		
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
			December,2012		Main 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. -Also, the meeting directed ITA-MNRT to assist the PMT in preparing a concise Logical framework with updated indicators and an Operational plan that takes suggestion of the OA into account.			backstopping mission in Feb.2012.	
Anchorage of BSP/KIG.	December,2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/07/2012; JLPC meeting on December,2012	JLPC Members	The chairperson of the meeting elaborated that the anchorage of the project remains under the MNRT as per Specific Agreement.	Chairperson	Dec,2012	Elaborated	closed
Review of the TFF (issue 3.1 MIN.01/03/2012).	December,2012	Q4,2012	MIN. 02/03/2012 (Matters arising from 1st JLPC Meeting of 30th May 2012)	JLPC Members	The meeting directed the Project Management Team (PMT) to complete the review the TFF and propose adjustments to current reality regarding:	PMT	Q1,2013	Review planned Q1, 2013	closed

Decision to take				Action				Follow-up		
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status	
Inception phase work plan.	May,2012	Q3,2012	MIN. 01/06/2012 (Inception phase work plan)	JLPC members	The NTA-BSPK presented an overview of how to implement the BLS and work plan (together with budget) needed to be approved by the JLPC. The meeting resolved that the DPT is to prepare these documents and forward them to the JPLC members after endorsement by DEDs for comments and approval by 8th June 2012.	PMT & DPT	Q2,2012	Done as instructed	Closed, deputy chairperson and DEDs	
Bank cheques to facilitate implementation of activities are to be written to DEDs and be open.	March,2013	Q2,2013	JLPC directives	DEDs	Directive already considered	DEDs DBOs	Q2,2013	Directive already considered	Closed	
Bank cheques to facilitate implementation of activities the meeting agreed to channel funds through DC by using both advance and Epicor System (mainly through miscellaneous account)	October,2013	Ongoing	PMT proposal	DEDs	Directive already considered	DEDs DBOs	Ongoing	Directive already considered	Ongoing	
Regarding membership of the new DEDs members directed the secretariat to send a request to GoB-GoT committee requesting for full membership of Kakonko and Uvinza DEDs. In the meantime they're attending as invited members.	October,2013	Ongoing	PMT proposal	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	Ongoing	Directive already considered	Still open	
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	Q2,2014	PMT proposal	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	Q2,2014	Directive already considered	ongoing	
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	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	Ongoing	Directive already considered	ongoing	

Decision to take		Action				Follow-up			
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
A proposal for a study tour to well advanced honey value chain in Turkey was declined. Members advised the PMT to re-plan and table it during the next JLPC.	October, 2013	Q1, 2014	PMT proposal	PMT	Directive already considered	PMT	Q1, 2014		Ongoing
Reports on monitoring of project activities by DEDs and RNRO for each field visit will be submitted to the PMT for further follow-up and project documentation.	October, 2013	Quarterly	ITA-MNRT input	DEDs & RNRO	Instructions were agreed by DEDs and RNRO	DEDs & RNRO	Quarterly		Ongoing