



CTB



RESULTS REPORT 2012
INTERVENTION: BEEKEEPING SUPPORT
PROJECT IN KIGOMA REGION TAN1002511



ACRONYMS 3

1 INTERVENTION AT A GLANCE 4

1.1 PROJECT FORM..... 4

1.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE 4

1.3 BUDGET EXECUTION..... 5

1.4 SUMMARY 5

2 ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION 6

2.1 CONTEXT 6

2.1.1 General context 6

2.1.2 Institutional context 6

2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities 7

2.1.4 Harmo-context..... 7

2.2 OUTCOME 7

2.2.1 Analysis of progress made 8

2.2.2 Risk management 11

2.2.3 Potential Impact 12

2.2.4 Quality criteria 12

2.3 OUTPUT 1 15

2.3.1 Analysis of progress made 15

2.3.2 Budget execution 16

A total of 2,234 Euros were used in 2012. However implementation of this activity continued up to Q1, 2013. 16

2.3.3 Quality criteria 16

3 TRANSVERSAL THEMES 17

3.1 GENDER..... 17

3.2 ENVIRONMENT 17

3.3 SOCIAL ECONOMY 17

4 STEERING AND LEARNING 18

4.1 ACTION PLAN..... 18

4.2 LESSONS LEARNED 18

5 ANNEXES 19

5.1 ORIGINAL LOGICAL FRAMEWORK..... 19

5.2 UPDATED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK 21

5.3 MORE RESULTS AT A GLANCE 31

5.4 "BUDGET VERSUS CURRENT YEAR 2012 REPORT" 31

5.5 RESOURCES 34

5.6 DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE JLPC AND FOLLOW-UP 35

Acronyms

BKR	Beekeeping Reserve
BLS	Baseline Study
BSPK	Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CMT	Council Management Team
DPIT	District Project Implementation Team
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JLPC	Joint Local Partner Committee
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NFA	National Financial Advisor
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NTA	National Technical Advisor
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

1 Intervention at a glance

1.1 Project form

Project name	BEEKEEPING SUPPORT PROJECT IN KIGOMA (BSPK)
Project Code	TAN 10 025 11
Location	KIGOMA REGION
Budget	2.700.000 EURO
Partner Institution	Ministry Of Natural Resources and Tourism
Date of implementation Agreement	6 Years
Duration (months)	4 Years
Target groups	5000 Beekeepers, Processors, traders, Cooperatives and exporters.
Impact ¹	Contribution of beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced.
Outcome	A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma region
	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
Outputs	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

Logical table of the intervention: Fill out on the basis of the data entered in 2.2.4, 2.3.3, 2.4.3 ... (only provide A, B, C or D scores²).

	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability
Outcome	B	B	B
Output 1	B	B	B
Output 2	B	B	B
Output 3	B	B	B
Output 4	B	B	B

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

² A = Very good performance, B = Good performance, C = Weak performance, D = problematic



1.3 Budget execution

Total Budget	Expenditure year N	Balance	Total Disbursement Rate
2,700,000 Euro	321,519 Euro	2,378,500 Euro	12%

1.4 Summary

The overall performance of implementation and things which hampered realization of planned can be summarised in the table below:

- Baseline survey final report completed and used by PMT/DPIIT in operational planning.
- Organizational Assessment final report completed and PMT has started to work on the key recommendations.
- Kiroma Honey subsector and value chain analysis final report completed and used by DPIIT in planning of activities
- The first JLPC was in 30th May, 2012, the second on 7th December 2012.
- Implementation of co-managed activities started in December, 2012. Activities implemented include identification of new potential beekeepers, validation of existing beekeeping groups, identification and sensitization of actors along the value chain.
- BTC open a bank account in Kasulu to facilitate implementation of co-managed activities, because opening of separate project account in each District did not work-out.

National Execution Official ³	BTC Execution Official ³
 Mwanahamisi Mapele-NPC	 Noddistus Wpamba-NTA

2 Analysis of the intervention³

2.1 Context

2.1.1 General context

The Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism in cooperation with the Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade) and other stakeholders from the beekeeping sub-sector in October, 2012 organised the Dar es Salaam Honey Exhibition the first ever Honey week to be held in the Country. The exhibition had a theme 'Honey for Health and Prosperity', with a view to elevating beekeeping to a national status.

The exhibition was designed to also secure reliable markets for local beekeepers products, by showcasing them and publicising the benefits of honey. Most of the key stakeholders in the beekeeping sub-sector were involved which including, industry regulators and dealers gathered to showcase their products. Show goers had the opportunity of tasting honey on the spot and buying at the same time at show grounds.

The Prime Minister (PM) who is himself a beekeeper, urged District Executive Directors (DEDS) posted in areas where beekeeping is conducted to empower youths and indigenous Tanzanians by providing them with some portions of their forested land which is suitable for beekeeping activities. And also, urged stakeholders to help promote the industry, by following the 1998 National policy on beekeeping which is now being reviewed, part of which concerns industries related to beekeeping, as a way to reduce poverty among Tanzanians.

The PM when addressing key stakeholders in the beekeeping sub-sector said Tanzania has a potential to produce 138,000 tonnes of honey per year worth Tsh1.8 trillion, and 9,200 tonnes of beeswax. The country currently produces a mere 9,380 tonnes of honey worth Tsh27bn, and 625 tonnes of beeswax worth Tsh3bn a year. There is a big room for expansion. The emphasis by Prime Minister is a significant boost to sensitization of the country on beekeeping.

2.1.2 Institutional context

The project is anchored at the Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). A forest services agency (TFS) has recently been established out of the ministries forestry department. The semi-autonomous central government agency, is currently becoming more operational. The central government implementing roles with respect to forestry and beekeeping policies have been transferred to the TFS, while the MNRT remains with the corresponding policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation roles. The semi-autonomous of TFS is expected to enhance its financial and operational capacity, which may contribute to the BSPK objectives. This includes a series of beekeeping demonstration, support and extension services as well as own TFS honey and bee-products production in national forest reserves.

TFS is significantly increasing its ambitions with respect to achieving the objectives of the

³ In this document, impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result.

national beekeeping policy. Since it started the annual budget for beekeeping support by TFS has increased from less than 0.5m Euro (1.0 bn Tsh) to 2.0m Euro (4 bn Tsh). Thus, in respect to these changes more positive impact on the BSPK interventions should be expected.

2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

The planned execution modalities involves transferring of project funds to District councils using the councils financial systems/mechanisms for activities at district level.

The OA observed that the District councils financial-administrative systems do not meet the Belguims financial management conditions for tracability.

The district councils financial management system require all projects funds to be channeled through 1 bank account. Accounting for the various projects will be supported by a central electronic system (EPICOR) whose performance is still inconsistent.

In order to meet the financial management requirements of partners, it was agreed that a request to operate separate project bank accounts for each district should be made to the parent ministry (PMO-RALG). The response to the request has not been received, it seems a positive response is very unlikely.

In order to facilitate start up of activities without more delay, J LPC approved BTC to open a bank account at Kasulu signed by its staff only. However, funds requests and approvals for the account are done by the district council authorities before a request can be honoured.

On the other hand, MNRT has appointed a senior technical officer to become the National Project Coordinator (NPC). The three district councils (the local government authorities) involved have been identified as the main project execution partners for the project implementation at district level. Likewise, in each district a District Project Implementation Team (DPIT) has been established with the District Beekeeping Officer (DBO) being the team leader. DPIT is composed of staff from the relevant district departments such as: Natural Resources Office; Forestry Office and Trade Office. Others are Community Development Office and Beekeeping Assistants. The DPITs so properly composed, demonstrate the district councils serious commitment towards the attainment of project results and outcome.

2.1.4 Harmo-context

In October 2012, a sister BTC project supported a few beekeepers from Kigoma to participate in a national honey expo. In November 2012, the district councils under the BSPK supported beekeepers to participate into a zonal investment forum bringing together 3 Lake Tanganyika Regions. In December 2012, Beekeepers from project district also participated to an East Africa regional small scale trader's trade fair conducted in Bujumbura, Burundi.

2.2 Outcome

The organisational assessment launched at the start of the BSPK aimed at acquiring information on good understanding of both the existing capacities and the capacity needs

of the main project execution partners: the MNRT and the three district councils of Kasulu, Kigoma and Kibondo. The OA also clarified these capacity issues; including a good understanding of the roles that these partner institutions are willing and able to play in the execution of the project and what their needs for support and capacity building to undertake such roles.

The OA contributed to an appropriate start-up and institutional set-up of the project and provided recommendations with respect to capacity building of the main execution partners of the project.

The exercise of identification of new potential beekeepers has indicated a willingness amongst communities to learn the relevant skills in beekeeping and start to engage in the project. This will quickly increase the number of skilled beekeepers and hence an increase in production and income.

The initial mapping of honey subsector and of honey value chain and a baseline study were done simultaneously. The information attained from these studies was used to fine-tune the project document and interventions of the Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region (BSPK).

PMT and DPIT have started using the findings and taking into account some of the key recommendations from aforementioned studies in the planning of project activities.

2.2.1 Analysis of progress made

Outcome⁴: A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma Region

Indicators ⁵	Baseline value ⁶	Progress year N-1 ⁷	Progress year N ⁸	Target year N ⁹	End Target ¹⁰	Comments ¹¹
Strategic beekeeping development plan implemented by the three district authorities by the end of the project	No strategic development plan in any of the three districts	Nil	Nil	Not planned	A strategic beekeeping development plan implemented in all districts	This activity was not planned needs fully support from MNRT so time did not allow to implement it.
Number of villages participating in beekeeping related development and PFM activities in the three target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kibondo: 22 Villages representing 43 groups Kasulu: 13 villages representing 16 groups Kigoma: 26 Villages 	N/A	Sensitisation of new beekeeper is ongoing	50% increase per District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kibondo: 35 villages representing 62 groups Kasulu: 30 Villages Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 62 groups 	The identification of potential beekeepers started at the end of December, 2012 and will continue up to first quarter 2013.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Use the indicators as shown in the logical framework.

⁶ The value of the indicator at time 0. Refers to the value of the indicators at the beginning of the intervention

⁷ The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N-1

⁸ 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.

⁹ The target value at the end of year N

¹⁰ The target value at the end of year N

¹¹ The progress realized, namely assessment of the achieved value of the indicator at the end of year N compared to the baseline 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>% of forest areas designated as important beekeeping areas under some form of effective management by the end of the project.</p>	<p>representing 40 groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kigoma 3 BKR. (Not gazetted) • Kibondo 8 BKR (Not gazetted) • Kasulu 0 BKR 	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Not planned</p>	<p>To gazette: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 BKR- Kibondo • 3 BKR-Kasulu • 6 BKR- Kigoma </p> <p>Most of the activities related to establishment of BKR, VFR, and CBPM & JFM are scheduled to start in 2013.</p>
<p>% increase of households (distinction between women and men managed) involved in the bee products value chain</p>	<p>CBPM in <i>alpine</i> (at CMT stage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR • Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR • Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR <p>No fully approved JFM in all three Districts</p> </p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Not planned</p>	<p>71 VFR - Kigoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 VFR - Kasulu • 36 VFR Kigoma <p>4JFM- Kigoma/Basanz a, Uvuzwa, Igudu & Ilunde forest) 1JFM-Kibondo (Buyungu forest)</p> </p>
<p>% increase of value of bee products compared to baseline.</p>	<p>Kigoma Rural: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92,300Kgs (7,400Kgs wax) • Kasulu = 14,026Kgs (668Kgs wax) • Kibondo: 239,522Kgs (3,567Kgs wax) </p>	<p>Not captured</p>	<p>Not captured</p>	<p>25% increase per district</p>	<p>Kigoma Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs Kasulu Raw honey 22,450Kgs Wax 1250Kgs Kibondo Raw honey 299,152Kgs Wax 4839Kgs</p>
<p>Analysis of progress made towards outcome: Relation between outputs and the Outcome. (How) are outputs (still) contributing to the achievement of the outcome? Since the implementation of activities started almost towards the end of the year (December, 2012) and most of the activities were carried forward to quarter one of 2013. The continuation to the realization of the outcome is still uncertain as implementation of most of these activities was forwarded to quarter one 2013. Generally, the overall execution of activities is on track.</p> <p>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators): The baseline study established time zero (T=0) values scenario of CBPM, the data were validated by all DPTs during the validation workshop organized by the consultant. The value chain study proposed three viable value chains and strategies for upgrading which can spearhead</p>					

<p>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</p>	<p>honey commercialization in Kigoma region, as follows:</p> <p>(i). Cooperative -distributor model value chain focusing on up-market segment.</p> <p>(ii). Private sector Processor led value chains focusing on niche markets and supermarket chains.</p> <p>(iii). Progressive trader led value chain focusing on niche markets and supermarket chains.</p> <p>And also the business models to promote each of the value chains mentioned were presented. The extent that a model will be promoted and functional will justify the essence of being a replicable model.</p> <p>Each district has now identified a model to embark on, it's either cooperative-distributor, progressive trader led or born. Some of upgrading strategies of these models were adapted in their respective district work plans.</p> <p>In the meantime, private sector processor led value chain won't be promoted, because in making the model operational requires a longer period of time to build producer groups and the private sector actor has to find a business case in investing in such ventures.</p> <p>The organization assessment acquired some useful information on good understanding of roles of implementing partners and their capacity building needs: the MNRT and the three district councils of Kasulu, Kigoma and Kibondo. The PMT has started working on some of the key recommendation including opening of bank account signed by BTC staff to facilitate implementation of co-managed activities, this came after failure of opening separate project account in each district as indicated in the Technical and Financial File (TF). The proposal to reduce the number of JLPc members and invite new members particularly the TFS also was discussed during JLPc meeting in December, 2012; still members proposed to maintain the same JLPc membership.</p>
<p>Unexpected results:</p>	<p>One of the recommendations that came out of the organizational assessment was to revise the intervention logic. The TFF hardly refers to system-based analysis and intervention logics, while this organizational assessment (OA) considered that such approaches are essential for increasing the feasibility, effectiveness and sustainability of any intervention in a complex environment with many stakeholders, linkages and parameters.</p> <p>The OA preferred system-based approach which avoids using "assumptions", but prefers an explicit identification of the "conditions for success" linked to results, sub-results and/or activities. The intervention logic proposed by OA and later refined by BLS resulted into so many sub-activities linked to main activities and sub-results, hence increased number of days a person needs to be in the field and brought in some conclusions to DPTs as most of them are not used to it. Therefore, adoption to the new intervention logic by the DPTs should be considered as a gradual process.</p> <p>The implementation of activities under co-managed was supposed to start on October, 2012 with an assumption that all district councils would have opened to separate project account. However, this was proved not practical as it contradicts with instructions from the PWC-RALG of reducing the number of accounts to only 6 accounts and pooling all development money in one account (development account).</p> <p>Therefore, delay in starting up implementation of activities to some extent hampered achievement of the expected outcome. However, opening of a co-gest account operated by BTC staff only but by requisition and approved by DEBs has united a few problems.</p>

2.2.2 Risk management

Risk Identification		Risk analysis		Risk Treatment		Follow-up of risks	
Description of Risk	The DBO of Kasulu District is expected to retire by January, 2014 and there is no qualified ABO.	Operational	High	High	D	DNRLO	Dec. 2013
Period of Identification	November, 2012	Operational	Medium	Medium	B	NFA	Dec. 2013
Risk category	Financial	Low	High	C	NFA & NTA	Feb. 2013	June 2013
Risk category	Reputational	Medium	High	C	NTA	June 2013	June 2013
Identification	December, 2012	Reputational	Medium	High	C	NTA	June 2013
Total	Potential Impact	Total	C	High	C	NTA	June 2013
Probability	Operational	High	High	High	D	DNRLO	Dec. 2013
Risk category	Operational	Medium	Medium	Medium	B	NFA	Dec. 2013
Period of Identification	November, 2012	Operational	Medium	Medium	B	NFA	Dec. 2013
Risk category	Financial	Low	High	C	NFA & NTA	Feb. 2013	June 2013
Risk category	Reputational	Medium	High	C	NTA	June 2013	June 2013

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11

2.2.3 Potential Impact

Beekeeping sector has superior qualities compared to other rural production sectors. Hence, support to increase in beekeeping sector will have a high impact owing to the fact that beekeeping products and by products have a good market within and outside the country.

Input requirement in beekeeping is relatively low compared to other production sectors such as agriculture, therefore many poor people can participate effectively and profitably. Honey and wax the major products have a long shelf life hence easy to store and transport distant markets.

Honey is widely used across the worlds for consumption and as ingredient of many medicines; it doesn't have a limited or specific market.

The above superiority of the beekeeping sector assures the support of this project will have a significant impact in contributing to sustainable development.

2.2.4 Quality criteria

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	
<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>	
1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the project?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A 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 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"/>	C Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.
1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A 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 Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of project and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the project to have a chance of success.
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)	
<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>	

BTC, Belgian development agency
19/03/2013

12

2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods & equipment) managed?	
<input type="checkbox"/> A	All inputs are available on time and within budget.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.
<input type="checkbox"/> C	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.
<input type="checkbox"/> D	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.
2.2 How well are outputs managed?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
<input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> C	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/> D	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.
3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N	
<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>	
3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.
<input type="checkbox"/> B	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.
<input type="checkbox"/> C	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"/> D	Project will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.
3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted based on the achieved results in order to the outcome (Specific Objective)?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	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 type="checkbox"/> 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"/> C	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"/> D	The project has failed to respond to changing external conditions; risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.
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).	
<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>	

3.1 Financial/economic viability?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.
<input 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.
4.2 What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?	
<input checked="" 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 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.
4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between project and policy level?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of project and will continue to be so.
<input 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.
4.4 How well is the project contributing to institutional and management capacity?	
<input checked="" 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 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	A
Sustainability	A
Efficiency	A

2.3 Output 1¹²

2.3.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 1: 1. Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.																		
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year N-1	Progress year N	Target year N	End Target	Comments												
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.	Indicator a: Kigoma Rural- 1,110 (490 Fe, -90%) Kasulu - 15 (2 Fe, -3%) Kibondo - 1,066 (424 Fe, -39%) Indicator b: On average a beehive produces a net of 7.74 kgs/beehive The average of net honey per TBH = 11.60kg, per Log hive = 6.98 and per straw/bark beehive = 4.65/Kgs Indicator c: Value of bee products (Average Quantity in litres and Kgs per beeper/annum) Kigoma = 67 Kgs Kasulu = 20 Kgs Kibondo = 67 Kgs	N/A	Still on-going started in December, 2012	25% Increase for each Project	Indicator a Kigoma 1,630 (740 Fe) Kasulu: 1,070 (200 Fe) Kibondo: 1,376 (547Fe) Indicator b TBH= 14.0kg/beehive Log Hive 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/BARK hive 4.65Kgs/beehive	Did not capture achievement of the output because implementation was still going on.												
Progress of main activities ¹³	1: identify potential beekeepers through sensitization meetings					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Progress:</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Progress:				A	B	C	D		B		
Progress:																		
A	B	C	D															
	B																	
Analysis of progress made towards output: <i>Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).</i>	Still there is coherence between the planned activity and expected output.																	
<i>Relation between activities and the Output (how) Are activities contributing (edit) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such)?</i>	The extent that implementation started towards the end of December, 2012, the achievement of the output is yet to be analysed because implementation continued up to quarter one, 2013.																	

¹² 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

¹³ 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.

Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):

Failure to open a separate project account in each district resulted into delay to start-up implementation of activities.

Unexpected results (positive or negative):

Delay in starting up implementation of activities to some extent hampered timely delivery of expected results and output as well.

2.3.2 Budget execution

A total of 2,294 Euros were used in 2012. However implementation of this activity continued up to Q1, 2013.

2.3.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	B
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

3 Transversal Themes

3.1 Gender

More emphasis was put in encouraging women to embark on beekeeping, including participation in various nodes of honey commodity chain. Women were encouraged to be more involved in stingless beekeeping, processing of honey or other bee products (wax, Creams, propolis etc.) but also involvement in cooperatives and marketing.

3.2 Environment

The project considered the fact that the relationship between beekeeping and the Environmental conservation is paramount for sustainable beekeeping development. More specially, considered the impact of beekeeping on environment as well as the impact of environment on beekeeping. During sensitization meetings, promotions of good practices (discourage bush firing, discourage tobacco farming near beekeeping areas etc.) in beekeeping that foster environmental development and protection was done as well.

3.3 Social Economy

The project intends to enhance incomes of honey value chain actors, more specifically 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.

4 Steering and Learning

4.1 Action Plan

Action plan	Source	Actor	Deadline
Description of the action/decision to be taken	The sub-chapter to which the action refers (e.g. 2.4)	The person responsible for taking the decision/taking action	e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year N+1
Follow-up performance of EPICOR at District level (Kibondo, Kasulu and Kibondo)	Sub Chapter 2.2.2	NFA	Q4,2013
Follow-up capacity building training on planning, reporting and monitoring for DPIT	Sub Chapter 2.2.2	NTA	Q4,2013
Harmonization of the updated intervention logic (BLS, OA and BM)	Sub Chapter 2.2.1	NTA	Q1,2013
Follow-up recruitment of qualified Assistant DBO in Kasulu District	Sub Chapter 2.2.2	NTA	Q4,2013

4.2 Lessons Learned

Lessons learned	Target audience
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A value chain analysis has been helpful to give a picture of the honey industry at regional level. A more detailed analysis of implementers and beneficiaries at district level would make planning more practical 2. More contribution and commitment from District council is needed in terms of manpower. Plan for an activity, process for payments, actual implementation, activity & financial reporting. It may need almost 3-4 officers on full time basis. 	PMT

5 Annexes

5.1 Original Logical framework

Goal				
	<p>Contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced</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 FFM 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>			
	<p>Specific objective</p> <p>A replicable model of beekeeping development planned in Kilgona region.</p>	<p>Performance indicators</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 FFM 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 of family labour of beekeepers compared to</p>	<p>Means of verification</p> <p>Baseline survey, Final evaluation & assessment</p> <p>District reports, Annual reports</p> <p>Beekeeper groups records</p>	<p>Assumptions</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>1. Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement in beekeeping and business skills.</p>	<p>Increase of number of beekeepers adopting identification and improvement practices (semi intensive and intensive)</p> <p>Increase in average of production per household (Number of beekeepers group/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>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 beekeeping 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</p> <p>Annual survey</p> <p>Beekeepers groups records</p> <p>Baseline survey</p> <p>District reports, national survey</p> <p>Annual survey</p> <p>Beekeepers groups records, processing centers reports</p>	<p>Solution found for the beekeepers in the Game Reserve in Kilondo</p> <p>Changes in Management of the OR does not interfere with the access to high potential areas for beekeeping</p> <p>Upcoming agricultural activities do not interfere with beekeeping</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>
<p>2. Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities.</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 beekeeping 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, national survey</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>

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

<p>2.3 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers</p> <p>2.4 Link beekeepers to service providers</p> <p>2.5 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying</p> <p>2.6 Optimize use of processing centres</p> <p>2.7 Support diversification towards more processing and sale of bee colonies</p>	<p>Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise</p>
<p>3.1 Spatial planning identification and justification of important beekeeping areas and protection status</p> <p>3.2 Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping</p> <p>3.3 Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders initiatives</p> <p>3.4 Support to the establishment of CSFM initiatives, Bee reserves and beekeeping zones</p> <p>3.5 Facilitate Beekeeping in Mkomazi/Quana Game Reserve (MQR)</p> <p>3.6 Support to monitoring of beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CSFM and land use planning mechanisms</p> <p>4.1 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production</p> <p>4.2 Support beekeeping by laws and policy implementation</p> <p>4.3 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRI regulations</p> <p>4.4 Support INRI to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves</p> <p>4.5 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of Beekeeping</p>	<p>Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise</p>

5.2 Updated Logical framework

Results	High-achievers	Adopters	Believers	Success factors / conditions for success
1.0	1.1 Believers improve through improvement of production and business skills (see Value Addition)	Identify potential believers through production surveys	Lead: DIT Other: Village extension, Agricultural Executive Officers	# of potential believers # potential believers identified
	1.1.1 (Potential) Believers are identified through communication of Believers	Identify potential believers through production surveys	Lead: DIT Other: Village extension, Agricultural Executive Officers	# of potential believers # potential believers identified
	1.1.2 Organisations capacity gaps of existing groups assessed and addressed	Developing assessment tool for diagnosis of existing groups Conduct diagnosis of existing Believers groups and assess Believers groups May include VAS and SACCTO as Believers surveys Analysis of diagnosis and needs assessment	Lead: DIT Other: Group leaders, cooperatives	# of existing groups assessed High assessment report # of Believers who are members or benefiting from SACCTO

Results	High-achievers	Adopters	Believers	Success factors / conditions for success
	1.1.1 The main of Believers groups is facilitated through accessible approach	Conduct training and support of groups on group formation and formal, incl. governance, leadership, and other development needs	Lead: DIT Other: Extension staff, DIT local partners	# of farmer-focused Believers groups formed (Believers groups formed and are members)
	1.1.1.1 Believers capacity in improving the quality of their honey	Conduct gap assessment in order of honey quality provided in the market Set-up of system of quality analysis and control Facilitate value chain training based on the level of knowledge and practices of existing Believers on quality	Lead: DIT - Believers Other: DIT - Believers, Training Trainers Limited	% of honey made in clean containers, increase in price as a result of improved quality
	1.1.1.2 Strengthened Believers capacity with respect to modern beekeeping (Skills & resources)	Identify competent Believers Trainers of Believers on modern beekeeping skills Training of Believers groups on modern beekeeping	Lead: DIT (NTO) Other: E.g. Beekeeping Training Institute - Others Limited	# of Believers applying modern beekeeping techniques (knowledge, skills and practices) % increase in productivity per beehive
	1.1.1.3 Strengthened Believers skills of Believers and of cooperatives	Identify competent trainer on Believers management skills Facilitate training on Believers management skills Facilitate provision extension groups and follow up	Lead: DIT Other: Competent trainer on training management by cooperatives and producers	# of number of groups and cooperatives applying modern business management practices # number of groups and cooperatives improving sales and membership
				Adoption of formalized groups or cooperatives Believers

Results	Main Activities	Actions	Indicator	Success factors / conditions for success
			% of use of BCS covered by bee products transaction	
	A.2.7 Role of the cooperatives is improved and their management is strengthened;	Business analysis of cooperatives and formulation of upgrading plan including business plan by external expert; Facilitate implementation and monitoring of business plans.	Least: 80% of cooperatives and 100% of farmer plan development expert.	Independent business plan and free from political interference/externally having and maintaining business milestone
	A.2.8 The development and optimized use of collection and processing centres are facilitated in a sustainable manner.	Technical and organizational assessment of existing collection/processing centres and their development of plan for rehabilitation; Selection of the collection centre for support of the construction and/or rehabilitation; Provide training on good honey handling and processing practices (manual/pooter); Facilitate collection centres/processing centres for record keeping and to comply with TNA/MS certification.	Least: DPT, Coops, District Engineers, CD expert, cooperatives and groups, SMO, suppliers of honey processing equipment; TNA, TIC, District Health Officers.	Agree continue maintaining quality & standards after certification. Land and other critical investments are available

Results	Main Activities	Actions	Indicator	Success factors / conditions for success
A.2.9 Market linkages and marketing are improved and sustainable	Identify service providers to provide education on contract supply arrangements; Facilitate training of trainers owners on contract supply management; Facilitate training of beekeepers on negotiation skills and contract supply; Facilitate contract negotiation forums for Coops or Groups with buyers; Follow up and coaching on signed upon contracts; Facilitate learning visits to successful honey-based contract supply business models; Cooper. RESCO for introduction and the financing of the WMS for replicating and scaling up; Assist in certification for niche markets.	Least: DPT, Coops, Contract supply consultants, RESCO, lead traders, representatives of cooperatives and beekeeper groups.	# of people trained on contract supply (DTP) of people (Gst. by gender) trained on contract supply of supply agreements signed and implemented at least once # WMS established	Beekeepers are able to get better returns (incl. price and support services) from the agreement that is higher than open market offerings; word and village governments able active part in enforcing agreements to minimize default/breaches of respective financial intermediation (e.g. the case of RESCO SACCO); Beekeepers widen.
A.2.10 Linkage between beekeeper and BCS and financial service providers are sustainably created or improved.	Assess SACCOs and VA and the possibility of beekeeper participation in VA and SACCOs; Facilitate training to beekeeper on VA / SACCO; Facilitate the development of business arrangement between beekeeper groups and VA or SACCOs; Identify local BCS providers with relevant services to beekeeper and support their linkage.	Least: DPT, Coops, DPT, experienced VA expert (e.g. FIDA / MSU).	# of beekeeper who are members or beneficiary from VA, SACCOs # of VA / SACCOs functioning established by beekeeper # of VA / SACCOs members (Gst. by gender) # of value groups and members joining existing RESCO model # and type of services provided by local BCS	VA / SACCO remain free from policies and restrictive external support; Beekeepers will progress to join SACCOs / VA

Results	Main Activities	Actions	Indicators	Success factors / conditions for success
1.2.3.1 Promotion of use of the cobblers and shingles technology	Study on the feasibility of the specialized market niches. Facilitate the marketing of other bee products. Facilitate training of beekeepers/producers to commercialize other bee products. Link beekeepers with relevant NGOs for investments in diversification.	Lead: DDT, Other: FAO, MAE, MINU, other relevant service providers.	Market assessment report Diversified products enter markets	Economically viable enterprises and acceptability of market generated
	Facilitate establishment of queen rearing centers. Facilitate establishment of ferno spinnets. Facilitate TOT of selected beekeepers on queen rearing (incl. exposure visit). Promote marketing of bee colonies. Promotion of shingles technology.	Lead: DDT, Other: TUMINA, DDT, other relevant service providers.	Queen rearing centers established and functional. # of colonies and # of queens and shingles produced and have access to bee colonies.	Link and coordinate beekeeping environments

Results	Main Activities	Actions	Indicators	Success factors / conditions for success
3 1.2.3.1 Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key trees and bee rearing areas.	Identify proven participatory methods for land use planning systems and on good cases, etc. Facilitate participation of communities on participatory approaches for identifying and promoting forests for sustainable production for identification and prioritization of beekeeping areas.	Lead: DDT, Other: e.g. MAE, (DSDM), SIDA, MINU, village governments.	Multi-stakeholder forest conservation systems is established and functioning # of conflicts in land use among livelihood/economic uses are reduced % of communities in conception of bee products while others is increased (in land and in cash) Legal (co) and beekeepers / NGOs between Mayores /	Willingness and environment capacity towards beekeeping and use MAE/IN provided to enable Mayores / Legal systems.
1.2.3.1.1 Spatial planning and use participatory systems comprise of appropriate and sustainable products for identification and prioritization of beekeeping areas.	Identify proven participatory methods for land use planning systems and on good cases, etc. Facilitate participation of communities on participatory approaches for identifying and promoting forests for sustainable production for identification and prioritization of beekeeping areas.	Lead: DDT, Other: e.g. MAE, (DSDM), SIDA, MINU, village governments.	Map documents and share participatory products in land use planning systems	Adequate resources, transparent and clear objectives Relevance of MAE and village governments to lead

Results	Main Activities	Agents	Indicators	Success factors / conditions for success
A.3.4. Local and district level stakeholder consultation	Identify key district level stakeholders responsible for land-use, economic activities and environment. Identify key issues that need multi-stakeholder interventions. Sensitize stakeholders to establish PMA platforms. Facilitate mechanisms to reinvest into conservation activities and financing the platforms.	Local DPT Others: OD experts with experience in platforms design, representatives of beekeepers, JCI, MAMUFA, WTA, Luke Tarpomila Project, CARE, World Vision, Custom, etc.	District level platforms established and meeting at least once per year. By-laws addressed by multi-stakeholder consultation platform. R of VFR with management plans where beekeeping is part of the land use plan R of groups and members (i.e. male and female) who operate in the VFR R number of bee rearing established R of groups and members (i.e. male and female) who operate in the R	Willingness for the value chain or the Government to finance the platforms.
A.3.5. Synergy between beekeeping and fisheries/ groupings for CSM / PMA is facilitated through sustainable approaches.	Identify key conflicting and convergent interests between beekeeping and CSM/PMA Sensitization of beekeepers and their PMA is facilitated through sustainable approaches. Beekeepers capacity building through beekeeping groups to develop, review and enforce forest conservation by-laws.	Local DPT, Others: NGOs e.g. CARE, JCI	R of groups and members (i.e. male and female) who operate in the VFR R number of bee rearing established R of groups and members (i.e. male and female) who operate in the R	Adequate equipment, transport and facilities
A.3.6. Beekeeping in Harwood/Cape Game Reserve (MDFP) is facilitated.	Facilitate through Harwood and Cape Game Reserve District conservation platforms a Game Reserve and beekeeping establishment of beekeeping zone Facilitate formation of beekeeping zone multi-stakeholder/JCI/JCI	Local DPT Others: Director of Wildlife (DWL), Game Reserve multi-stakeholder representatives	MOU among parties signed and being queried R of groups and beekeeping beneficiaries from the MOU (i.e. male and female)	Beaching activities are a minimum as they are the major cause for access into forest. Beekeepers cooperate with Game Reserve to curb poaching and encroaching.

Results	Main Activities	Agents	Indicators	Success factors / conditions for success
A.3.7. The monitoring of beekeeping zones and other beekeeping-related activities is improved. CPM is improved.	Review the inventory of forests based on information available in offices, identify gaps. Acquire land mapping equipment (GPS, GIS application and remote sensing) Train staff in use of the GPS, GIS applications Implement GIS system	Local DPT, Others: Institutions e.g. IBV (WDFP)	Updated data on village and local government forests	ICT capacity to manage GIS in place
4	A.4. An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels.		National beekeeping policy reviewed New beekeeping development Programme Number of forest and local level by-laws developed & implemented Beekeepers accessible beekeeping model impact documented	Capacity of MHTF and DPT to review, develop major models and implement the Programme within B20 period.
A.4.5. Streamlined district capacity to monitor beekeeping support activities.	Monitoring site VFR, MOU and MRO; Strengthen DPT capacity to monitor beekeeping support activities. Facilitate DPT to develop M&E system; DPT carry out M&E activities, share and report results periodically.	Local DPT Others: Relevant M&E consultants	M&E system in place and producing periodic information for decision making.	Capacity of DPT to effectively monitor and evaluate beekeeping activities MO and MHTF are able to respond to M&E results There is adequate of resources

Results	Main activities	Actions	Indicators	Success factors / conditions for success
A.4.3 Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce legislative policies, laws and by-laws; regulations and user rights	Strengthen the capacity of district staff to monitor and enforce forestry policies, laws and by-laws and regulations; Develop by-laws where required.	Lead: DDT Other: District legal office MINT, VINC	% of VC cases reported with relevant authorities # of briefing awareness raising information prepared and communicated # of by-laws developed	Cooperation of relevant actors
A.4.4 Strengthened district capacity to monitor and enforce environmental policies, laws and by-laws; regulations and user rights	Strengthen the capacity of district staff to monitor and enforce environmental policies, laws and by-laws, regulations and user rights; Develop popular versions of key environmental policies, laws and by-laws that communities need to be aware of; Disseminate using appropriate communication tools; Monitor and take action on delinquents.	Lead: DDT/District Vice President Office (VPO)- Environment, VINC	Success rate of addressing gaps in forestry policy, laws & by laws Popular versions of notices disseminated Success rate in improving compliance rate to identified compliance problems Success rate of addressing gaps in environmental policy and laws Popular versions of notices disseminated Success rate in improving compliance rate to identified compliance problems Decrease in the # of incidents not retrieved	Cooperation of relevant actors

Results	Main activities	Actions	Indicators	Success factors / conditions for success
A.4.5 Increased awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping	Facilitate the development of communication strategy and materials to raise awareness; Identify strategy partners and appropriate communication channels (e.g. radio, meetings); Conduct education programmes concerning the importance of environmental protection for profitable beekeeping.	Lead: DDT, other village government, MINT, VIC	% of people who report to be aware of environmental and economic benefits of beekeeping % of people who practice/advocate principles of sustainable beekeeping management and beekeeping.	Good cooperation from village government

5.3 MoRe Results at a glance

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months? Baseline Report registered on PIT?	Indicators which were modified have indicated in the revised intervention logic. Refer Sub-chapter 5.2
Planning MTR	YES
Planning ETR	01/04/2014 01/07/2015
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HR department BTC Brussels BTC - Agriculture and Rural Development Expert BTC Brussels 4 missions from BTC Dar Operations Manager BTC Brussels

5.4 "Budget versus current year 2012 Report

BUDGET DETAILS	BUDGET MODE	BUDGET 2012	EXPENSES 2012	AVAILABLE BALANCE 2012
A Specific objective: Income of beekeepers through improved production, business management and trade of bee product in Kigoma Region increased		1,551.00	6.69	1,544.31
01 Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills		320.00	2.23	317.77
01 Increase production in quality and quantity	COGEST	220.00	2.09	217.91
02 Improve business skills	COGEST	100.00	0.14	99.86
02 Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities		664.00	4.40	659.60
01 Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures	COGEST	30.00	4.39	25.61
02 Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors	COGEST	95.00	0.01	94.99
03 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers	COGEST	125.00	0.00	125.00

04 Link beekeepers to service providers	COGEST	120.00	0.00	120.00
05 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying	COGEST	114.00	0.00	114.00
06 Optimize use of processing centres	COGEST	110.00	0.00	110.00
07 Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies	COGEST	70.00	0.00	70.00
03 Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.		375.00	0.06	374.94
01 Spatial planning: identification and prioritization of important beekeeping areas and protection status	COGEST	60.00	0.06	59.94
02 Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping	COGEST	50.00	0.00	50.00
03 Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders initiatives	COGEST	40.00	0.00	40.00
04 Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and Beekeeping zones	COGEST	160.00	0.00	160.00
05 Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/ Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR)	COGEST	35.00	0.00	35.00
06 Support to village-level beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CBFM and land use planning mechanisms	COGEST	30.00	0.00	30.00
04 An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels		192.00	0.00	192.00
01 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production	COGEST	30.00	0.00	30.00
02 Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation	COGEST	80.00	0.00	80.00
03 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations	COGEST	22.00	0.00	22.00

04 Support MINRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves	COGEST	40.00	0.00	40.00
05 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping	COGEST	20.00	0.00	20.00
B Activities related investments & operational exp		188.50	107.16	81.34
01 Activities related investments		108.00	107.16	0.84
01 Cars	REGIE	90.00	107.16	-17.16
02 Motorcycles	REGIE	18.00	0.00	18.00
02 Activities related operational expenses		80.50	0.00	80.50
01 Cars running costs	COGEST	70.00	0.00	70.00
02 Motorcycles running costs	COGEST	10.50	0.00	10.50
X Budgetary reserve (max 5% * total activities)		22.60	0.00	22.60
01 Budgetary reserve		22.60	0.00	22.60
01 Budgetary reserve CO-MANAGEMENT	COGEST	13.00	0.00	13.00
02 Budgetary reserve STATE MANAGEMENT	REGIE	9.60	0.00	9.60
Z General means		937.90	207.62	730.28
01 Staff expenses		492.20	40.81	451.39
01 National Coordinator	REGIE	14.40	0.64	13.76
02 National Technical Advisor	REGIE	153.60	18.78	134.82
03 National Financial Advisor	REGIE	120.00	17.22	102.78
04 Driver	REGIE	24.00	4.17	19.83
05 International Technical Assistance	REGIE	180.20	0.00	180.20
02 Investments		78.00	56.96	21.04
01 Transport	REGIE	30.00	33.74	-3.74
02 Office equipment	REGIE	12.00	10.13	1.87
03 IT equipment	REGIE	16.00	5.65	10.35
04 Office improvement works	REGIE	20.00	7.44	12.56
03 Operational expenses		171.70	28.56	143.14
01 JLPC meetings	REGIE	32.00	7.61	24.39
02 DPIT meetings	REGIE	5.60	0.00	5.60
03 Vehicle running costs fuel	REGIE	21.50	11.77	9.73
04 Telecommunications	REGIE	33.60	0.82	32.78
05 Operation maintenance office facilities	REGIE	60.00	3.96	56.04

06 Missions plus DSA, DBO's field staff	REGIE	11.20	1.81	9.39
07 Training	REGIE	6.00	2.29	3.71
08 Financial costs	REGIE	1.80	0.30	1.50
04 Audit/ Monitoring / Evaluations		196.00	81.29	114.71
01 Baseline, Mid-Term and final Evaluation costs	REGIE	75.00	50.02	24.98
02 Audit	REGIE	36.00	0.00	36.00
03 Backstopping BTC HQ	REGIE	50.00	1.44	48.56
04 Organizational Assessments	REGIE	35.00	29.83	5.17
TOTAL	REGIE	1,055.5	314.8	740.7
TOTAL	COGEST	1,644.5	6.7	1,637.8
GRAND TOTAL		2,700.0	321.5	2,378.5

5.5 Resources

The funds for the activities have been provided by the project. The contribution of the Tanzanian partner will be taken on board in subsequent reports.

5.6 Decisions taken by the JLPC and follow-up

Decision to take	Period of Identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take	Decision to take
The meeting directed PMT to revise work plan covering Dec, 2012 up to June, 2014 which was presented during the second JLPC meeting held on 7 th December, 2013.	December, 2012	Q1, 2013	MIN. 02/05/2012; December, 2012	JLPC Members	Members approved work plan for Dec, 2012 up to March, 2013	PMT	Q1, 2013	accomplished in Feb, 2013	Re-planning at District is on-going.
Opening of District project account	December, 2012	Q4, 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	District council agreed to use money from channel co-account to implement activities	BTC account is now being used to request for channel co-account managed project fund
Recommendation to employ an Administrative Assistant (OA report p.20)	December, 2012	Q4, 2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; December, 2012	JLPC Members	Member approved the proposal to employ office assistant and not Administrative secretary.	NFA	Q1, 2013	Preparations of TOR have already started	The vacancy will be advertised in Q1, 2013
Recommendation to adjust JLPC membership (OA report p.17).	December, 2012	Q4, 2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; December, 2012	JLPC Members	Members accepted the proposal to maintain the original JLPC				

Recommendation to have Execution Agreement signed (OA report p.26).	December, 2012	Q4, 2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; 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	Done as per instructions	Assets (Cars) were handed over to District Councils facilitate implementation of activities
Recommendation to develop a more explicit system-based and flexible Intervention Logic (OA report p. 11).	December, 2012	Q4, 2012	MIN. 02/06/2012; December, 2012	JLPC Members	-The meeting agreed to maintain the 20 Main Activities as per TFF. Sub-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	PMT	Dec, 2012	planning for backstopping mission in Feb, 2012.	Still using the Intervention Logic in the TFF

					framework with updated indicators and an Operational plan that takes suggestion of the OA into account.				
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	It's clear to everyone.
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	Review planned Q1, 2013
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)	PMT & DPIT	Q2,2012	Done as instructed	Inception phase work plan was endorsed by Chairperson, deputy

					needed to be approved by the JLPC. The meeting resolved that the DPIT is to prepare these documents and forward them to the JPLC members after endorsement by DEDs for comments and approval by 8th June 2012.				chairperson and DEDs
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