



CTB

RESULTS REPORT 2014

BEEKEEPING SUPPORT PROJECT IN KIGOMA REGION

TAN 10 025 11



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Acronyms

AFO	Administration and Finance Officer
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
DED	District Executive Director
DPIT	District Project Implementation Team
GR	Game Reserve
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JLPC	Joint Local Partner Committee
KBCS	Kasulu Beekeepers Cooperative Society
LGA	Local Government Authority
MKGR	Moyowosi – Kigosi Game Reserve
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFA	National Financial Advisor
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRM-LED	Natural Resource Management for Local Economic Development Project
NTA	National Technical Advisor
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies
OA	Organizational Assessment
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PMT	Project Management Team
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services
VCA	Value Chain Analysis.
VFR	Village Forest Reserve
VICOBA	Village Community Bank

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

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	A	B	B
Output 1	A	B	B
Output 2	A	B	B
Output 3	A	B	B
Output 4	A	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

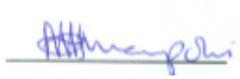

1.3 Budget execution

Total Budget	Expenditure up to 2014	Balance	Total Disbursement rate
2,700,000 Euro	1,152,423.66 Euro	1,547,576.34	43%

1.4 Summary

Formulate 5 key points (briefly, in one or two sentences) that a reader of this report should remember.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The events organised or attended by BSPK that focussed on improving the value chain of bee products internationally (Apiexpo in Zimbabwe, Apimondia in Arusha & Agricultural fair in Burundi) have created public attention of kigoma bee products very much.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of bee products hence Increase in the gains; Fair margins on all levels of interaction in the value chain, Certification (TBS,TFDA & barcodes),packaging etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average 2,000 Beekeepers in Kibondo and Kakonko have benefited from the signed MoU between Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve Manager and beekeepers represented Kibondo District Council.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalisation of beekeeping areas at district level: zonation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in financing modalities from not using special project account to advance system resulted into delay in accounting advances hence slow rate of execution of activities.

National execution official ^d	BTC execution official ^d
Mrs. Mwanahamisi Mapolu Sig  National Project Coordinator	Mr. Nicodemus Mpemba Sign  National Technical Advisor

2 Analysis of the intervention³

2.1 Context

2.1.1 General

In January 2014 the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Hon. Khamis Kagasheki was discharged over the persistent poaching problem in Tanzania and replaced by Hon. Lazaro Samuel Nyalandu (MP), his Deputy Minister. This change in leadership did not, however, impact the policies on beekeeping and execution of BSPK activities.

In the course of 2014, BTC and the MNRT have been developing a new project focused on Natural resource Management in Kigoma Region. This project (called NRM-LED) has started its inception phase in the last quarter of 2014 and will be operating in the same region and sector as BSPK for the following two years. The NRM-LED project and BSPK together will discuss possibilities of cooperation in the sector of natural resource management. BSPK is hoping NRM-LED will be able to assist with the gazetting of beekeeping zones and village forest reserves.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has revised its National Beekeeping Policy. 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, apart from the DBOs of Kibondo, Kigoma and Kasulu participating in some start-up workshops, BSPK has not been involved in this process. Even though the MNRT stated the input of the project would be crucial since it is developing a replicable model for supporting beekeeping in Tanzania.

2.1.2 Institutional context

Very Appropriate

In 2013 the 3 district in Kigoma Region were split and 6 new Districts were created, BSPK is active in 5 of these. In September, 2014, actions were taken to officially include the new districts in BSPK. In May, 2014 the Execution Agreements were signed between BTC and Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma. These EAs were also signed by PMO-RALG and received a no objection from the MoF. These Agreements institutionalise the project in all the Districts and enhance understanding on the cooperation between BTC and the Districts. Furthermore, having been discussed by steering committee in September, 2014 the District Executive Directors (or DEDs) of Kikonko and Uvinza became full members of the JLPC (Joint Local Partner Committee).

However, the mother Districts and new Districts are now sharing the staff working previously for the mother Districts. The new Districts have also formed sub-teams under overall supervision of the former Team leader from the mother District. This has a strong impact on the project since most members of the DPITs are struggling with their workload. The DPITs in all Districts are currently incomplete because of the split of these districts..

The JLPC instructed the PMT to investigate the possibility for Buhigwe District to be included in BSPK intervention. A survey of Buhigwe's beekeeping potential was conducted at the end of 2014 and will continue in 2015, the findings will be shared during the next JLPC meeting foreseen in February/March, 2015.

³ In this document: Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

The current financing modalities “advance system and funding through district miscellaneous account” of the interventions still show weaknesses as a result there are delays in executing most of the activities. The project has both own and co-management bank accounts signed by BTC staff only. District council approval (for co-management) is obtained through a payment request / authorization form signed by the DED. This means that between the intervention and the District councils the operations are in cash advance. This procedure is associated with many risks since it is not transparent and difficult to monitor / audit.

In Q3 of 2014, the Representation held several meetings with the Tanzanian authorities to negotiate the possibilities of separate project accounts in all Districts and the use of the EPICOR system. In September 2014 BSPK’s JLPC decided that one district within the project should test the use of the EPICOR miscellaneous account, with another District testing the use of the EPICOR development account. Eventually, the decision on the accounting for each District will be made by BTC.

In the meantime, the representation has been planning the introduction of a new financing modality for both REGIE and COGEST accounts based on mobile money transfer (M-PESA) and e-banking. This system will replace physical cheque with direct payment from bank account to bank account, allow internet access to bank statements and replace physical cash movements by mobile transfer of cash via e-banking and mobile money transfer (M-PESA). Its intention is to lighten the workflow, increase safety by reducing the transport of cash and save staff time. This system was tested once in November 2014 within BSPK and will be tested further in 2015.

In 2014, some project resources were redistributed amongst the new Districts. The Kigoma car, for example, was transferred to Uvinza District. In Kigoma and Kibondo the DBOs are serving both the old and new districts and are leading two sub-teams each. These teams are allocated to one district but they do not comprise all necessary District officers.

2.1.4 Harmo-context

In 2014 BSPK was contacted by WomenCraft, a community-driven social enterprise active in Ngara, Kagera Region. With the income generating “GROW project”, WomenCraft decided to start promoting beekeeping in the communities in Ngara. BSPK supported the GROW project and linked them with the DBO of Kibondo who provided the necessary trainings. WomenCraft informed the BSPK team in December 2014 that the GROW project has managed to support the creation of the first beekeeping group in Ngara.

Also, in 2014 BSPK in Kasulu district especially started collaborating with World Vision through its WEKEZA project to support beekeepers in Kagerankanda ward. Under the supervision of the District Beekeeping Officer the project (WEKEZA) supported beekeepers in the respective groups with a total of ten modern beehives. Apparently, WEKEZA project is active in four wards (*Titye, Kitaghata, Heru Ushingo and Kagerankanda*), but only Kagerankanda ward is benefiting from their support. Apart from beekeeping activities, WEKEZA project also works on awareness creation on mitigation of child labour and material support to families with children who are likely to be involved in child labour.

Several district officers have reported the occurrence of poorly made modern beehives in Kasulu District. These hives were distributed by the Jane Goodall Institute to promote improved beekeeping practices. However, because most of these are very poorly constructed (some even have the lid of the hive sealed to the supper), they are not useful and tend to curbe the enthusiasm on “modern” beekeeping among local beekeepers. BSPK hopes the demonstration apiaries constructed by the project will sensitise

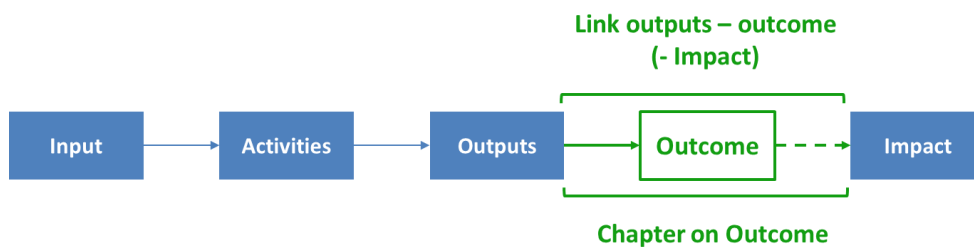
beekeepers on the use of correctly constructed beehives.

In November 2014 BSPK made contact with the people from the Honey Buzz, a mobile processing and packaging centre. So far the first talks are still ongoing but the Honey Buzz could assist beekeepers in Kigoma Region in the processing of their products according to international standards.

During 2014 BTC's EPC-LGAP project has been supporting the Districts in Kigoma region on procurement issues. Since BSPK is procuring several of its activities through the LGAs, this is very useful support to the beekeeping project.

2.2 Outcome

This section below describes the progress made at the performance outcome level by linking outputs and outcomes as shown in a visual presentation below.



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

During 2014, BSPK has been developing several elements of the model, testing and evaluating them. The model was presented to an international and scientific audience at both the ApiExpo in Zimbabwe and the Apimondia Symposium in Arusha, Tanzania. The reactions here were positive and enthusiastic.

The model is based on the Kigoma Region honey products value chain approach. This means all actors are included in the model (and thus not only the beekeepers). Furthermore, the model focuses on improving the sustainable relations between different actors, emphasising the need for fair shares amongst those involved in the handling of the product. A visualisation of the model has been attached to the annexes of this document.

With only six months of implementation phase left in 2015, a lot still needs to be done. Yet the full year of consolidation will be used to finalise the model and edit it in such a way that it can be used and replicated by MNRT.

2.2.1 Analysis of progress made

Limit yourself to filling out the table⁴

Outcome⁵: A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma region.						
Indicators⁶	Baseline value⁷	Progress year 2013⁸	Progress year 2014⁹	Target year 2014¹⁰	End Target¹¹	Comments¹²
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	Indicator was revised.	Realization of beekeeping development plans	A strategic beekeeping development plan implemented in all districts	BSPK document (TFF) was derived from districts strategic plans. In the course implementation BSPK considers district strategic plans. Further clarification from BTC headquarters is needed.
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: 36 Villages representing 40 groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo & Kakonko: 35 villages representing 65 groups all are fully registered • Kasulu: 30 villages representing 37 groups only 8 groups are registered. • Kigoma & Uvinza: 36 villages representing 60 groups only 45 groups are registered. 	Achieved in 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo: 35 Village representing 62 groups • Kasulu: 13 villages representing 36 groups • Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 60 groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo: 35 Village representing 62 groups • Kasulu: 13 villages representing 36 groups • Kigoma: 36 Villages representing 60 groups 	Further strengthening of beekeepers groups is foreseen in 2015 (especially during consolidation phase)
Number of Beekeeping Reserves (BKR) and of Village Forest Reserves (VFR) gazetted by the end of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kigoma: 3 BKR. (Not gazetted) • Kibondo: 8 BKR (Not gazetted) • Kasulu 0 BKR <p>CBFM in pipeline (at CMT stage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kigoma 45% of 71 VFR, • Kasulu (16) 33.3% of 48VFR, • Kibondo 100% of 36 VFR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo & Kakonko: 5 BKR & 5VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT, • Kasulu: 1 BKR & 8 VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT • Kigoma & Uvinza 36 VFR approved by CMT. • 6 VFR zoned and mapped only 2 not approved by CMT. 	<p>Kibondo 5 BKR & 5 FR zoned</p> <p>Kasulu: 9 BKR zoned</p> <p>Kigoma zoning of 6 BKR zoned</p>	<p>To gazette;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo: 8 BKR & 9 VFR • Kasulu: 3 BKR & 48 VFR • Kigoma: 6 BKR & 71 VFR • 4JFM-Kigoma (Basanza, uvinza, lugufu & llunde forests) • 1JFM-Kibondo 	<p>To gazette;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibondo: 8 BKR & 9 VFR • Kasulu: 3 BKR & 48 VFR • Kigoma: 6 BKR & 71 VFR • 4JFM-Kigoma (Basanza, uvinza, lugufu & llunde forests) • 1JFM-Kibondo 	Processes to finalize legalization of BKR and VFRs at district council level are ongoing.

⁴ Depending on the number of indicators, and depending on the number of main activities, rows should obviously be added/deleted.

Depending on the age of the project, columns should be added for the values of the preceding years (if applicable), in order for progress to be assessed against the value of the preceding year. By reporting cumulatively, the progress made in the reporting period can be determined in a precise way.

Do not write anything below the table. Comments are only allowed in the table.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Use the indicators as shown in the logical framework

⁷ The value of the indicator at time 0. Refers to the value of the indicators at the beginning of the intervention

⁸ The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N-1

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The target value at the end of year N

¹¹ The target value at the end of the intervention

¹² 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fully approved JFM in all 3 Districts. 			(Buyungu forest)	(Buyungu forest)	
% increase of households (distinction between women and men headed) involved in the bee products value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kigoma: 40 Groups, members - 1,110, female – 490 Kasulu: 16 Groups, Members – 503, female – 65. Kibondo: 43 Groups, Members – 1798, female -522 	Kigoma & Uvinza: 1,672 (662Fe) mobilized into 62 groups. Kasulu: 1,082 (284Fe) mobilized into 37 groups. Kibondo & Kakonko: 2498 (639 Fe) mobilized into 65 groups	Achieved in 2013	Kigoma & Uvinza: 60 Groups, Members 1630 (740Fe) Kasulu; 36 groups, Members 1070 (200Fe) Kibondo & kakonko; 62 groups, members 2300 (739Fe)	Kigoma & Uvinza: 60 Groups, Members 1630 (740Fe) Kasulu; 36 groups, Members 1070 (200Fe) Kibondo & kakonko; 62 groups, members 2300 (739Fe)	Further capacity building of beekeepers in their respective groups, VICOBA's & SACCOS is foreseen in 2015 (esp. During consolidation phase)
% increase of value of bee keeping product from the three districts compared to baseline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kigoma Rural : 92,300Kgs (7,400Kgs wax) Kasulu: = 14,026Kgs (668Kgs wax) Kibondo: 239,322kgs (3,887Kgs wax) 	Production in Kg. Kakonko: Honey: 92,998 Wax: 2,325 Kibondo: Honey: 193,421 Wax: 2,283 Kigoma & Uvinza: Honey: 102,000 Wax: 10,600 Kasulu: Honey: 84,000 Wax: 1,760	Data to be collected	Kigoma Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs Kasulu Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs Kibondo Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs	Kigoma Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs Kasulu Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs Kibondo Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs	Since there is significant increase in production of bee products (honey, beeswax). In 2015 more emphasis will be market linkage facilitation.

Analysis of progress made towards outcome: Analyse the dynamics between the outputs achieved and the likely achievement of the Outcome (see Results Report Guide):

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

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

By testing different ways of promoting improved beekeeping techniques BSPK is creating and documenting tools for the model that will be handed over to the MNRT. BSPK is aiming to improve all aspects of beekeeping, from available inputs, production, processing, and marketing of products. For this, the project is also improving the business skills of those in charge of the Coops, beekeeping groups, VICOBA's and SACCOS. All established beekeeping cooperatives have received trainings on several business skills such as trainings on bookkeeping, contract negotiations, creating business plans, etc. Thus, by implementing different ways to improve production and business skills, the project is testing the model it is preparing for the MNRT to be replicated.

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

A crucial part of the model is that it does not only focus on beekeepers and their production, but also on all those involved in selling the product to different audiences. In order to guarantee a sustainable income for the beekeepers, a viable value chain needs to be developed, so that all actors receive a fair part of the margins made by producing, processing and selling bee products. Again, BSPK is implementing many activities focused on building or supporting the bee products value chain in order to complete the model that will be presented to the Ministry. BSPK is thus enhancing the relationships between the actors in order to improve the efficiency and create a win-win situation for those involved in all business arrangements. This is done by organising/supporting trade and agricultural fairs and the District Value Chain Platforms.

Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key

	<p>forest and bee forage areas.</p> <p>Beekeeping in East Africa is not possible without the proximity of natural forest that provides the essential forage and habitat for the bees. Thus the protection of forests and guaranteeing access to forage areas for the local beekeepers is crucial. For this, community based forest management is ideal since it involves the beekeepers in the efforts of protecting the forests. Thus, this is part of the replicable model as it stands today.</p> <p>During 2014, BSPK has demarcated 5 BKR & 5 VFR in Kibondo, 9 BKR were zoned in Kasulu and in Kigoma the zoning of 6 BKR is ongoing. Furthermore, the MoU between beekeepers and MKGR has been signed. This will benefit more than 2000 beekeepers that will be able to access the beekeeping zones inside the Reserve.</p> <p>In all project areas, BSPK has supported beekeepers with ID cards that grant them access to beekeeping zones in protected areas. Among those who received the ID cards are many beekeepers who keep bees in the MKGR.</p> <p>Because of the long procedures, BSPK limits itself to facilitating the approval of BKR or VFR at District Council level. In a time period of 4 years, it is not possible to finalise the official processes for gazetting these forests. The initiatives will therefore be handed over to NRM-LED who will be able to take over after BSPK has phased out.</p> <p>An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels.</p> <p>This is not per se part of the replicable model, but it does provide the right context for the model to be successful. Only when all levels of government see and understand the importance of beekeeping for rural economic development and the protection of local ecosystems, will the model be replicated in other regions in Tanzania.</p> <p>BSPK has built the capacity of LGAs by facilitating trainings (such as computer trainings) and supporting the creation of village beekeeping by-laws in Kasulu District. District beekeeping by-laws are foreseen in Kibondo and Kigoma in 2015.</p> <p>BSPK has supported DPITs to execute and monitor all beekeeping activities, including the BSPK interventions.</p> <p>However, the support to the MNRT by BSPK for preparing the beekeeping policy as foreseen in the TFF has not been delivered. This is because the Tanzanian – Belgian Study and Consultancy Fund has largely provided the required assistance.</p>
<p><i>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators):</i></p>	<p>All over Kigoma Region a growing number of beekeepers, active in a large number of villages, is keeping bees using improved techniques, processing bee products according the Tanzanian standards, and selling the final products to different actors active in the value chain.</p> <p>Some beekeeping cooperatives (UKI and UWAKI-Kifura) have entered in a contract arrangement with large-scale buyers and many other have gained access to markets outside Kigoma Region.</p> <p>According to several actors in the bee products value chain, the prices of Tanzanian bee products have been rising for some years in a row. This is because the quality, but also packaging, of the products is improving fast. However, this also makes it less attractive to export the honey and wax to western markets, since the margins that can be obtained by this are rapidly decreasing.</p> <p>The model has been presented to an international audience of beekeepers, policymakers and researchers on two different occasions (ApiExpo in Zimbabwe and Apimondia Symposium in Arusha). The feedback has been very positive so far and there seems to be an interest in the model BSPK is piloting across the beekeeping sector.</p>
<p><i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i></p>	<p>The Apimondia Symposium on African bees and beekeeping organised in Arusha was the first event of its kind on the African continent. The fact that the Tanzanian government (through MNRT) has put so much effort in the event is a clear signal of the political will supporting the beekeeping sector in Tanzania.</p> <p>A strong delay in the accounting of advances by the partner institutions has created a strong delay in the execution rate of BSPK. This had a negative impact on the 2014 planning and thus also on the results of 2014.</p>

<i>Unexpected results:</i>	Because of the awareness creation on beekeeping in the region, CRDB bank has made the decision to support the beekeeping sub sector. They are piloting this policy in Kigoma Region, and decided to support two Kigoma beekeeping cooperatives with loans: UKI and Kifura Beekeeping Cooperative Society. These loans are to help these coops in their beekeeping activities. BSPK has been facilitating the negotiations between the two parties. According to CRDB, both cooperatives comply with conditions and will soon receive their loans.
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2.2.2 Risk management

The table below provide the evolution of risks¹³ and how they have been managed. Identified risks consist of risks emanating from the TFF and/or from the baseline study, and significant risks that have been identified during the implementation of the intervention. Some of the risks were identified during the Results Monitoring. This includes

- Description of the risk
- Scores which indicate the probability that the risk might occur: High, Medium, Low
- Scores which indicate the impact if the risk would occur: High Medium, Low

If a risk is attributed with a C or D score, some details are given on the measures that have been taken/will be taken and indicate the person/actor responsible .

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
When money in a form of advance is channeled through district cashier's personal bank account creates conducive environment for misuse of fund. Compensation of bank charges when money is channeled to individual bank accounts is not foreseen by the project.	December , 2012	FIN	Medium	High		Limit amount of advance taken: <Tsh.5Mil per person	DBO	Ongoing	No proof of misuse of funds reported	In progress
						Make close follow-ups	PMT	Ongoing		
						Introduction of mobile wallet (Mpesa) & internet banking system	RR	Ongoing	All systems are in place and need to be tested in the field.	
Execution agreement between BTC and districts (Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma) not signed by PMO RALG.	May 2013	JUR	Medium	Medium		PMO-RALG representative will make a follow-up to ensure the signing by the Ministry	PMO-RALG Representative	Q1, 2014	Documents signed by PMO RALG	terminated
Currently the project is not using the EPICOR system to channel funds because the findings of the	December 2012	REP	Medium	High		Thorough follow -up on the performance of the system is on going	FAO	ongoing	No proof of improved performance of EPICOR to date	Ongoing

¹³ Limit yourself to Development Risks, Reputational Risks

organization assessment confirmed that in Kigoma Region the efficiency of the system is poor especially on connectivity.						BTC RR (Koen) and SPO went to Dodoma for meeting with PMO-RALG	RR, FO, SPO	Aug 2014	Proposal on opening special account was discussed. Awaiting approval PMO-RALG.	
						JLPC directed testing of EPICOR	PMT	ongoing	To be started in 2015	
Not submitting log books for district cars. It makes control of fuel usage very difficult.	December 2012	OPS	High	High		Sent several reminders to the District councils	AFO	Q1 2014	Difficult in controlling the usage of fuel for District cars	Terminated
						New rule "no logbook, no fuel!"	AFO	Ongoing		
Failure to meet deadlines for submission of reports by district councils result into delay of submission of Quarterly Reports and plans to BTC Representation and Headquarter.	December 2012	OPS	Medium	High		Sent several reminders to the District councils	PMT	Ongoing		In Progress
						Organized backstopping mission to support DCs in report writing both Financial and Technical	DED	Quarterly	Difficult in keeping track of implementation of activities	
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	FIN	High	Medium		Thorough follow -up on the performance of the EPICOR system is on going	AFO and FO	ongoing	No proof of improved performance of EPICOR	In progress
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 Swahili which cannot be share with non-Swahili speakers.	March 2013	OPS	Medium	Low		Capacity building trainings	AFO & NTA	February 2014	Some improvements on reporting writing. Also a simplified template has been made available to DPITs.	Terminated
Collected data on results of project activities by Districts is inconsistent.	February 2014	OPS	High	Medium		Training of District staff on M&E and data collection	Consultant	February 2014	Data collection is still ongoing	Ongoing
						Backstopping missions	PMT	Ongoing		
Road safety in Kigoma region is problematic (robberies)	July 2014	OPS	Medium	High		Travel after dark is strictly prohibited	RR	Ongoing	After first incident, no problems occurred.	Ongoing
						Official letter send to DC as reminder of allowed travel times	NTA	July 2014		

2.2.3 Potential Impact

Theoretically, the Outcome (i.e. model) will have a big impact on the beekeeping sector. Since both the MNRT and Tanzanian Forest Service (TFS) are closely involved in the project they are perfectly placed to introduce the model in other regions in Tanzania, giving beekeepers all over the country the possibility to engage in successful viable value chains. If well executed, this model will significantly improve the value chain for bee products in Tanzania and beyond. Furthermore, some good lessons learnt from BSPK, for instance regional honey fairs have already created attention to the ministerial level considered as good lesson that need to be scale-up all over Tanzania. However, we have seen that the MNRT and TFS did not include BSPK in the review of the National Beekeeping policies. Hopefully, this does not reflect the enthusiasm of both partner institutions for the project.

2.2.4 Quality criteria

The table below shows scores of quality criteria based on Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability and Relevance by assigning a letter as shown below to each sub-criterion.

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>		

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 type="checkbox"/>	A	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	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 type="checkbox"/>	A	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	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 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 checked="" 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>		

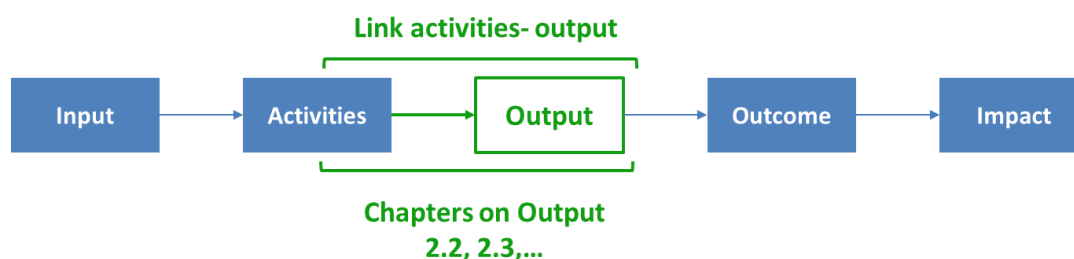
3.1 Financial/economic viability?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely 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.

Final scores to each criterion. If a monitoring criterion has been marked a 'C' or a 'D', measures have to be proposed, as part of the Action Plan (4.1)

Criteria	Score
Relevance	A
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	A
Efficiency	A

2.3 Output 1¹⁴

This section below describes the progress made at output level by linking activities and outputs as shown in a visual presentation below



It is clear that the output 1 focussing on the increase of income for beekeepers will be met. All beekeeping cooperatives and beekeeping groups involved in the project claim to have advanced in their production and incomes. Data for this has, however, proven itself very difficult to verify.

2.3.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 1: Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress 2013	Progress 2014	Target 2014	End Target	Comments
Percentage of beekeepers using modern beehives	Kigoma/Uvinza- 1,110 (490 Fe, - 90%) Kasulu – 15 (2 Fe, -3%) Kibondo /Kakonko – 1,066 (424 Fe, - 39%)	Kigoma/Uvinza: 1,672 (662Fe) into 60 groups. Kasulu: 1,082 (284Fe) into 37 groups. Kibondo/Kakonko: 1798 (522Fe) into 65 groups	Achieved in 2013	Kigoma 1,630 (740 Fe) Kasulu: 1,070 (200 Fe) Kibondo: 1,376 (547Fe).	Kigoma 1,630 (740 Fe) Kasulu: 1,070 (200 Fe) Kibondo: 1,376 (547Fe).	The identified beekeepers need to be sensitized more on the use of modern beehives. Further sensitization meetings are foreseen in 2015
% increase in the average quantity of honey per beehive per beekeeper.	On average 7.74 kg of honey/beehive The average per TTBH = 11.60kg, per Log hive = 6.98 & per straw/bark beehive = 4.65/Kgs	Data not reported	Data not reported	TTBH= 14.0kg/beehive Log Hive 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/Bark hive 4.65Kg/beehive	TTBH= 14.0kg/beehive Log Hive 10.0Kgs/beehive STRAW/Bark hive 4.65Kg/beehive	In 2015 BSPK intends to undertake intensive data collection and analysis in the project area.
% increase in the revenue derived from bee products per beekeeper.	Average Quantity per beekeeper/annum: Kigoma = 67 Kgs Kasulu = 20 Kgs Kibondo = 67 Kgs	Data not reported	Data not reported	Not established	Not established	In 2015 BSPK intends to undertake intensive data collection and analysis in the project area.

¹⁴ 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 ¹⁵	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Beekeepers are sensitized on commercialization of beekeeping.	X				
2. Organizational capacity gaps of existing groups assessed and/or addressed.		X			
3. Creation of beekeeper groups and associations is facilitated.	X				
4. Strengthened beekeepers capacity in improving quality of their honey.		X			
5. Strengthened beekeepers capacity with respect to intensive beekeeping.		X			
6. Strengthened business management skills of beekeepers and their groups.			X		Further strengthening of business and entrepreneur skills for SACCOS, and COOPs is foreseen in 2015
7. Synergy between BKGs and VSLs/SACCOS services is facilitated.			X		Further follows are needed on integration of self-financing services and beekeeping initiatives.

Analysis of progress made towards output: *Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).*

<p><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>	<p>BSPK aims to increase the incomes of beekeepers through improving their production and business skills.</p> <p>I. In order to improve the production, beekeepers are sensitised on and trained in commercialising their beekeeping. This will assist them in raising their production and receiving better prices for their products.</p> <p>II. Beekeeping groups and Coops are established, and existing ones supported, to enable the beekeepers of Kigoma to organise themselves as efficiently as possible.</p> <p>III. The beekeepers are also trained on how to produce high quality honey that can yield better prices on the market. In order to optimise this, beekeepers are sensitised on the advantages of intensive beekeeping. Thus, their production will not only be better in quality, but also higher in quantity.</p> <p>IV. In order for this to be sustainable, the beekeepers also need to be aware of how to manage their businesses and/or beekeeping groups and coops.</p> <p>V. Considering the limited financial capacity of most beekeepers, it is crucial they and their groups and coops have access to finance. VICOBA and SACCOSs can provide these.</p>
<p><i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i></p>	<p>The number of beekeepers practicing modern beekeeping practices has been increasing steadily in Kigoma region. Yet, there is a strong geographical difference. In Kigoma and Uvinza, much more people use modern hives than in Kasulu. In Kibondo and Kikonko, only a minority of beekeepers use modern beehives. However, most of Beekeeping Cooperatives use improved processing techniques and packaging materials for their bee products. Compared with the roughly sieved honey sold in <i>Konyagi</i> bottles used before, this has been a major improvement. However, the sustainability of the use of these modern techniques is sometimes questionable. For packaging, some coops still rely on project support. However, the processing will be improved significantly when all planned collection centres are finished and in use. Furthermore, through the implementation and strengthening of beekeeping VICOBA, the use</p>

¹⁵ 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.

	<p>of improved beehives will probably also increase.</p> <p>The prices of Kigoma bee products have increased over the last years. On average one kilo of honey is sold in 2014 for 8,000 – 10,000 Tsh. In 2013 this was 5000 Tsh/Kg and in 2012, 6000 Tsh/Kg. One of the main reasons for this is the improved packaging and labelling (i.e. design and barcode) that bring an extra costs to the finalised products sold to the costumer (the recycled <i>Konyagi</i> bottles were very cheap). However according to several traders and buyers of honey, the prices of bee products have been increasing all over the country, also in places where the quality of the products or its packaging has not improved (significantly). Thus, it is not clear how big the impact is of the improved quality and improved packaging of Kigoma bee products on their higher prices.</p> <p>All established beekeeping cooperatives have received trainings on several business skills. These included trainings on bookkeeping, contract negotiations, creating business plans, etc. Members of the newly established beekeeping VICOBA's also received trainings on beekeeping, savings, etc. Many beekeepers also got practical trainings on several business skills by attending trade fairs and expositions, exposing the beekeepers to other beekeeping professionals and their businesses.</p>
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>For the beekeeping cooperatives to sustainably invest in their own structures they are yet to realise self-financing. At this point most struggle with a limited capital, making it impossible to invest in some needed inputs. However, there is also a lack of entrepreneur skills among some of those leading the Coops.</p> <p>The barcodes used by several cooperatives on their labels have not yet been used properly. Since no coop is directly selling to supermarkets or other shops using the barcode system.</p>
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	<p>Womenscraft, an organisation focussing on income generating activities for women in Kagera Region, has established a beekeeping group in Kagera Region through its GROW project. This was done with the support of BSPK and the Kibondo DBO.</p> <p>In 2014, it became very clear that different organisations active in Kigoma Region have a strong interest in beekeeping activities. Many organisations start to realise the potential of beekeeping in the fight against poverty and deforestation. This is the result of the political focus on beekeeping in Tanzania and the activities and sensitisation efforts of BIP and BSPK in the Region. Some of the organisations that have shown interest are Jane Goodall Institute, World Vision, Fracarita and IRC.</p>

2.3.2 Budget execution

The overall execution rate of output 1 is 40% equivalent to 126.382,46 Euro of the total budget of 320.000,00 Euro. Out of 126.382,46 Euro, only 67.012,42 Euro was spent in 2014.

Comments: The speed of the execution of activities was affected mostly by delay in accounting advances by partners (LGAs). Because of this delay a new financing modality “*Mobile money transfer commonly known as MPESA*” was introduced in Q4 2014, this actually took sometimes to be operational.

2.3.3 Quality criteria

On the basis of the elements above, attribute a simple A, B, C or D score¹⁶ to the following criteria is shown below.

- Efficiency: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into outputs in an economical way.
- Effectiveness: Degree to which the output is achieved as planned at the end of year 2014.
- Sustainability: The degree of likelihood to maintain the outputs of the intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	A
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	A

¹⁶

- A: Very good performance
- B: Good performance
- C: Performing with problems, measures should be taken
- D: Not performing/ having major difficulties: measures are necessary

If a criterion cannot be assessed (e.g. because the project has only just started), attribute the criteria with an 'X' score. Explain why the criterion has not been assessed.

2.4 Output 2

It is very likely that output 2 will be achieved. The value chain of Kigoma bee products has already greatly improved and is increasingly professionalised. Many actors in the region are recognising the importance of contract arrangements, value chain platforms, network building etc. Therefore, the flow of market information has also improved, with different actors exchanging information. These ties have been made possible by the Kigoma Region Honey Fairs that have been organised in 2013 and 2014.

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 2013	Progress 2014	Target 2014	End Target	Comments
% Increase in market share/volumes for bee products from Kigoma.	Quantity of raw honey (and wax) collected Kigoma & Uvinza: 92,300 Kgs (7,400Kgs wax) Kasulu: 14,026 Kgs (668Kgs wax) Kibondo & kakonko: 239,322kgs (3,887Kgs wax) Kigoma share in national output Honey: 3.6%, 345.67mt out of 9,380 Mt Wax =1.9%, 11.96Mt out of 625.3mt	Sales data Kigoma & Uvinza Processed Honey 2013: 102 tons @ Tsh. 5000/Kg Beeswax 2013: 10.7 tons @ Tsh.7000/Kg Kibondo &Kakonko Crude honey 2013: 266,993 Kgs @ . 785/Kg Beeswax 2013: 3,492Kg @ Tsh.6000/Kg Kasulu Crude honey 2013: 84 tons @ Tsh.7000/Kg Beeswax 2013: 1760kg @ Tsh.7000/Kg	Data not reported.	KIGOMA Rural & Uvinza Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs KASULU Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs KIBONDO & Kakonko Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs KIGOMA: share in national output : Honey 4.7% Wax:3.0%	KIGOMA Rural & Uvinza Raw honey 120,000Kgs Wax 8880Kgs KASULU Raw honey 22,490Kgs Wax 1250Kgs KIBONDO & Kakonko Raw honey 299,152Kg Wax 4858Kgs KIGOMA: share in national output : Honey 4.7% Wax:3.0%	Since there is significant increase in production of bee products (honey, beeswax). In 2015 more emphasis will be market linkage facilitation.
Gross margin re-distribution among actors (in favour of producers)	Simplified gross margins Beekeeper - Modern TTBH - 74% Traditional log hive -8%, straw/bark- 51%. Village trader – 66% Town trader – 53% KBCS – 57% Exporter (to	Data not collected	Data not collected	Unclear	Not established during baseline survey but what is needed is a creation of a win-win situation.	The indicator is not SMART. Districts are unable to collect data and analyse gross margins.

	Uganda) = 21% Distributor of packed honey = 20%.					
Progress of <u>main</u> activities	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)	
	A	B	C	D		
1. Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures.		X				
2. Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors.		X				
3. Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers.		X				
4. Link beekeepers to service providers.		X				
5. Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying.			X		Engagement of consultant on value addition and diversification is planned in 2015	
6. Optimize use of processing centres.			X		Slow procurement processes at District level.	
7. Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies.			X		Engagement of consultant on diversification is planned in 2015	
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>						
<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>BSPK aims to improve the efficiency of the honey value chains through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities.</p> <p>I. BSPK has been organising value chain coordination structures, better known as District Value Chain Platforms. These are fora for all actors of the chain where ideas and information can be exchanged.</p> <p>II. By providing market information to all actors, it is easier to establish equal relationships where everybody receives a fair part of the margins. Beekeepers can thus bargain for realistic but optimal prizes for their products.</p> <p>III. Because a trusted value chain takes time to develop, BSPK is facilitating the first contacts between producers (through their associations) and buyers. Also the first contacts between producers and their possible input suppliers are facilitated in this way.</p> <p>IV. All along the value chain, BSPK is facilitating trainings on marketing in order to strengthen the economic relationships between actors and with consumers.</p> <p>V. In supporting the beekeeping associations to deliver high quality bee products that are processed according all regulations, BSPK provides them with/improves existing collection centres.</p> <p>VI. Beekeepers are supported in diversifying their production, adding more value to their products and anticipating to tap lucrative market demands.</p>					
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	<p>The Kigoma Region Honey Fair was held in Kibondo in August 2014. This event had a strong impact on the value chain of bee products in Kigoma Region. BSPK has organised this event in order to establish contacts between beekeepers, traders, buyers, customers, NGOs and other actors. For the same reason BSPK has supported beekeepers to attend fairs and expositions across the country and even beyond. These fairs have strengthened the negotiation power of beneficiaries, something that has a direct impact on their business relations. Because of the exposure to traders, businesspeople and other beekeepers beneficiaries get a better understanding of markets, business relations and their own position herein. The beneficiaries now strive for win-win situations, increasing the margins for the producers and their cooperatives.</p>					
<i>Issues that arose, influencing</i>	<p>Several international buyers of bee products have shown interest in Kigoma honey</p>					

<p><i>factors (positive or negative):</i></p>	<p>and wax. One of these has been buying large quantities of honey during 2014 in cooperation with Stafford Nkubhagana, manager of Golden Harvest Honey. This honey is sent to and sold in Kenya. A German company is also in touch with Mr. Nkubhagana, looking for large quantities of Kigoma Honey. The same goes for Francis Van Elewijck, a Belgian exporter based in Moshi. These contacts were made without support of BSPK and although they are welcome, it is advisable to monitor these contacts and contracts since a bad experience on either side can jeopardise further initiatives to open Kigoma region to the international honey trade.</p> <p>His excellency Koenraad Adam, the Belgian Ambassador to Tanzania, has visited Kigoma region and BSPK. During his visit he met with actors from the private sector and stressed the need for cooperation between BSPK and the private sector. This led to an increased interest of private businesses in the honey sub sector. This was confirmed during the organisation of the Kigoma Region Honey Fair where businesses (through TCCIA) contributed to the organisation of the event.</p>
<p><i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i></p>	<p>CG Honey Ltd. approached UKI and UWAKI resulting in a signed three year contract. BSPK has been following up the signed contract and supporting the producers on contract management and use the contract to facilitate linkage between producers and financial institutions (CRDB).</p> <p>In order to organise the Kigoma region Honey Fair BSPK was able to work together with several organisations, greatly improving the harmo-context in Kigoma region. The Jane Goodall Institute, the WEKEZA project by World Vision and IRC Fracarita were involved, as were the TCCIA and SIDO as representatives of the private industries.</p>

2.4.2 Budget execution

The overall execution rate of output 2 is 35% equivalent to 232.596,44 Euro of the total budget of 664.000,00 Euro. Out of 232.596,44 Euro, only 165.163,16 Euro was spent in 2014.

Comments: The speed of the execution of activities was affected mostly by delay in accounting advances by partners (LGAs). Because of this delay a new financing modality “*Mobile money transfer commonly known as MPESA*” was introduced in Q4 2014, this actually took sometimes to be operational.

Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	A
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

2.5 Output 3¹⁷

This output is very difficult to achieve fully. However, this will not be the fault of the project but because the official processes for formalising the protection of a given area takes longer than the lifetime of the project. Therefore, some of the original indicators will never be fulfilled. For the full formalisation of the beekeeping zones and village forest reserves, BSPK will turn to the NRM-LED project, running up to 2018. Areas for further synergies between the two projects will be discussed in detail in 2015.

2.5.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 3: Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress 2013	Progress 2014	Target 2014	End Target	Comments
% contribution of beekeeping activities towards forest conservation costs (in kind and in cash).	Beekeepers contribution towards the cost of conservation 0% in all the Districts	Data not reported by DCs	No data reported by DCs.	80% in kind contribution (e.g. security etc.)	80% in kind contribution (e.g. security etc.)	In 2015 BSPK intends to undertake intensive data collection and analysis in the project area.
MOU between Moyowosi / Kigosi GR and beekeepers ratified and being used to guide honey collection in the GR.	Discussions between beekeepers and Moyowosi/Kigosi GR are ongoing, minutes submitted to MNRT.	Planned but not implemented	MoU between Moyowosi/Kigosi GR and Beekeepers was signed.	Signed MoU	MoU signed between Moyowosi and Kigosi GR	Following signing of MoU the project is now looking forward to establish beekeeping camps within the GR.
# of villages forests under PFM/CBFM (containing land use management plans taking care other sources of livelihoods/economic uses)	# 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.	Kibondo&Kakonko: 5 BKR & 5VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT, Kasulu: 1 BKR & 8 VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT Kigoma&Uvinza 36 VFR approved by CMT. 6 VFR zoned and mapped only 2 not approved by CMT.	None of the zoned VFRs has been approved by CMT. Processes are ongoing.	Kibondo&Kakonko: 5 BKR & 5VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT, Kasulu: 1 BKR & 8 VFR zoned and mapped waiting approval of CMT Kigoma&Uvinza 36 VFR approved by CMT. 6 VFR zoned and mapped only 2 not approved by CMT	Kibondo 8BKR to be gazetted Kasulu 3 BKR Kigoma 6 BKR VFR KIGOMA: 71 VFR Gazetted KASULU: 48 VFR gazetted Kibondo 9 VFR gazetted	Delays in procedures for approval of VFR and BKR demarcated for beekeeping activities.

¹⁷ 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	
1. Spatial planning: identification and prioritisation of important beekeeping areas and protection status.				X	Very little has been planned in Land Use Planning. This is because most beekeeping activities are done in forest. Here BSPK supports zoning of CBFM.
2. Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping.				X	Activity received low priority at the Organisational Assessment. Afterwards, less attention given to this activity. Future implementation of project to be decided.
3. Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and Beekeeping zones.		X			
4. Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR).	X				
5. Support to village-level beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CBFM and land use planning mechanisms.			X		All CBFM that are demarcated are yet to be declared by DC.
Analysis of progress made towards output: Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).					
<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>	<p>Because beekeeping in East Africa is best done in forest areas, BSPK supports beekeeping stakeholders and institutions in implementing models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.</p> <p>I. BSPK has been supporting the identification of important beekeeping areas in order to prepare the right steps for their protection.</p> <p>II. In order to have a clear view on the threats beekeeping is facing and how these can be mitigated, a study on the environmental threats to beekeeping will be organised.</p> <p>III. In all Districts, VFR, BZ and CBFM initiatives have been set up and are being registered or gazetted with the support of BSPK.</p> <p>IV. As the biggest protected area in Kigoma Region, the Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve is also included in the project. Easy access to beekeeping areas inside the Reserve (and thus raising support for its protected status among local communities) will be made possible through a MoU, yet to be signed by Game officials from MKGR.</p> <p>V. BSPK is supporting the creation of land use planning mechanisms in order to make sure the forests are protected sustainably.</p>				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	A MoU has been signed between the Moyowosi / Kigosi Game Reserve and the beekeepers in the surrounding communities. The MoU was agreed upon and the beekeepers were sensitised on the exact agreements. The MoU will serve as a guideline on how bees can be kept and honey collected within the MKGR. On average over 2000 beekeepers have benefited from the signed MoU.				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>The most important issue that arose is the fact that the bureaucratic procedures to officially register village forest reserves take several years, making it impossible to finalise the procedure for all VFR and BKZ during BSPK lifespan.</p> <p>Encroachment in beekeeping zones by life stock beekeepers has been reported in Uvinza and Kigoma Districts. This threatens the beekeeping activities and creates tensions within communities.</p>				
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	/				

2.5.2 Budget execution

The overall execution rate of output 3 is 9% equivalent to 34.425,52 Euro of the total budget of 375.000,00 Euro. Out of 34.425,52 Euro, only 19.571,25 Euro was spent in 2014.

Comments: The speed of the execution of activities was affected mostly by delay in accounting advances by partners (LGAs). Because of this delay a new financing modality “*Mobile money transfer commonly known as MPESA*” was introduced in Q4 2014, this actually took sometimes to be operational.

2.5.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	A
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

2.6 Output 4

This output is relatively easy to reach at this point since there is a strong political will to promote beekeeping as an income generating activity on all political levels. However, today, this will is mainly propelled by the Prime Mister. At this point it is unclear how big the impact will be when the government will change after the elections of 2015.

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 2013	Progress 2014	Target 2014	End Target	Comments
National Beekeeping Policy reviewed	The National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 reviewed	Review was done without input BSPK	No update shared with BSPK	Policy by June 2014	Policy by June 2014	BSPK was not involved in the process.
New beekeeping development Programme	The National Beekeeping Development Programme ended in 2010	Nil	No update shared with BSPK	Not planned	Programme by June 2013	Depends on review of National Beekeeping Policy
# of district and local level of by-laws developed & implemented	Using 2002 Act. No. additional by-laws reviewed, developed, disseminated and implemented.	Not planned	Kasulu: preparation of village beekeeping by laws is ongoing. Later followed by preparation of District beekeeping by-laws.	Act by June 2014	Act by June 2014	Kibondo, Kigoma, Uvinza and Kakonko: preparation of District beekeeping by laws is foreseen in 2015
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.	A self – financing beekeeping practices (beehive loan facility) is piloted through beekeepers VICOBA and SACCOS	Introduction of self-financing and beehive loan facility into beekeepers groups. Kigoma & Kasulu: 10 VICOBA each are piloted. Kibondo: 1 beekeepers SACOS.	Sustainable beekeeping model piloted in Kigoma	Sustainable beekeeping model piloted in Kigoma	Pilot on self-financing mechanisms linked to beekeeping activities is ongoing (beehive loan facility). Yet to be confirmed that is replicable.

Progress of <u>main</u> activities	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production.		X			
2. Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations.		X			
3. Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves				X	Support was given by Tanzanian – Belgian Study and Consultancy Fund.
4. Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping.	X				
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>					
<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>	<p>BSPK is, finally, promoting an enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development at local, district and national levels.</p> <p>I. The Districts was supported in formalising the beekeeping industry so they can monitor the honey production and collect the taxes from the different actors in the value chain. Thus, LGA will understand the importance of the sector and appreciate the input of the sector in the LGA.</p> <p>II. By supporting Districts in monitoring and enforcing NRM regulations, the achievements of BSPK will safeguarded in the future.</p> <p>III. Since the MNRT is the central institution promoting and regulating beekeeping in Tanzania and since the MNRT is the mother ministry for BSPK, it is crucial this institution is involved in the project. It is therefore foreseen that BSPK will support MNRT on improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves.</p> <p>IV. BSPK is raising awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping within the local communities. This is both to promote beekeeping as a sustainable income generating activity and to promote the consumption of bee products with the local consumers. Furthermore it also helps raising awareness on the importance of protecting local ecosystems.</p>				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	<p>The National Beekeeping Policy has been reviewed by the MNRT and TFS. However, BSPK was never fully involved in this process. Thus, at this point, there has been no information shared with the project on the status of the policies. Since the beekeeping development Programme is linked with the National Beekeeping Policy, no information on the progress of the new Programme has reached BSPK so far.</p> <p>In Kasulu, the preparation of village beekeeping by laws is ongoing since the last quarters of 2014. IN 2015, these plans on village level will be followed by the preparation for District beekeeping by-laws. In Kibondo, Kakonko, Kigoma and Uvinza the preparation of District beekeeping by laws is foreseen in 2015.</p> <p>BSPK has invested strong efforts into raising public awareness on beekeeping and bee products within Kigoma and Tanzania. BSPK facilitated advertisement and sensitisation campaigns both on radio and TV. The main target audience for these was Kigoma Region, but national advertisements were also aired on TBC. Furthermore, Kigoma audiences were exposed to the sector through the Kigoma Region Honey Fair and the communication around this event. The project also promoted the region in international events such as the ApiExpo in Zimbabwe and the Agricultural Fair in Bujumbura. These have given Kigoma Region the name of a beekeeping region in the African apiculture sector. However, BSPK committed itself to further sensitisation efforts in the next years in order to strengthen the understanding on beekeeping among Tanzanian audiences.</p>				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	<p>Though BSPK was not fully involved in the review process of National Beekeeping Policy, it's anticipated that District beekeeping Officers who were invited to attend one</p>				

	of the consultative meetings in Tabora to some extent were able to share some experience from the project.
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	/

2.6.2 Budget execution

The overall execution rate of output 4 is 47% equivalent to 91.161,36 Euro of the total budget of 192.000,00 Euro. Out of 91.161,36 Euro, only 66.605,32 Euro was spent in 2014.

Comments: The speed of the execution of activities was affected mostly by delay in accounting advances by partners (LGAs). Because of this delay a new financing modality “*Mobile money transfer commonly known as MPESA*” was introduced in Q4 2014, this actually took sometimes to be operational.

2.6.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	B
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

3 Transversal Themes

3.1 Gender

During the activities the PMT always tries to balance the number of male and female participants. This way an equal number of male and female beekeepers get access to training sessions, exchange visits, meetings, etc.

When supporting the creation of new beekeeping groups, beekeeping cooperative societies, VICOBA's and SACCOS BSPK always suggests involving an equal number of men and women in the board of the organisations.

3.2 Environment

For the Beekeeping Support Project in Kigoma Region environmental issues are crucial. In order to keep bees successfully in Eastern Africa, the bees need the proximity of natural forest. Thus, the project also includes the protection of bee forage areas all over Kigoma Region. By promoting beekeeping as an income generating activity, BSPK directly includes the local communities in the protection of valuable ecosystems all over the region.

3.3 Other

BSPK is promoting beekeeping as an income generating activity and is aiming at raising the income of beekeepers and others in the bee products value chain. Thus, poverty reduction for rural communities lies at its core.

4 Steering and Learning

4.1 Action Plan

On the basis of the data and analysis above, the following actions need to be taken (/decisions to be taken). These are either strategic and/or operational.

Action plan	Source	Actor	Deadline
<i>Description of the action/decision to be taken</i>	<i>The sub-chapter to which the action refers (e.g. 2.4)</i>	<i>The person responsible for taking the decision/taking action</i>	<i>e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year N+1</i>
Organise the 2015 Kigoma Region Honey Fair		PMT and LGAs	Q3 2015
Find JLPC directives on further support to MNRT by BSPK.	2.2.1	PMT	Q1 2015
BSPK is to reach out to MNRT in order to be involved in the review of the National Beekeeping Policy and be informed on the status of the process.	2.6	PMT	Q1 2015
Develop synergy strategies with NRM-LED on (a.o.) gazetting of BKR and VFR in Kigoma region.	2.5	PMT BSPK, SPO, ITA NRM-LED	Q1 2015
Further support to creation of District Beekeeping by-laws.	2.6.1	DPIT	Q2 2015
Facilitate UWAKI and UKI to acquire loan from CRDB	2.2.1	PMT	Q1 2015
Further strengthening of Beekeeping SACCOS and Coops on business management skills.	2.3.1	PMT	Q2 2015

4.2 Lessons Learned

The following table shows some interesting Lessons Learned from the intervention's experience. The lessons learned are drawn from activities, outputs, outcome (or a combination of levels or any other aspect of the intervention and its environment).

Lessons learned	Target audience
Description of the lesson learned.	The audience that may be interested in the lesson learned. (Project, Representation, BTC HQ department, partner department...).
The Kigoma Region Honey Fair has proved successful in bringing together beekeepers and other actors in the honey value chain. The event is getting more recognition, even though the 2014 edition was only the second time it was organised. Events such as this are long-term investments in the regional value chain and will bear the fruits within a couple of years, provided they are organised on a regular basis and are (co)organised by the local communities or authorities. In order to attract more visitors, it is advisable to organise the next Fair in or near Kigoma town.	Project, BTC HQ, MNRT
BSPK piloted several 'beekeeping VICOBA's'. They differ from normal VICOBA's in the practice of the Beehive Loan Facility, a BSPK initiative. In the piloted VICOBA every first loan granted to a member comes in the form of a modern beehive. The beehives are purchased from a local carpenter with the VICOBA's capital. This way the beekeeper has immediate access to a modern beehive and can start repaying the VICOBA. Once the first beehive is fully repaid, the members can obtain loans from the VICOBA to finance issues of their choice (schooling, housing, investments, etc.). Several people linked to existing beekeeping groups and cooperatives were training to start a VICOBA by staff of the districts in Kigoma Region.	Primary beneficiaries (mainly beekeepers & beehive makers)

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 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>A replicable model of sustainable beekeeping development piloted in Kigoma region</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 & 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>1. Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills.</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>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 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 depths 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	
Main activities		Inputs	
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	Staff, office, transport, training materials, expertise	
4.1 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production		
4.2 Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation		
4.3 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations		
4.4 Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves		
4.5 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping		

5.2 Updated Logical framework

This logical framework resulted from organizational assessment and BSM from HQ in August,2012. The prosoped intervention logic posed number of challenges and some of the interesting findings could not be taken on board because of variuos reasons eg.limited time,some needed consultative meetings of which could take much time to effectively operationalize,etc.

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	

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						
R1A1.3_3	Facilitate formation of beekeeper associations		##	#	#	#	#	#	#									Membership can be mobilized
R1A1.3_4	Facilitate formation of beekeeper cooperative societies		##	#	#	#	#	#	#									
R1A1.4	Strengthened beekeepers capacity in improving quality of their honey								x	x	x			x	x			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				x	x	x							x	x			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				1	1	1	1	1					2	2			Business attitude is present
R1A2.1	Strengthened business management skills of beekeepers and their groups							x	x					x	x			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 /				x	x	x							x	x			BKGs have sufficient capacity to save

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						
	SACCOS services is facilitated																	money
R1A2.2_1	Map villages with active VSLs and SACCOS		##	#	#	#	#	#	#									<to be established>
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>
R2	Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities																Market opportunities are clear to all actors	
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																	<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>chains to develop an action plan</i>																	
R2A1.2_4	<i>Sensitise and mobilise beekeepers to choose the value chain they wish to be part of</i>																	<to be established>
R2A1.3	<i>Chain coordination structures planned, conceived and made operational</i>				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	<i>Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors</i>				2	1	1	1	1					1	1			Information costs are covered by VC actors
R2A2.1	<i>Execution of targeted market studies is supported</i>				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	<i>Exchange of strategic information for value chain development is facilitated</i>				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</i>																	<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>similar experience in VC development</i>																	
R2A3	Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers				1	2	1	1	1					1	1			Sufficient market demand / access
R2A3.1	Capacity on making contract supply arrangements is developed				x	x												Availability of responsive mediators
R2A3.1_1	<i>Identify service providers to provide education on contract supply arrangements</i>																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_2	<i>Facilitate training of trainers course on contract supply management</i>																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_3	<i>Facilitate training of beekeepers on contract supply</i>																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_4	<i>Facilitate learning visits to successful honey-based contract supply business models</i>																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_5	<i>Facilitate contract negotiation forums for Coops or groups with buyers</i>																	<to be established>
R2A3.1_6	<i>Follow up and coaching on aged upon contracts</i>																	<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	<i>Institutionalize participation of BK organizations in honey expos and trade fairs</i>																	
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	<i>Facilitate learning visit to Tabora on "Kopa Mzingira Lipa Asali"</i>																	<to be established>
R2A4.1_2	<i>Support REDESO financing model [WHRS] for</i>																	<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>replicating and scaling up</i>																	
R2A4.2	Linkages with technical and BDS services are facilitated			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Interest of BDS service to enter new market
R2A4.2_1	<i>Identify local BDS providers with relevant services to beekeepers</i>																	<to be established>
R2A4.2_2	<i>Support BDS providers to build market for their services</i>																	<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	<i><sub-activity to be defined></i>																	<to be established>
R2A5.1_2	<i><sub-activity to be defined></i>																	<to be established>
R2A5.1_3	<i><sub-activity to be defined></i>																	<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	<i>Facilitate feasibility studies of catering for specialised market niches</i>																	<to be established>
R2A5.2_2	<i>Assist in certification for nice markets</i>																	<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	<i>Business analysis of cooperatives + formulation of upgrading / business plan</i>																	<i>Business mind-set among leadership</i>
R2A6.1_2	<i>Facilitate implementation and monitoring of business plans</i>																	<i>Readiness to move away from the past</i>
R2A6.2	Development and			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Certification

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				
	optimised use of collection- /processing centres are facilitated																	requirements are maintainable
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					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			District budget for queen rearing centres and apiaries

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				
	promoted																	
R2A7.2_1	Facilitate establishment of queen rearing centres																	Land is available
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					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					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

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_1	Identify main threats and land-use conflicts in priority areas																	<to be established>
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																	<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>economic resource utilisation and conservation</i>																	
R3A3.1_2	<i>Identify key issues that needs multi-stakeholder interventions</i>																	<to be established>
R3A3.1_3	<i>Sensitize stakeholders to establish PFM platforms [?]</i>																	<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	<i>Identify stakeholders responsible for economic resource utilisation and conservation</i>																	<to be established>
R3A3.1_2	<i>Identify key issues that needs multi-stakeholder interventions</i>																	<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	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	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	x			Illegal framework for access to reserved forests
R3A4.3	Synergy between on-farm beekeeping and organic farming is promoted									x	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							x	x	x	x			x	x			Win-win position clear from the onset

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						
	within MKGR is facilitated																	
R3A6	Support to village BKR and other beekeeping-linked CBFM / LUP mechanisms										1	2	2	1	1			Cooperation between VGs and 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 BKRs / BKZs and other beekeeping-linked CBFM is improved [?]											x	x	x	x			Roles and responsibilities agreed from onset
R4	An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels															Beekeeping development remains national policy priority		
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

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				
R4A3.1	Development of NRM monitoring mechanisms supported						x	x							x	x		0
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?	YES
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	YES
Planning MTR	Completed
Planning ETR	2016 (Date to be discussed)
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2014	HQ BSM-Financial Controller "Inge DUMORTIER" in May, 2014. HQ BSM-Technical Advisor "LARDINOIS in May 2014. HQ-BSM-Technical Advisor/expert Agric.value chain "Sjoerd Bakker "in July, 2014. RESTAN BSM-Financial Officer "Michael Kibera" in October 2014.

5.4 “Budget versus current (y – m)” Report

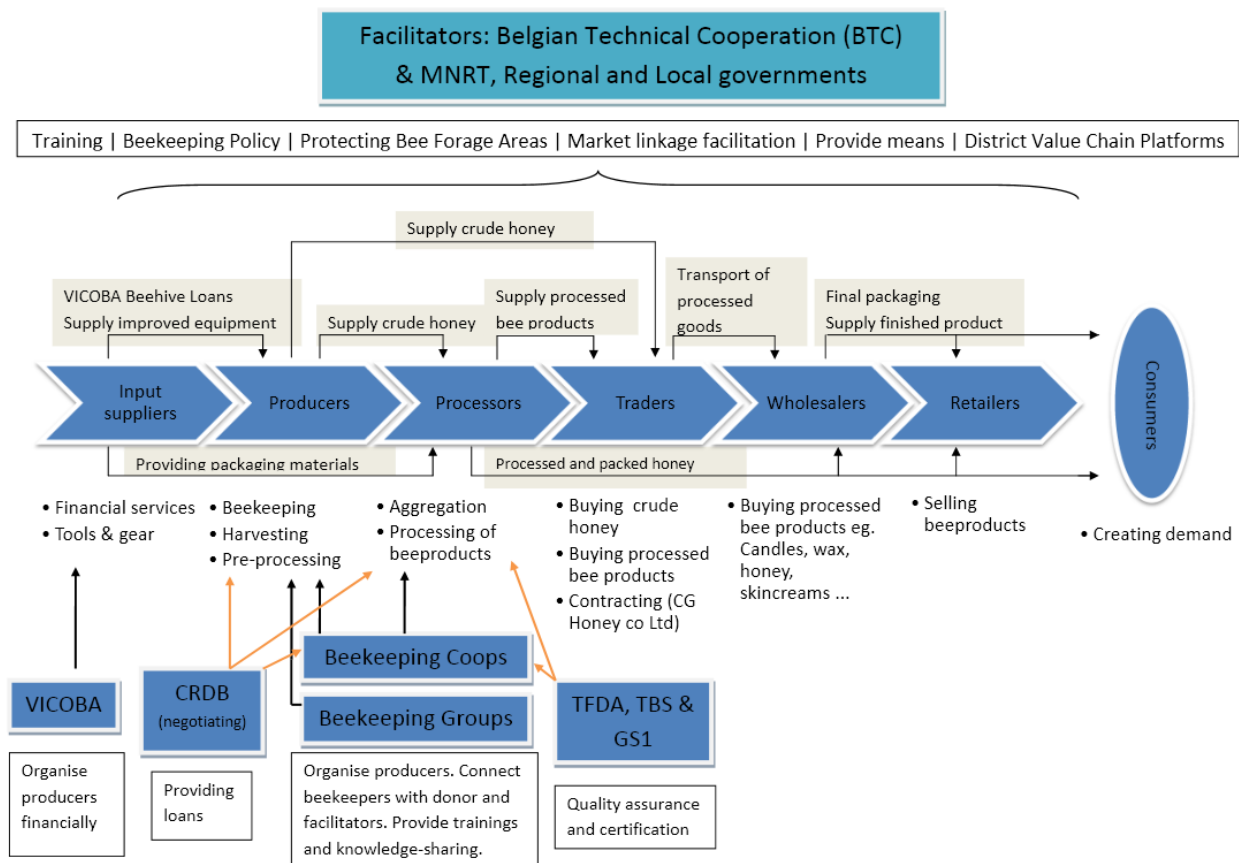
Budget details	Budget mode	Budget	Expenses to 2013	Expenses 2014	Total expenses	Available balance 2014	% execution
A Specific objective: Income of beekeepers through improved production, business management and trade of bee product in Kigoma Region increased		1,551,000.00	169,213.63	318,352.15	487,565.78	1,063,434.22	31
01 Beekeepers increase their incomes through improvement of production and business skills		320,000.00	62,370.04	67,012.42	129,382.46	190,617.54	40
01 Increase production in quality and quantity	COGEST	220,000.00	43,244.85	42,510.63	85,755.48	134,244.52	39
02 Improve business skills	COGEST	100,000.00	19,125.19	24,501.79	43,626.98	56,373.02	44
02 Honey value chains improve their efficiency through coordination and capacity building in order to respond to market opportunities		664,000.00	67,433.28	165,163.16	232,596.44	434,403.56	35
01 Facilitate common planning and development of chain coordination structures	COGEST	30,000.00	7,904.69	5,548.26	13,452.95	16,547.05	45
02 Provide market information and other strategic information to value chain actors	COGEST	95,000.00	8,563.83	17,817.01	26,380.84	68,619.19	28
03 Facilitate linkage between producers and buyers	COGEST	125,000.00	18,434.92	72,075.71	90,510.63	34,489.37	72
04 Link beekeepers to service providers	COGEST	120,000.00	2,432.56	6,145.82	8,578.38	111,421.62	7
05 Support to chain actors in improving marketing and diversifying	COGEST	114,000.00	713.70	0.00	713.70	113,286.30	1
06 Optimize use of processing centers	COGEST	110,000.00	23,878.29	54,355.84	78,234.13	31,765.87	71
07 Support diversification towards wax processing and sale of bee colonies	COGEST	70,000.00	5,505.29	9,220.52	14,725.81	55,274.19	21
03 Beekeeping stakeholders and institutions implement models for protection of key forest and bee forage areas.		375,000.00	14,854.27	19,571.25	34,425.52	340,574.48	9
01 Spatial planning: identification and prioritization of important beekeeping areas and protection status	COGEST	60,000.00	62.50	421.84	484.34	59,515.66	1
02 Study on the environmental threats to beekeeping	COGEST	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0
03 Facilitate the setup of local and district level stakeholders initiatives	COGEST	40,000.00	602.24	0.00	602.24	39,397.76	2

Budget details	Budget mode	Budget	Expenses to 2013	Expenses 2014	Total expenses	Available balance 2014	% execution
04 Support to the establishment of CBFM initiatives, Bee reserves and Beekeeping zones	COGEST	160,000.00	9,959.28	11,094.92	21,054.20	138,945.80	13
05 Facilitate Beekeeping in Moyowosi/Kigosi Game Reserve (MKGR)	COGEST	35,000.00	0.00	8,054.49	8,054.49	26,945.51	23
06 Support to village-level beekeeping reserves and other beekeeping linked CBFM and land use planning mechanisms	COGEST	30,000.00	4,230.25	0.00	4,230.25	25,769.75	14
04 An enabling environment for sustainable beekeeping development is enhanced at local, district and national levels		192,000.00	24,556.04	66,605.32	91,161.36	100,838.64	47
01 Strengthen district capacity to monitor honey production	COGEST	30,000.00	19,125.62	22,376.35	41,501.97	-11,501.97	138
02 Support beekeeping by-laws and policy implementation	COGEST	80,000.00	0.00	0.00	302.72	79,697.28	0
03 Support district capacity to monitor and enforce NRM regulations	COGEST	22,000.00	4.91	16,799.58	16,804.49	5,195.51	76
04 Support MNRT to improve the regulatory framework for beekeeping development and beekeeping reserves	COGEST	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0
05 Raise awareness on environmental and socio-economic benefits of beekeeping	COGEST	20,000.00	5,122.79	27,429.39	32,552.18	-12,552.18	163
B Activities related investments & operational exp		188,000.50	144,745.94	29,132.50	173,878.44	14,621.56	92
01 Activities related investments		108,000.00	121,469.56	1,949.59	123,419.15	-15,419.15	114
01 Cars	REGIE	90,000.00	107,157.09	151.69	107,308.78	-17,308.78	119
02 Motorcycles	REGIE	18,000.00	14,312.47	1,797.90	16,110.37	1,889.63	90
02 Activities related operational expenses		80,000.50	23,276.38	27,182.91	50,459.29	30,040.71	63
01 Cars running costs	COGEST	70,000.00	23,276.38	27,025.68	50,302.06	19,697.94	72
02 Motorcycles running costs	COGEST	10,000.50	0.00	157.23	157.23	10,342.77	1
X Budgetary reserve (max 5% * total activities)		22,000.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,600.00	0
01 Budgetary reserve		22,000.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,600.00	0
01 Budgetary reserve CO-MANAGEMENT	COGEST	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00	0

Budget details	Budget mode	Budget	Expenses to 2013	Expenses 2014	Total expenses	Available balance 2014	% execution
02 Budgetary reserve STATE MANAGEMENT	REGIE	9,000.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,600.00	0
Z General means		937,000.90	328,952.65	162,026.79	490,979.44	446,920.56	52
01 Staff expenses		492,000.20	101,819.43	59,847.69	161,667.12	330,532.88	33
01 National Coordinator	REGIE	14,000.40	1,181.24	898.29	2,079.53	12,320.47	14
02 National Technical Advisor	REGIE	153,000.60	46,774.89	24,017.28	70,792.17	82,807.83	46
03 National Financial Advisor	REGIE	120,000.00	37,660.88	22,570.12	60,231.00	59,769.00	50
04 Driver	REGIE	24,000.00	10,758.26	5,731.20	16,489.46	7,510.54	69
05 International Technical Assistance	REGIE	180,000.20	5,444.16	6,630.80	12,074.96	168,125.04	7
02 Investments		78,000.00	66,979.28	4,285.54	71,264.82	6,735.18	91
01 Transport	REGIE	30,000.00	33,744.69	1,437.67	35,182.36	-5,182.36	117
02 Office equipment	REGIE	12,000.00	10,650.14	1,581.44	12,231.58	-231.58	102
03 IT equipment	REGIE	16,000.00	6,125.72	750.75	6,876.47	9,123.53	43
04 Office improvement works	REGIE	20,000.00	16,458.73	515.68	16,974.41	3,025.59	85
03 Operational expenses		171,000.70	70,226.66	42,140.88	112,367.54	59,332.46	65
01 JLPC meetings	REGIE	32,000.00	18,123.59	14,808.73	32,932.32	-932.32	103
02 DPIT meetings	REGIE	5,000.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,600.00	0
03 Vehicle running costs fuel	REGIE	21,000.50	22,487.15	5,314.63	27,801.78	-6,301.78	129
04 Telecommunications	REGIE	33,000.60	2,217.24	1,551.43	3,768.67	29,831.33	11
05 Operation maintenance office facilities	REGIE	60,000.00	13,699.83	9,172.67	22,872.50	37,127.50	38
06 Missions plus DSA, DBO's field staff	REGIE	11,000.20	7,518.43	7,066.61	14,585.04	-3,385.04	130
07 Training	REGIE	6,000.00	5,468.84	3,786.30	9,255.14	-3,255.14	154
08 Financial costs	REGIE	1,000.80	711.58	440.51	1,152.09	647.91	64
04 Audit/ Monitoring / Evaluations		196,000.00	89,585.36	55,752.68	145,338.04	50,661.96	74
01 Baseline, Mid-Term and final Evaluation costs	REGIE	75,000.00	50,029.15	38,962.52	88,991.67	-13,991.67	119
02 Audit	REGIE	36,000.00	495.37	13,532.62	14,027.99	21,972.01	39
03 Backstopping BTC HQ	REGIE	50,000.00	9,230.99	3,257.54	12,488.53	37,511.47	25
04 Organizational Assessments	REGIE	35,000.00	29,829.85	0.00	29,829.85	5,170.15	85
TOTAL	REGIE	1,055,000.50	450,422.21	163,976.38	614,398.59	441,101.41	58%
TOTAL	COGEST	1,644,000.50	192,490.01	345,535.06	538,025.07	1,106,474.93	33%
GRAND TOTAL		2,700,000.00	642,912.22	509,511.44	1,152,423.66	1,547,576.34	43%

5.5 Resources

The visual presentation below shows the model which is being constructed by BSPK as a result of conceptualisation of various aspects that evolves in the course of implementation as it stands today. The process emphasize on market focused collaboration of value chain actors as a key feature of value chain. This distinguishes it from other traditional business relationships or a supply chains. Market focused collaboration is when different business enterprises choose to work together to produce and market products and services in effective and efficient manner in order to meet the needs of targeted consumer (s) or market segments.



5.5.1 Lesson learned

How Beekeepers Can Invest In Their Businesses.

The case of Nyabasindi (A) Beekeeping Group in Kasulu District

Since 2012, BSPK is supporting many beekeeping groups in the region. One of these is the Nyabasindi (A) beekeeping group. The group received trainings on improved beekeeping techniques and improved beehives. BSPK also facilitated the establishment of the Maswa Village Forest Reserve where the group can keep the bees. Yet, the members of the group faced a financial problem. A single improved beehive costs 50.000Tsh (or 22€) and for many people in rural Tanzania, this can be up to 20% of a monthly family income. So, in order to make improved beehives more accessible to beekeepers, BSPK has facilitated so called 'beekeeping VICOBA's'.

A VICOBA or 'Village Community Bank' is a way for communities to self-finance their activities. Every member buys at least 1 and maximum 5 shares weekly. From this growing, accumulated capital, the members can loan at a very low interest to finance their plans and dreams. In a 'beekeeping VICOBA', the first loan is always used for the purchase of an improved beehive.

In December 2013, Nyabasindi (A) beekeeping group too, was trained to form a VICOBA¹⁸. BTC also provided the VICOBA with logistical support such as pass books, a simple documentation system and a secure iron box to safeguard the assets of the VICOBA.

Until June 2014, the Nyabasindi (A) VICOBA had 37 members (20 women and 17 men) of all ages. The members decided that they will each purchase 2 improved beehives. Once these are fully repaid, they can obtain loans from the VICOBA to finance issues of their choice (schooling, housing, investments or more new beehives). The group sent the village carpenter to learn about improved beehives with another carpenter, who was trained by BSPK. The VICOBA was able to provide its members with 39 improved beehives and they just ordered 30 more. Thus, each member of the beekeeping group is now able to increase their honey production, slowly but steadily increasing the income of their families.

¹⁸ In the Nyabasindi (A) VICOBA, one share is 1.000 Tsh (or almost 0.45€). This differs however from group to group. The value of a share should be high enough to secure a steady income of capital for the VICOBA but low enough to be affordable for its members.

5.6 Decisions taken by the JLCB and follow-up

The table below provides an overview of the important strategic decisions taken by the JLCB and the follow-up of those decisions.

Decision to take					Action			Follow-up	
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Usage of project car for non-project activities is not allowed (Uvinza/Kigoma) JLPC directed Districts to create action plan for solving Land Use Conflict	Feb 2014	Continuous	Uvinza DBO	JLPC	All partners were reminded of correct use of project cars.	PMT	Feb 2014	finished	finalized
					Creating action plan	DED	Q1 2015	Ongoing	ongoing
PMT to seek written approval for beekeepers to use forest with TFS	Sept 2014	Continuous	JLPC	PMT	Liaise with TFS	PMT	Q1 2015	Ongoing	Ongoing
PMT to come up with action plan for implementing Audit recommendations	Sept 2014	2014	JLPC	PMT	PMT to create action plan	PMT	Q4 2014	Delayed	Delayed
PMT to refine indicators.	Sept 2014	2014	JLPC	PMT	Refining the indicators for BSPK.	PMT	Q4 2014	Finished	Finished
DED Uvinza and DED Kakonko to be full members of JLPC	Sept 2014	2014	DEDs	JLPC	DEDs Kakonko and Uvinza to be included in JLPC	JLPC	Sept 2014	Finished	Finished
BTC to follow up with PS to see if Specific account has been granted. If no specific account, one district to test EPICOR miscellaneous development account.	Sept 2014	Continuous	JLPC	BTC	Follow-up with PS	BTC	ASAP	Ongoing	Ongoing
					set op test system for EPICOR	BTC	ASAP	Ongoing	
PMT to analyze beekeeping potential of Buhigwe District. Proposal by end October 2014	Sept 2014	2015	DED Buhigwe	PMT	Rapport on beekeeping potential Buhigwe District	PMT	Oct 2014	Still ongoing	ongoing