



United Republic of Tanzania

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

DRAFT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION REPORT

BEEKEEPING SUPPORT PROJECT IN KIGOMA REGION

April, 2010

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

In February 2001, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) requested the Belgium Government to support Beekeeping Sector on the development and improvement of processing, packaging and marketing of bee products in the country. The request was accepted and all the necessary procedures were taken to identify and formulate the project for the Development and Improvement of Processing, Packaging and Marketing of Honey, Beeswax and other Bee Products, which was implemented by Belgium Technical Cooperation and three Districts Councils of Kigoma, Kibondo and Rufiji in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. This project is phasing out in August 2010.

The Government of Tanzania and the Government of Belgium held a Joint Committee Meeting on 26th October, 2009 on bilateral cooperation. During the meeting the two Governments agreed to adopt the Indicative Development Cooperation Program (IDCP 2010-2013). The IDCP outlines the objectives and sectors to be involved in the program as well as the modalities and framework for its implementation.

The Natural Resource Management sector will be supported through 3 components through a project approach on :

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- 1- **beekeeping (consolidation phase) ,**
- 2- **wetlands (continuation of the kilombero Ramsar Site Management Program) , and,**
- 3- **natural resources Management-plans through a coherent bottom-up approach, in a number of pilot districts and, after implementation of these NRM Management-plans, a national coordinated NRM-strategy and policy will be developed & approved after extensive consultation with the relevant partner institutions.**

Hence, Natural Resources Management sector will be supported through an integrated approach in order to guarantee a more coherent program which will lead , through a bottom-up approach to an overall increase of impact in the long run.

The result of every activity will feed into the next activity.

A synergy could be provided with the decentralization process under the the Local Government Reform Program (LGRP) in order to facilitate an “NRM window”

Natural Resources Management (NRM) is economically important as it is linked directly to wider themes of management of environment and poverty reduction.

The first component, namely, “Beekeeping program”, offers excellent opportunities for demonstrating NRM-related economic development and poverty reduction. The previous program revealed that if beekeeping is carried out properly the income of rural people can be increased and eventually their well being improved.

Belgium wants to build on the experience it's got during the first phase of this first component.

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New Project

PROJECT TITLE

SUPPORT TO BEEKEEPING SECTOR IN KIGOMA REGION

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The new project will build on and consolidate achievements of the previous project in Kigoma and Kibondo districts.

The previous project was a three year project, carried out in Rufiji, Kigoma and Kibondo Districts from August 2007 – August 2010).

A final evaluation is planned for May 2010 (the outcomes of it are going to be integrated in this identification fiche).

However, it was not necessary to wait for this external final evaluation of the first phase to start the identification process because, in addition to regular monitoring by the JLPC, external visits/evaluations were also done by the environment expert of BTC HQ and the Centre for Trade Development, which is also situated in Brussels.

A number of issues have become clear using these various means of monitoring and evaluation:

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1. The project performed better in the two districts where beekeeping is a traditional activity (Kigoma and Kibondo).
2. Implementing a project at opposite ends of the country negatively affects the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation.
3. Overall significant achievements have been made in terms of improving production, especially quality of honey, while the indicators in relation to improved business skills were achieved to a lesser extent.

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The latter is not surprising as the business skills and improvement of business environment is a new skill for most traditional beekeepers.

A consolidation phase is hence necessary :

1- to improve business skills and market-chain and insure the sustainability of all the project ;

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2- to integrate some experiences from the Kigoma component of the Income Generating Activities Program currently running parallel to the first phase of the "Beekeeping Program";

3- To demonstrate that NRM-related economic development and poverty reduction.

Comment [A2]: Zin is niet afgeemaakt.
Wat wordt hier bedoeld?

The first and second observations above led to the fact that the beekeeping project under the new IDCP.(2010-2013) will be implemented in Kigoma Region only.

MNRT is planning to include Kasulu District in addition to Kigoma and Kibondo districts in the new project. There is a functioning honey cooperative in Kasulu and the new project will consequently now cover the three rural districts of Kigoma Region.

In addition to the evaluations mentioned above, the identification process involved stakeholders at national and local governments, service providers and the beneficiaries at selected districts were through workshop and field visits.

2. RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism will have the responsibility of coordination and overall supervision of the project as technical Ministry.

The project will be executed in the three districts of Kigoma, Kibondo and Kasulu. As employer of local Government Staff, the Prime Ministers Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) will have the responsibility to oversee the functioning of the districts, Wards and village officers involved in the implementation of the project. It will exercise this role through the District Executive Directors of Kigoma, Kibondo and Kasulu.

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2.1 Joint Local Partner Committee

The Joint Local Partner Committee (JLPC) has the mandate to ensure proper orientation and follow-up of the project. The responsibilities of the JLPC start with approval of TOR for the formulation of the project. It is proposed that the JLPC will consist of the following members:

MNRT, MoFEA, PMO-RALG, BTC, RNRA Kigoma, DEDs of Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma Districts, one representative of beekeeping associations/cooperatives for each district.

3. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective (goal) can be expressed as follows: "Contribution of beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania enhanced"

3.1 Specific Objective (Purpose)

The specific objective or project purpose refers to the sustainable benefits for the target group that is increased income of beekeepers in the project area.

In line with the overall objective the specific objective (purpose) of the project is: "

Comment [A3]: Aangezien de focus verschoven is naar duurzame inkomensvererving

- Sustainable income of beekeepers is increased through an improvement of their production and of their business skills to trade their bee products in Kigoma Region.

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This objective will be achieved through several intermediate results/outputs identified during formulation of the project.

3.2 Remarks

- The general and specific objectives clearly explain why the project is important to the society.
- The overall objective can not be achieved by the project alone, but it will require contributions of other programmes and projects as well. Proper coordination of these other contributions is essential for the impact of the project.
- The Specific Objective is the key reference for managing the project and measuring its success or failure. It is therefore to be monitored closely by the ones involved in implementation as well as in supervising the project.

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- By supporting the beekeeping sector the project will contribute directly towards the improvement of people's livelihoods, good governance (e.g. through strengthening beekeeping associations) and indirectly to the conservation of nature through wise-use of resources.

3.3 Key Areas of Intervention

Comment [A4]: Zijn deze opgesomd volgens volgorde van belangrijkheid? Zo ja, is deze volgorde wel logisch?

It is anticipated that the project will be designed around four broad themes of intervention (these can be later be formulated into result areas) as follows:

1. Awareness raising in Policy & Law
2. Research
3. Production
4. Trade
5. Financial & Business management (business)

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A list of issues to be addressed within each of these broad areas is appended as Annex 1.

In principle it is anticipated that the main project activities will be implemented at the district level. However, some important support functions of MNRT have also been considered. These include in particular issues under broad areas three and four to do with database services and research and also policy and law, awareness raising (ie preparation of materials, improving extension services) and overall monitoring.

4. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

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In order to demonstrate tangible impacts and to achieve the specific objectives of the project, beneficiaries at different levels of beekeeping activity and role in the supply and marketing chain process are targeted. Direct beneficiaries include more than 3000 beekeepers and their families as well as processors' groups, associations, cooperatives, traders and exporters operating in the three districts. In

addition, indirect beneficiaries include local traders and other businesses providing inputs (equipment & protectives) for honey and other bee products. Indirect beneficiaries also include the District Councils and the population of the districts as a whole.

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5. THE LINK WITH MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICIES

5.1 The link of the Project to MKUKUTA

Tanzania is a resource-rich nation, but throughout the country's history its natural resource wealth has not translated into economic well-being for the majority of her citizens. Beekeeping in Tanzania plays a major role in socio-economic development and environmental conservation. It is an important income generating activity with high potentials for improving incomes, especially for communities living close to forests and woodlands.

Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 foresees that by the year 2025 Tanzania should have created a strong diversified, resilient and competitive economy that can effectively cope with challenges of development and that can also easily and confidently adapt to changing market and technological conditions in the regional and global economy. One of the five targets to be attained by 2025 is high quality livelihood.

To achieve the TDV 2025 The Government launched the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA by focusing on Poverty reduction through enhanced economic growth. The MKUKUTA, as the nation's overarching economic policy and poverty reduction strategy for the past five years, recognizes the centrality of natural resource management and good governance for attaining more effective development policies. The MKUKUTA highlights the significance of natural resource management to poverty reduction and economic growth efforts in Tanzania.

MKUKUTA emphasizes improving the linkages between macro-economic drivers of growth and rural livelihoods at the micro-level. The MKUKUTA has a number of

important targets and strategies relating to improving local community benefits and income from natural resources as a way of implementing these general principles. In MKUKUTA Cluster I there are at least 15 targets directly related to environmental conservation and natural resources aiming to support sustainable growth. The target most related to beekeeping include reduced negative impacts on environment and livelihoods; reduced land degradation and loss of biodiversity; increased sustainable off-farm income generating activities; and increased contribution from natural resources and environment to incomes of rural communities. Meanwhile, Cluster II of MKUKUTA is about the improvement of life and social well-being, with particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups and reduced inequalities in outcomes across geographic, income, age, gender and other groups.

Beekeeping is an important income generating activity with very high potential for improving incomes of rural households especially for communities living close to forests and woodlands. In addition to income generation, beekeeping promotes sustainable use of natural resources for example reduced fire incidences in bee reserves and other beekeeping areas.

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The main guiding document for the project is the National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 which is implemented through the National Beekeeping program 2001-2010). This National Beekeeping Programme (NBKP) consists of three main implementation programmes under which in total seven sub-programmes are defined. Support to the Beekeeping sector in Kigoma Region, fits under the sub-program "Improvement of quantity and quality of bee products". Specific objective of the proposed interventions are linked with the results areas of the National Forest & Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP) mentioned under its sub-programme "Improvement of Quantity and quality of bee products". The envisaged intervention is therefore well embedded in National Beekeeping Policy and its generalization (see component 3 of the NRM sector support) can make a significant impact in poverty reduction.

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The proposed project fits well within the various sector policies and strategies related to private sector development, economic growth and income generation. These include Mkurabita, the Small and Medium Enterprise Development (SMED) Policy, Microfinance policy and the BEST Program.

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5.2 The Link of the Project to MDGs

Tanzania's commitment to environment and natural resource protection has historically been linked to global commitments on sustainable development, including the UN conventions on sustainable development such as the UN Conference on Human Environment 1972, UN conference on Environment and Development in 1992, The Millennium Development Goals of 2000 followed by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development which exhorted the international community to integrated and global response to poverty and environmental decline.

The general objective of the project is in line with the Tanzanian policy framework as defined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, MKUKUTA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

MKUKUTA is in line with MDG particularly goal 1, 3 and,7 which deals with eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, Promote gender equality and empower women and Ensure environmental sustainability. Some targets of the first goal are to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar per day; to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. The target set for achieving goal number three is to eliminate gender disparity to all levels. Regarding environmental sustainability goal, the targets related to beekeeping activities are; Integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources; Reduce biodiversity loss and achieving a significant reduction in the rate of loss; just to mention a few.

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The Government of Tanzania developed the National Beekeeping Policy in 1998. The overall goal of the National Beekeeping Policy is to enhance the contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of its natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Policy encourages active participation of all stakeholders in establishment and sustainable management of bee reserves and apiaries, promoting beekeeping-based industries and products and promoting sustainable management of beekeeping in cross sectoral areas for ecosystem conservation and management.

The project is expected to improve the capacity of beekeepers to produce better quality and marketable bee products leading to improved incomes. Beekeeping can be practiced by both women and men throughout the value chain hence the project will provide gender sensitive interventions to increase participation of women and to advocate an equitable sharing of responsibilities between men and women. In terms of environmental sustainability the project supports implementation of environment and natural resource sector policies and contributes to ongoing programs.

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The proposed intervention and its generalization at the national level is likely to contribute significantly to achieving Millennium Development Goals.

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6. LINKING WITH OTHER BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DONORS

In 2006, the Tanzanian government and the Development Partners Group (DPG) launched the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) to improve aid effectiveness and coordination between the Tanzanian government and DPGs to achieve national development and poverty reduction goals. Based on this, the Tanzanian Government and fourteen DPGs , **including Belgium, agreed, particularly, on a new division of labor.**

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Each partner rationalized the number of sector/thematic areas in which they would engage, and decided in which sector/thematic areas they would play lead, active, or delegate role. This is inline with the Paris Declaration (2005) and the JAST, which emphasized national ownership and aid effectiveness.

Various development partners have shown interest and are supporting beekeeping activities in the sector through bilateral projects and through NGOs. Some of the on-going projects and activities being funded by development Partners in the sector and their complementarities with the current project are discussed below.

6.1 Support to the National Forest and Beekeeping program

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland has supported the forestry sector for many years. It intends to continue and increase this support to the sector wide approach and community based forest management initiatives with emphasis on income generation from forest resources through the National Forest Programme. The Government of Tanzania through Forestry and Beekeeping Division commissioned a study on the contribution beekeeping to poverty alleviation. The study was funded by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and was carried out in Nachingwea, Liwale and Chunya. It provided information on the contribution of beekeeping to national economy and hence created awareness to donors, planners and policy makers. The study revealed the importance of beekeeping to poverty alleviation in the visited districts.

Through Support to the National Forest and Beekeeping program phase II, few beekeeping activities are performed at national level. The activities are performed under the NFP Development program which deals with Forest based industries and sustainable livelihood. The objective of this program is to increase economic contribution to GNP, employment and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forest-based industry development and trade of forest products and services including beekeeping.

6.2 Participatory Forest Management (PFM)

There are a number of PFM initiatives which are jointly undertaken with support from development partners. PFM is currently supported by the Government in collaboration with DANIDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. The World Bank through the Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project (TFCMP) and the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) provide support to communities through PFM. PFM investment in 74 districts which include Kigoma, Kibondo & Kasulu, involve in a bigger part income generating activities related to Beekeeping at community levels. Also DANIDA through Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Competitiveness Facility supported the improvement of marketing of bee products through trade fairs.

Comment [MSOffice5]: Is PFM in all 3 districts in Kigoma Region?

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Comment [A6]: Onduidelijke zinsconstructie. Wat wordt hier bedoeld?

6.3 NORAD Support to MNRP

Beekeeping Development Project was also implemented by the Management of Natural Resources Programme funded by the Government of Norway as a sub-component of the income-generating activities. The sub-component was implemented in five priority districts where honey production is traditionally an important economic activity. The Districts were Handeni, Manyoni, Kondoa, Tabora and Kibondo. The main objective of the project was to increase benefits to rural communities (households) based on sustainable natural resource management in Tanzania. The project phased out in 2006 and the new program was planned to take over from 2008-2012. The Programme seeks to optimize the contribution of natural and cultural resources to the national economy and people's livelihoods. Beekeeping activities are embedded in the whole concept of this program. In this sense conservation should be seen as a means of improving livelihoods and not an end in itself. The program has not yet started.

Comment [MSOffice7]: Will the programme operate in the same districts as before?

7. FUNDING

The total cost of the project is estimated to be Euro 3.150 Million for the three districts and will cover a period of 4 years (SA is 5 years & project's duration is 4 years).

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The Belgium Government will make available Euro 3 million and Tanzania Government will contribute to 150.000 € in cash.

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8. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability has four dimensions namely social, economic, political and environmental.

Support to the Beekeeping sector in Kigoma Region will benefit local livelihood from beekeeping activities. For example, **knowledge and active application of their** rights to access control and use of bee resources will increase as a result of the establishment of bee reserves, trade and markets of bee products. Beekeepers will have more to say in decisions over use and management of bee resources through well functioning cooperatives and associations.

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The project will also improve governance through more effective local beekeepers associations and other institutions.

The project will be sustainable as it is expected to match with the above four dimensions with the following assumptions:

- a) By focusing on capacity building in entrepreneurial skills and management of beekeeping cooperatives and associations the producers of honey and other bee products will become self sustaining by the end of the project;
- b) The capacity of the Districts to support beekeepers in both technical beekeeping questions and also in advice on trade has been improved through the project;
- c) Indigenous knowledge to attract, manage honeybee colonies can be applied also to more modern techniques;
- d) Women, youth and men will be engaged in a variety of roles in the honey and bee product value chain;

Comment [MSOffice8]: Is that not done already? What is the role of the DBO.

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- e) A number of village bee reserves are owned by beekeepers and these can be used as collateral for loans if required.
- f) The generalization at the national level of the outcomes of this project in the third component of the NRM-support provided in the IDCP '10-'13 will contribute to increase the revenues of the targeted population and hence, contribute to reduce the poverty of the rural population.

8.1 Strategies for project Sustainability

8.1.1 Develop broad-based relationship/partnership that promote collaboration

The viability and sustainability of the intervention depends also on the coherence and complementarities with other initiatives/projects at the national and district levels. The project will create strong involvement of government, development partners, private sector and local communities. The project activities will be streamlined in the district plans from its initial stage of implementation. Also, sustainability and impact of the project will be enhanced by empowerment of local community groups (beekeeping groups) with skills and knowledge on technical options, group management and business planning.

Comment [A9]: Which government level are we exactly talking about?

8.1.2 Develop an outreach plan

The project will develop beekeeping in targeted groups and assist local people to increase their income. It will develop field extension services and beekeeping demonstration centres which will be used to train and advice in appropriate beekeeping. The project will also have wider environmental benefits such as improved crop pollination, forest and soil erosion protection and prevention of honey hunting related bush fires. The approach will involve a wider spectrum of stakeholders.

8.1.3 Develop a core of supporters

The long-term sustainability of the beekeeping project is dependent on people being interested on an ongoing basis. The project is likely to attract many interested parties and we hope that it will be a pilot project that can be used in other areas. The market-orientation approach will be enhanced through existence of village cooperative societies and financial services, including the savings and credit scheme.

Comment [A10]: Men spreekt van een pilootproject terwijl men zich nu al in de tweede fase gaat begeven.

The Project will both benefit from and contribute to the Tanzania National Honey Council, which has recently been established at the national level with the aim to connect public and private sector players in the bee product value chain and contribute to development of an internationally competitive beekeeping sector in the country.

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Annex 1: Possible areas of intervention

Broad Area	Areas of intervention
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching on financial management for cooperatives/associations • Management skills for cooperatives (managing the organizations) • Business coaching for cooperatives / associations • Training on ways to access capital (not just loans) • Training on Marketing • Market linkage • Market access (certification) • Value adding • Products diversification • Contractual Agreements • Access to packaging
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernise production and processing methods (increased used of top bar hives; more efficient processing technology; piloting of commercial hives) • Improve packaging • Ensure suitable areas for beekeeping are protected (bee reserves and land use planning) • Strategy for sustainable arrangements for beekeeping in protected areas, such as game reserves • Improvement of beekeeping database system
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Pollen reference data (for linking to tastes of honey and honey with special values) • Policy research • Management of stingless bees • Research of different uses for bee products • Organisation of events (studies, seminars, conference...) and production of documents (publications, films,...)
Policy and Law /Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerted awareness raising on the Beekeeping Act • Awareness raising to community groups • Harmonisation of cross sectoral laws / policies and practice related to beekeeping

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