



BTC TANZANIA

**BELGIAN
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

FINAL REPORT



**“The Development and Improvement of Processing,
Packaging and Marketing of Honey, Bees Wax and other
Bee Products in Tanzania”
(TAN 04 013 11)**

**BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT**

Navision Code: TAN 0401311 – DGDC CODE: 20022/11

Country: Tanzania

DAC Sector and Sub Sector: Environment

National/Regional Institution In Charge of the Execution: MNRT

Agencies in Charge of the Execution: Forest and Beekeeping Division

Number of BTC International Cooperation Experts: 0

Duration of the Project (according to SA/SC): 72 months

Start date of the Project:

According to SA/SC: 25 August 2005 (SA signed)

Effective : 1 August 2007

Extension: 24 of August 2010

End date of the Project:

According to SA/SC: 24 August 2010 (validity of SA)

End of Extension: 24 August 2011

Project Management Methods : Co-Management/ Regie.

Total Budget for the Project : EUR 1,870,000

Belgium : EUR 1,200,000

Approved for Extension Period : EUR 300,000

Tanzania : EUR 370,000 (Cash & In-Kind)

Period Covered by the Report : September 2007 to August 2011



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DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

| Annexes | | Yes | No |
|----------------|--|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Results summary | ✓ | |
| 2. | Situation of receipts and expenses for the year considered | ✓ | |
| 3. | Disbursement rate of the project | ✓ | |
| 4. | Personnel of the project | ✓ | |
| 5. | Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender | ✓ | |
| 6. | Equipments | ✓ | |
| 7. | Trainings | ✓ | |
| 8. | Backers | ✓ | |

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AFO | Administrative and Financial Officer |
| BIP | Beekeeping Improvement Project |
| BTC | Belgium Technical Cooperation |
| DBO | District Beekeeping Officer |
| DED | District Executive Director |
| DPIT | District Project Implementation Team |
| HQ | Head Quarter |
| JLPC | Joint Local Partner Committee |
| LFA | Logistical Framework Analysis |
| MNRT | Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism |
| MKUKUTA | Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania |
| NBKP | National Beekeeping Programme |
| NPC | National Project Coordinator |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NSGRP | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty |
| OVI | Objective Verifiable Indicators |
| SACCOS | Saving and Credit Cooperative Society |
| TDV | Tanzania Development Vision |
| TFDA | Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority |
| TA | Technical Advisor |
| ToT | Train of Trainees |
| VICOBA | Village Community Banking |

PART ONE: APPRAISAL

Evaluate the relevance and the performance of the project by means of the following assessments:

- 1. - Very satisfactory*
- 2. - Satisfactory*
- 3. - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements*
- 4. - Non satisfactory*
- X. - Unfounded*

Write down your answer in the column corresponding to your functions during the project execution.

| | National execution official | | BTC execution official | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| RELEVANCE ¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19) | Assessment | Remarks | Assessment | Remarks |
| 1. Is the project relevant compared to the national development priorities? | 1 | The project was very much in line with Tanzania Development Policies which are well stipulated in Tanzania Development Vision TDV 2025 which is implemented through National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP) I & II The main guiding document was national Beekeeping Policy which is implemented through national beekeeping Programme under sub Programme improvement of Quantity and quality of bee products. | 1 | The project was in line with the Tanzanian policy framework for poverty alleviation as defined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 also follows the MKUKUTA I&II and NBKP which focuses on the reduction of poverty, improved quality of life, social well-being, and improved governance and accountability. |
| 2. Is the project relevant compared to the Belgian development policy? Indicate your result according to the three themes below: | 1 | Environment The project was in line with the Belgian policies as it was geared to enhance sustainable environmental management, activities | 1 | Environment- It was environmental friendly because it emphasized the communities in forest reserves through establishment of bee reserves and wise use of bee and forest resources. |

¹ According to PRIMA, §70, p.19, it is a matter "of appreciating if the choices regarding to the objectives, the target groups and the local execution organs remain relevant and consistent according to the general principles of a useful and efficient aid, and according to the execution of the local, regional, international and Belgian development policies and strategies".

| | National execution official | | BTC execution official | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| RELEVANCE ¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19) | Assessment | Remarks | Assessment | Remarks |
| a) Gender b) Environment c) Social economy | | <p>through establishment of bee reserves. These are legal protected areas that are conserved for beekeeping.</p> <p>Social Economic The project was in line with Belgian Policies as it was seeking for improved livelihood through increased income hence reducing income poverty and contributes to millennium goals.</p> <p>Gender The project was in line with Belgium Policies as gender was well streamlined in the project. Both women and men were participating. Women were trained in groups more in stingless bees keeping, processing, Marketing and making of protective clothes.</p> | | <p>Social Economy It was in-line with Belgian development policy in achievement of sustainable human development in fighting poverty by addressing the needs of the beneficiaries through strengthening of beekeepers organizations and capacity building.</p> <p>Gender The project encourages the involvement of women in different activities like stingless beekeeping, processing of bee products and tailoring of protective gears like overalls and gloves.</p> |
| 3. Were the objectives of the project always relevant? | 1 | <p>The general objective of the project was relevant since it addressed the needs of the Tanzanian policies with the focus on sustainable development of Tanzania.</p> <p>The specific objective was relevant as it refers to the sustainable benefits for the target group that is increased income of beekeepers in the project area this will result into reduction of extreme poverty and</p> | 1 | The project remained relevant for the beneficiaries (beekeepers & government) as commercialization of beekeeping is becoming increasingly important to all actors in the value chain. |

| | National execution official | | BTC execution official | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| RELEVANCE ¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19) | Assessment | Remarks | Assessment | Remarks |
| | | hunger, Promote gender equality and empower women and Ensure environmental sustainability | | |
| 4. Did the project meet the needs of the target groups? | 2 | The needs were met. The project worked with 4,000 beekeepers and according to the final evaluation report 90% of them reported that their needs were addressed. | 2 | The need was met and can be proved by the final evaluation that showed that out of the 4000 beneficiaries, 90% felt that their needs were addressed. However a large number of beneficiaries (>60%) still do not have access financial services like credits. |
| 5. According to its objectives, did the project rely on the appropriate local execution organs? | 1 | The project was executed by the appropriate Government organ that is District Council. | 1 | The project relied on and was directly executed by local organs using the District Councils staffs to deliver trainings and services to beneficiaries through their Cooperatives/associations and producer-groups. |

| | National execution official | | BTC execution official | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| RELEVANCE² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20) | Assessment | Remarks | Assessment | Remarks |
| 1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives³ ? (efficiency) | 2 | The results contributed well in the achievement of the project objective. Beekeepers increased their incomes through increasing production, and quality of bee products. | 2 | The intermediate results of the project contributed well to the objective by utilizing the resources and funds wisely through delivering the trainings and services through established groups and cooperatives/association. This system was more cost efficient than delivering to each individual, however the positive impact on the different trainings especially ToT trainings are still very minimal. |
| 2. Evaluate the intermediate results (efficiency) | 2 | The intermediate results were satisfactory as they contributed positively to environment, the value chain was developed, and institutional base was built and so contributed in the achievement of the project objective. | 2 | The intermediate results were satisfactory because they contributed to a positive achievement of the specific objective, i.e. improved quality of bee products that attracts large market (Kigoma & Kibondo), raised number of processing groups (Value addition) and improved beekeeping areas (established bee reserves), few to mention. However some of the intermediate results were not completed i.e. demarcation of bee reserves due to duration of the project to be short. |
| 3. Are the management methods of the project appropriate? | 2 | The management of the project was appropriate. Government structure and procedures were used. BTC played a major role of facilitation, advisory and | 1 | The management of the project was appropriate and followed the proposed formulation structure well. The system was efficient because the project execution used already |

² According to PRIMA, §71, pp. 19-20, it is a matter of "appreciate and measure the foreseen performances agreed during the preparation traineeships according to the 4 criteria and the indicators established during the formulation. (The 4 criteria are efficiency, suitability, respect of deadlines and quality of the personnel)".

³ See annex 1 for further information

| | National execution official | | BTC execution official | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| RELEVANCE² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20) | Assessment | Remarks | Assessment | Remarks |
| (efficiency) | | monitoring. | | employed government staffs and outsourced implementation whenever necessary. |
| 4. Were the following resources appropriated (efficiency) | | | | |
| a. Financial means? | 2 | The financial means were satisfactory to cover most of planned activities, funds were disbursed on time, but more villages could benefit, that is more villages needed the services of the project but funds could not be sufficient. | 3 | Depending on the time set by the project, the funds delivered were appropriate, to cover more than 90% of the project activities. On the other hand the project funds were insufficient to cover all activities to the extent of achieving the positive impacts and it was limited to cover all potential villages/beneficiaries within the target Districts. |
| b. Human resources? | 2 | Human resources were sufficient. Where there was shortage the Government deployed its staff to work in project area. | 2 | Human resources were sufficient in each district and from coordinating unity and in districts where there was insufficient staffs, the government deployed, but on BTC side faced some difficulties to coordinate some project activities from two different Regions (>1000Km) using one Technical Advisor after one of TA resign. |
| c. Material and equipments? | 2 | Working materials were sufficient but the type of project vehicles procured was not fit for rural infrastructure in Tanzania Also the collection centers still need to be equipped with processing equipments. | 2 | The working materials in terms of office uses were enough in both districts but supply of beekeeping equipments to beneficiaries was limited and was depended on the available budget. |
| 5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? | 2 | The project resources were utilized effectively. Most of the funds were directed to beneficiaries, though was not sufficient to cover the large number of beneficiaries within the project areas. | 2 | All the project resources were utilized effectively and contributed to the project results as shown in final evaluation and auditing reports, though there was some auditing queries that was been accounted. |

| | National execution official | | BTC execution official | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| RELEVANCE² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20) | Assessment | Remarks | Assessment | Remarks |
| (efficiency) | | | | |
| 6. Was the project satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach in comparison to similar interventions? (efficiency) | 2 | The project was cost efficient except where BTC faced challenge on distance between Kigoma and Rufiji. | 3 | The project approach in terms of management was cost-efficient but in terms of location was not cost efficient because the two execution locations were located too far from each other (about 1000km).The impact of this was being observed during JLPC meeting and when planning for technical backstopping. |
| 7. According to the execution planning, assess the speed of the execution. (respect of deadlines) | 2 | The execution speed was good except for few activities like completion of Collection center in Rufiji. | 2 | Generally the speed of execution was sufficient because was no delay of fund disbursement. In some cases there was delaying in some activities like tendering procedure under district council but does not affect much the execution rate of the project. |

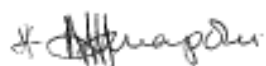
Indicate your global evaluation of the project by means of the following appreciations:

- 1** - Very satisfactory
2 - Satisfactory
3 - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements
4 - Non satisfactory
X - Unfounded

| | National execution official | BTC execution official |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Global evaluation of the project | | 2 |

| National execution official | BTC execution official |
|--|--|
| The project was successfully implemented since it addressed the needs of the beneficiaries, indicators | Generally the project has been implemented successfully to reach its specific objective that was to increase |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>which were set were achieved, and more than 90% of the planned activities were implemented. The quantity and quality of the products were improved hence beekeepers sold more with better prices this resulted into increase of income of beekeepers which was the objective of the project.</p> | <p>income of beekeepers by the end of year 3.</p> <p>The project was satisfactory implemented since most of indicators were achieved, but in some areas external factors influenced honey production negatively i.e. movements of hives, access to hives, bad weather conditions, theft and low adoption rate to new technical skills.</p> <p>On the other hand the project period was very short to find the results as mentioned in the LFA at the end of the project i.e. 3years with 2years of implementation but generally most of the project indicators have been achieved as indicated in the annex 1 below.</p> |
|---|--|



Ms. Mwanahamisi MaPolu

NPC - MNRT



V. VERCOYDE

BTC RR

PART TWO

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

1. **If necessary, describe the Specific objectives and the Intermediate results of the project, as mentioned in the project document, as well as the implemented changes (when, how and why).**

The project specific objective was ‘income of beekeepers and traders of bee products increased through improved commercialization of quality bee products in selected districts’. Up to the end of the project, great changes that contributed to achievement of the specific objective were observed i.e. increase of production and quality of bee products by more than 50% and positive response from beneficiaries on increase of income that enable them to pay school fees for their children, purchasing of clothes, building and repair their houses etc.

Result Area 1: Functioning Market Supply Chain for bee products established

Most of outputs under this area were achieved at the end of the project i.e. year 3 as indicated during final evaluation. The major achievements were an average increase in production from 178 to 448 tons in year 2007/09 that is about 40% increase in production-in total of three districts, establishment of new beekeepers associations/cooperatives both in Kigoma, Kibondo and Rufiji districts and strengthened existing ones, linkage between beekeepers and buyers through formal sales agreements and establishment of one processing and collection centre of bee products in each district and renovating another two existing ones in Kigoma and Kibondo districts.

Result Area 2: Institutional support base of beekeepers strengthened.

Under this result area most of the outputs were achieved within one year of implementation like accessibility of beekeeping equipments whereby final evaluation showed that about 55% of the beekeepers were able to access beekeeping equipments within one year of implementation. Also 25% of beneficiaries were accessing financial services like loans and credits from existing SACCOS and established VICOBA. In delivering services to other beneficiaries, there are more than 24 beekeepers groups out of 121 that providing services to others within and outside the project area.

Result Area 3: Operational environment for commercial beekeeping improved

2. Under this result area most of the outputs were achieved at the end of the project and still some will continue to be implemented by the district councils because they need more time to be accomplished like gazetment of demarcated bee reserves. (Two from each district). To create favorable environment for beekeeping the project raised awareness to more than 75% of beneficiaries on existing by-laws/regulations regarding the wise use of beekeeping resources. Under this result area, some of the project indicators were not achieved like 20% of district tax income from beekeeping activities re-invested in maintenance of rural roads and other essential infrastructure works. This was very difficult to establish because there was no system of collecting tax revenue established in the districts. To set the system of collecting tax from the revenue collected from natural resources needs different actors and policy issues hence due to short time of project implementation, the project concentrated on the indicators that contributed direct to the project objective. **To which extent was the specific objective of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?**

3. According to the project document, the project specific objective was to increase the income of beekeepers and traders of bee products through improved commercialization of quality bee products in selected districts. Based on the set indicators, the specific objective have been attained as revealed by final evaluation that, in Kigoma and Kibondo where the number of modern beehives was very low has increased by 44% from 2007/09 and the number of beekeepers that own more than 50 beehives has been increased which reflects that most of beekeepers have changed their attitude of keeping bees as hobby towards commercialization.

To which extent were the intermediate results of the project reached, according to the accepted indicators?

(a) Result Area 1: Functioning Market Supply Chain for bee products established

According to the project indicators, the intermediate results have been achieved as follows:-

- (i) **An increase of 10% of production by end of year 3** – Based on final evaluation report, generally the production has increased from 178 to 448 tons in year 2007/09 which is about 40% increase. In most districts, it was difficult to get exactly production data due to informal market i.e. there is no collective selling market and each beekeepers sell their honey individually. The increase in production was not only contributed by the project, but also with other intervention/donors. This can be shown in the figure below.

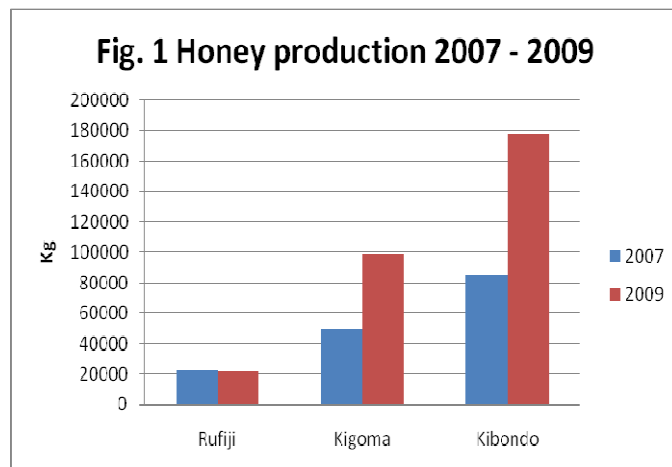


Figure 1: Honey production in Rufiji, Kigoma and Kibondo in 2007 and 2009

(Source: BIP final evaluation report, June 2010)

The above production graph shows the production trend for Rufiji district is very low due to change in climate that caused drought in a long period that affects the vegetation and bee's forage which contributed to production of honey.

- (ii) **One Beekeepers association established and functioning in each Division:** In each District there is one new beekeeper's association/cooperative established and one revived or strengthened. This is a great achievement though they still need capacity training, especially leadership and financial management.
- (iii) **One signed contract between each functioning association and reliable market operator:** - Currently there are no formal contracts signed yet, although the beekeepers groups and individuals have informal agreement with buyers.
- (iv) **One primary processing and storage facility functioning in each Division:** - in each district, one processing and collection

centre has been constructed and started operation (Kibondo), also in Kigoma and Kibondo districts there are one more collection centres renovated to be used as a bee products processing centres that meet the TFDA standards.

(b) Result Area 2: Institutional support base of beekeepers strengthened.

- (i) **30% of registered beekeepers have access to equipment used in harvesting and collection of bee products:** Based on the final evaluation, about 55% of the beekeepers have an access to beekeeping equipment. This was achieved through training the carpenters to make modern beehives, tailors to make protective gears and blacksmiths to make bee smokers within their villages. Also 20% of the visited groups mention their group is providing services', mainly training, to others, this was achieved through ToT to selected members within the group done by the project.
- (ii) **Three different reliable honey and beeswax buyers are linked with producers associations:** - During final evaluation it was observed that, about 15% per of the beekeepers interviewed are selling their honey to the same buyers, these include the middlemen, associations/union and villagers within the area.
- (iii) **10% annual increase of registered beekeepers that have access to credit facilities and invest in improved beekeeping methods:** During final evaluation, it was observed that, only 20% of the beekeepers out of the target group have access to credit facilities. These were facilitated through strengthening existing SACCOS and sensitizing more beekeepers to join the SACCOS and establishment of beekeepers VICOBA especially for Rufiji District.

(c) Result Area 3: Operational environment for commercial beekeeping improved

- (i) **10% annual increase of registered beekeepers that have access to areas reserved for beekeeping through participatory land use planning:** The final evaluation showed that, 70% of the beekeepers have access to areas reserved for beekeepers, however, these areas are not always secured i.e. formalized and acquired title deed. Currently in each district there are two demarcated bee reserve and still in the process of gazettment after mapping.

- (ii) **20% increase in villages within the project area that have by-laws regulating the wise-use of beekeeping resources by end of year 3:** During final evaluation it was observed that, about 75% of the beekeepers have developed by-laws in their groups and all beekeeper groups are aware about bush burning and do like to avoid these. This was achieved through frequently trainings on environmental control and collaboration with other stakeholders.
- (iii) **20% of district tax-income from beekeeping activities re-invested in maintenance of rural roads and other essential infrastructural works:** This indicator was not achieved as planned due to unavailability of reliable data and absence of formal system in place to collect tax from beekeeping products within the districts.

4. **Describe the follow-up evaluation system established when the project was implemented.**

During project implementation, the project activities was implemented direct by the DPIT and monitored by JLPC, National Coordination Unit of the Forest/Beekeeping Division and District Council Management Teams. The DPIT met once in every quarter to assess the progress of project activities and prepare the quarterly report.

Also in every six month the JLPC meeting was conducted and during the meeting the DPIT submitted the six month progress report that discussed by JLPC members and give out recommendations for follow up.

Apart from JLPC meeting, the NPC was conducting backstopping at least one in every quarter to access the progress of the JLPC recommendations and providing technical advice.

At the end of the year there was annually report that submitted to BTC for verification and sent to BTC-HQ before the end of February after the closing year.

Under financial part, the AFO ensured that all transactions have been posted in the FIT and closed before the mid of the following month. All the financial report was closed and posted to BTC-HQ monthly.

There was no midterm review due to the short period of the project implementation but the final evaluation was done by National and International consultants at the end of the project before granted

extension of one year. During the project execution the quarterly project management meetings and six months JLPC meeting was used to see if the project indicators were being followed, and if the project is in track.

PART THREE:

COMMENTS AND ANALYSIS.

1. What are the major problems and questions having influenced the project implementation and how did the project attempt to solve them?

During the project implementation, there were several problems faced and proposed measures that were attained in order to meet the project goals. Generally some of the major problems uncounted were;

- **Environmental degradation:-** The ideal conditions for beekeeping are forestry, availability of water and favorable climate that will enable farming and forage to grow at least in one season within six month in a year. In most of the areas where the project was operating, there was a massive deforestation due to charcoal burning, logging and frequent incidence of wild forest fire. (burning) Due to this conditions, the project in collaboration with other stakeholders made an extra effort to reduce the incidence of deforestation and environmental degradation through training, set by laws, establishment of bee reserves and expose the communities to other sources of income like beekeeping that are environmental friendly.
- **Beekeeping inside the Game Reserve:-** In Kibondo District, some of the beekeepers were facing problem to enter in the National Game Reserve (Muyowosi) where they are keeping their bee hives due to security measures and avoidance of hunting inside the Game without permission. This was resolved after negotiation between the Manager of the Game Reserve and beekeepers by providing the ID those who keep their hives inside the game and to set a proper period that will enter inside the game for beehives inspection and harvesting with game escort.
- **Delay in acquiring legal status of bee reserves;-** Since the project implementation period was too short (2years), it becomes difficult to complete acquiring the title deed of the demarcated bee reserves due to bureaucratic procedures in decision making and solving land dispute before awarding the title deed. These activities will be handled to the district and continuing follow up to the responsible Ministry.
- **Un-uniform reporting format;-** This was observed during JLPC meeting and was caused by different actors who are far away during preparation of the report. This was improved during the project period by conducting a jointly meeting for preparation of planning and report before combining and submission.

- **Lack of working capital/access to credit;** This was among the major problem facing most of beekeepers, because most of them are poor and live in the remote rural areas. The problem was addressed by sensitize them to join in the existing SACCOS and establishment of VICOBA within their village.
- **Different planning and financial year between Tanzania and Belgium Government;** The Tanzania fiscal year start July to June while the Belgium start from January to December, This sometimes creates problems in the planning of the activities and to know exactly budget to be integrated in the district plan & budget during the financial year. This can be solved through proper planning in advance and rescheduling the JLPC meeting to suit the condition of reporting.
- **One major challenge we are going to face in beekeeping sub-sector especially in Kigoma region** is logging activities for the tobacco farmers. Tobacco production can be seen as a threat due to its need for firewood and its use of pesticide, although the latter can be discussed as pesticide in tobacco may not be applied at the time of flowering and follow up of proper village land use plan.

2. Which factors explain the differences in relation to the awaited results?

The achieved results were contributed by different factors as explained in the final evaluation report. During any project implementation, there are internal and external factors that can contribute in positive or negative way towards achieving the project goal.

In beekeeping project, some of the major internal contributing factors in achieving the positive results were the project fund, availability and competency human resources, good implementation structure i.e. the DPIT and the JLPC meeting, enough and sufficient working equipments, though the transport means was not much favourable in working areas due to frequent break down and higher maintenance and repair costs. Other external factors were change in climate, change in policy e.g. Kilimo Kwanza that advocates more agriculture practices in both food and cash crops

whereby some people (politician) might use this unwisely. This might affect the demarcation of more land for beekeeping.

Other interventions within the project area that have the same focus and the attitude of beekeepers in accepting new technologies towards commercialization of beekeeping.

3. Which lessons can we learn from the project experience? Please give a detailed answer on the impact and the durability of the results.

During the final evaluation, it was observed that, the project was implemented by using the existing structures and institutions such as the district council, cooperatives, associations, groups and traders which showed to be a better practice in contrast with creating new structures, systems and institutions. Using existing structures, systems and institutions increased possibilities of sustainability of the project.

In the relatively short period of implementation (2years), it has shown to be possible to increase the production of honey due to existing potential. (Forest, water and favourable climate) in the selected districts.

In most of project areas, equipment is available for almost all beekeepers; however the large number does not use the modern beehives and purchase protective gear and smokers simply because the transition from informal (traditional) to commercial beekeeping needs more time to realize the changes which will force them to demand using modern equipments.

During implementation period of this project, one of the major needs of beneficiaries was access to credit, but it has not been addressed much due to existing budget planned for micro credit support being small to cater for it. For sustainability of micro credit services, establishment of VICOBA and being a members of SACCOS have been observed as a better way due to common ownership of the assets and contribution of shares.

In reducing environmental degradation, by-laws for the wise use of beekeeping resources has to be reinforced by district staffs in collaboration with other stakeholders and should be focussed on both abandoning of bush-fires and preventing cutting of trees.

Potential beekeeping areas are important for the beekeepers, for the honey production, and to avoid conflicts in land use and a drop of production, gazetting of beekeeping areas is also important.

At the implementation level in the district, it takes at least six months before the proper arrangements are in place for a smooth running of the project, hence a project intervention of three years is very short to see a good impact of the project.

In ToT only group representatives were trained, so that they would train their fellow group members. Unfortunately this has not always shown to be a success as the trained persons might forget about the training and/or do not transfer the learned knowledge to their fellow group members.

JLPC meetings were planned every six months without taking in mind the Tanzanian planning and budgeting year. Hence the project plans that approved by JLPC have to take in consideration the government planning year before integrated into District plans. From the start of the project provision of reporting formats for baseline survey and progress reports, have been lacking.

The presence of District Technical Advisors for is good to streamline the activities. However one Technical Advisor for the entire project would provide an even more streamlined implementation and reporting.

The main lesson learned on the time used to implement the project is that it was rather a short period of implementation. The actual implementation was for about two years only. This is not adequate time to accomplish most of activities. Ideally, a four years implementation period seems to be more realistic and would produce more tangible results.

4. According to you, how was the project perceived by the target groups?

Generally the beneficiaries, small scale beekeepers and processors, most of them living in rural areas, are satisfied and positively accept the project. They are now earning income from beekeeping and able to pay some school fees, build houses, buy assets and clothes from selling of bee products

None of the beekeepers foresaw any technical problems in continuing with the modern beekeeping and processing of the honey after receiving several trainings and study tours although still training might be needed to emphasize on quality and marketing.

Beekeepers also realized the importance of having special area for beekeeping (bee reserves) and the importance of demarcating then and owned legally, because of eruption of land disputes and changes done by village government on land-use.

5. **Did the follow-up evaluation or the monitoring, and the possible audits and controls have any results? How were the recommendations taken into account?**

The final evaluation recommended the following;-

(i) Bridging the period between Phase I and II

There should be a smooth, clear and quick transition to Phase II of BIP. A bridging period with available funds is recommended to avoid disconnection between phase I & II. Efforts should be made by BTC to assure that the skills, knowledge, network and experience gained by the project staff in phase I are not lost. Also a longer project implementation time is advised. To shorten the gap between the end of Phase I and starting Phase II, the project was granted an extension of one year while the preparation of project identification and formulation was carried on with more implementation time (more than 3 years)..

(ii) Exit strategy for Rufiji District

A development plan and implementation on the exit strategy and how IGA project will take over the beekeeping activities should be part of the bridging period. Also it's important to concentrate implementation on motivated beekeepers/groups and associations within the project area and ensure close follow-up on trained groups. All activities related to beekeepers have been identified and its plan and budget have been integrated to IGA project plan.

(iii) Planning and Reporting

To streamline the reporting and planning between government fiscal year and Belgium, it was recommended that the JLPC meeting for approval of plan should be scheduled according to the Tanzanian calendar year in every six months. Also district staff needs to develop plans for 18 months from e.g. June '10 to Jan'12. Plans can still be adjusted but then cover the BTC planning year. Reporting may be done each quarter, which means that for BTC reporting of a calendar year will not be difficult. This will be taken into account during implementation of Phase II.

(iv) Follow up Training

It was recommended that, training sessions should have been more target group specific, with the same level of understanding of the participants and takes more days so that all topics are sufficiently

covered, however care should be taken if a longer training session is implemented that it does not reflect on a lower participation of women. Also train minimal 2 group members that have the capacity to train their fellow group members.

Study tours and trade fair participation has been found very beneficial for the beekeepers.

To make sure really interested participants will join the training, a small contribution (cash or in kind) can be asked from them. All this shall be taken into account during implementation of Phase II and share the experience with other projects of the same nature.

(v) Focus on cooperatives, associations and groups

It was recommended that, there should be a continuous training and advises on group management, entrepreneurship / business skills, assist with development of business plans and finances to associations/cooperatives and groups. Also there is a need for commercialization of beekeeping, looking into market outlets for larger quantities of honey and make operational the constructed and renovated collection centers by introducing the warehouse receipt system. These are among of the activities that IGA will undertake to support established beekeepers groups/cooperatives to focus on commercial beekeeping for Rufiji district and in Phase II for Kigoma Region this is also the main focus.

(vi) Focus activities for target group

It was recommended that, next phase should still focus on production, on improvement of packaging, value addition, training and building capacities on quality improvements for beekeepers, groups and associations that were not reached by the first phase of BIP with a repetition for those trying to implement after Phase I. This has been taken into account during formulation of project document.

(vii) Access to Credit facilities

It was recommended that, the system of VICوبا has to be emphasized and should focus to upgrade then to SACCOS. Also it is not recommended to bring loads of money which the groups have to repay as this will be a burden on the next project to recover the loans. All VICوبا groups established during Phase I, received a revolving fund from the project as seed money to boost their capital and this model will be adopted in Phase II.

(viii) Bee reserved areas

It was recommended that, the district should continue with follow-up of gazetment of bee reserve at village level. If made official beekeepers do not encounter problems of not having access to their hives or movements of hives etc. Also in Kibondo district where most of beekeepers are keeping their beehives inside the Game Reserve about 60Km inside, there should be proper survey on the availability of bee forage within 10km buffer zone between village and Game reserve to reduce the distance. Also it was recommended to make the research on the effect of tobacco and pesticides on honey. The observed situation has been taken into account in Phase II and its was proposed to conduct a research on the effect of tobacco on beekeeping and quality of honey also to observe the possibility of keeping hives within the 10km inside the Game Reserve. The follow up of formalizing the bee reserves is still continuing and the districts are making a close follow up as recommended.

(ix) Auditing recommendations

During auditing there was some recommendations made and measures have been taken by the projects implementers. Some of the basic recommendations were; the procurement procedures have to adhere to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), to impose the immediate action or penalties for defaulted contractors in order to protect the project, well preparation of project budget to reflect the impact, to ensure good filling system, ensure proper follow up of district council procedure, ensure that all advances funds are promptly accounted for immediately the end of the underlying activities, funds are used for budgeted activities only, ensured fuel usage is tightly controlled in order to prevent misuse and ensure that prudent procedures are followed in selecting contractors.

After the auditing all the above recommendations were implemented which contributed to positive success of the project as indicated during the final evaluation.

6. Which are your recommendations for the consolidation and the appropriation of post-project period (policy to be followed or implemented, necessary national resources, makes target groups aware of their responsibilities, way to apply the recommendations ...)?

- Under policy issues, there is a need for reinforcement of beekeeping policy in order to provide support to the Tanzania government

- beekeeping development, as advocated in other policies in agriculture (Kilimo Kwanza).
- District councils have to continue delivery training on entrepreneurship, group management and financial management both at micro and macroeconomic level, this will contribute to increase awareness to established groups, coops and continue utilizing the resources and opportunities available within their area.
 - On micro credit services, a lot of attention in training and guidance has to be delivered by Cooperative Officers to ensure the established VICOBA and SACCOS are well functioning according to their bylaws and constitution.
 - The beekeeping officers in collaboration with other technical staffs within the district council should continue facilitating beekeeper's groups/cooperatives to access markets, and scaling up in quantity and quality of production, linking buyers with coops / groups, facilitation with agreements between buyers and groups / coops and also strengthen the collection centers.

7. Conclusions

We can conclude that the project has succeeded to reach its specific objective to increase income of beekeepers by the end of year 3. In some areas mostly Rufiji district external factors influenced honey production negatively (movements of hives, access to hives, bad weather conditions, response to beneficiaries etc.).

Following the project document, the implementation period was too short to find the results as mentioned in the LFA at the end of the project that forced to use the planned six month for follow up though we failed to accomplish some of the planned activities and requested one year extension to accomplish remained activities and smoothen the process of exit especially for Rufiji district.

Generally, the project was relevant and well integrated to Tanzanian policy by addressing the poorest of the poor, gender sensitive and included youth whenever applicable. The project was also run efficiently by following the planned budget and prioritized execution of activities when funds were limited. In combination the project was effectively executed using available resources to mobilize beneficiaries towards achievement of the project goal.

Project sustainability has been taken care of by involving different departments within the District council during implementation of project

activities who will continue making follow up and trainings to established beekeepers organization/groups. Also through establishment of formal groups, cooperatives and VICOPA beneficiaries will be able to continue their activities and to access services including financial services.

Apart from improving the livelihood of beekeepers, the project contributed to the improvement of the environment through wise-use of beekeeping areas by reducing bush fire, establishment of bee reserves and reinforcement of environmental by laws and regulations.

| National execution official | BTC execution official |
|---|---|
| Implementation and results achieved by the project are good although too short duration didn't allow reaching fully all the expected results. | Generally the project was implemented positively and well contributed to the specific objective that was increased income of beekeepers and trader of bee products. |

PART FOUR.**ANNEXES.**

| Annexes |
|---|
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| Annex 2 Situation of receipts and expenses |
| Annex 3 Disbursement rate of the project |
| Annex 4 Personnel of the project |
| Annex 5 Subcontracting activities |
| Annex 6 Equipments |
| Annex 7 Trainings |
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ANNEX 1. Results and activities summary (according to the logical framework)

| Intermediate results | Project Indicators | Indicators (foreseen or realized) | Progres |
|---|---|---|---|
| IR. 1: Functioning of market supply chain for beekeeping established | 10% of increase production by end of year 3. | About 20% Annual increase in production of bee products | The production is expected to increase due to adoption of training conducted and establishment of bee reserves. |
| | At least 1 Beekeeping Association established and functioning in each Division selected for project intervention by end of year 3 | Established one Cooperative and strengthened existing one in each three districts. | All established cooperatives are functioning well including the strengthened one. |
| | At least 1 signed contract between each functioning association and reliable market operators by end of year 3. | No formal contract made in both districts but there is selling agreements between buyers and producers. | In future the formal contract can be made because the beekeepers through their cooperatives will stabilize and able to collect their product together under one umbrella. Also they will be in a position to know exactly production per season. |
| | At least 1 primary processing and storage facility functioning in each Division selected for project intervention by end of year 3. | One primary processing and storage facility established and functioning in each district and at least one existing one are renovated. | All established collection centers have been fully furnished and all requirements for food processing have been met. |
| | At least 30% of the registered beekeepers have access to equipment used in harvesting and collection of bee products by the end of year 1 | More than 50% of the beekeepers have access to beekeeping equipment and know where to get it. | Though the equipments are now available within their villages, still the demand is small but expected to rise in future due to potentiality of beekeeping already recognized by beekeepers and other stakeholders. |
| | At least 3 different reliable honey and beeswax buyers are linked with producers associations by end of year 3 | Many buyers are from within the production area buying the bee products from producers. | I t was difficult to get exactly number of buyers linked with producers because each beekeepers was selling individually. But this will be resolved through established collection and selling centers. The inflow of new buyers is increasing due to improved quality of honey after project intervention. |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| IR. 2: Institutional support base of beekeepers strengthened. | 10% annual increase of beekeepers that have access to credit facilities and invest in improved beekeeping methods | About 25% of beekeepers have access credit facilities. | The credit facilities were created through linking beekeepers with existing SACCOS and establishment of VICOBA within their villages. The progress is good and they have started loaning within their groups. |
| | At least 30 beekeepers groups in the area are providing support services (training / credit) as agents of the contracted market operators by the end of year 3 | About 24 groups out of targeted 30 beekeepers groups providing services to others. | The target is low due to difficulties uncounted by service provider during delivering services without financial support. The progress is good since the other groups are learning from others who are good progress. |
| IR. 3: Operational environment for commercial beekeeping improved | 10% annual increase of beekeepers that have access to areas reserved for beekeeping | About 70% of beekeepers already have access to areas reserved for beekeeping. | In each district, at least two bee reserves established and already demarcated. Currently the districts are waiting the maps from the responsible Ministry (Ministry of Land) for gazettment. |
| | 20% increase in villages in the project area that have by-laws regulating the wise use of beekeeping resources by the end of year 3 | About 75% of village government have by-laws regulating the wise use of beekeeping resources | Most of beekeepers and other beneficiaries are aware on environmental issues and wise use of beekeeping areas through village land use plan and existence of village environmental committee that involved in environmental control. |
| | 20% of district tax income from beekeeping activities re-invested in maintenance of rural roads and other essential infrastructure works | The project unable to re-invested the revenue comes from beekeeping in maintenance of rural roads and other essential infrastructure works | It was difficult because there was no established system of collecting tax from the revenue comes from beekeeping activities. |
| | All divisional processing and storage centers operate a website on internet with information about products, stocks and harvests preconditions | Websites are not in place. | It was not achieved due to working environment not supporting the use of website (Rural remote areas).A challenge when created will be lack of electricity in most villages. The BIP has instead established market information centers where mobile phones are used to disseminate market information. |

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES

Project Budget and Cumulated Expenses from 1st September 2007 to 31st July 2011

| Description of Budget Heading | Financial Mode | Total Cost Belgian Contribution (Euro) | Cumulated Expenses (Euro) |
|--|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| A: INCOME OF BEEKEEPERS AND TRADERS OF BEE PRODUCTS IMPROVED | | | |
| TOTAL PART A | | 647,100 | 644,192 |
| 01 Functioning market supply chain for bee products (Sub Total) | | 296,700 | 314,401 |
| 01 Production/harvesting equipment | COGEST | 16,000 | 16,395 |
| 02 Processing equipments /facilities | COGEST | 66,000 | 65,698 |
| 03 Micro-credit services | COGEST | 75,000 | 85,774 |
| 04 Input supply services | COGEST | 2,000 | 2,492 |
| 05 Product marketing development | COGEST | 17,500 | 17,173 |
| 06 Local consultancies/studies | COGEST | 16,200 | 15,908 |
| 07 Training workshops/refresher courses | COGEST | 88,000 | 95,335 |
| 08 Study tours | COGEST | 16,000 | 15,626 |
| 02 Institutional support base of beekeepers strengthened | | 198,100 | 198,055 |
| 01 Micro-credit services | COGEST | 57,000 | 58,360 |
| 02 Local consultancies/studies | COGEST | 13,500 | 12,670 |
| 03 Training workshops/refresher courses | COGEST | 41,500 | 45,397 |
| 04 Production/trading code development | COGEST | 9,000 | 9,078 |
| 05 Study tours | COGEST | 18,000 | 16,739 |
| 06 Producer organization development | COGEST | 13,400 | 12,650 |
| 07 Inter-agency coordination/moderation | COGEST | 3,300 | 2,429 |
| 08 Participatory research | COGEST | 27,000 | 26,146 |
| 09 Trader organization development | COGEST | 4,200 | 4,053 |
| 10 Planning workshops | COGEST | 11,200 | 10,533 |
| 03 Operational environment commercial beekeeping improved | | 152,300 | 131,736 |
| 01 Product marketing development | COGEST | 10,500 | 9,096 |
| 02 Local consultancies/studies | COGEST | 17,000 | 15,693 |
| 03 Training workshops/refresher courses | COGEST | 12,600 | 10,900 |
| 04 Inter-agency coordination/moderation | COGEST | 5,900 | 4,994 |
| 05 Planning workshops | COGEST | 7,500 | 6,124 |
| 06 Land-use planning | COGEST | 21,000 | 17,821 |
| 07 Information technology | COGEST | 5,400 | 2,570 |
| 08 Infrastructure development/maintenance | COGEST | 68,000 | 61,171 |
| 09 Legal framework development | COGEST | 4,400 | 3,367 |
| Z_ GENERAL MEANS | | 865,080 | 834,764 |
| 1 Staff salaries | REGIE | 262,800 | 254,707 |
| 2 Staff advertisements/recruitment costs | COGEST | 2,000 | 30 |
| 03 Transport means | REGIE | 92,000 | 94,092 |
| 04 Office equipment | REGIE | 17,200 | 9,899 |
| 05 Office furniture | REGIE | 8,600 | 4,402 |
| 06 Performance allowances | COGEST | 0 | 0 |
| 07 Daily subsistence allowances | COGEST | 149,500 | 149,081 |
| 08 Operation & maintenance transport means | COGEST | 109,000 | 106,803 |
| 09 Operation & maintenance office facilities | COGEST | 75,750 | 63,427 |
| 10 Activity planning/coordination | COGEST | 18,200 | 17,265 |
| 11 Supervision JLPC | COGEST | 44,500 | 48,635 |
| 12 Administrative/technical backstopping | COGEST | 13,800 | 10,734 |
| 13 baseline surveys/monitoring | COGEST | 5,400 | 4,637 |
| 14 Financial audits | COGEST | 10,500 | 11,595 |
| 15 Mid-term review mission | REGIE | 17,000 | 13,426 |
| 16 Final evaluation mission | REGIE | 17,000 | 21,939 |
| 17 solde formulation | REGIE | 12,179.94 | 16,888 |
| 18 Bank Charges-COGEST | COGEST | 2,650 | 2244 |
| 19 Bank charges-REGIE | REGIE | 7,000 | 4960 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+Z) | | 1,512,180 | 1,478,956 |

ANNEX 3: Disbursement rate of the project.

| Source of financing | Cumulated budget (Euro) | Real cumulated expenses (Euro) | Cumulated disbursement rate | Comments and remarks |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Direct Belgian Contribution | 1,512,180 | 1,442,902 | 95% | This report covered up to 30th June 2011. The contribution from partner's country was cash and in-kind.but there was no cash received. |
| Contribution of the Partner Country | 370,000 | In-kind | Not measured | |
| Contribution of the Counterpart Funds | Nil | - | - | |
| Other source | Nil | - | - | |

ANNEX 4 : Personnel of the project

| Personnel type (title, name and gender) | Duration of recruitment (start and end dates) | Comments (recruitment periods, profile relevance ...) |
|--|---|--|
| 1.National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Mwanahamis Mapolu • Gender: Female • Title: National Project Coordinator | Start from August 2005 to August 2011 | <p>Project Coordinator from the MNRT-FBD, and involved during project identification 2003, project formulation 2005 to the start of the project in August 2007 up to the end of the project August 2011.</p> <p>Qualifications:-Diploma in Apiculture, BSC and MSC in Management of Natural Resources.</p> |
| 2.Support personnel, locally recruited at District Level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Seif Salum • Gender: Male • Title: Kibondo District Beekeeping Officer • • Name: Juma Mkondo • Gender: Male • Title: Kigoma District Beekeeping Officer • • Name: Narsis Kisenga • Gender: Male • Title: Rufiji District Beekeeping Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Allen Kalangu • Gender: Male • Title: Kigoma District Project Driver • • Name: Salum Mdula • Gender: Male • Title: Rufiji District Project Driver | Start from October 2007 to August 2011 | <p>The DBO's were the supervisor of daily project activities within their districts and the leader of the DPIT.</p> <p>Two of them possessed the knowledge on beekeeping in combination of forestry at Diploma level and one possessed wildlife knowledge at Degree level.</p> <p>All the drivers possessed the O-Level Education with NIT certificate grade II.</p> |

ANNEX 5: Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender
(One form for each subcontracting contract)

| Rufiji District Council | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Tendering mode | Closed (Single Source) | Open tender | Quotations | Quotations |
| Date of the invitation to tender | 11 th May 2010 | 3 rd June 2011 | 5 th May 2009 | 5 th May 2009 |
| Start date of the subcontracting contract | 22 nd May 2010 | 6 th July 2011 | 13 th May 2009 | 15 th May 2009 |
| Name of the subcontractor (or of the company) | Ibrahimu Mwinshehe Mputa | Ungando Contactors and General Suppliers Ltd P.O.Box 65, Kibiti. | Kwasilema General Supplies - Arusha | Ungando General Suppliers Ltd P.O.Box 65, Kibiti. |
| Object of the contract | Construction of Bee's Product Collection Centre Building | Construction of Bee's Product Collection Centre Phase II | Supply of Beekeeping Protective gears. | Supply of Beekeeping Harvesting & Packaging Equipments |
| Cost of the contract | TZS.31,069,467.50 | TZS.17,319,000 | TZS.4,030,000 | TZS.2,296,000 |
| Duration of the contract | 104days | 10 weeks | 30 Days | 30 Days |
| Results | Completed | Completed | Supplied | Supplied |
| Comments | The 1 st open tender was cancelled due to underperformance of selected contractor that's why the second tender was Single Sourced. | | | |
| Kigoma District Council | | | | |
| Tendering mode | Open tender | Quotations | Quotations | |
| Date of the invitation to tender | 16/12/2008 | 02/01/2011 | 02/09/2008/9 | |
| Start date of the subcontracting contract | 21/01/2009 | 28/01/2011 | 28/10/2008/9 | |
| Name of the subcontractor (or of the company) | A&P Engineering Construction T LTD | Buyenze General Supplies | Issa Mangapi Supplies | |
| Object of the contract | Bee products collection centre Nguruka division | Renovation of Kasongwa Processing Centre -Uvinza | Supply of Beekeeping Harvesting & Packaging Equipments | |
| Cost of the contract | TSZ.31,000,000/= | TZS.2,767,000/= | TZS 19,400,000/= | |
| Duration of the contract | 4 months | One month | Two months | |
| Results | Completed | Completed | Completed | |
| Comments | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Kibondo District Council | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Tendering mode | Quotations | Quotations | Quotations | Quotations |
| Date of the invitation to tender | April 2009 | January 2011 | June 2008 | April 2008 |
| Start date of the subcontracting contract | June 2009 | June 2011 | June 2008 | June 2008 |
| Name of the subcontractor (or of the company) | JOSSAM AND COMPANY | MAKONDA Co LTD | GUNNERS GENERAL SUPPLIES | Kwasilema General Supplies - Arusha |
| Object of the contract | Construction of bee collection centre at Kakonko | Renovation of collection centers to meet standard-Kakonko and UKI | Supply of camping equipments. | Supply of Beekeeping Protective gears. |
| Cost of the contract | TZS.34,052,100 | TZS.18,000,000 | TZS.5,970,000 | TZS.7,917,000/- |
| Duration of the contract | 90 Days | 90 Days | 21 Days | 90 Days |
| Results | Completed | On progress | Completed | Completed |
| Comments | | | | |

**ANNEX 6 :List of the Equipments Acquired During the Project
Purchased Under Regie Budget**

| Beekeeping Improvement Project (TAN 04 013 11) | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Purchased Equipments Under Regie Budget | | | |
| Equipment Type | Cost | | Remarks |
| | Budget (Euro) | Real Exp. | |
| Transports means | 92,000.00 | | The exceeded the budget was covered through budget reallocation approved by JLCB |
| Vehicles | | 78,768.83 | |
| Motorcycles | | 30,816.00 | |
| Sub Total | | 109,584.83 | |
| Office Equipments | 17,200.00 | | |
| Lap Top Computers | | 2,707.50 | |
| Desk top computers | | 4,380.42 | |
| Printers | | 952.50 | |
| Computers Accessories & UPS | | 712.96 | |
| Mobile Phone | | 809.14 | |
| Ac Machine | | 388.43 | |
| Sub Total | | 9,950.95 | |
| Office Furniture | 8,600.00 | | |
| Executive Office Table | | 322.00 | |
| Office Chairs | | 349.00 | |
| Metal Cabinet | | 523.29 | |
| Other office stationeries | | 350.56 | |
| Sub Total | | 1,544.85 | |
| Total | | 121,080.63 | |

Annex 7. Trainings/Workshops

| Training type | Country, Institution, Duration | Name or number of trained people | Dates of the trainings | Subject, content and level |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Traineeship Computers skills | | Five District staffs | Between January and July 2010 | Introduction to computer and internet |
| Training on proper use of appropriate beehives designs | | 117 Beekeepers | April/May 2008 | Manufacturing of modern beehives |
| ToT training to Carpenters | | 99 Carpenters | February 2008 | |
| Practical training on management of stingless bees | | 981 Beekeepers | February/March 2008 | |
| Training on colonization of beehives & improved methods of colony management | | 918 Beekeepers | April 2008 | |
| Training on primary processing of bee products, timely harvesting and quality control | | 895 Beekeepers | April/June 2008 | |
| Training on commercial beekeeping | | 34 Beekeepers & project staffs | June/August 2008 | |
| Training on SACCOS management and supervision | | 35 Beneficiaries | May 2008 | |
| ToT on VICOPA management and supervision | | 24 Beneficiaries | August 2008 | |
| Training on processing, packaging and labeling of bee | | 243 Beekeepers & processors | July 2009 | |

| Training type | Country, Institution, Duration | Name or number of trained people | Dates of the trainings | Subject, content and level |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| products. | | | | |
| Training on traceability of bee products | | 146 Beekeepers & traders | March/May, 2009 | |
| Training on contract farming | | 121 Beekeepers & traders | September 2009/March 2010 | |
| ToT on entrepreneurship and business management to project implementers | | 15 Project staffs | March/May 2009 | Preparation of business plans and business management training manual |
| Training on pricing mechanism & market skills to beekeepers groups | | 860 Beekeepers & traders | October 2009 | Price setting and calculating production cost |
| Training on beekeeping policy, regulation and acts to village environmental committee members | | 72 Committee members | January/March 2010 | |
| Training on manufacturing of bees harvesting equipments and protective gears | | 97 Tailors, and blacksmiths | December 2010/February 2011 | |
| ToT on export procedures and required regulations | | 15 Project implementers | September/December, 2009 | |
| Training on VICOBA | | 530 Beekeepers & traders | May 2009/February 2011 | |
| Training on Cooperative Management. | | 138 Coops members | January/March 2009 & May/June 2010 | Establishment and management of VICOBA |

| Training type | Country, Institution, Duration | Name or number of trained people | Dates of the trainings | Subject, content and level |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Training on environmental conservation and control of bush-forest fire. | | 164 Beekeepers | November/December 2010 | Financial management and record keeping |
| Training on how to use the National Forest & Beekeeping Data base system (NAFOBEDA) | | 15 Project staffs | December 2010 | |
| Scholarship Nil | | | | |
| Workshop | | | | |
| Project Financial management and Procurement Procedures | BTC | Five Project implementers | September 2009 | General financial management and Procurement procedures |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | BTC | Two project staffs | June 2011 | |

ANNEX 8. Backers Interventions

Interventions of other backers for the same project or for project pursuing the same specific objective.

| Bailleurs de fonds intervenant dans le même projet | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|--|---|
| Backers | Name of the Intervention | Budget | Main objectives | Comments |
| Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC-Tanzania) | Eastern Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Ressources Management Project | Euro 16,000 | Support beneficiaries in developing beekeeping activities/business | The funds was used to purchase beekeeping equipments and protective gears for 113 beekeepers groups |
| Bailleurs de fonds contribuant à un même objectif spécifique | | | | |
| Backers | Name of the Intervention | Budget | Main objectives | Comments |
| Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC-Tanzania) | Support to Income Generating Activities Project | Euro 2,375 | Support Beekeepers organizations (RUBEA and Mkongo Cooperative Societies) to enhance them to run their entreprises | |
| | | Euro 8,965 | Facilitate 43 bee keeping groups to prepare and implement processess for utilizing services of RUBEA and Mkongo | |