

**EGlobal Poverty Action Fund**  
**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT 2015**

**Please read the following instructions carefully**

This Project Completion Report template includes DFID reporting requirements for 2015. It is designed to provide a **report on your project as a whole** which:

- ✓ enables you to communicate to DFID what GPAF funding has achieved through your project
- ✓ establishes a record of project achievement against its outcome and outputs
- ✓ draws out conclusions and lessons learnt of value and wider application
- ✓ contributes to learning on emerging results
- ✓ informs a wider analysis of all GPAF projects
- ✓ checks compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant.

The template is aligned to the 2015 Annual Report template where changes were made in response to the Fund Manager's experience from previous rounds, input from the GPAF Evaluation Manager and DFID requirements and considerations. The templates also reflect feedback from grant holders attending the Results and Learning seminars in January 2015. Revisions have been made to strengthen the documents, whilst maintaining a high degree of continuity with last year's reports.

The key changes are:

- strengthened guidance and clearer wording of some questions, for example on logframes, risk and value for money
- a new sections on methodological tools, to support GPAF evaluation
- a revised and more open section on learning
- some different questions on project accountability to stakeholders
- a few new questions, for example on assumptions, collection of beneficiary data and meeting the requirements of your grant arrangement
- removal of a few questions, for example on beneficiaries

**What is required?**

- Refer back to your most recent Annual Report feedback letter which might well contain pointers for completing the PCR.
- Use the 2015 Project Completion Report template (this document) without altering its structure
- Cover the whole period of your project
- Keep within page length limits
- Ensure that you draw on and refer to the findings of your external evaluation
- Submit the report and all accompanying documentation including separate annexes as WORD /Excel documents, not as PDF files
- Send all required documents by e-mail to [gpaf@tripleline.com](mailto:gpaf@tripleline.com). Hard copies are not required
- Entitle your email "GPAF [reference number] PCR and closure documents"

The PCR report is due **three months** after your project end date (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Fund Manager).

**What to send – use as checklist:**

**1. Narrative Report (this document)**

Checkbox	Section and Title		Page limit	Notes
X	1	Basic Information	2	Basic project data
X	2	Summary, Progress & Achievements	6	A narrative summary of project progress and achievements including section 2.2 which, unlike the rest of the report, specifically covers the final period of the project
X	3	Value for Money	2	A summary of actions and achievements in relation to value for money
X	4	Sustainability	1	Progress towards ensuring sustainability
X	5	Project Accountability to Stakeholders	1	Project mechanisms to gather beneficiary feedback and the challenges of responding
X	6	Learning	2	Lessons from project implementation for learning and dissemination
X	7	Requirements of Grant Arrangement	1	New section to ensure that the requirements of the Grant Arrangement have been met
X	8	Comments on Independent Final Evaluation	2	Grant Holder comments on the findings and recommendations of the project Independent Final Evaluation
X	Annex A	Outcome and output scoring	12	A record of progress against the milestones and targets in your project logframe. Includes an assessment of progress against each indicator and the evidence which supports the statements of achievement. Includes table to record methodological tools used.
X	Annex B	Consolidated beneficiary table	2	An overall summary of the number of individual project beneficiaries.
X	Annex C	Portfolio Analysis	3	Some basic information about your project to feed into an analysis of the whole portfolio of GPAF projects

**2. Project Documents (attachments)**

Check box	Document	Notes
X	Reporting Logframe	Most recently approved Logframe and Activity Log in Excel format, <b>with 'Achieved' boxes completed</b> for each indicator, and each relevant milestone.  Please label this document: <b>“GPAF (ref. no.) PCR Logframe (+ date prepared)”</b> .
X	Final (External) Evaluation Report	Please name the document “GPAF [ref. no] final evaluation report”. For guidance please refer to “Independent Final Evaluations – overview for GPAF grantees” and FAQs recently circulated
	Photograph(s)	New photograph(s) which illustrates or tells a story of your project.

Check box	Document	Notes
		Attach as a separate file(s) (i.e. do not embed into another document), preferably as a JPEG file.
	Supporting statement for photograph(s)	In separate document please provide: * captions or explanations of the photo(s); * the photographer's name, if possible; * assurance that subjects have given their consent, both for the photograph to be taken and for its possible use in learning/publicity materials.

**3. Financial Report** (attachment - use the most recent Excel template circulated with this report template)

Check box	Document	Notes
X	Final Annual financial report	Worksheet 2 of excel template showing expenditure in the project's final financial year
X	Financial summary	Worksheet 4 of excel template showing a summary of expenditure over the life of your project

**It is very important to note that:**

- Project expenditure must be reported against the **full detailed budget agreed by Fund Manager** and not the summary budget used for expenditure claims.
- Any variances in excess of 10%, either positive or negative, (or transfers between main budget sub-headings) must be explained.
- You should show any variances both in terms of total amount in GBP (£) and percentage of your budget.

**4. Closure documents**

Check box	Document	Notes
	Final claim or statement of expenditure	The appropriate template will be sent separately (as dependent on nature of claims)
X	Inventory of disposal of assets	Please use template provided with PCR document pack
	Asset transfer letter	Please use template provided with PCR document pack
	Annual Audited Accounts (if available – see note)	A hard copy of your Annual Audited Accounts for the financial year in which your project ended must be posted to the Fund Manager four months after the end of your financial year, unless an alternative deadline has been agreed in writing by the Fund Manager.

**Information and References**

**Purpose of the GPAF**

The Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF) is a demand-led fund supporting projects which are focused on:

- poverty reduction and
- pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

through tangible changes to poor people's lives including through:

- service delivery
- empowerment and accountability
- work on conflict, security and justice

**Further Guidance documents** that may help with the completion of this Project Completion Report:

**Gender and Diversity:**

- Gender guidelines prepared specifically for the GPAF: [Gender and the Global Poverty Action Fund](#)  
(Please note that these guidelines are due to be updated, after which the hyperlink above will not work. The new guidelines, once uploaded, will be under 'project documents' accessible through this [link](#).)
- [DFID Disability Framework 2014](#)

**Value For Money:**

- [BOND VFM Guidelines](#)
- [BOND – Integrating VFM into the Programme Cycle Diagram](#)
- [DFID VFM Guidelines](#)

**Quality of Evidence:**

- [BOND Quality of Evidence Guidelines](#)
- [DFID How-To-Note – Assessing the Strength of Evidence](#)

**Any Questions?**

If you have any questions about the completion of your reporting requirements, please contact the Fund Manager at [gpaf@tripleline.com](mailto:gpaf@tripleline.com) or on 0208 788 4680.

Common questions with answers and further guidance are being circulated as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) alongside this report, drawing on the issues raised by grant holders at the Results and Learning seminars held at the end of January 2015.

<b>GPAF PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT</b>		
<b>SECTION 1: BASIC INFORMATION</b>		
This information is needed to update the Fund Manager's records		
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Grant Holder Organisation Name</b>	Traidcraft Exchange
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Grant Holder Organisation Address</b>	Traidcraft Exchange, Kingsway, Gateshead. Tyne & Wear, NE11 ONE.
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Project partner(s)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List implementation partners.</li> <li>• Highlight any changes to partners.</li> <li>• For multi-country projects, please indicate which partner is in which country</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	Bee keepers' Economic empowerment – Tanzania (BEET).
<b>1.5</b>	<b>GPAF Number</b>	GPAF IMP 060
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Countries</b>	Tanzania
<b>1.7</b>	<b>Location within countries</b>	Pwani Region – Rufiji District. Tabora Region – Uyui, Urambo and Sikonge Districts
<b>1.8</b>	<b>Project Start &amp; End Dates</b>	<b>Start:</b> January 2013 <b>End:</b> December 2015
<b>1.9</b>	<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>From:</b> January 2013 <b>To:</b> December 2015
<b>1.10</b>	<b>Total project budget</b>	£740,895
<b>1.11</b>	<b>Total funding from DFID</b>	£506,288
<b>1.12</b>	<b>Financial contributions from other sources</b> Please state all other sources of funding and amounts in relation to this project. Sources should be listed in brackets, e.g.: £75,000 (ABC Foundation)	£230,905 (Comic Relief)
<b>1.13</b>	<b>Date report produced</b>	31/03/2016
<b>1.14</b>	<b>Name and position of person(s) who compiled this report</b>	<b>Name:</b> Bupe Kyambiki <b>Position:</b> Project manager
		<b>Name:</b> Janet Ruminju <b>Position:</b> Programmes Manager
		<b>Name:</b> Yohannes Tesfamichael <b>Position:</b> Regional Director
<b>1.15</b>	<b>Name, position &amp; email address for the main contact person for correspondence relating to this project</b>	<b>Name:</b> Yohannes Tesfamichael <b>Position:</b> Regional Director East Africa <b>Email 1:</b> Yohannes.Tesfamichael@traidcraft.org
<b>1.16</b>	<b>Secondary contact person (optional)</b>	<b>Name:</b> Charlotte Timson <b>Position:</b> Director of International Development and Policy <b>Email 1:</b> charlottet@traidcraft.co.uk

<b>1.17</b>	<b>Acronyms</b> Please try not to use too many acronyms, and explain all that you do use e.g. <i>CHW – Community Health Worker</i> .
<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
BEET	Bee keepers' Economic Empowerment Tanzania
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
RUBEA	Rufiji Beekeepers Association
TABECU	Tanzania Beekeepers Cooperative Union
TABEDO	Tanzania Beekeeping Development Organisation Limited
HH	House Hold
MTR	Midterm Review
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
VICOBA	Village Community Banks
BEE	Bee keepers' Economic Empowerment

SECTION 2: SUMMARY, PROGRESS AND RESULTS (Up to 6 pages)	
<b>2.1</b>	<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b> (max 12 lines)
	<p><b>a.</b> In your own words please describe your project, its context, who has benefitted from it and how and what overall change has been achieved.</p> <p>The Beekeepers Economic Empowerment Tanzania (BEET) project was a three year project implemented in Tabora (Sikonge, Uyui and Urambo districts) and Pwani (Rufiji district) regions of Tanzania. The project was geared towards reducing poverty amongst men and women beekeepers and their families across the four target districts in Tabora and Pwani regions. The project also focused on contributing to three of the eight millennium development goals namely; 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, 2) Promote gender equality and empower women 3) Ensure environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Up to the completion of the project about 3136 (936F, 2200M) bee keepers in both Rufiji and Tabora have been reached with the various interventions around bee keeping industry. Key interventions was; organizing beekeepers into 35 groups for collective action, capacity building on bee husbandry and environmental management for improvement of beekeepers' skills and knowledge and Linkages of beekeepers to service providers and buyers/market information. Capacity building of farmers resulted to increased production of honey with 85.7% (290 women, 251 men) of beekeepers in Rufiji and 86 % (533 men, 228 women) in Tabora reporting an increase of more than 20%.</p> <p>With improved access to market/market information and the positive change on production of honey (more volumes and better quality beekeepers benefited from increased income. For instance in Rufiji district women and men beekeepers recorded an average annual income of TZS 178,087.50 and TZS 85, 601.14 from beekeeping, respectively at the onset of the project (Baseline survey Report, 2012), while at end of the project the women and men beekeepers recorded higher income of TZS 312, 428.57 (£ 96.43) and TZS 600,142.86 (£ 185.23), respectively.</p> <p>The project also aimed at increasing women's empowerment for 450 women beekeepers through involvement in decision-making units and economic empowerment .Across the four target districts the project empowered 605 women by encouraging their participation in beekeeping (increasing their income) and representation in governance structures such as beekeeper groups and associations (increasing their voice in decision making). This project also made key contribution to gender equity through training women on entrepreneurship which has provided women beekeepers with opportunities to develop their skills, improve their income generation, gain employment, and take up leadership positions.</p> <p>At end of project implementation 93% and 99% of women in Rufiji and Tabora respectively were applying the acquired skills <i>in their honey and other businesses as a result of trainings delivered by the project.</i></p>
	<p><b>b.</b> Please provide a couple of direct quotations from beneficiaries that illustrate how the project intervention has improved their lives.</p> <p>Daudi Athuman Ngea, from Ndundutawa Village in Rufiji district quoted "<i>Income generated from beekeeping has helped me to engage in small business such as selling fish, poultry keeping as well as goat keeping</i>" during the interview (October 2015)</p> <p>Sophia of Muungano group, Rufiji appreciates several trainings that she has been engaged and the impact she has experienced. "<i>The engagement with BEET has led to transformation of mind-set. I see myself more confident and with ability to achieve my goals. This confidence boost has enabled me to supply the needs of my family even after the death of my lovely husband</i>", comments Sophia-</p> <p>On engagement with BEET, Richard considers himself a graduate." <i>I have learned a lot from BEET and if they leave now I wouldn't complain. I am empowered to continue and BEET was key in showing me the way. However, I want more interventions from BEET and other partners because there are some people who still destroy colonies of bees during honey harvesting, there</i></p>

*are some people who sell honey with poor quality. These people need BEET”, Richard of Tabora*

*My encounter with BEET has made me a transformed woman. I have gained organization skills that enables me to handle several issues at the same time. I am more focused and I always try to be goal oriented”, confesses Dainess of Jahazi group in Tabora*

*‘In Tanzania we had a bad history with groups/cooperatives. In past just few, especially leaders joyed the benefits. Traidcraft through the BEET project has filled the gap by empowering us on nstitution formation. This process has boosted the involvement of community in groups”. Bora – fiji district (Case study ,November 2015)*

*‘It is thanks to BEET project that we are back in business today. Integration of improved beekeeping, leadership, record keeping training was sound enough to revive us”, confesses Watende.(Rufiji case study, November 2015)*

**2.2 PROGRESS SINCE THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT**

<b>a.</b>	What are the dates of this final reporting period?	<b>1/04/2015-30/12/2015</b>
<b>b.</b>	Please outline progress during this final period and any significant challenges (max 10 lines)	

The project was able to reach most of the set targets in the past three years. In this reporting period we have witnessed the increased capacity of bee keepers in looking for market for their honey. The project also mobilized two groups of beekeepers in Tabora with membership of 120 (27 women, 83 men) beekeepers. The project organized exposure forums for beekeepers from Tabora and Rufiji as part of capacity building. Such forum included Nane Nane where 13 (6 women, 7 men) beekeepers were facilitated to attend.

During the final reporting period the project managed to have a successful project evaluation and wellbeing survey exercises conducted.

Being the year of elections in Tanzania most of the activities were affected by heavy presence of government activities in preparations of the election. Getting training facilitators from the government was a bit challenge as some were involved in elections. In some of the villages where some trainings were organised we had to reschedule to allow voters registration to take place. Even the community was a bit occupied with elections events

<b>c.</b>	Have there been any significant changes in relation to the following?	<i>Mark Y or N</i>
	i. Project design	<b>N</b>
	ii. Partner(s)	<b>Y</b>
	iii. Context	<b>N</b>
	iv. Availability of match-funding (where relevant)	<b>N</b>
<b>d.</b>	Provide a brief explanation of what changed and why:	

The implementing partner, Honey Care withdrew from the project at early stages of the project

**2.3 RELEVANCE TO CONTEXT**  
Please explain what you did to ensure that the project interventions continued to respond to the priorities and needs of the target population and any change in context. To what extent did your GPAF project remain relevant in the context where you are working?

The project remained relevant to the community in the two target regions as throughout its implementation it focused on poverty reduction and environmental conservation which was coherent with the overall national strategies

Through monitoring of the activities the project has been able to use the feedback given by beneficiaries especially on the training needs and the project was able to design training based on the feedback from the bee keepers. Example RUBEA management wanted help in leadership and management after assessment the project was able to conduct a training to RUBEA leaders on leadership and management. The project goal was to reduce poverty amongst men and women

bee-keepers and their families across the four districts in Tabora and Rufiji regions of Tanzania.

The project remained to be relevant to the context as we have witnessed improvement in the wellbeing of the beneficiaries in the past three year. This is can be seen through the Well-being survey report where over 50% of beekeepers reported improvement in their lives.

The project interventions were also relevant to the national strategies on women empowerment in line with MDG 3 increasing women participation in economic activities. In ensuring women are actively participating in bee keeping and in responding to the their specific needs the project was able to introduce simple and user friendly technologies of proper beekeeping practices that aimed at significantly reducing workload burdens among household members particularly women. Examples of the use of smokers and protective gears and technology to establish and manage bee cages. This has encouraged women to participate in bee keeping as it has made it easier for them to practice what they were not able to do in the past. The project now has been able to work with 605 women which is 34% above the target set during the design of the project

**2.4 EQUITY (GENDER & DIVERSITY)**  
 Did the project contribute to equity – i.e. equitable poverty reduction and the empowerment of men, women, girl and boys and relevant marginalised groups to participate in decisions that affect them at the local and national level and start to equalise their life chances? *(Mark with an “X” in the appropriate box)*

<b>Yes</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>No</b>		<b>To some extent:</b>	
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**a.** Please explain your response in the space below, including reference to the gender and other power relations encountered by the project, and any socio-economic analysis undertaken:

The project aimed at increasing women’s empowerment for 450 women beekeepers through involvement in decision-making units and economic empowerment. The project effectively managed to empower 605 women in Tabora and Rufiji by encouraging their participation in beekeeping (increasing their income) and representation in governance structures such as beekeeper groups and associations (increasing their voice in decision making). This project also made key contribution to gender equity through training women on entrepreneurship which has provided women beekeepers with opportunities to develop their skills, improve their income generation, gain employment, and take up leadership positions.

At end of project implementation 93% and 99% of women in Rufiji and Tabora respectively were applying the acquired skills *in their honey and other businesses as a result of trainings delivered by the project.* In addition women have been able to participate in decision making process through the leaders who have been elected by members of the groups. For instance the leadership position held by women in Tabora and Rufiji are 48% of and 55% respectively.

**b.** What has the project done to ensure that it was designed, implemented and monitored in such a way that gender needs and issues were addressed or mainstreamed, and that it delivered and tracked improvements in the lives of women and girls? What analytical tools did you use, if any, to do this? *(Please refer to the guidance referenced on page 4)*

The project has been designed, implemented and monitored with full consideration of gender needs in the beneficiary community that needs to be addressed by the project. When the project was designed it aimed at making progress towards achieving MDG 3 'Promote gender equality and empower women' as the levels of female participation in decision making remained low in Tanzania. The project also aimed at disaggregating all monitoring data to ensure equity during delivery of project.

During implementation the project encourage female participation in beekeeping through training and promotion of women friendly bee husbandry practices. The project also focused on training beekeepers on gender awareness and representation in governance structures such as beekeeper groups and associations to increase women voice in decision making. In addition the project facilitated trainings for women in enterprise & development, financial management and accessing credit which increase opportunities for women to improve their income generation, gain employment, develop their skills and take up leadership positions.

The project also created a women forum where can share their experiences, challenges and opportunities as they learn to keep beekeeping as a business to raise their income, improve their livelihoods and ultimately enhance their self-respect and dignity. The forum is steered by 66 women from the 22 groups established by BEET project in Rufiji (three representatives from each group). The forum has proved to be effective as a platform as women specific needs are discussed and addressed.

During project monitoring and evaluation some of the methodology applied for data collection also gender sensitive. For instance to encourage openness especially for women, during the FDG at some point women and men were put in different groups. The results achieved are very much encouraging for the participating women and beyond.

**c.** What steps did the grant holder and implementing partner(s) take to support the principles of equity, diversity and inclusion through:  
 I) organisational policies and practice, including the staffing profile of the project?  
 ii) Promoting inclusion skills and competencies within the organisation?  
 Please respond particularly with reference to gender and disability.

The situation has not changed so far from the last report. At an organisational level Traidcraft has a senior manager as gender focus person navigating gender mainstreaming activities across the organisation and projects. Two out of the five staff in Traidcraft East Africa regional office in Nairobi are women. The project also provides equal opportunity to both women and men. For example currently the project was managed by a female Project Manager. To enhance gender mainstreaming efforts across the project a female staff with experience in gender mainstreaming was recruited to work in Rufiji field office as Field Officer.

The project did not have a specific component targeting people with disability. The project continued to work closely with the only bee keeper in the project with disability Mariam Msabaha from Sikonge. Monitoring of her progress and challenges was our focus. In this reporting period she was able to harvest 90kgs of honey. This has been attributed by the trainings she has received from the project.

**2.5 KEY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE OUTSET OF THE PROJECT**  
 Please provide a heading and summary of the three most significant project results or achievements over the whole project period (up to 10 lines each). This section provides you with an opportunity to tell the story of the project's success and what you are most proud of. Please be as specific as possible in describing the target groups; how many citizens benefited (men/women; girls/boys); and how they have benefitted. Make it clear where the results and achievements were made in coalition or partnership with other, non-project actors. Where possible please with particular reference to the objectives of the GPAF.

**1. Increased level of women empowerment**

In the past three years the project has witnessed a very positive trend of women positively engaging into beekeeping. Firstly the project surpassed the set target of benefiting 450 women beekeepers as the end of the project, 605 women had been mobilized into groups for collective action. The foster agency and participation of women in bee keeping the project facilitated

establishment of women forum for women beekeepers in Rufiji which is one of the very positive achievement for the project. The forum represent women from all the 22 groups who meets regularly to discuss issues affecting them as well as receive trainings from service providers invited through the project. Women have also been empowered to actively participate in groups' leadership and this is evidenced through the increased number of women in leadership position. For example in Rufiji 55% of group and association leadership positions are held by women while in Tabora the proportion is 48%. On the other hand the staff in Rufiji has observed that women led groups generally perform better in their commitment to group bylaws and implantation of agreed action points compared to men lead groups.

Through the active participation of women in trainings and other related activities on bee keeping majority of women have improved the beekeeping practices resulting to increased production .This have eventually resulted to increased income for women and their contribution in household income as well. Example up-to-date more than 936 women are actively participating in bee keeping which was men dominated in the past three years this is a very positive move towards economic freedom for women in Rufiji and Tabora communities.

**2. Increased production and household income**

Beekeepers from Rufiji and Tabora recorded increase production of hives products and especially honey. Monitoring data collected at the end of the project revealed that in Rufiji 85.7% of beekeepers (290 women, 251 men) recorded over 20% increase in honey production by end of the project. In Tabora, 86% of beekeepers also recorded over 20% increase in honey production across all the districts though the level of increase varied from one district to another. Of the 86% beekeepers, 531 were men and 227 women.

Increase in production in both region was as a result of various interventions undertaken under BEET project and especially trainings in bee husbandry and environmental management. Findings from various assessment conducted at the end of the project, including independent evaluation revealed that, by 100% of the beekeepers in Rufiji and Tabora have adopted various improved beekeeping practices

The project also recorded increased income across all the project target sites surpassing the project target of 25%. According to end of project evaluation data the beekeepers who recorded over 25% were 93.3%, 89.3% and 90.5% of the beekeepers in Sikonge, Uyui and Rufiji respectively. Further analysis of data to see the magnitude of change above the project target (25% ) revealed that overall 61% and 67% women and beekeepers respectively had over 75% increase in income as per the last season (June-August 2015) during the reporting period.

**3. Bee keepers mobilization and organisation**

In addition to traditional beekeepers acquiring improved beekeeping practices that positively affected the quality of honey they produce and thereby income they generate, the project also succeeded to organize 3136 beekeepers (out of which 936 were female and the remaining 2200 were male) into 35 groups, which is a necessary step towards strengthening collective action. In Rufiji district there are twenty two (22) beekeepers' groups and all of them have been registered with BRELA. As a result, beekeepers are working collectively, which enhances their overall empowerment. In Tabora region there are 15 new beekeepers groups which were formed by the project.

**a. Please list key factors that contributed positively to your overall achievements**

- Adoption of new practices by bee keepers acquired from the project especially bee husbandry
- Partnership with government institutions for provision of services:- Use of government extension officers to provide technical trainings in bee husbandry, gender training and entrepreneurship skills
- Beekeepers willing to work together in groups and collectively participate in project activities (trainings, exchange visits, nane-nane exhibition)
- Working with community service providers has broaden the project team capacity to serve more beekeepers on time.
- Collective quarterly planning with full participation of both Tanzania and Kenya staff to ensure

smooth implementation has improved sense of ownership of the plan by all staff			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robust monitoring system that include the beneficiaries and implementers as key people has contributed to good performance as farmers were directly assessing their progress at the same time the implementers were able to get feedback that informed the next planning time.</li> </ul>			
<b>b. List key challenges or factors which impacted negatively on progress and how they were addressed</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing climatic condition: A case of Uyui district in Tabora where there was prolonged drought. Through environmental management training beekeepers are now knowledgeable on how to conserve the environment to minimise future drought. An example is from Tabora where six groups from Sikonge district have been able to establish tree nurseries as a result of the trainings on environment management.</li> <li>Buyers are more interested to buy from organised groups rather than individual beekeepers. Given selling honey collectively is a new idea for most beekeepers that is introduced to them by BEET project for some groups it took longer than expected for them to get used to the idea. This challenge is being addressed through continuous awareness raising during trainings, group and association meetings and women forum.</li> <li>During the unavoidable temporary halting of certain activities in Tabora as a result of changes in staffing, beekeepers in 27 groups from the previous project (BEE) lost contact with the project. Once the full project team was recruited and a field office established in Tabora it took an extensive effort to reconnect the old groups back into the new project. As result 24 out of the 27 groups were successfully reconnected and integrated into the project.</li> <li>General Annual Elections in Tanzania which was held on October had huge impact on attendance of bee keepers in project activities.</li> </ul>			
<b>2.6</b>	<b>UNINTENDED (POSITIVE) OUTCOMES</b>		
Were any unintended outcomes that have been observed as a result of your project implementation during the project period? Please list and explain below.			
The project contributed in the formation of national umbrella organisation of bee keepers (TABEDO) as a result of bee keepers associations and groups established that lead to the government and other stakeholders to see the need of having a forum that united all the bee keepers in Tanzania. Most of founding members of this organisation originated from the groups/associations that were facilitated by BEET project.			
<b>2.7</b>	<b>UNINTENDED (NEGATIVE) CONSEQUENCES</b>		
Did project implementation lead to any unintended negative effects during the project period? Please list and explain below.			
No			
<b>2.8</b>	<b>PROJECT LOGFRAME</b>		
<b>a.</b> On the basis of your project implementation experience, do you consider there to be any key aspects of your project which have not been sufficiently captured in your project logframe (such			
As hard-to-measure qualitative results)? <i>(mark box):</i>			
	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
			X
<b>If yes, please use the space below to explain.</b>			
<b>b.</b> Did any of the assumptions underpinning your logframe or wider 'theory of change' come under challenge? Please explain what happened and, broadly, the impact.			
The assumption that beekeepers, groups and associations are always willing to work together as a group was challenged in some areas mainly due to past negative experiences beekeepers had. For example the umbrella association for the groups located within Tabora regions (TABECU), have not been able to offer services to the satisfaction of member groups. This has been as a result of groups losing trust with the association's leadership making the association incapable of offering market access to members.			

<b>2.9 RISK MANAGEMENT &amp; MITIGATION</b>			
With reference to the project's risk management matrix, please use the table below to describe the main risks you faced during the project period and how you dealt with them.			
<b>Which risks materialized in the project period?</b> Describe briefly.	<b>Was the risk anticipated?</b> Yes / No / To some extent	<b>What action did you take to address the risk?</b> Briefly explain.	<b>Was this action sufficient?</b> Yes / No / To some extent
<b>1.</b> It is difficult to attract suitable/ appropriate field staff, particularly in the remote project areas.	Yes	When Project Manager and Project Coordinator (Tabora) left the project Traidcraft engaged the services of consultants to provide interim staff for a period of three months until full time project staff are recruited.	To some extent
<b>2.</b> Natural disasters (e.g. drought) undermine production levels	To some extent	Raise environmental awareness of beekeepers through training on environment management	To some extent
<b>3.</b> Bee keeper associations are dormant and without plans or strategies. TABECU association in Tabora has remained dormant as majority of beekeepers has lost trust with the association leadership.	Yes – in Tabora	Network with government registrar office and meeting with TABECU leaders sought avenues for reviving the commitment of members'.	To some extent
<b>4.</b> Communities in Tabora reluctant to encourage female participation in beekeeping	<b>Yes</b>	Training beekeepers on gender awareness. Exchange visit between Rufiji and Tabora women beekeepers. There is positive response as there is one group whose members are only women in Tabora and this has increased credibility on women ability to manage bee keeping.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>5.</b> Delay in activities implementation due to National election	<b>Yes</b>	The project rescheduled some of the activities to allow BVR to take place and in some areas we were able to do trainings before the election time. Sharing BEET implementation plan with district government to seek support in certain geographical areas.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>SECTION 3: VALUE FOR MONEY</b> (Up to 2 pages)	
See introductory section on page 4 for guidance and resources on Value for Money	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Economy: Buying inputs of the appropriate quality at the right price.</b> What policies and practices have been followed by the project to ensure that funds were used to purchase inputs economically? What did the project do to drive down costs whilst maintaining the necessary standards of quality? Include references to the use of any relevant unit cost benchmarks. (DFID considers inputs to include staff, consultants, raw materials and capital to produce outputs.)
Please explain and provide examples: Economically the project proved to be of VfM. The project managed to drive down unit costs without compromising service quality such construction of collection centre, apiaries and offering various trainings. These were achieved through use of government staff in various training sessions at a cheaper cost, involvement of beekeepers (both in-kind and cash) to buy land for construction of collection centres and apiaries. The project teams and services providers facilitated by the project used public transports for implementation of various project activities. This helped to cover large area at a cheaper cost. Also there was use of government experts to do the trainings instead of private consultants.	
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Efficiency: Converting inputs to outputs through project activities.</b> What steps have you taken during the project to ensure resources (inputs) were used efficiently to maximise the results achieved, such as numbers reached or depth of engagement? Include references to the use of any relevant cost comparisons (benchmarks) at the output level (e.g. standard training cost per trainee) and any efficiencies gained from working in collaboration with others.
Please explain and provide examples: The project delivered various trainings which were of good quality and most of these training were put into use by the majority of beneficiaries. It was reported by 100% of the respondents in each district to have adopted various improved beekeeping practices which were introduced or scaled up by the project. In long-run, use of demonstration apiaries helped to reach many people with little investment. There was also leverage of resources during establishment of the apiary where beekeepers contributed in-kind (they offered a plot to build apiaries) and cash contributions that reduced the burden to the project while ensuring the sense of ownership of the project among beneficiaries.  PMT meetings:-The project management team meets every quarter to review implementation progress and plan for the following quarter to ensure activities are planned and executed efficiently. During this meeting budgets are discussed and staff exchange ideas and experiences on the most cost effective way for implementing various activities. Efficiency in planning and budget allocation is achieved by ensuring that gaps identified upon review of progress are prioritized hence avoiding duplication of activities. In addition assets such as motorcycles, project vehicles are used in such a way that they can be shared among several staff through organizing joint mission. The project has been designing the training sessions to take place in villages so as to minimize the cost of travel and accommodation for both trainers and participants. This has helped the project to reach more people within the agreed budget. The use of 21 trained service providers (12 in Tabora and 9 in Rufiji) has also proven to be efficient as more beekeepers are reached with information quickly and within their locality.	
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Effectiveness: Project outputs achieving the desired outcome on poverty reduction.</b> To what extent do you consider the project to have achieved the anticipated changes for beneficiaries and target groups? How well did the outputs of the project work towards the achievement of the outcome?
Outputs from the intervention achieved the desired outcome appropriately. For instance, various trainings offered by the project were of good quality and most of these training were put into use by the majority of beneficiaries as verified by independent evaluator. It was reported by 100% of the	

<p>respondents in each district to have adopted various improved beekeeping practices which were introduced or scaled up by the project. Over 90% of target beekeepers have managed to increase their income by more than 25% which was the project target. This was reported by 93.3%, 89.3% and 90.5% of the respondents in Sikonge, Uyui and Rufiji districts, respectively. Results also revealed that beekeepers who had increased their honey production above the project target (20%) were 96.7%, 75% and 85.7% of the respondents in Sikonge, Uyui and Rufiji districts, respectively. (Independent evaluation report 2015)</p>	
<b>3.4</b>	<p><b>Have there been or do you anticipate multiplier effects from this project?</b> Multiplier effects include leveraging additional funds, longer term or larger scale implementation or replication of approaches and results. Where additional project funds were secured, how were they used to enhance delivery? In the PCR, we are particularly interested in assessing the potential and likelihood of scale up or replication.</p>
<p>Traidcraft anticipate replicating the approaches used in BEET project through sourcing of more funds.</p>	

<b>SECTION 4: SUSTAINABILITY (Up to 1 page)</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	<p>What have you done to ensure that <b>project outcomes</b> - positive changes to peoples' lives - will be sustained beyond the lifetime of the GPAF grant?</p>
<p><b>1) Training and involvement of services providers</b>  The service providers from the target communities (including members of beekeeper groups) who have strong technical skills on bee husbandry have been recruited and trained on bee husbandry and business skills so that they can continue to provide community based technical support services to beekeepers even after the end of the project.</p> <p><b>2) Strategic partnership with government institutions</b>  The project has made extensive efforts to involve technical beekeeping experts from local government and existing support institutions which resulted in good relationships between the beekeepers, service providers and the government institutions.</p> <p><b>3) Women's forum</b>  Women's forum which has been successfully adopted in Rufiji proves to continue beyond the life of the project as the forums has a broader outreach besides bee keeping. Currently the women forum are focusing on connecting beekeeper women to honey buyers and providing women with information on additional income generating skills.</p> <p><b>4) Strengthened bee keepers Associations and groups</b>  The project has been working closely with regional beekeeping associations in Rufiji and Tabora in order to enhance the voice of beekeepers and their access to markets. The project supported RUBEA through training and other interventions to ensure they have the capacity to support and advocate for the rights of bee keepers in their scope of work. RUBEA will continue to offer services to groups which will contribute to group cohesion.</p> <p><b>5) Training and establishment of local artisan for making protective gears and bee hives makers</b>  For sustainability purposes the project opted for empowering bee keepers and other community members who are not bee keepers but have skills needed in bee keeping such as carpenters and tailors. In Rufiji 43 and in Tabora 66 community members (with background from tailoring and carpentry) were equipped with skills on how to make protective gears and bee hives using the available resources</p>	

<b>4.2</b>	If the project has introduced <b>new or improved services</b> that need to continue beyond the life of the grant, what have you done to ensure the sustainability of the services?						
<b>1) Training and involvement of services providers</b> Involvement of community based service providers with strong technical skills on bee husbandry in both Tabora and Rufiji regions is aimed at ensuring sustainability of support services embedded within the beekeeping community.							
<b>4.3</b>	Which elements of the project rely on <b>continued funding</b> ?						
Some of the trainings especially those that require practical such as harvesting and processing will require some funds for the facilitator to reach the sites and the training materials for demonstration purposes.							
<b>4.4</b>	Have you <b>secured</b> future funding? (check appropriate box)	Yes		No	X	Work in progress	
<b>4.5</b>	What do you consider to be the <b>main risks to sustainability</b> beyond the end of the project? How likely these to occur and what are would be their impact?						
Climate change effect such as prolonged drought may affect beekeeping negatively reducing the production of honey. This is highly likely to occur given the global warming effect.							

<b>SECTION 5: PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY TO STAKEHOLDERS</b> (Up to 1 page). DFID is particularly interested in project mechanisms to enable project beneficiaries to provide feedback to project managers, and project responses to it. The purpose of beneficiary feedback is to maintain accountability to the people who the project is designed to assist or empower, and to ensure the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the intervention. The questions below aim to enhance understanding of the use of beneficiary feedback mechanisms within the GPAF portfolio.	
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Method:</b> What feedback do you seek from primary beneficiaries, how have you collected this information and when?
<p>The project collected beneficiary feedback in a number of ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After each training of beekeepers or trainers of trainers (TOTs) the participants are asked to evaluate the content, methodology and trainer so that we get feedback on whether the topic was relevant, was it well delivered and what are the areas we need to improve.</li> <li>• Seeking their feedback on experiences and lessons learnt from participation in events such as exchange visit, Nane Nane exhibition, training sessions and forums. The information was collected through village feedback forums which are conducted in the respective villages.</li> <li>• Feedback on buyers' satisfaction with honey quality and quantity. This is collected by doing follow ups and interviews with buyers after they purchase honey from target beekeepers and relaying the feedback to the beneficiaries and vice versa.</li> <li>• Training reports and field reports are produced by trainer and the filed staff after each training giving a summary of the training and offering us recommendations as mentioned by participants. Relevant feedback from these is relayed back to beneficiaries as well.</li> <li>• As part of quarterly progress data collection exercise beneficiaries are asked to provide feedback on the impact of the training they received and how they have put them into practice and also the production and sales components. These enables the project team to listen to her feedback and act upon any recommendation given by the beekeepers.</li> </ul>	
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Challenge:</b> a. What challenges did your project face in <b>collecting</b> feedback from its primary beneficiaries?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sometimes inadequate time to reach many beekeepers given other competing project activities for implementation</li> <li>• Geographical location of some groups poses challenges in accessing them for regular feedback especially the groups in Tabora originally mobilized under BEE project.</li> </ul>	
	b. What challenges did your project face in <b>acting upon</b> beneficiary feedback?

- Sometimes the feedback from the bee keepers needed some additional funds which the project had not budgeted for. For example the need to be supported with improved bee hives, packing materials and construction of bee cages. These requests were frequently shared by the beneficiaries.
- The issue of reliable market was frequently coming out but the project was not able to provide a permanent link or buyers due to reason beyond project capacity.

**5.3 Change:** If you made any significant change to project design and / or delivery as a result of beneficiary feedback, please describe it here.

Through the feedback given by the government during the course of implementation the new groups under BEET were registered as economic groups this made it easier for government to offer support at district level especially in Tabora.

## SECTION 6: LEARNING (Up to 2 pages)

Please identify the top 5 lessons you have learnt from this project, including from things which have not gone well and innovative approaches. Be specific and clear in describing the lesson and in explaining how you applied learning to improve project delivery or wider organisational practice.

Provide each area of learning with a descriptive title and an explanation. By way of illustration, these could include:

- **Innovation** – how could models tested by the project be replicated or scaled up?
- **Equity and gender** – did you learn about approaches to reducing inequalities, working to challenge power dynamics; participation in decision-making?
- **Capacity building** – have you learnt how to enable civil society to address poverty or negotiate or claim their rights? What worked well?
- **Monitoring and evaluation** – what have you learned about measuring results, successful tools and methods, demonstrating achievement?
- **Empowerment and accountability** – what enhances these processes? How have you overcome resistance or indifference?
- **Design** – did original assumptions about what would work to deliver outputs or outcomes need to be changed? How did you know? What did you do?
- **Organisational constraints** – did you encounter difficulties due to organisational culture, practice or capacity which you had to address?

	<b>Learning (Provide both a title and an explanation)</b>	<b>How did this lead to changes or improvements in the way you (i.e. grant holder or partner) have worked?</b>
1.	Integrated monitoring and evaluation system-	<p>The use of service providers as part of M&amp;E as enhanced the project efficiency and effectiveness in data collection.</p> <p>Working closely with the buyers has given the project a very positive feedback and improved our M&amp;E system as they were actively giving us feedback each production season tis helped us to communicate with our bee keepers areas they needed to improve and as a project to plan activities that were geared at solving the issues raised by buyers. Example the availability of smoke in the honey, through the feedback we were able to introduce our farmers to improved smokers.</p> <p>The Well-being survey opened up a new area of not just self-interrogation and analysis for project participants, but also for project staff to interrogate and determine if any project interventions, or the methods used in delivering the interventions affect in any way, any of the 7 key domains of well-being. As a result Traidcraft has Integrated wellbeing assessment in the organization monitoring and evaluation system</p>

2.	Women empowerment	Traditionally women have been the more disadvantaged members of the communities. With this background the project has been working on and more so in beekeeping. Beekeeping was taken as men's enterprise depriving disadvantaged women from engaging in it to improve their livelihoods. Through various trainings on gender awareness targeting men and women and exposure visits for both men and women however significant positive impact was achieved not only to increase the number of women participating in beekeeping but increasing the number of leadership positions held by women as well. This was achieved not only by targeting women for training and support but by engaging men as well in taking part to change the status quo of women's status in the community. As a result men have been able to support women in their community to join the BEET groups and VICOBA.
3.	Institutionalization of Community based organisation a root to a more effective sustainable project	Community capacity building in areas of owning their development process has proven to be effective especially when community of the same interests are united under officially recognised groups or associations. Through RUBEA the project has witnessed a well-coordinated family of bee keepers in Rufiji. It has been easier to communicate to more than 632 bee keepers in Rufiji through their association and groups. And even if the project is phasing out the groups and association are strong.
4.	Beekeepers 'associations might not work well in other areas depending on the past experiences.	When designing the project the assumption was the farmers groups will work with regional associations to improve performance but this did not happen well in Tabora. The Government on the other hand saw establishment of economic groups was more viable to them as they were able to serve the bee keepers easily but on the other hand the farmers saw being united in districts or zone level will be more effective to them. In the course of implementation the project faced all these and through team work between all the parties involved we were flexible to change for betterment of the project performers. All these come to be known through the constant communication and feedback from all partners in the project area.
5.	Leadership Integration	Following staffing changes in the project early last year a number of activities especially in Tabora were delayed rendering the project off track to some extent. Traidcraft took a major step to reorganise the leadership of the project with clear responsibilities and accountabilities at head office (UK), regional (Kenya), project office (Dar Es Salaam) and field offices (Rufiji and Tabora). Integrating the leadership responsibilities at different levels by ensuring effective team working in planning, implementing, managing and monitoring various activities of the ensured the implementation of project activities and achieve most of the targets for the within a short time. Carrying out effective regular Project Management Meetings (PMTs) before the start of each quarter to plan and strategize on the coming quarter increased mutual accountability and ownership of the progress and interventions.
<p><b>Are there any other lessons (up to 3) which you have learned that you think may be particularly useful for other partners, grant holders, the fund manager or for DFID? Please describe them and explain their wider relevance below.</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and private sector involvement in implementation of project is crucial for impact and sustainability of the positive changes attained in the course of implementation. Example the buyers who are private sector has a lot to contribute towards reliable market for honey but</li> </ul>		

- on the other side government has to create conducive environment for buyers to operate.
- When designing a project key attention should be set on identifying the real gap and capacity of both the beneficiaries, partners and implementation organisation this will help in creating teams and interventions that will address the underlying cause of the current situation.
- Budget sufficient resources for robust monitoring, evaluation and learning processes. The resources, both time and funds, allocated in the project budget for monitoring and learning should go beyond collecting data to prove if milestones are achieved or not. It should also include resources to enable project teams to gather qualitative information about beneficiary experiences of change which sometimes may not fully sit within the original milestones. Project teams also need to spend quality time after quarterly reports are generated in order to interrogate any change observed so that they can allocate enough attention to track the change for better learning.

**SECTION 7: REQUIREMENTS OF GRANT ARRANGEMENT (Up to 1 page)**

**7.1 Responses to Due Diligence Recommendations**

Please use the space below to comment on any actions taken during this final period in response to any Due Diligence recommendations not implemented by the time of the last report.

N/A

**7.2 Use of DFID logo**

Clause 58 of your original Grant Arrangement commits you, unless agreed otherwise, to explicitly acknowledge DFID's support through use of DFID's UK Aid logo in all communications with the public or third parties about your project. Please outline the ways in which you have done this during the reporting period.

The project team acknowledged Dfid as the donor of the project in all documentation/materials pertinent to the project. Such materials produced by the project include banners and posters produced during events such as nane nane. Honey packaging labels used during exhibition of honey in such events like nane nane also carried DFID log. In addition other project assets such as motorbike and any physical establishments erected using funds obtained from Dfid grant, for example honey center and training apiaries carry Dfid's logo to acknowledge Dfid as the donor.

**SECTION 8: EVALUATION CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Up to 2 pages)**

**8.1** Please enter key conclusions / recommendations from the Independent Final Evaluation report – and the project management responses

Evaluation Conclusions/ Recommendations	Your response
1. Consider introduction of value addition by beekeepers through vertical integration. Beekeepers are still selling their honey as raw material at low prices while at the end of the chain the consumer pays a price that is even five times or more than the beekeepers receive. Thus, further value addition activities should be emphasized among beekeepers	This will be taken care when designing a new project, and also through the newly established TABEDO farmers will be linked direct to buyers and thus reducing middle men. Continue to network with government to ensure processing units are encouraged in the communities.
2. Although the project has demonstrated to beekeepers good practices of working with honey buyers and introduced them to various buyers during the life of the project further support to enable them forge a long term relationships with specific honey buyers is recommended.	The Traidcraft office in Tanzania and Nairobi has continued to look for buyers even after the project phase out for further support in future programmes including the ongoing Access to Rural Enterprises Financing (ACRE) model.

<p>3. Strengthen linkage of beekeepers to the market which determine their capacity to bargain with buyers from outside their communities. To ensure this a need of market expert staff in the project would be part and parcel for the success</p>	<p>When designing new projects this will be taken into considerations. TX East Africa Office has honey as one of it thematic area and TX will explore opportunities for programme to strengthen the buyer's capacity to be able to buy more from beekeepers and for vertical and horizontal linkages.</p>
<p>4. Rufiji Beekeepers Association (RUBEA) has demonstrated the potential to support beekeepers in various activities of the beekeeping value chain. However they could benefit from further capacity strengthening. TABECU seems to have lost trust from beekeepers in Tabora, a need for establishment of another associations meant for each district would serve the purpose of sustaining beekeeping operations in the area</p>	<p>The project had already started the initiatives to establish district Associations in Tabora. For RUBEA the project did organisation review and the report was used to design specific trainings that targeted the areas identified by the leaders that need a follow-up.</p>
<p>5. The women empowerment forums which have started in Sikonge and Uyui can benefit from further support until they mature. This could assure a number of benefits which are currently enjoyed by their counterpart in Rufiji district.</p>	<p>Through the well established relationship between social welfare department in the government office the women in Uyui and Sikonge will continue to be supported so they can reach the desired goal.</p>
<p>6. Although the original timeframe envisaged during the project design was enough to impart trainings and demonstrate workability of improved beekeeping practices, it was not enough to ensure proper integration of the beekeepers in the value chain. Experiences suggest that proper integration in the value chain requires longer effective project period of about 5 years or more. Thus, to ensure effective completion of key project processes necessary for sustainability and proper integration of the beekeepers into the value chain it is recommended that the project be extended for two years</p> <p>7.</p>	<p>Traidcraft will continue to look for funds to establish other projects related to market in the honey sector.</p>
<p><b>8.2</b></p>	<p>Please use the space below for any further comments on the Independent Final Evaluation (IFE) report, or the IFE process.</p>
<p>The independent evaluation relied heavily of secondary data and primary data was collected from few beekeepers and this may contributed to the slight differences in some of the achievements reported at end of the project and what the independent . For instance on number of beekeepers who participated in various trainings.</p>	

## ANNEX A: OUTCOME AND OUTPUT SCORING GUIDANCE

Please read the instructions on this page carefully and complete all sections

Before working on this section, please complete the relevant indicator 'achieved' boxes on your 'Reporting Logframe' (which should be based on the most recently approved version of your logframe).

### SCORING

ANNEX A asks you to score performance against your Outcome and Outputs making a judgement based on the actual achievements compared to expected results as indicated in the logframe targets. Use the five-point scoring system below to rate your achievement of results.

Score	Description of Score
A++	Output/outcome substantially exceeded expectation
A+	Output/outcome moderately exceeded expectation
A	Output/outcome met expectation
B	Output/outcome moderately did not meet expectation
C	Output/outcome substantially did not meet expectation

### REPORTING PERFORMANCE

- Complete what has been 'achieved' under each outcome and output indicator in your **logframe**
- Within this section of the document (**Annex A**), provide an overall score against the outcome and each output.
- Provide an **explanation** for each outcome and output score describing the progress, or the barriers to progress, made against the outcome or output indicators in the reporting year. Do not simply describe activities.
- Back up statements of progress/achievements with references to **evidence** that can be checked if necessary. **Be as specific as possible, avoiding general references like 'project monitoring records'**. Examples could include 'field training reports and attendance records completed at the end of each wave of training', 'sample survey of heads of household in two villages from each of the project locations, February 2015', 'local district exam results, verified through teacher focus groups, July 2014.' Cross refer to section A7 to avoid repetition as necessary.
- Comment on the **strength of evidence** provided. Consider for example: how well samples represent the reference population; the extent to which the measure reflects the specific contribution of this project; triangulation of data; absence of bias; and the balance between qualitative and quantitative data. See [BOND Quality of Evidence Guidelines](#)
- Be sure to complete the final section (A.7) on **methodological tools**.

## **BENEFICIARY DATA**

**Annex A** also asks you to disaggregate **beneficiary data at the Outcome level**. It is this data, consolidated in Annex B, which DFID uses to assess the numbers of people **benefitting** from GPAF projects.

DFID is also interested in finding out about **the number of people engaged** by the project at **Output level**, and the nature of their engagement. The delivery of the outputs is considered as the means of achieving the desired changes to the lives of the beneficiaries identified at the outcome level. Although many of those engaged at output level will experience positive changes (e.g. to skills, awareness or improved capacity), for the purposes of this GPAF progress reporting, they are not defined as beneficiaries.

**ANNEX A: OUTCOME AND OUTPUT SCORING**  
(Up to 12 pages).

**OUTCOME**

**A.0.1 Outcome:** write in full your project outcome statement in the box below

2,760 men and women bee-keepers across four districts in Tabora and Rufiji regions in Tanzania benefit from improved productivity, profitability and well-being.

**A.0.2 Outcome Score:** Please provide an **overall outcome score** (A++ to C)

A+

**A.0.3**

The project has successfully benefited 3136 (936 women, 2200 men) through improved productivity of hives and increased profit from sales of honey and wax according to various assessment conducted at the end of project. Findings from different focus group discussions (FGDs) across all the three districts revealed a magnitude increase of annual household income generated from beekeeping for over 80% of beekeepers. The magnitude of increase in incomes from some beekeeping was as high as 70%, 80% and 50% for Rufiji, Sikonge and Uyui districts, respectively. This achievement exceeds the target of 25% increase in beekeeping incomes specified in the project document which was contributed by a number of factors of importance being increased productivity, increased sales volumes and increased unit prices of honey. On disaggregation of data the analysis further revealed an average increase of 125% by women and 194% by men in Tabora from sale of honey.

Over well-being of beekeepers has also improved significantly with over 50% of beekeepers in Rufiji and Tabora reporting a positive improvements in beekeepers' wellbeing.

**A.0.4 For each of the indicators:**

- a) write the outcome indicator in full, as included in the most recently approved logframe;
- b) state the target and report against it; and
- c) Provide a narrative explanation of any over or under achievement.

**Indicator 1:**

*Beekeepers that increase their incomes from honey by 25% (disaggregated by gender)*

**Milestone for the period:** Rufiji: 80 % ( 240women, 240 men) , Tabora : 80% (416 women, 1459 men)

**Progress:**

The project surpassed the target as 90% (306 women, 265 men) and 91 % (545 women, 1741 men ) of the beekeepers in Rufiji and Tabora respectively recorded over 25% were 93.3%, 89.3% and 90.5% of the beekeepers in Sikonge, Uyui and Rufiji respectively. This was according to extrapolated data from a sample of 172 beekeepers, 67 (25 women, 42 men) in Rufiji and 105 (33 women, 72 men) during end of project evaluation.

The magnitude of increase in incomes from beekeeping was about 70%, 80% and 50% for Rufiji, Sikonge and Uyui districts, respectively. This achievement exceeds the target of 25% increase in beekeeping incomes specified in the project document. It was also noted that the current observed nominal value of income accrued from beekeeping was higher compared to the recorded values during the baseline survey in the study area. For instance, during the baseline survey women and men in Rufiji district recorded an average annual income of TZS 178,087.50 and TZS 85, 601.14 from beekeeping, respectively (Baseline survey Report, 2012). These was lower compared to the current one of which women and men had an average income of TZS 312, 428.57 (£ 96.43) and TZS 600,142.86 (£ 185.23), respectively. Similar trend was also noted in Tabora region in the three districts where in one of the district, Sikonge the average income for men and women was TZS 1,189,722.22 and 294,090.91 respectively compared to baseline average of TZS 405,209 for men and TZS 130641 for women. (Source Evaluation Report 2015).The increase in income from sales of honey was greatly contributed by adoption of improved beehives, protective gears and smokers

during harvesting, a practice they were introduced to by BEET project. As a result they are now skilled beekeepers that have led to increased productivity, production and good quality of honey.

In addition, data collected at end of project from beekeepers revealed some differences on increase in annual income from beekeeping between women and men in all three districts where men accrued higher annual income from beekeeping than women. For instance in Rufiji, on average men's income from sale of honey was higher than women by 48% while for Sikonge men's income was 75% higher than that of women.

**Indicator 2:**

*Beekeepers who perceive an improvement in their well-being (disaggregated by gender).*

**Milestone for the period:** Rufiji: 80 % ( 240women, 240 men) , Tabora : 80% (416 women, 1459 men)

**Progress**

Wellbeing assessment was conducted in Tabora and Rufiji at the end of project among 116 beekeepers (55 women, 61 men) and 102 beekeepers (53 women, 49 men) respectively. The assessment targeted 6 domains namely: Economic Resources; Agency & Participation; Social Connections; Physical & Mental Health; Competence & Self Worth; Values & Meaning.

The results from Rufiji showed a positive improvements in beekeepers' wellbeing with 66% of women and 55% men reporting an improvement in their well-being. Further analysis showed a positive change across all domains with the highest being 'Physical & Mental Health' with average score of 3.17 compared to baseline score of 2.72 and 'Economic Resources' with an average score of 3.13 compared to 2.96 at baseline. The positive improvement on economic resources is quite encouraging as that was the goal of BEET project and this can be attributed to the various project interventions that impacted on increasing beekeepers income from sale of honey. Though 'physical and mental health' had the highest improvement yet the project was not focus on this aspects of the target beekeepers, it's an indication that there is a link between economic empowerment and physical& mental health , however for further research to identify correlation between economic resources and physical& mental health in this region is recommended. At gender disaggregated level the direction of change was the same for both men and women for four domain namely: Economic resources; Agency & participation, Social connections and Physical & mental health with each domain having a positive improvement. However, the change for women on '*Economic Resources*' domain is much larger than men (Women : Baseline 3.20; Final 3.35 & Men: Baseline 2.71 ; Final 2.89)

The achievement was slightly lower than the set target which could have been contributed by the fact that during data collection a small number of participant who participated at baseline were not available for the interviews and new respondent were picked instead some of who may have joined the project late. Source: Wellbeing report 2015.

**Indicator 3:**

*Number of beekeeper men and women who see a 20% increase in production (disaggregated by gender)*

**Milestone for the period:** Rufiji : 360 beekeepers (135 women, 225 men); Tabora :360 beekeepers (135women, 225men)

Data collected from a sample of 172 beekeepers, 67 (25 women, 42 men) in Rufiji and 105 (33 women, 72 men) in Tabora revealed a positive a significant increase in production among beekeepers in both region. In Rufiji 85.7% of beekeepers (290 women, 251 men) recorded over 20% increase in honey production by end of the project.

In Tabora, 87% of beekeepers also recorded significant increase of more than 20% in honey production across all the districts though the level of increase varied from one district to another. Of

the 87% beekeepers, 530 were men and 227 women.

Increase in production in both region was as a result of various interventions undertaken under BEET project and especially trainings in bee husbandry and environmental management. Findings from various assessment conducted at the end of the project, including independent evaluation revealed that, by 100% of the beekeepers in Rufiji and Tabora have adopted various improved beekeeping practices which were introduced or scaled up by the project through training. In addition the project facilitated exchange visits between beekeeper groups during which beekeepers learnt best practices from their counterparts. Some of the improved beekeeping practices adopted by beekeepers that were reported by beekeepers as well as confirmed by project team during field visits includes; use of modern beehives, better harvesting of honey whereby beekeepers use of protective gears and smokers compared to tradition method.

**Indicator 4:**

*Number of women who report increase in agency and participation scores from wellbeing survey*

**Milestones: 360 women ( 180 Rufiji, 180 Tabora)**

Well-being assessment conducted at end of the project revealed that 307 of women reported increase in agency and participation across the two project region, with more women (192) in Rufiji than Tabora (117). Assessment on agency and participation was done through the following two questions;

- (i) If you say something do people listen to you and
- (ii) How confident do you feel that (along with others) you will be able to bring about change?

Though the achievement is slightly lower than the set target, this is still a significant milestone given that in both region the economic activities including beekeeping are highly dominated by men. In addition, culturally women don't actively participate in forum where men are, especially on leadership in these regions. The project encouraged women participation in beekeeping value chain and in leadership of beekeepers groups/ association through; trainings groups/ association on gender awareness; training women in enterprise & development, financial management, accessing credit and establishment of women's forums.

**A.0.5 Disaggregate the number of citizens benefitting from this outcome. Describe briefly who they were and how they benefitted. Adult = 18 years and above; Child = below 18 years.**

Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	How many of the total given are people with disabilities (if known)?	Brief description (e.g. farmers)	Change/improvement (e.g. income increased)
2200	936	0	0	3136	1	Bee keepers from Tabora and Rufiji	The beekeepers benefited from increased productivity of their hives, Increased production by over 20% and Increased income (due to high profitability as a result of increase in prices of honey. In addition the wellbeing of beekeepers improved

**A.0.6 0 State the evidence used to measure the progress described and comment on its strength. Please refer to the [preceding guidance on Annex An](#) on how to complete the section effectively.**

Monitoring data was collected from beekeepers regularly through structured questionnaires. Usually a sample size of at least 20% of beneficiaries for each respective output was taken to

collect data in this report data was collected from all individual bee keepers. The wellbeing survey and evaluation was also conducted at end of the project and used in reporting. Quantitative data was then entered into an elaborate excel based analysis sheet to determine progress against milestones. Service providers and project staff took active role in collecting monitoring data using prepared data collection tools and advance briefing. Qualitative data collected via case studies, was also integrated to produce progress reports. Observation was also done by the project staff during visit to beekeepers apiaries and review of sales records kept by beekeepers. Buyer also reported to have bought more honey from the region.

<b>OUTPUT 1</b>	
<b>A.1.1</b>	<b>Output 1</b> Write in full
<i>Target beekeepers are effectively working collectively and collaboratively to realize business benefits</i>	
<b>A.1.2</b>	<b>Output 1 score</b> (A++ to C)
A+	
<b>A.1.3</b>	<b>Justify the score:</b> The score is based on an aggregate of actual achievement against output indicator milestones in the logframe. Please explain how you determined this score.
<p>The project successfully organized 1518 new beekeepers (886 in Tabora and 632 in Rufiji) into 37 groups (22 in Rufiji and 15 in Tabora. All members of these groups collectively participated in groups' activities. The target beekeepers collectively accessed various trainings organized by the project. The members also collectively accessed market information and managed to sell honey to buyers identified through the project. The 22 groups in Rufiji were active members of RUBEA association.</p> <p>In addition majority of the groups have developed business plans and are working collectively towards achieving the groups' mission and objectives guided by the business plan. Assessment of the all the groups revealed that 13 groups out of 15 in Tabora and 20 groups in Rufiji have business plans in place, and all these are working towards accomplish their plans though some groups faces challenge due to lack of capital.</p>	
<b>A.1.4</b>	<b>For each of the indicators</b> (add extra rows if required): a) write the indicator in full, as included in the most recently approved logframe; b) state the target and report against it; and c) Provide a narrative explanation of any over or under achievement.
<p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b>  <i>Number of beekeeper groups that are active members of Regional Beekeeper Associations</i></p> <p><b>Milestone:</b> Rufiji 22,Tabora 40 (15new,25 old)</p> <p><b>Progress :</b>  Up to the time of compiling this report in Rufiji the milestones of 10 groups had been surpassed as a total of 22 groups have joined RUBEA association and are actively participating in association activities, such as paying membership fees as well as attending relevant meetings. In Tabora all 25 old groups are registered under TABECU. The 15 new groups mobilized and facilitated by BEET project are in the last stages of being registered as association at district level. BEET project facilitated the government registrar to assess and train all 15 groups on the importance of association and how to go about forming them during the last year of the project. Due to geographical setup the registrar recommended four associations to be formed; two in Uyui and 2 from Sikonge. At the moment the group's leaders are with the task to formulate constitutions that will be passed by the members and then to be register at district level.  The effort to revive TABECU during the second and third year of the project was not fruitful due to internal crisis and as result beekeeper groups have been hesitant to work with the association until its future is confirmed.</p>	

**Indicator 1.2:**

*Beekeepers that are satisfied or very satisfied with benefits from membership of local groups (disaggregated by gender)*

**Milestone:** Rufiji 100% (632 beekeepers (293men,339women)); Tabora 85% (651 (456men,195women)

**Progress :**

In Rufiji data collected from 279 (154F, 125M) beekeepers (44% of total beneficiaries) revealed that 97% (613; 284 men, 332 women) are satisfied by the benefits from membership of local groups. One major benefit the group members reported that brought satisfaction was access to trainings and exposure towards improved bee keeping. This was also echoed in the evaluation report. In Tabora, data was collected from 569(288, 281 M) beekeepers (all from the newly recruited beneficiaries) revealed that 99% of the beekeepers are satisfied with the benefits from membership. Extrapolation from sample survey indicates that 880 (262 women, 618 men) of the beekeepers in this region are with benefits from membership of the various groups they belong to. This is tremendous increase as at baseline was noted that only 20%M and 62F% had reported being satisfied with benefits from membership. Such benefits were evidenced during the last harvesting period, as one of the buyer- Nyayopeker - who bought honey from Sikonge did not want to work with individuals and insisted on buying honey from the groups. The non-members had to sell their honey through the members of the groups. This was also captured by the independent evaluator in one of the FGD held in Tabora.

**Indicator 1.3:**

*Number of beekeepers (men and women) organized into groups*

**Milestone:** Rufiji 632 – F339, M293 ; Tabora :100%, 766 (537 men,229women)

**Progress :**

All new beekeeper groups recruited in BEET project ,1518 (605F, 913M) are organised into groups i.e. in Tabora 886 new members (266F, 620M) are organised into 15 new groups while in Rufiji 632 new members (339F, 293M) are organised into 22 new groups since the start of the project.

Although the project was originally designed to target 2,760 beekeepers, 20% of whom were envisaged to be women and 1,560 of whom organised into 27 groups are from the previous (BEE) project, at the time of reporting the project is reaching to 3136 beekeepers (936F, 2200M) organised into 41 active groups (24 in Tabora from previous project, 15 newly formed groups in Tabora and 22 groups in Rufiji). The increased number is due to new beekeepers being admitted into existing groups by the group members when they showed interest to join the groups. This is a good indicator that the impact of the project is becoming wider as more and more of beekeepers in the project areas of Rufiji and Tabora are seeing the benefits of working as a group. Such benefits includes access to trainings on bee husbandry and access to better markets (buyers) for sale of honey. Those in groups had better access and enjoyed better prices due to collective bargaining power as compared to those not in groups. It should be noted that for various reasons some members drop out of group, for example when they migrate to other parts of the country and the number of groups and their members shows changes slightly. The breakdown of this numbers is summarised in table 1 below. In both cases the total number of beekeepers reached is far above the milestones for the period. And this is largely contributed by the positive response from the beneficiaries towards project intervention.

The overall number of women in the project has shown a 10% increase compared to the start of the project. This is largely attributed to the effort made by the project to enhance gender awareness among the community, women's empowerment is encouraged through different approaches such as women exchange visits where Tabora women went to Rufiji to learn the best practices from women forum.

**Indicator 1.4:**

*Beekeeper groups delivering against their own business plans, as assessed by project staff / evaluators against key business plan targets.*

**Milestone:** Rufiji 70% (15 groups), Tabora:80% (12 out of 15 groups )

**Progress:**

In both Rufiji and Tabora the progress have substantially exceeded milestones.

In Tabora 13 out of 15 groups (86%) have developed their business plans and are working towards implementing the business plans though doing it stage by stage. Contents of the business plans differ from group to group. Some examples of groups delivering against the business plan is Lekatugeme group from Sikonge district, which planned to increase honey production. The group planted three acres of sunflower so as to increase production of honey by expanding sources of nectar for the bees. In Uyui, Izugawima group decided for each member of the group to add one more box hives at a time to the group as a way of increasing honey production. As part of group plans and strategy individual members from Uyui have started implementation of their set goals example Mr Richard from Uyui as documented in his case study has established a bee cage as part of group strategy and plan. This has acted as catalyst among his other group members. The two groups are new and they have not being able to develop plans the service provider is taking them through important steps towards having their own plans.

In Rufiji 20 out of 22 groups (91%) have business plans in place, and all these are working to accomplish their plans. The groups continues to deliver their activities as per their business plan step wise us majority now making follow up what they have planned and where are they now, example at Jipemoyo group at Kikale they built the bee house using the local available materials and now they put in their hives in the house, in their plan they wanted to have 200 group hives plus individual hives they stated with 45 hives others are 50 hives was in last stage of amendments and need to have the remaining hives next year.

A.1.5 Disaggregate the number of citizens engaged with this output. Describe briefly who they were and how they were engaged. Adult = 18 years and above; Child = below 18 years.							
Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	How many of the total given are people with disabilities (if known)?	Brief description	Nature of engagement
913	605	0	0	1518	1	These are bee keepers in Rufiji (339F, 293M) and Tabora (266F, 620M) organised into 37 new groups supported by BEET	Beekeepers organized into groups for purposes of collective action.  Beekeepers linked to RUBEA through their groups to access services offered by the association.
A.1.6 State the evidence used to measure the progress described and comment on its strength. Please refer to the <a href="#">preceding guidance on Annex An</a> on how to complete the section effectively.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate of registration from respective regional associations. These are issued to groups after completing the registration process as paying entry fee and annual membership contribution</li> <li>• Individual group business plans. Each group have a detailed planned approved by the</li> </ul>							

chairperson • Field reports and training reports produced by project staff and trainers • List of groups and names of members • Group's records such as income and expenditure log books
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<b>Output 2</b>	
<b>A.2.1</b>	<b>Output 2</b> Write in full:
Target beekeepers have improved their production practices	
<b>A.2.2</b>	<b>Output 2 score</b> (A++ to C)
A+	
<b>A.2.3</b>	<b>Justify the score:</b> The score is based on an aggregate of actual achievement against output indicator milestones in the logframe. Please explain how you determined this score.
The number of beekeepers who directly participated in the project trainings on bee husbandry and environment management have exceeded the set targets as indicated in A.2.4. As a result beekeepers adopting new practices as a result of training substantially exceeded the set targets. The impact was further witnessed through improved quality of honey as reported by buyers.	
<b>A.2.4</b>	<b>For each of the indicators</b> (add extra rows if required): a) write the indicator in full, as included in the most recently approved logframe; b) state the target and report against it; and c) Provide a narrative explanation of any over or under achievement.
<p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b>  <i>Number of beekeepers (men and women) who participate directly in project training activities related to bee husbandry and environmental management or who receive training as a result of this project.</i></p> <p><b>Milestone:</b> Rufiji:632 (339 women, 293 men) Tabora:700(250women, 450 men)</p> <p><b>Progress :</b>          In Tabora data collected from 526 (283 Men, 243 women) and verification from training reports reveals that 697(292women, 387men) beekeepers have participated directly in project training activities that are related to bee husbandry since the project started. These are however those beekeepers only those in 13 groups that had been formed by end of year 3 of the project as the two formed in year 4 didn't benefit from majority of the trainings as there was few trainings in year 4 on bee husbandry and environment management. In Rufiji 632 (293M, 339F) cumulatively from the inception have participated in direct bee husbandry and environmental management training.</p> <p>The data was verified through training records such as participants' registration forms. In addition this does not significantly vary from evaluation report that indicate that over 90% of beekeepers across the two target region participated in the trainings.</p> <p>Key topics covered during these trainings included honey harvesting and processing, reducing residues in honey, honey traceability, honey international market and modern management of honey, improved bee husbandry, environment management, colony management and traceability. These topics were prioritized due to the fact that most of the bee keeper were complaining of low productivity and migration of bees from the hives.</p> <p>The project managed to reach out to all the beekeepers directly, despite the huge number and wide geographical coverage within each district due to use of services providers who were trained and facilitated by BEET project.</p>	

**Indicator 2.2:**

*Number of beekeepers (men and women) who report that they have adopted at least one new practice as a result of the training they have received*

**Milestone:** Rufiji :613 (329 women ,284men) Tabora:736 (220women,516 men )

**Progress:**

Data collected during interviews with 526 (283 Men, 243 women) in Tabora revealed that 490 (262M, 228 F) of the bee keepers reported to have adopted at list one practice as a result of the trainings they received from the project. Extrapolated data reveals that 712 (537Men, 229 women) of all the beekeepers from the 13 groups formed by end of year 3 had adopted at least one new practice as a result of the trainings they received. This was also observed by the project team during their monitoring field visits.

This can be evidenced through the Bee keepers officers testimonies in Uyui and Sikonge during dissemination workshop where have seen more beekeepers improving from traditional bee keeping to improved bee keeping. A notable improved practice among beekeepers especially in Tabora has been honey harvesting process where new white buckets were being used by farmers instead of the old recycled ones. In addition, in Miombo and Jahazi groups, beekeepers have purchased improved sieve (filter) from SIDO. In Sikonge six groups have established tree nurseries with 70 polythene tubes per each groups and this was after the environmental training they attended from the project conducted. The beekeepers are working on improving the environment to be conducive for bees.

In Rufiji from a sample of 279(154F, 125M) beekeepers, 263 reported adoption of at least one new skill/practices after receiving trainings from the project. This is equal to 94 %( 593; 323 women, 270 men) of the total beneficiaries in Rufiji.

Despite the continuous challenges from non-bee keeper's members in the community such as use of one fires clear farms before planting, the bee keepers have managed to secure their apiaries from destruction.

**Indicator 2.3:**

*Buyers report progressive improvement in the quality of honey.*

**Milestone:** Rufiji and Tabora quality better than year 2

**Progress:**

Honey buyers were interviewed after season 1 in 2015 during which, 6 buyers were interviewed in Tabora (Musa Lukalango, Boniface I kanga, Honey care (Middle-man Sikonge), Ally Koronzo, Athumani Msigwa and Jonas Ntabagi) and all of them reported improvement in the quality of honey compared to the honey they bought from the same farmers in 2014. Key factors that define good quality honey included; the water content, packaging materials and also the timing of transportation of honey after harvesting. In the beginning the beekeepers were transporting honey in the afternoon the heat was destroying the quality of honey. The buyers were also happy about the way the bee keepers had improved their storage facilities in beginning they used to mix honey with tobacco in the same room after trainings the beekeepers are storing honey separately from other products.

In Rufiji two buyers were interviewed, Abdala Jama from Mkuranga and B&BRY ENTREPRENEURS also in season 1 of year 2015. Since they were satisfied with the honey they bought from Rufiji they reported a great improvement in quality compared to past years. The only challenge facing the buyers in Rufiji is the quantity available and price is a bit higher compared to Tabora and other places. And this is due to low production compared with demand and rises the price of honey.

<b>A.2.5</b>	<b>Disaggregate the number of citizens engaged with this output. Describe briefly who they were and how they were engaged.</b> Adult = 18 years and above; Child = below 18 years.						
Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	How many of the total given are people with disabilities (if known)?	Brief description	Nature of engagement
680	631	0	0	823	1329(574 Men, 249 women )	Bee keepers from Tabora and Rufiji	Received training on bee husbandry and environment management.
<b>A.2.6</b>	<b>State the evidence used to measure the progress described and comment on its strength.</b> Please refer to the <a href="#">preceding guidance on Annex An</a> on how to complete the section effectively.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training records including Training Reports and participants lists</li> <li>• Quarterly reports submitted</li> <li>• Interview with sampled beekeepers reports using questionnaires</li> </ul>							

<b>Output 3</b>	
<b>A.3.1</b>	<b>Output 3</b> Write in full
Women beekeepers are better organised and have greater knowledge and skills for beekeeping	
<b>A.3.2</b>	<b>Output 3 score</b> (A++ to C)
A+	
<b>A.3.3</b>	<b>Justify the score:</b> The score is based on an aggregate of actual achievement against output indicator milestones in the logframe. Please explain how you determined this score.
The number of women mobilized and organized into beekeeping groups has exceeded the set milestone as at the reporting period. Originally the project aimed at reaching 450 women beekeepers (225 Rufiji; 225 Tabora), but the project successfully benefited 605 (339 Rufiji; 266 Tabora) women beekeepers. This is further affirmed by women taking more leadership roles at group and association level compared to the past. Women were also actively taking part in trainings on business and enterprises and as a result the number of women applying new entrepreneurship skills in their honey and other businesses has increased as at the reporting period	
<b>A.3.4</b>	<b>For each of the indicators</b> (add extra rows if required): a) write the indicator in full, as included in the most recently approved logframe; b) state the target and report against it; and c) Provide a narrative explanation of any over or under achievement.
<b>Indicator 3.1:</b> <i>Number of women trained in business and enterprise, credit and financial management and leadership</i>	
<b>Milestone:</b> Rufiji 300, Tabora 260	
<b>Progress:</b> Data collected from 33 women beekeepers in Tabora, revealed that 96% (255) of women had been trained in business and enterprise, credit and financial management and leadership. In Rufiji data collected form 25 women revealed that 100% (339) had been trained on all the trainings above. These trainings have enabled women to make sound decisions when it comes to the use of income from honey business. Many women report to have started value addition on honey, such	

as packaging, while other reported having started other business besides bee keeping. Sara Mgombozi from Sikonge is one good example woman who benefited from the training and decided to improve and expand her business by opening a new business. (*Evaluation report 2015*)

**Indicator 3.2:**

*Number of leadership positions (chair, treasurer, secretary or Board Member) that are filled by women within beekeeper groups/regional associations*

**Milestone:** Rufiji 48%, Tabora 55%

**Progress:**

Women hold 48% leadership positions in Tabora and 55% leadership positions in Rufiji beekeeper groups and associations. This exceeded milestones for the reporting period. No changes on the output report occurred during the reporting period as compared to end of year 2 as the elections were not due in this year. In Tabora women have been empowered to take part in groups and association leadership through training. For instance 78 women beekeepers who have the potential for leadership positions were trained from twelve groups during the reporting period. The training had a positive impact on elections as 56 women were elected to be leaders out of 117 leadership positions available. This is positive increase since in the past it was reported that women were not given freedom to participate in leadership. The outcome is attributed to the effort by the project team to train groups and associations on leadership skills and on how constructively influence election process to ensure gender equality.

In Rufiji where there are 22 groups the number of women in leadership positions is 61 out of 110 (55%). This is quite an achievement when compared to the 49 men who are in leadership role. In RUBEA 30 leadership positions (64%) are held by women and only 17 are held by men. This is largely attributed to the existence of Rufiji Women beekeepers forum where the project has invested largely on capacity building activities.

**Indicator 3.3:**

*Number of women applying new entrepreneurship skills in their honey and other businesses as defined by project staff / evaluators.*

**Milestone:** Rufiji 91%(308), Tabora 99%(227)

**Progress:**

There is positive results from training of women on entrepreneurial skills as 93% and 99% of women in Rufiji and Tabora respectively are applying the acquired skills on their business.

The above results are based on findings from data collected through interviews with 154 women in Rufiji where 143 (92%) reported to be applying the new entrepreneurship skills gained during trainings. This implies that 312 of all the mobilized women in Rufiji are applying new entrepreneurship skills in their honey and other business. For example 10 women in Wachawaje group have been able to establish saving and credit group and are involved in small businesses which supplements their income from honey sales. This resulted in increased production and income among women as reported in outcome indicator 1 and 3. In Tabora 33 women were interviewed during end of project evaluation and 81% reported that they are applying the entrepreneurship skills gained during training. This implies that approximately 216 women in Tabora are applying the entrepreneurship skills acquired from training. (*Independent evaluation report,2015*)

This is quite positive as the original milestone for both project sites is already achieved. The acquired skills is enhancing women participation in honey business and contributing to women empowerment especially in Tabora where women were not given a positive support to participate in bee keeping. A good example of the newly acquired entrepreneurship skills women in the project are applying are better packaging of their honey as evidenced during the Nane-Nane trade exhibition and their negotiation skills where they managed to attract a good number of interested buyers. Another example is opening a sales shop in the market where they have a fixed location for interested buyers to come and buy honey from them.

A.3.5							
Disaggregate the number of citizens engaged with this output. Describe briefly who they were and how they were engaged. Adult = 18 years and above; Child = below 18 years.							
Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	How many of the total given are people with disabilities (if known)?	Brief description	Nature of engagement
0	594	0	0	594	0	Women bee keepers from Tabora and Rufiji	Trained in business and enterprise, credit and financial management and leadership
0	139	0	0	139		Group leaders in beekeeping groups/association	Empowered to take leadership positions in groups and association
A.3.6							
State the evidence used to measure the progress described and comment on its strength. Please refer to the <a href="#">preceding guidance on Annex An</a> on how to complete the section effectively.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group election reports and minutes from groups' meetings</li> <li>• Group structure and positions</li> <li>• Attendance List for the training</li> <li>• Interviews and questionnaires filled by a sample of beekeepers.</li> </ul>							

Output 4	
<b>A.4.1</b>	<b>Output 4</b> Write in full
<i>Target beekeepers have improved and consistent access to local, regional and international markets</i>	
<b>A.4.2</b>	<b>Output 4 score</b> (A++ to C)
B	
<b>A.4.3</b>	<b>Justify the score:</b> The score is based on an aggregate of actual achievement against output indicator milestones in the logframe. Please explain how you determined this score.
<p>The project met it's expectation on improving beekeepers access to market given that beekeepers were linked to both local and regional markets. Beekeepers were able to all their sell honey to local buyers, though they didn't benefit from regional trade owing to the fact that the trader who had been linked to the groups in Tabora from Kenya indicated that the prices of honey was higher compared to other regions in Tabora. The difference in prices was as a result of improved quality given that the project beekeepers had processed their honey yet the buyers had option of buying unprocessed as the buyers has a processing plant in Kenya and didn't see the need for paying high price for processed honey. The project also didn't not meet the expectation on linking beekeepers to international markets.</p> <p>Though all the beekeepers sold honey locally the volumes of honey sold increased tremendously and no beekeepers was left with unsold honey at end of any season. The price of honey also increased above the target of 5% with over 90% of beekeepers in Rufiji and Tabora benefiting for over 5% increase in price.</p>	

<b>A.4.4</b>	<p><b>For each of the indicators</b> (add extra rows if required):</p> <p>a) write the indicator in full, as included in the most recently approved logframe;</p> <p>b) state the target and report against it; and</p> <p>c) provide a narrative explanation of any over or under achievement.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 4.1:</b>  <i>Beekeepers that perceive an improvement in their ability to access honey markets (disaggregated by gender)</i></p> <p><b>Milestone:</b> Rufiji :77% (261 women, 226 men) ;Tabora:90% (504 women, 1641 men)</p> <p><b>Progress:</b>  From a sample of 279(154 Women, 125men) beekeepers interviewed in Rufiji, 222 (93M, 129F) said there is an improvement in their ability to access market. While on the other hand 57(25F, 32M) which about 20% said no improvement in their ability to access market. Extrapolated to the entire population this represents 80% (285 women, 217 men) of all the beekeepers perceives an improvement in their ability to access honey markets.</p> <p>From a sample of 527(244women, 283 men) beekeepers interviewed in Tabora 378(206M, 172 F) said they have seen improvement in accessing markets for their honey. Data extrapolated from a sample survey shows that approximately 72% of the beekeepers, 1809(421 women, 1388 men) perceived an improvement in their ability to access market.</p> <p>The achievement was slightly below the target and also shows a decline as compared to end of year 3.This is coupled by a number of factors some which are; 1) Some of the honey buyers have become inconsistent owing to the fact that they are in multiple business and hence not trading honey on full time basis. 2) Some buyers complained of high prices of honey sold by beekeepers in the project and ended up going for unprocessed honey in other areas outside the project site which was relatively cheaper given that it was unprocessed. Analysis showed that the project beneficiaries have been empowered to increase the quality of honey and as a result it is more pricy.</p>	
<p><b>Indicator 4.2:</b>  <i>Beekeepers report progressive increase in the number of buyers seeking to purchase from targeted beekeeper groups</i></p> <p><b>Milestone: In both Rufiji and Tabora number of buyers is greater than in year 2</b></p> <p><b>Progress</b>  During the reporting period majority of beekeepers in Tabora and Rufiji reported increase in number of buyers seeking to purchase honey from them. For instance in Tabora 527(283M 244F) beekeepers were interviewed and 90%, 474(252M, 222F) reported increase in number of buyers seeking to buy from them compared to year two.</p> <p>In Rufiji total interviewed were 278(154F, 124M) on their observation on change in number fo buyers seeking to buy honey from them. Of these a total of 242(137F, 105M) reported that there has been an increase in number of buyers seeking to buyer honey from them as compared to year 2. Even though the project was not able to like farmers with reliable buyers and international markets the beekeepers have continued to sell their honey at reasonable price owing to improved quality. Interviews with honey buyers revealed that two buyers have been consistently buying honey from project beekeepers. However due to increased production there is need to link beekeepers to other buyers and to international markets for beekeepers to benefit from better prices.</p> <p>Across the two region eight (8) buyers were seeking to buy from target beekeepers during the porting period. These include Honey house LTD, Jonas Natali, Ally Colenso, Hemed Nassoro, Mr Kapy, Nayopeker, Abdali Juma, and B&amp;BRY ENTREPRENUERS.</p>	

**Indicator 4.3:**

*Increase in honey sold by beekeepers from the end of year 1*

**Milestones : Rufiji :40%, Tabora :60%**

**Progress**

During reporting period , data collected from 527 (283 men, 244 women ) in Tabora revealed that 91 % (1772 men, 533 women ) of beekeepers (data extrapolated form sample survey) had experienced increase in the amount of honey sold from end of year 1 .The amount of honey sold from Tabora was significantly higher than what was recorded in year 1 (1,156 kg) , which according to data collected at the end of the project for the season between May-June 2015 from 921 beekeepers , 334,745 kilograms of honey was sold. In Rufiji, the increase in the total amount of honey sold was by 5262%.

Increase in amount of honey sold by beekeepers in Tabora and Rufiji was attributed by higher number of beekeepers who were sold honey in year 4 of the project compared to year 1. In addition the production of honey per farmer increased significantly for majority of beekeepers due to improved bee husbandry practices. It is evident that beekeepers are accessing markets for honey produced.

**Indicator 4.4:**

*Beekeepers that see an average 5% increase in the price of honey sold (disaggregated by gender)*

**Milestone:** Rufiji :96%(326women ,281 men) Tabora:85% (476 women, 1550 men)

Beekeepers in Rufiji have experienced an increase in price of honey beyond the target of 5%. In Rufiji data collected from 591 (298women, 293 men) beekeepers at the end of the project revealed that 100% have seen an increase of over 5% on price of honey. This translate to 256 women and, 223 men of all the beekeepers when the data is extrapolated from sample survey. On average the price of honey was TZS 7500 per litre during the last year of the project, which translate to 28% increase when compared to baseline price of TZS 5839/litre. In Tabora, according to data collected from 889 (195 women, 694 men) revealed that 93% of beekeepers had seen an average of 5% increase in the price of honey. Extrapolating this to the entire population of old and new beekeepers, implies that 573 women and 1760men experienced an increase of an average 5% in price.

Some farmers in both region benefited from higher prices with more than 5% increase. For instance, in Uyui district beekeepers benefit from up to an average of 19% increase in price while in Sikonge district 76% of beekeepers benefited from an average increase of up to 28%.

<b>A.4.5</b>		<b>Disaggregate the number of citizens engaged with this output. Describe briefly who they were and how they were engaged. Adult = 18 years and above; Child = below 18 years.</b>					
Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	How many of the total given are people with disabilities (if known)?	Brief description	Nature of engagement
2200	936			3136		Beekeepers from Rufiji and from Tabora. For Tabora beekeepers from new groups and old groups (mobilized under	Linkage to buyers of honey and other hives products

						BEE project) benefited from this output	
<b>A.4.6</b>	<b>State the evidence used to measure the progress described and comment on its strength</b> Please refer to the preceding guidance on how to complete the section effectively.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative data that was collected from sampled individual beekeepers using data collection tools were designed internally. Purposive sampling was done and a sample size of between 10 and 22%. The team used to collect data was well trained and experienced having been collecting similar data in the previous year. Data was cleaned and analysed by project management team and cross checked with end of project evaluation data</li> <li>Other indicators such as change in prices was also done through observation and interviews with buyers who bought from project beekeepers. Change in price can't be wholly be attributed to project contribution as other market dynamics such as low /high supply than demand do affected prices.</li> </ul>							

<b>A.7 Methodological Tools</b>		
The table below should be used to provide the details of the specific tools that you or your implementing partner uses to measure project indicators, particularly any bespoke tools you have developed for yourself but also details of any industry standard tools you have used. Please include sufficient information to describe the methods and to enable the reader to understand how the data was derived. There is an example of a response to this section of the report in the FAQ guidance. Add more rows if needed.		
<b>Method</b>	<b>Purpose of Tool</b>	<b>Summary of methodology</b>
Structured Interviews using questionnaire	<p>Collect quantitative and qualitative data from primary beneficiaries on various indicators.</p> <p>Traidcraft has continuously used this method for assessing change resulting from the various output in each quarter and putting it against baseline data to see progress on achieving the milestones.</p>	<p>Interviews with beekeepers was used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. The interviews were guided by a questionnaire that was developed by Traidcraft exchange and administered by project staff during each quarter. The sampled beekeepers were the primary beneficiaries of the BEET project who are active members of the 37 groups.</p> <p>Interviews were also conducted with buyers of honey and other bee product who were buying from beekeepers during the reporting period.</p> <p>To avoid misrepresentative of data the interviews were conducted at the same time across both region.</p>
Documenting activities through minutes and use of registration form especially during trainings and other events	Participant registration sheet are used to collect data for primary beneficiaries participating in various project events such as training, exchange visits, women's forum and Nane-Nane exhibition	During every project implementation activities like trainings the field staff always use a registration form to collect data for the beneficiaries participating in the training. This has been very instrumental in tracking progress

<p>Project team observation</p>	<p>Participant observation was used for capturing data on beekeepers groups' delivery against their own business plan.</p>	<p>Some output indicators such as application of group business plan and product prices were measured through observation. Traidcraft project staff visit the groups and observe group performance against what is indicated in the business plan.</p> <p>The project staff also visited the beekeepers' apiaries to observe beekeepers practices such as hive positioning, harvesting and packing of honey.</p> <p>The project staff also observed the price the buyers are offering to beekeepers for the honey in the market</p>
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**ANNEX B: CONSOLIDATED BENEFICIARY DATA** (Up to 2 pages)

You will need to use the beneficiary figures for the **outcome** level in Annex A to arrive at a consolidated total number of people benefitting.

If the same beneficiaries are represented in more than one of the outcome indicators and have therefore benefitted in more than one way, please **ensure you do not double count them** when calculating the consolidated total. (See FAQs for further guidance.)

**B.1 CONSOLIDATED BENEFICIARY TABLE**

	OVERALL TOTAL	Gender Disaggregated Data			
		Adult Male (18 years +)	Adult Female (18 years +)	Child Male (under 18 years)	Child Female (under 18 years)
I) Consolidated total number of project beneficiaries achieved in <b>this reporting year</b>	120	83	37	-	-
ii) Consolidated total number of project beneficiaries achieved <b>by the project as a whole</b>	3136	2200	936	-	-

**a.** Please explain how you arrived at the figures given in row (ii) – beneficiaries reached by the project – with reference to the figures reported in the outcome section of Annex A.0.5

These are total number of beneficiaries served under BEET including the bee keepers inherited from BEE project.

**b.** Provide a clear summary description of all your outcome level beneficiaries (*e.g., people living with HIV/AIDS; disabled children; soapstone workers; child labourers*) **and** how each group benefitted.

**c.** Indicate or estimate the percentage or number of disabled beneficiaries reached in the box below.

**B.2 DATA COLLECTION AND DISAGGREGATION**

**a.** What challenges and difficulties, if any, did the project encounter in collecting and reporting  
**i)** exact beneficiary numbers  
**ii)** Disaggregated data (including particularly by disability)?

Based on the fact most of the bee keepers are also agriculturist in some of the areas it was hard to locate all of them during of the data collection period as some have farms outside their villages. Others are pastoralist and migrated from one region to another during dry season for search of pastures for their livestock. This was mainly experienced in Rufiji district.

More time was required for the project staff and service providers to collect data from some of the beekeepers who some reason had not kept/updated production and sales records. To ensure beekeepers were able to give accurate data it was eminent that the team spent sufficient time with the individual beekeepers.

Due to the fact that the project did not focus from the beginning to identify people with disability it was difficult to collect data especially on disability

<p><b>b.</b> Did you disaggregate your data collection any further to better understand your beneficiaries? Examples might include extreme poor, widows, orphaned children, older men and women, ethnic groups, socio-economic status).</p>
<p><b>NO</b></p>
<p><b>c.</b> How did the collection and analysis of disaggregated data (including by gender and disability) influence project design, approach, delivery or learning?</p>
<p>Disaggregation of data during project implementation mainly influenced delivery of some of the planned activities such as women empowerment. This was so in creating awareness on women empowerment that aimed at increasing of women in leadership both at group and association level. This has also helped the project to assess the impact of the interventions between men and women. It has also helped us to understand the challenges women are facing in increasing their income as they utilize more resources than men in the whole process of harvesting because they most of the times hire for services while men do the harvesting themselves so in calculating selling price for honey women will need to be higher than men.</p>

<p><b>ANNEX C: PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS</b> (Up to 3 pages)</p>
<p>DFID captures and compare performance and results across the whole GPAF portfolio based on the information provided in project reports. Please answer each of the following questions.</p>

<b>C1 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)</b>		
<b>Which of the Millennium Development Goals has your project contributed too directly?</b> <i>Choose up to 3</i>	Please indicate their order of importance for the project (1/2/3):	How much does the project contribute to the selected MDGs? ( <i>Sum of entries should = 100%</i> ).
MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty		60%
MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education		%
MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women		20%
MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality		%
MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health		%
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases		%
MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability		20%
MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development		%

<b>C.2 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH</b>	
<b>What is the main methodological approach being used by the project to bring about the changes envisaged?</b> Please select up to three factors and prioritise them as 1, 2 and 3 (with 1 being of highest significance).	
<p><b>a. Rights awareness</b> e.g. making 'rights holders' more aware of their rights so that they can claim rights from 'duty bearers'</p>	
<p><b>b. Advocacy</b> e.g. advocating publicly for changes in policy and/or practice on specific targeted issues</p>	<b>3</b>
<p><b>c. Modelling</b> e.g. demonstrating best practice / approaches / behaviours which can be adopted or replicated by others to bring wider improvements in policy or practice</p>	<b>1</b>

<b>d. Policy engagement</b> e.g. building relationships with decision-makers behind the scenes, pragmatic collaboration on policy development to achieve incremental improvements	
<b>e. Service provision in collaboration with government</b> e.g. working with government to enhance the services already provided	<b>2</b>
<b>f. Service provision in parallel to government</b> e.g. providing an alternative service	
<b>g. Monitoring of government policy</b> e.g. monitoring budget-making or enforcement of rights	
<b>If you are using other methodological approaches please note in the box below.</b>	

<b>C.3</b>	<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b> <b>Whose capacity (in the main) has been built through the project? Select a maximum of 3. (Mark with an "X" in the appropriate boxes)</b>
<b>a.</b> End-beneficiaries (poor and vulnerable groups)	<b>X</b>
<b>b.</b> Local leaders / change agents	
<b>c.</b> Local community-based organisations	
<b>d.</b> Civil society organisations / networks	
<b>e.</b> Local government	<b>X</b>
<b>f.</b> National government	
<b>g.</b> Local implementing partner(s)	<b>X</b>
<b>h.</b> Trade unions	
<b>i.</b> Private sector organisations	
<b>j.</b> Other (Please name below)	

<b>C.4</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION</b>				
<b>a.</b> How would you describe the project's environmental impact? (Mark with an "X" as appropriate)					
<b>Negative</b>		<b>Neutral</b>		<b>Positive</b>	<b>X</b>
Provide a brief justification for your choice of ranking: The project was very relevant to the national development and environmental sustainability policies and strategies including the <i>National Beekeeping Policy</i> (1998), <i>National Forest Policy</i> (1998) and the <i>Beekeeping Act</i> (2002), and the <i>Forest Act</i> (2002). Although beekeeping is not a new endeavour in Tanzania there has been concern over traditional practices that are known to be unproductive and sustainable. For example, traditional beekeeping causes deforestation through debarking of trees and wild fires; and it is responsible for depopulation of bee colonies.  The project trained beekeepers on environmental management and by the end of the project 1205 of the beekeepers recruited under BEET project in Tabora and Rufiji participated directly in project training activities on environmental management. As a result of these trainings beekeepers changed some the practices that was impacting the project negatively such as; burning of bushes, cutting down of trees to make hives. In addition, some beekeepers started planting trees around their apiaries.  Throughout the implementation of this project there was no evidence of deforestation through					

<p>debarking and/or wild fires. Examples of recommended beekeeping practices introduced by the project included use improved beehives, smokers and protective gears.</p>
<p><b>b. Describe actions the project took to reduce negative environmental impact (use bullet points)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project introduced improved bee husbandry techniques to beekeepers in Rufiji and Tabora through training on bee husbandry practices such as harvesting of honey using smokers and protective gears instead of use of huge fires which the beekeepers had traditionally used which not only killed the bee colonies but destroyed the environment. Use of manual smokers was safe to the environment as well as to the bee colonies.</li> <li>• Establishment of Apiaries has created more awareness of protecting environment around the apiaries. Beekeepers planted more trees as well as conserved trees around the apiaries established by the project and by individual groups.</li> <li>• The project also promoted use of modern hives that utilizes wood instead of debarking of trees and as a result minimized cutting down of trees</li> </ul>
<p><b>c. Describe any activities taken by the project to build climate change resilience (use bullet points)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on environmental management that lead to introduction of tree nurseries in all 6 groups in Sikonge.</li> <li>• Proper technology of ensuring bee colonies are maintained even when during prolonged drought such technologies is establishing small water ponds near the apiaries.</li> </ul>