

GPAF INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT - 2013

Introduction: The standard GPAF project reporting year is April to March, coinciding with DFID financial years and Annual Progress Reports are due by 30 April each year (unless otherwise agreed). Due to the scheduling of grant rounds, a proportion of GPAF projects commence quite late in the normal reporting year and DFID has agreed that such projects should not be required to complete a full Annual Progress Report after only a few months of start-up / early implementation. However, waiting for over a year before receiving any formal indication of project progress is also considered too long. As a result, grant holders with projects commencing between 01 November 2012 and the end of February 2013, are required to prepare an Interim Progress Report covering the whole period from the project start date up to 30 September 2013. The report format is designed to provide grant holders with an opportunity to briefly summarise progress achieved in the early implementation period and indicate to what extent the project is considered to be on-track to achieving output and outcome expectations by the end of the 2013-14 reporting year ending 31 March 2014; and to identify key factors affecting progress.

How?: You must submit your Interim Progress Report and all other required documentation by email to gpaf@tripleline.com. We do not require a hard copy.

When?: The report should cover the period from the project start date to 30 September 2013, and is due by **31 October 2013**.

What is required?:

1. Narrative Report: Please use the form below. It has been designed to allow you to record all the information DFID needs on the progress of your project in a concise way. It is important that you focus your narrative on describing progress towards delivery of outputs, as well as highlighting factors supporting or adversely affecting the achievement of expected results. Please note the following:

- Your report must be completed using **Arial 11 font**
- Section 1: **Maximum of two (2) A4 pages**
- Section 2: **Maximum of five (5) A4 pages**
- Section 3: **Maximum of two (2) A4 pages**
- Annex A: **Maximum of six (6) A4 pages**

Annex A: Scoring of Outcome and Outputs: For this Interim Report, you are asked to review actual progress to date and to provide an **ANTICIPATED** achievement score for achievement by 31 March 2014. The narrative should identify reasons for anticipated under or over achievement of relevant milestones and targets. Please provide an overall score against the outcome statement and a score against each output (using the scoring system described at the top of Annex A).

2. Interim Financial Report and Financial Summary: Please submit your report in Excel format using the template provided. Your expenditure must be reported against the **latest full detailed budget that was agreed by the Fund**

Manager/DFID and not the summary budget used for expenditure claims. Please follow the Guidance provided in the template document.

3. Logframe and Activity Log: Please submit a **copy of your most recent / approved logframe and activity log. This provides the key reference for monitoring progress.** Please note that all logframe revisions require Fund Manager approval. If you are submitting a revised logframe and/or activity log for approval, please ensure that the file is clearly named as a 'proposed revision', and that the proposed changes are clearly identified (**in bold**) and explained in a covering email / letter.

GPAF INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT

SECTION 1: BASIC INFORMATION (Max. 2 pages) - to ensure GPAF database is up to date

1.1	Grantee Organisation Name	Traidcraft Exchange
1.2	Grantee Organisation Address	Traidcraft Exchange. Kingsway, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear, NE11 ONE.
1.3	Project partner(s) Please list implementation partners	N/A.
1.4	Project Title	Bee keepers Economic Empowerment Tanzania (BEET)
1.5	GPAF Number	GPAF IMP 060
1.6	Country/ies	Tanzania
1.7	Location within country/ies	Rufiji district – Coast region Uyui, Urambo and Sikonge districts – Tabora region
1.8	Project Start and End Dates	Start: January 2013 End: December 2015
1.9	Reporting Period	From: January 2013 (Project Start Date) To: 30/09/13
1.10	Project Year	Year 1
1.11	Total project budget (whole project)	£ 772,584
1.12	Total DFID funding (whole project)	£ 510,705
1.13	Financial contributions from other sources 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)	£261,879 (Trusts, foundations and individuals)
1.14	Date report produced	16 October 2013
1.15	Name and position of person(s) who compiled this report	Name: Rosemary Mbogo Position: Project Manager
		Name: Position:
		Name: Position:
1.16	Name and position of contact point for correspondence relating to this project	Name: Robert Donelly Position: Head of Africa Programmes
1.17	Email address(es) for	Email 1: robertd@traidcraft.org

	correspondence	Email 2: rosemarym@traidcraft.org
1.18	Acronyms Please list and explain all acronyms used in this annual report. <i>e.g. ABC – Afghanistan Babies Charity</i>	
Acronym	Explanation	
BEET	Bee keepers Economic Empowerment Tanzania	

SECTION 2: SUMMARY, PROGRESS AND RESULTS (max. 5 pages)

2.1 PROJECT SUMMARY (200 words)

In your own words please describe your project and its context.

The BEET project works to increase incomes of poor communities in three districts of Tabora region, and in Rufiji district, Pwani region. This is being achieved through increasing their knowledge and skills in bee keeping to improve quality and increase volumes of their honey, and by linking them to reliable and sustainable local and regional markets. They are also being linked to the services of well trained local service providers, who will support them during and after the project through provision of both technical bee keeping services as well as organizational skills to ensure that their groups are, and continue to be well organized and well governed. The project aims to increase incomes by up to 20% from the sale of honey, directly benefitting 2,760 bee keepers and their families, totalling 16,560 people. The project is paying particular attention to women bee keepers by providing them with additional training in entrepreneurship and related subjects, and guiding them in creating a platform where they can address their social and economic issues.

The project ensures that knowledge and skills acquired by the bee keepers continue to be put into practice so that the gains are sustained even after the end of the project.

2.2 RELEVANCE

Does your GPAF project remain relevant in the context where you are working? Please explain what you have done to ensure that the interventions represented in the logframe and activity log continue to respond to the needs of the target population.

The target population in this project is made up of poor disadvantaged communities, who are often unable to raise enough income to meet some of their basic needs such as decent shelter, medical care and education for their children. This situation has an impact on their general well-being. The project focuses on supporting members of the community to develop skills and competencies in the area of bee keeping, which has good potential for generating income, requires a relatively low start up investment, and is feasible in the region. By using their newly acquired technical skills in bee keeping, members of this community can increase the volumes of the honey they produce, improve its quality and therefore fetch higher incomes from its sales, enabling them to meet some of their basic needs. Additionally, the bee keepers are encouraged to work in groups, and are exposed to the advantages and business benefits of working collectively and collaboratively in groups and associations. Apart from providing capacity building in the technical subjects of bee keeping, the project also focuses on providing bee keepers with the necessary capacity to enable them form and maintain groups and associations that are well organized, well managed and well governed, to ensure that they can manage and handle the business of the members, and any other services to members in an efficient, transparent and effective way.

The project has also built in mechanisms to ensure that the capacities built, the organisations formed (groups and associations) and the systems developed continue to respond to the needs of the target population during and after the life of the project. The mechanisms include continuous and consistent follow up to make sure that the acquired skills are being practised effectively, and especially that they continue to be relevant in responding to the needs of the target population.

2.3 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Please provide a summary of your three most significant achievements in this reporting period. Please be specific and provide evidence of achievement.

1. Formation of a women's forum in Rufiji. Following a series of trainings in gender awareness and entrepreneurship, the women have formed a forum through which they plan to raise and address issues especially those related to their economic activities. According to them, the fact that the forum is their own, and has a few role models in it, is giving them an increased sense of confidence that they can begin to address and seek solutions to their own issues without always being dependent.

Further, the women intend to use the forum to, according to them, discuss and review any training they receive from the project and see how it can be made useful or put into practice.

2. An effective team of Service Providers. The objective of training local service providers and linking them to the bee keeper groups is to establish a relationship of service provision that will continue to be effective even after project's services are no longer available. The fact that in Rufiji already 100% of groups (15 groups) are already contracting service providers independent of the project is a significant achievement in that this confirms that bee keepers value the services provided, and will most likely continue to demand and access these services and therefore continue to improve production, sales and incomes, as well the management of their groups .

This is also an achievement in that after the service providers were taken through a training- of- trainers course, they have been able to market themselves to the bee keepers, establish positive working relationships and provide appropriate and affordable services. Further, the project beneficiary groups have linked the service providers to other bee keepers outside of the project area, who are also receiving services from the project-trained providers. This means that training from the project is having a much wider outreach.

3.Data management and use. It was realized that to be able to make the support provided to the bee keepers more effective and more relevant, it is crucial that the project collects very detailed information on a wide variety of aspects and sources. To this end, over and above the existing data collection formats, the project developed a variety of formats that will allow for this kind of information to be collected. For example, data sheets on buyers to track the trends of their orders/purchases. This will help bee keepers make decisions for instance on where they want to develop long term relationships. Also tracking and comparing production volumes from different types of hives. This provides a solid basis for advising bee keepers for or against certain types of hives.

2.4 PROGRESS AGAINST TIMESCALE AND BUDGETING

Please read the statements below and tick 1 or more boxes as appropriate.

a. This project is on-track against its budget, deliverables and original time-scale	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. This project is not on track against its budget, deliverables and original time-scale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. This project is expected to be back on track in the next reporting period	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. This project is not expected to be back on track in the next reporting period	<input type="checkbox"/>

Provide a brief explanation of the reported status including a summary of key factors affecting progress and how challenges have been addressed:

The project has two separate sites in two regions, Tabora and Rufiji. The project in Rufiji is on track but is behind in Tabora. There are delays in activities; Two out of three staff in Tabora have been recruited, but one remains to be recruited. This is expected to happen within the next month (November 2013) Tabora is also behind with two training activities that were due by September. These will be conducted in November. Main causes for the delays were the difficulty in finding suitable staff in Tabora, and some delays in activity occasioned by the withdrawal of Traidcraft's partner HoneyCare Africa - Tanzania Ltd, requiring Traidcraft to assume responsibility for project implementation.

2.5 CHANGES TO PROJECT STATUS

In the last reporting period have there been any significant changes in relation to the following? Tick the boxes as appropriate.

a. Project design	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Partner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Context	<input type="checkbox"/>

Provide a brief explanation of what has changed and why:

b. Partner. At the start of the project Traidcraft had signed a partnership agreement with HoneyCare Africa – Tanzania Ltd who, as the local partner organization, would be responsible for most aspects of project implementation in-country.

But in May 2013, Honey Care informed Traidcraft of their intention to terminate the contract, as they had decided to shift the focus of their business, hence they were not able continue honouring the terms of the contract. They also closed down their offices in Tabora, where the BEET in that Region project was operating from.

Traidcraft is therefore currently implementing the project without a local partner. A revised implementation plan has been submitted, which details the rationale for Traidcraft's decision to impelment the project directly, rather than working with a differnet local partner. A partner change assesment form and partner capacity assesment form has also been submitted.

2.6 CHANGES TO LOGFRAME
Please answer the question below. Note: All changes to logframes require approval from the Fund Manager. If you wish to change your logfame please attach a justification and a copy of your revised logframe highlighting the proposed changes.

Do you need to make changes to your most recently approved logframe? (tick as appropriate)
Yes No

If you answered 'yes' have you attached a justification and a copy of your lograme highlighting the proposed changes?
Yes No

2.7 RISK MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION
Your proposal included an assessment of risks and proposed mitigation plans. This is also reviewed at the same time as the logframe review. Please use the table below to describe the risks arising in this reporting period and how you addressed them.

Which risks materialized during the year? Describe briefly.	Was the risk anticipated? Answer either: Yes, No, to some extent	What action did you take to address the risk? Briefly explain.	Was this action sufficient? Answer either: Yes; No; to some extent
1. Regional associations are not representative of bee keeping groups.	It was identified in the risk matrix	The project is supporting the associations to conduct fresh recruitment drives to register members and collect membership fees, thus be able to provide services.	This action is ongoing and is showing some signs of success
2. Inadequate response to calls/adverts for project staff recruitment.	To some extent	The project has used a variety of methods to advertise and attract the required personnel	Yes.
3. Withdrawal of the project partner.	No	Traidcraft took over the partner activities and is implementing the project without a partner.	Yes

2.8 Are you expecting significant new risk(s) in the next reporting period that would affect project performance or completion? If yes, tick the box and list the new anticipated risks in the table below.
Yes X No

Anticipated risks and mitigating actions. Complete the table if relevant. Focus on higher level risks such as a deterioration in operating environment (maximum of 4 risks).

SECTION 3: VALUE FOR MONEY (including equity) (Max 2 pages)

For guidance and resources on VfM please see: Value for Money: What it means for NGOs; and Integrating Value for Money into the Programme Cycle available on this website:

<http://www.bond.org.uk/pages/value-for-money-resources.html>

3.1	Equity: Does this project continue to contribute to equity (i.e. equitable poverty reduction and empowerment of men, women, girls and boys and relevant marginalized groups to participate in decisions that affect them at the local and/or national level?)		
	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	To some extent <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please explain your response and provide examples as evidence of achievements		

The project continues to contribute to equity by working with men and women directly to empower them economically and socially. Economic empowerment is ensured by building their capacity and skills to enable them increase their incomes through trading in honey, as well as starting/improving other income generating activities beyond bee keeping.

Social empowerment is ensured by training in aspects that develop capacity for sound decision making within their groups as well as at the family level. With a special focus on women, training includes aspects that develop self confidence, self worth and awareness of one's rights and responsibilities, which leads to enhanced participation and leadership in social as well as economic activities. It is believed that this will also have a positive impact on their well-being.

The project guides the beneficiaries in establishing and maintaining links with decision making organs related to areas that affect them, for example links with the relevant local government departments that link to the central government for policy making. The enhanced confidence and awareness enables the beneficiaries to approach the authorities and present their issues.

Though the project does not work directly with boys and girls, they are however among the beneficiaries of the project interventions as they are members of the households targeted by the project.

3.2	Effectiveness: Is the project on track to achieve the intended results?		
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	To some extent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Please explain your response and provide examples as evidence of achievements:		

The project is on track in one of the two project locations, and slightly behind in the second one. In Rufiji the bulk of planned activities have been carried out and positive results are already evident from some of the interventions, showing clear signs that the intended results will have been achieved by the end of the project.

In Tabora activities are slightly behind schedule as not all the groups have been reached for training at this point as planned. The project is expected to be back on track in the next three months.

3.3	Economy: What has the project management done this year to buy and employ inputs at an optimum value-for-money price?
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Provide examples in bullet points:

- All procurements and purchases have been done after a thorough comparative analysis of costs from a variety of providers/suppliers.
- On human resources, the project has taken full advantage of the competencies found in-house with project staff and used these rather than outsourcing as initially budgetted, thus creating small but useful savings. For example the project has in-house capacity for training in HIV/Aids and environmental management.
- Travel, which is a relatively expensive component of the project's work, is as far as possible organized with optimum saving in mind. This involves sharing of transport facilities, pooling arrangements for example with government transport.

3.4	Efficiency: How do you ensure resources are used efficiently to optimise the results achieved compared to the required level of inputs (include reference to use of relevant benchmarks at the output level and the project's approach to working with others)?		
Provide examples in bullet points:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated, use of competencies that are found in-house with the project staff, rather than out sourcing. • Seeking/searching for competencies in human resource found locally in the villages/towns in the districts before seeking services from outside the districts. • In planning for travel, seeking for the most efficient routing as well as means to get to the desired destinations. • Sharing information related resources (data, reports, studies, surveys) from/with other organizations and institutions instead of collecting information afresh, where possible and practicable. • Instilling in the beneficiaries the need and importance of efficient use of all resources. 			
3.5	Are there multiplier effects from this project?: e.g. potential for leveraging additional funds; longer term or larger scale implementation; or replication of approaches and results? Where additional project funds have already been secured, how have they been used to enhance delivery?		
Yes X <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	To some extent <input type="checkbox"/>
Please explain your response and provide examples as evidence of achievements:			
<p>The BEET project is based largely on the experiences and successes recorded in an earlier Traidcraft honey project in Tabora. Similarly with further experience and learning from the BEET project, there is potential to upscale both in terms of numbers of project beneficiaries as well as geographical expansion. Specific strategies for scaling up have not yet been developed, but this is something taht will be looked at during the project.</p>			
If applicable, how have leveraged funds affected the delivery of activities?			
3.6	Sustainability: What have you done to ensure the sustainability of the project results?		
<p>Follow up visits are used to ensure that skills taught are being practiced on the ground. This is both for techical skills (bee keeping related) as well as organizational skills such as record keeping and good governance of groups. Guidance is provided on improvement of these practices as is found necessary during the follow ups. The beneficiaries therefore get into the practice of utilising the skills with or without the presence of the project.</p> <p>Also, the trained service providers are based within the same communities as the targt beneficiaries, and will continue to provide support and guidance as required during and after the project. Judging from the positive business relationships already developed between the suppliers and the consumers of the services, it is evident that this will continue even after the life of the project.</p> <p>During training such as bee keeping as business, entrepreneurship and others, bee keepers get to understand clearly the link between their newly acquired skills and practices, both technical and organizational, and improvement in their livelihoods and well-being, thus they are more likely to want to continue with the good practices that lead to the positive results.</p>			

ANNEX A: OUTCOME AND OUTPUT SCORING (maximum of 6 pages)

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS PAGE CAREFULLY AND COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS

In the Annual Progress Report due on 30 April 2014, you will be asked to score performance against your project Outcome, making a judgement on the actual achievement of expected results, and to do the same for each project output. DFID's five-point scoring system is used to score actual achievement of results compared to expectations. As logframe milestones are usually set to coincide with the end of the DFID financial year, it will be too early to report actual achievement against milestone targets. However, for this Interim Progress Report, you are requested to complete the section below, providing the **anticipated score to be achieved by 31 March 2014**. Please refer to the "Milestone" figures in your latest logframe as a basis for your scoring.

- Under outcomes and outputs, list all indicators from your most recent/approved logframe.
- Clearly state the achievement against the indicator in the reporting year focusing on results. Do not simply describe activities.
- Back up statements of progress/achievements with references to evidence that can be checked if necessary.

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

0.1	Outcome [insert outcome in the space below]	
	2,760 men and women bee keepers across four districts in Tabora and Pwani regions in Tanzania benefit from improved productivity, profitability and well-being.	
0.2	ANTICIPATED Outcome Score – Please provide an overall anticipated score against your Outcome statement (C – A++)	A
0.3	ANTICIPATED Outcome Comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under- achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014 . Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	
	<p>As at August 2013 at least 400 bee keepers had increased their income by approximately 13% in Rufiji, and an estimated 570 bee keepers by 10% in Tabora, as a result of increased productivity and profitability.</p> <p>The 400 bee keepers in Rufiji and 570 in Tabora have seen an increase in production. It is this increase, together with the improved quality, that has led to the increase in sales and hence increased incomes.</p> <p>Whereas the results in Tabora cannot be fully attributed to the interventions of the project, (which started there in January 2013), there is a clear link between project interventions and the August results in Rufiji. It is therefore anticipated that given the interventions planned until March 2014, the outcome will at the very least meet expectation.</p> <p>Going by the agreed definition of well-being for this project, (“....when people have what they</p>	

need for life to be good”), we anticipate that there will be improvement in the level of well-being of the target beneficiaries. This will be established after the well-being surveys scheduled for November 2013 and consequent monitoring follow ups..

1.1	Output 1 [insert output in the space below]	
	Target bee keepers are effectively working collectively and collaboratively to realise business benefits.	
1.2	ANTICIPATED Output 1 score (C – A++)	B
1.3	Output 1 comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under-achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014. Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	
	<p>This output will meet expectation at the level related to membership and benefits from organized local groups, but will moderately not meet expectation in regard to being active members of associations, and also in delivering against their business plans.</p> <p>The association in Rufiji has been dormant for some time prior to this project starting, while the one in Tabora has over 30 registered groups, but many are inactive in their collaboration with the association. With the current recruitment taking place in Rufiji, and the association’s work to re-activate its members in Tabora, it is expected that whereas the numbers in membership will have been achieved by the next milestone, the level of activity and collaboration may moderately not meet expectation in the next 6 months.</p> <p>In regard to bee keeper groups delivering against their own business plans, the target of 40% is unlikely to be reached by March 2014, as developing and following business plan is clearly an element of business that majority of bee keepers will not easily be convinced to do voluntarily. It is anticipated that this aspect will moderately not meet expectation.</p>	

2.1	Output 2 [insert output in the space below]	
	Target bee keepers have improved their production practices.	
2.2	ANTICIPATED Output 2 score (C – A++)	A++
2.3	Output 2 comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under-achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014. Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	
	<p>It is anticipated that this output will substantially exceed expectation by the next milestone. in regard to the number of bee keepers either participating directly in training on bee husbandry, or receiving training as a result of the project,</p> <p>In Rufiji alone 406 bee keepers have been trained in bee husbandry and environmental management, against a March 2014 target of 500 for both regions. Also the number of bee keepers adopting new practices as a result of the training has already been over achieved. All bee keepers trained in Rufiji are on record as having adopted at least two new practices. This is a number of 406 (202 women, 204 men) against a March 2014 target of 250 (100 women, 150 men).</p> <p>Once bee husbandry and environmental management training is conducted in Tabora (October/ November 2013), the output will have been over-achieved by March 2014.</p>	

We do not at this point have information from buyers regarding the quality of honey, but we have positive information on the improved quality from the District bee keeping officers. A survey to gather information from buyers on their opinions on the quality of honey is planned to take place before March 2014.

3.1	Output 3 [insert output in the space below]	
	Women bee keepers are better organized and have greater knowledge and skills for bee keeping.	
3.2	ANTICIPATED Output 3 score (C – A++)	A++
3.3	Output 3 comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under-achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014. Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	
	<p>This output has already met the expectation set for the March 2014 milestone in regard to training for women and is anticipated to substantially exceed expectation. A total of 377 women in Tabora and Rufiji have been trained, against a March 2014 target of 100. A number of those trained in entrepreneurship and leadership are already documented as making positive changes to their businesses.</p> <p>For example, two women in Tabora, after receiving training and follow up support in entrepreneurship have each opened up a ‘honey kiosk’. These are small honey shops that may stock other goods, but whose main product is honey. They are also keeping basic records. Their stories have already been documented as part of project success stories. In Rufiji, women have started a programme where at the end of every weekly general group meeting, time is set aside for the women to discuss the immediate last project training held. This is for the benefit of any women who might have missed the training, and to discuss any action they could take to benefit from the training, either at group or individual level.</p> <p>In regard to the number of leadership positions filled by women in groups and associations, the current numbers are not attributable to the interventions of the project since no group or association has had elections since the start of the project. Most groups elections are due in 2014.</p>	

4.1	Output 4 [insert output in the space below]	
	Target bee keepers have improved and consistent access to local, regional and international markets.	
4.2	ANTICIPATED Output 4 score (C – A++)	A+
4.3	Output 4 comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under-achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014. Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	
	<p>This output has already met expectation, and is anticipated to moderately exceed expectation by March 2014. Due to the fact that the local and regional demand for honey is greater than the supply, and more so in Pwani region, bee keepers are able to sell all their honey. The project has so far introduced three new buyers, thus providing the bee keepers with increased options in the market. Currently, very little honey is sold through the groups, with transactions primarily at an individual level between beekeeper and buyer. However, the project is working with the beekeepers and the groups to develop the practice of more organized bulking and selling together. Once the bee keepers see the benefits and buy into the idea, it is expected that they will attract more and bigger buyers and there will be a positive impact on the pricing.</p>	

The project has not yet undertaken a survey to determine if bee keepers perceive an improved access to markets, but this is planned to take place before March 2014. Similarly, data regarding quantity of honey sold is currently incomplete but comprehensive data will be available by March 2014.

5.1	Output 5 [insert output in the space below]	
5.2	ANTICIPATED Output 5 score (C – A++)	
5.3	Output 5 comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under-achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014. Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	

6.1	Output 6 [insert output in the space below]	
6.2	ANTICIPATED Output 6 score (C – A++)	
6.3	Output 6 comment – Please state the extent to which you expect to over- or under-achieve against your logframe milestones by 31 March 2014. Explain any anticipated under- or over-achievement).	