

The Rufford Foundation Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

| Grant Recipient Details | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Your name | Iddi R. Mwanyoka |
| Project title | Scaling-Up Modern Bee-Keeping as an Innovative Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation and Community Livelihoods in the East Usambara Mountains |
| RSG reference | 18358-2 |
| Reporting period | December 2015-November, 2016 |
| Amount of grant | £5,000 |
| Your email address | iddi.mwanyoka@yahoo.com |
| Date of this report | October, 2016 |

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

| Objective | Not achieved | Partially achieved | Fully achieved | Comments |
|---|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| To scale up the project by forming additional bee keeping groups in Shembekeza and Kimbo villages. | | | | Four more/new beekeeping groups were formed in Shembekeza and Kimbo villages i.e. two groups in each village with a total number of 40 members. |
| To build capacity to local communities (new group members) on modern beekeeping, beehives construction, and management. | | | | Training was organised and conducted for members of the new beekeeping groups to ensure they acquire basic knowledge on modern beekeeping. |
| To establish suitable apiaries in Shembekeza where beehives could be installed. | | | | Additional apiaries were identified. This is an ongoing work to ensure most suitable apiaries are identified in any village that will be involved in the project. |
| To link the project with other stakeholders/collaborators from within and outside Tanzania. | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The project is regularly reported at the District Council hence well linked and known at that level (integrated into the usual district council activities). ✓ The project was introduced to Niels and Bente Rasmussen based in Denmark. They are specialists in beekeeping, making beekeeping equipment and producing quality honey. They also run beekeeping projects in Tanzania and they are in collaboration with the |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>Beekeeping Training Institute (BTI) in Tabora, Tanzania. There is a potential for firm collaboration with them in future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The project has already established link with the Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Olmotonyi based in Arusha - provides training to the respective beekeeping groups. ✓ Initial discussion has started with the World Vision Tanzania (Muheza field) for synergies and future collaborations. ✓ Efforts are being made to link the project with other stakeholders and funders ✓ Plans are underway to link the project with the UNDP/GEF project on “<i>Securing Watershed Services through Sustainable Land Management in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments (Eastern Arc Region) Tanzania</i>” |
|--|--|--|--|

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

Low rate of colonisation of some beehives was one of the difficulties that arose during project implementation and this was due to the fact that beekeeping group members in Shembekeza village placed/installed their beehives within the forest reserve (Amani Nature Reserve). It was later on realised that in the forest there is no adequate light and also there are lots of vermin that invade beehives regularly and scare bees which opts to vacate the hives. Relocation of the beehives to areas outside the reserve (farm lands) was the solution that was useful as majority of the beehives were eventually colonised. Some members dodging to fully participate attributed to different understanding among members that although beekeeping is

beneficial, it required hardworking and commitment. Regular education and awareness creation by village leaders and beekeeping officers were used to tackle this difficulty.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- i. Increased capacity of community members on modern beekeeping. Through training and awareness creation to beekeepers on beekeeping, beehive construction and management and existing linkages between beekeeping and biodiversity/forests conservation. Consequently people have a reasonably good knowledge on modern beekeeping and are able to construct their own beehives using local materials and local carpenters. Hence an increased number of locally made beehives.
- ii. Increased interest in modern beekeeping. This is evidenced by the following:
 - Some project participants being very eager to increase the number of beehives having realised the potential of beekeeping in conservation and income generation. *"In addition to the 5 beehives allocated to our group by the project, our target is to make ten or more beehives in the next two months"*. A remark by a member of "Tumaini Jipya" group during recent project visit.
 - Some youth looking for opportunities to attend further trainings/courses in beekeeping following their participation in the project.
- iii. Enhanced social capital: The project has brought people together and works together. Of more interest, some community members have volunteered to offer their lands/farms for their fellow community members to establish apiaries/sites for beekeeping.
- iv. Adoption by people who are not involved/members of the project. Community members who are not involved in the project have been able to learn and adopt modern beekeeping from the project. They are now refraining from conventional/traditional beekeeping and adopting modern beekeeping techniques.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

Local community members have participated in several project activities since it began. The introduction of the project involved village leaders and villagers in both villages through community meetings whereby the project was well explained and people had an opportunity to ask questions and provide their ideas and indeed highlighted opportunities and challenges based on the experience of the first project phase. Subsequently communities participated in the formation of new beekeeping groups whereby additional two groups were formed in each village. In Shembekeza village “Chapakazi” (hardworking) and “Upendo” (Loveness) groups were formed while in Kimbo “Tumaini Jipya” (new hope) and “Nyuki ni Mali” (bees are money) groups were formed. Community members (the selected members) and others who were interested eventually participated in two days training in each village and had opportunity to learn theoretically and practically on modern beekeeping.

Using the knowledge they gained during training the community members do participate in identifying and establishing new apiaries while taking consideration of the important factors for establishing apiaries.

Community members are participating in monitoring the project including inspection of the beehives and relocating them (if need be). Some groups have fixed a particular day in a week for inspection of their beehives (for instance “Mshikamano group” inspects their beehives every Saturday).

Similarly, group members participate in harvesting honey that is subsequently consumed by members themselves or sold. If sold the money obtained is used for group activities like purchase of materials for making beehives.

Members of the communities in both villages with the support of local carpenters are constructing their own beehives using local materials and local carpenters. This is made possible by adopting the beehives types and model purchased by the project.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes. There are plans to continue with this work as there is an obvious justification to do so. Besides community's keen interest with the project; its sustainability is certainly critical and hence there is a need to enhance the sustainability mechanism establish so far.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

Different avenues will be used to share the results of this work including Rufford website, (which is already happening), face book pages, publishing in the peer reviewed journals and conferences and workshops. Right now I am preparing a paper that I will present during the forthcoming Rufford grantees conference scheduled for February 2017 in Kilimanjaro region, Tanzania.

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The project was implemented within a period of 1 year from December 2015 to November 2016. This is precisely the anticipated/planned project length.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

| Item | Budgeted Amount | Actual Amount | Difference | Comments |
|---|-----------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Site identification for project scale up | 110 | 108 | 2 | One of the village leaders did not attend |
| Purchase of 20 beehives | 1020 | 1020 | 0 | |
| purchase of bee protective gears | 300 | 300 | 0 | |
| Transport of beehives & protective gears | 60 | 55 | 5 | Discount offered by the vehicle owner |
| Fees for the trainer for five days | 310 | 310 | 0 | |
| DSA for the trainer | 155 | 155 | 0 | |
| Transport (fare) for the trainer | 30 | 30 | 0 | |
| Stationeries | 100 | 90 | 10 | Discount offered by the supplier |
| Lunch for trainees during beekeeping training | 225 | 231 | -6 | Number of trainees increased |
| DSA for Forest Officer, beekeeping officer & driver during supervision & monitoring | 390 | 390 | 0 | |
| Fuel during supervision & monitoring | 204 | 200 | 4 | Attributed to fluctuation of the price of fuel |
| Allowance for project coordinators during project monitoring | 1488 | 1488 | 0 | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----|---|
| Transport cost for the coordinators | 594 | 600 | -6 | Slight increase in fare during one of the trips |
| Total | 4,986 | 4,976 | -10 | |

Note: Exchange rate 1£= TZS 2,558

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

- ✓ Monitoring implementation of the project in collaboration with community members themselves and relevant departments at the Muheza district council.
- ✓ Setting up mechanisms to ensure the project is further scaled-up and sustained. A range of activities will be required in this regard including providing further capacity to the community on issues of bee product processing, packaging and marketing and also facilitating establishment of beekeeping associations. Clearly this will call for more funding and therefore efforts are underway to develop and submit proposals to other funders for the same. Indeed, additional funding from the Rufford Foundation will be more helpful in sustaining the project but also paving the way to secure funding from other donors as also a way to establish synergies.
- ✓ Training of the beekeepers on policies and legislations governing beekeeping in Tanzania and also enhancing community members' capacity on record keeping for easy and sustainable monitoring and evaluation of the project.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes. The RSGF logo was used in the vouchers used for various payments and also it was placed in the progress reports which were shared with the Muheza District Council and community members in the project villages and indeed the RSGF received publicity especially during meetings with community members and officials at the district level. Similarly the work is so far being shared in my Facebook page and therefore people are increasingly becoming aware of RSGF and the project in particular. The fact that I intend to publish project results and attend conferences to present the results it is obvious that RSGF will receive further publicity through my work.

11. Any other comments?

It goes without saying that this project is critical in terms of contributing to the conservation work in the East Usambara Mountains and enhancing social capital and setting sustainable basis for improving community livelihoods in that region. Sustaining the project would clearly add more value in the biodiversity conservation work and improving community livelihoods and hence responding positively to

government's efforts to promote beekeeping in the country. At the individual level my involvement in this project has been very rewarding in terms of getting more insights regarding modern beekeeping as well as networking and understanding conservation work happening across the Globe funded by the RSGF. More importantly the Rufford funding is clearly acting as a catalyst for securing conservation funding from other funders. As such, I wish to highly appreciate for the financial support by RSGF to implement this project.

