



API News

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A Membership & Apex Body for
Coordinating Apiculture Sector in Uganda



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Editorial Message

Greetings from TUNADO,

Happy New Year and welcome to yet another year in the apiculture sector. First of all, many thanks to all the members, partners, stakeholders that made last year a success. In our first issue this year we bring you highlights of key achievement in the past year as well as plans and strategies for this year. Is starting apiculture as business your new year's resolution? Look no further we bring you the economics of beekeeping across the different regions in the country. For those in processing you have a guide on where to buy bulk honey using the farm gate prices in this edition's api-price watch as well as key quality parameters to look out for when buying this honey. Did you know that apart from having a lucrative market BeeVenom is also medicinal, find out more about this and how it is being utilized in Kabarole district. Do not miss the lessons members learnt from the Honey Week and Apimondia events plus the must attend events this year. Also find regional inspirations from Maracha District- WestNile and the how to get good looking hair in our Honey Beauty corner.

From the Api news editorial team I wish you a great year in the sector and looking forward to receiving more articles and comments this year.

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Editor

Chairman's Message

Dear Friends you are all welcome to the 9th Edition of the Apinews and I wish you happy reading. Confucius said that "Everything has beauty, but not everyone sees it". This is true especially when talking about bees with people. Instead of seeing their beauty in respect of pollination services they provide, income earned from the sale of their products and conservation of our eco system; they are looked at as aggressive, ugly and dangerous insects which should be destroyed because of their sting which by the way has medicinal value. However I want to assure the public that Bees are commercial insects recognized by Government and they should be protected by all and note that they will not sting unless provoked. This was recently demonstrated at a wedding ceremony when a swarm of bees passed through the congregation of revelers without inflicting any injury on them as I told them to keep calm and let the bees pass.

It is against this background that I want to congratulate you for standing tall with us in the promotion of Apiculture in 2013. Thank you for your unwavering support which motivates us to work reliably for the cause of Bees as we believe that they are useful and one of God's great gifts to mankind.

On the same note I want to thank our development partners for their financial, technical and material support they extended to us and the industry in general. Your support has not been in vain as it helped us to succeed in 2013 and achieve the following in line with our four strategic themes.

Policy Engagement and Advocacy

Working in conjunction with different partners like Bees for Development, Swiss contact Uganda and Apitrade Africa taking the lead and using the services of Green earth Consultancy we were able to repackage the Draft National Apiculture Policy.

We have continued to host the interactive National Multi Stakeholder Platform for the Honey sector value chain which sets the agenda for interventions in the industry. In 2013 OXFAM supported a regional MSP and was held in Kotido for Karamoja region which has very good potential for honey production.

In conjunction with MAAIF, UNBS and with financial support from Swiss contact Uganda and BED we were able to train 23 Honey Inspectors who will embark on enhancing the quality of Ugandan honey and other hive products. Furthermore again with MAAIF and financial support from Swiss contact Uganda and using Skills Consultancy we were able to simplify the National Training Manual.

High-level Market Promotion

We successfully held the 4th edition of the National Honey Week and from the feedback received from over 85 Exhibitors it is evident that the event provided an immense opportunity for networking and market access.

Five of our members with support from Swiss contact Uganda were able to participate in the International Bee Keepers' Event Apimondia in Kiev in the Ukraine.

Institutional strengthening

The capacity of the Board and Management was further built when they underwent training in Financial Monitoring and Budgeting and Management of Donor Funds respectively.

The Annual General Meeting of Tunado was successfully held and the Audited Financial Statements of 2012 of TUNADO was presented to the member's. Furthermore the board has continued to meet regularly throughout 2013 to provide oversight function and deliberate on various issues presented to them by Management.

Member Servicing

We have continued to provide information on markets and good agronomic practices through our website (www.tunadobees.org), Twitter, Apinews, Print and Electronic media and through face to face meetings when visiting members in their respective regions and when they visit our offices on Buganda Road. This has seen our membership grow from and the visibility of TUNADO has been greatly enhanced.

In 2014 we will continue to pursue our four strategic objectives so that our members can have access to high quality inputs and agribusiness finance and credit, market information on quality standards and an enabling environment for business to thrive.

Lastly I want to take this opportunity to welcome TRIAS our new partner (2014-16) onboard for supporting this API Newsletter. Once again happy reading!

Jurua Jackson
Chairman BOD - TUNADO



TUNADO Board Members in a Quarterly BOD Meeting

ED's Message

I would wish each and every reader to go through the article below that I find relevant for Uganda's situation

Beekeeping economics in Uganda

Janet Lowore and Nicola Bradbear, *Bees for Development*,
1 Agincourt Street, Monmouth NP25 3DZ, UK

Keywords: fixed comb hive, frame hive,
local style hive, top-bar hive

- instead we are considering the returns on financial investment and on the investment of time.

In this article we demonstrate methods to calculate the economic returns from different beekeeping systems. The data is taken from a study undertaken by SNV in Uganda in 2012. Most farmers in Uganda are small-holders and invest their time, land and financial capital in a mix of crops and livestock for their family's food and for sale. Beekeeping does not require land ownership and is compatible with many other forms of land use. In this article we are not considering the financial return on a hectare of land for beekeeping

Financial investment

The study used data collected from the field and calculated returns on a UGX 1 million (US\$ 390, € 290) investment in different beekeeping systems. The results, which demonstrate a range of different scenarios, are shown in Table 1. In all cases a beekeeper who invests in local style hives will earn more from her/his investment than a beekeeper who invests in other systems.

Table 1 Return on an investment of UGX 1 million on different beekeeping systems in three regions of Uganda

		Beekeeping system (hives)					
Region		Fixed comb		Top-bar		Frame	
South West		Min*	Max*	Min	Max	Min	Max
	Cost of hive (UGX)	10,000	20,000	40,000	120,000	120,000	200,000
	No of hives purchased with UGX 1 million	100	50	25	8	8	5
	Honey yield per year (kg)	13	20	12	20	30	30
	Selling price per kg (UGX)	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000
	Amount earned per year (UGX)	7,800,000	10,000,000	1,800,000	1,666,667	1,500,000	1,500,000
Rwenzori		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
	Cost of hive (UGX)	10,000	20,000	40,000	120,000	120,000	200,000
	No of hives purchased with UGX 1 million	100	50	25	8	8	5
	Honey yield per year (kg)	10	20	18	25	33	44
	Selling price per kg (UGX)	6,000	8,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	8,000
	Amount earned per year (UGX)	6,000,000	8,000,000	2,700,000	1,666,667	1,650,000	1,760,000
West Nile		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
	Cost of hive (UGX)	10,000	20,000	40,000	120,000	120,000	200,000
	No of hives purchased with UGX 1 million	100	50	25	8	8	5
	Honey yield per year (kg)	7	8	10	15	15	25
	Selling price per kg (UGX)	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000
	Amount earned per year (UGX)	4,200,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	1,250,000	750,000	1,250,000
Eastern		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
	Cost of hive (UGX)	10,000	20,000	40,000	120,000	120,000	200,000
	No of hives purchased with UGX 1 million	100	50	25	8	8	5
	Honey yield per year (kg)	10	10	10	15	15	20
	Selling price per kg (UGX)	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000
	Amount earned per year (UGX)	7,000,000	4,000,000	1,750,000	1,000,000	875,000	800,000

*Minimum and maximum scenarios are shown, with a range of hive costs and honey prices
UGX = Uganda shillings. US\$ 1 = UGX 2,584; € 1 = UGX 3,440 (August 2013)



Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson, ED - TUNADO

Figure 1 Return on UGX 1 million investment using various beekeeping systems in three regions of Uganda*

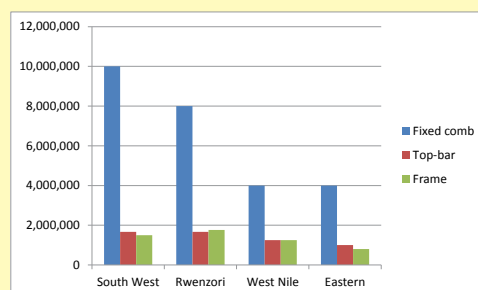


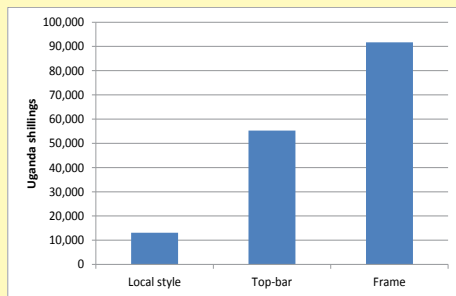
Figure 1 shows data from Table 1 using only the 'max' scenario figures.

The data for the analysis was collected from beekeepers with some simplification in the model. For example, it was assumed that costs for smokers and bee suits were the same for each beekeeping system. Furthermore, the analysis shown in Table 1 does not consider the labour invested.

Labour investment

Farmers need to consider how much they are earning from each day of their own labour. This is important because clearly it makes more sense to spend their labour time on those activities which yield the greatest returns. In the analysis of the UGX 1 million investment, the local style (fixed comb hive) beekeeper earns more than the frame hive beekeeper in income – however the local-style beekeeper has many more hives. One might assume that owning, managing and harvesting honey from more hives would place an unacceptable labour burden on the beekeeper. The question “is it worth the time?” is an essential consideration. In the SNV study, beekeepers were asked the costs of their own labour for the different beekeeping systems. Figure 2 shows that beekeepers estimated that they spent UGX 13,117 worth of their own time, per local style hive, compared to UGX 91,700 for a frame hive. According to beekeepers, the local style beekeeping system is far less time consuming than the frame hive system. Why? The answer lies in the type of beekeeping practised. To be productive a frame hive needs frequent inspection and management - unlike the local style hive which is left alone much of the time.

Figure 2 Beekeepers' estimations of cost of hive management according to monetary cost of labour



Return on a day's labour

Using the data collected in the SNV study, and the average daily wage for agricultural work in Uganda, we can estimate how many days labour is needed to manage the different hive types. This is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Estimate of time needed for different beekeeping systems in Uganda

Hive	Estimate of the cost of labour to manage one hive	
	Days needed to manage one hive in a year* (UGX)	Monetary value of time needed to manage one hive per year (UGX)
Fixed comb	2.6	13,116
Top-bar	11.1	55,266
Frame	18.3	91,700

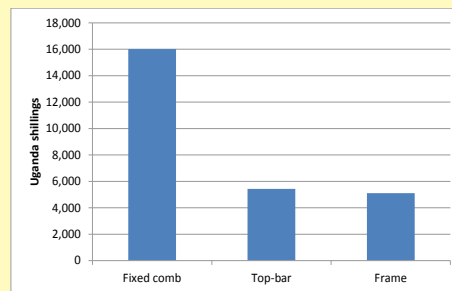
*This is calculated by taking the beekeepers' estimate of the value of the time they spend divided by UGX 5,000, the average daily wage for agricultural work in Uganda.

Combining the number of days' labour, with the number of hives, and the income achieved with a UGX 1 million investment, it is possible to work out the return on a day's labour with the different beekeeping systems. This is shown in Table 3 for the West Nile Region, using one of the cost scenarios. The same calculation can be repeated for the other regions and with maximum and minimum cost scenarios.

Table 3 Return from a day's beekeeping labour using the minimum cost scenario and data from the West Nile region of Uganda

	Hive		
	Fixed comb	Top-bar	Frame
Amount earned per year (blue shade in Table 1) (UGX)	4,200,000	1,500,000	750,000
Number of hives (green shade in Table 1)	100	25	8
Days per hive (see Table 2)	2.6	11.1	18.3
Total days invested (hives x days per hive)	262.3	276.3	146.7
Amount earned per day invested in system (UGX)	16,011	5,428	5,112

Figure 3 Amount earned per day invested in different beekeeping systems using the minimum cost scenario from the West Nile region of Uganda (shown in Table 3)



Discussion

The calculation using a UGX 1 million investment shows that fixed comb hives will give the best return on a financial investment. The low cost of the hives is the overriding factor here. Owning many cheap hives may be an effective way to produce a significant yield of honey, however the labour implications of the different systems must be considered. At first glance one may assume that owning many hives increases the time needed to manage them all, and harvest honey, but the analysis does not bear this out. This is because the type of hive determines the whole approach to beekeeping. Beekeepers using local style hives are following nature-based systems with little or no colony management and manipulation. Movable comb hives are considered "improved" because they allow colony management and manipulation. However, management and manipulation of colonies brings advantages and disadvantages. One advantage is a potential yield increase, one disadvantage is that it is time consuming. If a beekeeper works hard to exploit the possibilities created by movable comb technology – this will require a greater time commitment than a local style hive system. Beekeepers are reporting that the increased yield is not enough to compensate for this extra labour, hence the low take up by beekeepers of these hives. The extra time demanded for management and manipulation – in the context of a small-holder farm in Uganda – does not pay off.

Conclusion

The purpose of this article is not to just compare beekeeping systems, but to introduce the concept of how economic analysis can be used in beekeeping. It is a mistake to assume that a more complicated technology is always better. It is important to conduct an economic analysis following the types of methods shown here. The economic models introduced in this article can be improved by including factors such as hive durability and the cost of inputs (for example frames and foundation for frame hives). Whenever a new technology is introduced to small-holder farmers in Africa, the technology must be tried, tested and evaluated. So-called 'improved' beehives are being given, promoted or loaned to farmers in Africa without proper economic analysis of their alleged benefits.

Reference

SNV (2012) Appropriate hive technology: towards resolving the appropriate hive technology debate. *A profile of farmers' experiences, perspectives and voices in Uganda in 2012*. Study by Dathine Consultants for SNV.

Story from South Western Uganda

Asaph Ayatuhair is an accomplished beekeeper with 20 years of experience in Uganda. Asaph keeps bees in top-bar and local style, fixed comb hives. He manages top-bar hives using movable comb technology: "The real benefit of top-bar hives is that I can select the ripe honey combs. I can leave unripe honey in the hive and harvest without damaging the brood. With local style hives I sometimes have to break out unripe honey comb to get to the ripe honey – and this can be a loss".

In 2012 Asaph decided to expand his apiary through the purchase of 35 local style hives. He explained that local style hives are very inexpensive and this is why he chose them.

One could conclude that top-bar hives are good, but not good enough to make the extra cost worthwhile.

© BfD



Local style hives are covered with clay



Asaph (in foreground) in his apiary



Honey Inspector's Training on Safety and Quality Standards

Safety and quality are key factors to a healthy life and also reasons to consider before buying and consuming honey. This drives back to the days when honey was being packed in used bottles of waragi, water bottles and at times pesticides bottles, which were used by the so called “*batembeyi*”. This rudimentary method of packaging honey does not only affect the quality of honey, but also threatens the lives of its consumers and hence killing Uganda’s honey market. In response to concerns raised by both honey value chain actors and consumers, on fake honey killing Uganda’s market. TUNADO, embarked on a country wide sensitization of all stakeholders in the honey value chain on food safety management, particularly hive products. In the same regard TUNADO in conjunction with MAAIF and UNBS, conducted a four day (21st -24th October 2013) training for 23 district entomology officers from the major beekeeping areas. These will carry the role of honey inspectors, who will be focal for information, supervision and training beekeepers as well as monitoring product quality.

Some of the honey qualities in its pure form that you should consider

- Distinguished by fragrance, taste and consistency
- Ripe, freshly collected high quality honey at 68°F should flow from a knife in a straight stream without breaking into separate drops. After falling it should form a bead
- When poured it should form small, temporary layers that disappear quickly, indicating high viscosity.
- If not it indicated excessive water content (over 20% Moisture Content)
- In the jar fresh honey should appear pure, consistent fluid and not settle in layers
- Transparent or honey that is reluctant to thicken may indicate the bees were fed sugar syrup or sugar which is bad for the bees and the honey they produce
- Fluffy film on the surface of the honey (like white foam) or marble colored or white-spotted crystallization on a containers sides is formed by air

bubbles—this is an indication of high quality honey which was filled without pasteurization

List of parameters used in Quality Analysis of Honey

- **HMF (Hifroximetilfurfural):** This measures the amount of spoilage of honey. It increases with increase in temperature above 50° C and the length of storage, for quality honey HMF should be less than 40mg/kg EU standard.
- **Diastase activity:** Diastase is an enzyme which converts starch into maltose; its activity is affected by storage and increase in temperature. And is therefore used as in indicator of storage time, its minimum level should not be less than 8DN unites.
- **Lund Reaction:** This test is used to measure the presence of normal components in honey by producing a deposit which does not occur in artificial honey.
- **Fiehe Reaction:** This checks for the presence of commercial sugars or heating above 40° C
- **Soluble Sugars:** quality honey should have 81.4% soluble sugars to be considered as high grade
- **Moisture Content:** This determines the ability of honey to remain fresh and to avoid spoilage by yeast fermentation; good quality honey should have moisture content less than 20%
- **PH:** Tests for the acidity and alkalinity of substances. In honey the recommended PH should be between 3.2 and 4.5 to prevent growth of many bacteria

Some of the causes of quality deteriorations

- Heating at high temperatures above 49°C
- High moisture content above 20%
- Adulteration
- Poor packaging and poor storage facilities

I therefore urge all of you to uphold the quality of honey as it is a key factor for both local and international market to enable attainment of competitive premium prices and ensure human health from food poisoning.

Author,
Bomujuni Aaron
Programme officer - Membership
Development



Trainees carrying out laboratory work

TUNADO embarks on institutional strengthening for staff and BOD to ensure continuous learning

TUNADO BOD is in charge oversight and strategic direction for the organization as the secretariat/staff manage and implement the organisation's day to day activities. In order to ensure effective resource mobilization, management and accountability, trainings for BOD and staff were conducted in November 2013 with support from Swiss Contact Uganda and Bees for Development. The BOD was trained in financial monitoring and budgeting. The purpose of this training was to enable BOD members appraise their budgets, developing the capacity of the BOD in budget monitoring as well as help BOD members take informed decisions with regard to financial management. Similarly TUNADO management staff were trained on grants and membership management in order to improve their management skills in these areas.

The BOD and staff mentioned that the trainings were timely and empowered them to do their work better and also meet their obligations. TUNADO is appreciative of the development partners for the support towards its strategic objective on institutional strengthening. TUNADO now boasts of competent staff and BOD to steer the sector to greater heights.

Mable Charity
Programme Manager
TUNADO



TUNADO staff in a Monthly Management Meeting

Bee venom therapy:

Does it spell bad or good news for the bees and beekeepers in Uganda?

Bee venom, (scientific name: apitoxin) is the clear, odorless liquid that's injected into your skin when a honeybee stings you. It consists of more than 20 known compounds, the most prominent being melittin, a protein that boasts powerful anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, and anti-viral properties.

Bee venom is collected by using the electric shock method that stimulates the bees to sting. The collector frame is placed at the entrance of the hive and connected to a device which supplies electrical impulses. The collector frame is made from wood or plastic and holds a wire grid and underneath the wires is a glass sheet which can be covered with a plastic or rubber material to avoid contamination of the venom.

During collection, bees come in contact with the wire grid and receive a mild electric shock. They sting the surface of the collector sheet as they see this to be the source of danger. The venom is then dropped between the glass and the protective material where it dries and is later scraped off. Bee venom is collected after every 40 minutes. The bee venom collector such as the one below costs UGX 3,000,000.

Bee venom is a rich source of enzymes, peptides and biogenic amines. There are at least 18 active components in the venom which have some pharmaceutical properties. It has been used since ancient times to treat arthritis, rheumatism, back pain, skin diseases and in this modern age as an alternative therapy to treat multiple sclerosis, Lyme disease and chronic fatigue syndrome.

Following the report from researchers of a team of medical practitioners at the Washington University School of medicine, USA and the testimony of an Ibadan – based apitherapist, there has been a lot of still unconfirmed and circumstantial evidence that a toxin (melittin)

found in bee venom could destroy HIV and tumor cells without harming nearby cells. As a result, a group of beekeepers led by Adolf Bangonza of Kabaloro Beekeepers Association (KBA) with technical support from Korean experts have bought bee venom collectors



Plate 1: Bee Venom Collector

and have gone ahead to collect and mix bee venom with honey and the mixture is being sold to HIV/AIDS patients.

Although, I was not able to interview the patients myself, information gained from interview with Adolf Bangonza indicated that 6 patients who tested before and during the treatment reported an increase in CD4 cells. Although, others did not take a CD4 cells count test at the beginning of the treatment, they were reported to be making steady progress. A one litre container of the mixture was being sold at UGX 200,000 and a gram of bee venom at UGX 200,000 and the demand was overwhelming. Adolf Bangonza had more than 5 orders he was yet to meet. This could be a big opportunity to beekeepers in Uganda if it is scientifically proved that bee venom could destroy HIV and tumor cells without harming nearby cells.

On average one can collect 0.1 grams of bee venom from a strong colony on a daily basis. Nevertheless, it is important to leave 2 days in between to allow the bees to rest.

However, a number of questions have remained unanswered: What is the effect of the electric shock method on the health of the bees and honey production? Does the method kill the bees? Can the mixture be given to people who are allergic to bee stings?

It is important to note that the standard electro-shock method can provoke bees and make them to start killing each other and alert other colonies or attack the beekeeper and bystanders. Therefore, protection of the collector against the disturbed bees and highly irritative dry venom is very important. Additionally, since people up to several hundred meters away might get stung by the extremely annoyed bees, further safety measures at the time of collection in the apiary must be well thought-out.

More so, since the venom collector is flat and open, the venom can be contaminated with dust. Therefore, collecting bee venom requires the highest degree of cleanliness and the beekeeper needs to handle the bees carefully and gently. Information gained from interviews with Adolf Bangonza indicated that bee venom samples collected from Uganda and tested in Korea where found to be dusty but with 50% melittin slightly lower than that of Korea which stands at 54%. Therefore, bee venom collectors need to purify it by blowing off the dust from the grass before scraping it off.

In conclusion, the big potential of Bee known to generate income need to be questioned of its effect to the bees.

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JICAHWA's experience at the 4th Annual Honey Week Event held in Kampala on 26th – 31st August 2013



Karamoja Region is a marginal to semi-arid area of North Eastern Uganda with seven districts, i.e. (Amudat, Abim, Nakapiripirit, Moroto, Napak, Kotido and Kaabong). The region is inhabited by Agro-pastoralists (Jie, Dodoth, Bokora, Matheniko, Pian, Pokot and Tepeth) and sedentary ethnic groups such as the Labwor (Ethur), Nyangiya, Napore, Menning & Ik (Teuso).

Traditionally, among the Jie, honey was a delicacy which was gathered in the wild and consumed at home as food or used as medication for ailments such as fever and cough, used by elders during some rituals, and sold as comb honey at the markets. The Ik on the other hand, who are hunters and crop growers, were known among the Karamojong also for honey, which they also used as part of bride price in addition to the above uses.

In 2013, JICAHWA managed to get some support from Irish Aid through Oxfam to participate as exhibitors in the 4th honey week. Prior to this, a team from TUNADO comprising of Dickson Biryomumaisho, the Executive Director, Ambrose Bugaari, the proprietor of Rosemac wine, Jackson Jurua the Chairman TUNADO and Alice Kangave, the principle entomologist, MAAIF, visited Kotido and Kaabong for a regional MSP. From the MSP, the team realized that the groups lacked capacity to process and package standard honey and thus OXFAM supported a training for them that was conducted by TUNADO and MAAIF.

For the 4th annual honey exhibition, a team comprising of Andrew Emmanuel Kezala-Oxfam, Dr. Poncianah Akumu, Mary Goretti Akino, Rita Nate Betty, Richard Loumo and Gabriel Modo-JICAHWA, Kodet and Lorika-WSF took part. For most of the team, this was an exposure visit as well. Because of the custom in Kotido, the honey that was exhibited had come from the Ik in Kamion and Timu in Kaabong district. JICAHWA was the only exhibitor from Karamoja region and the first from the region to take part in the exhibition. We exhibited honey, wax and candles. We also brought gum Arabic, which is a by-product from the acacia trees which



JICAHWA exhibits honey from Karamoja during 2013 honey week

provide the shed for the hives and forage for the bees.

During the exhibition, we interacted with other exhibitors and made linkages. As a result, JICAHWA provided training to 6 bee keeping groups under the Danish Demining Group/ Danish Refugee Council (DDG/DRC), 2 bee keepers' groups in Timu and Kamion. JICAHWA also interacted with a team from ACDI/VOCA that is promoting apiculture in South Karamoja. JICAHWA has emerged as the fore runner in honey in Kotido and was identified by the district NAADS team to coordinate all bee keepers in the district.

Following the honey week exhibition, we are improving the packaging of the honey, and are experimenting with different products like mead. In the 2013 season, we managed to buy 1, 433.5 kg of raw honey. We are also working on having a honey processing unit set up. We are providing technical back stopping to the 8 beekeeper groups under JICAHWA and 2 under WSF in the field. We also supply honey to supermarkets and individuals in Kotido, some of which finds its way to Kaabong, Moroto and even Kampala. We are also bulking bees wax. We hope to make participation in honey week an annual event, both as exhibitors and also to bring potential beekeepers on exposure visits. We thank Oxfam and TUNADO for all the support they have rendered to us in this journey we are undertaking in the apiculture sector and look forward to working together to build the apiculture sector in Uganda.

Dr Poncianah Akumu
Programme Coordinator, JICAHWA

Uganda Team's participation in The 43rd Apimondia Congress Kiev, Ukraine

The International event was organised in Kiev Ukraine, under the "Theme beyond the hive beekeeping and global challenges". The team was led by Ms. Alice Kangave the Principal Entomologist MAAIF. The six day event took place from 29th September - 4th October 2013 offering different platforms to over whelming numbers of exhibitors from all over the world. Uganda was represented by seven enterprises of which five companies were sponsored by Swiss Contact Uganda and these included; Gate's Honey (Mrs. Christine Ogwang) , Golden Bees Ltd. (Mr. Brian Mugisha), JLLIMA Holdings (U) Ltd. (Mrs. Margaret Ogaba Rose Adar) ,



Ms. Christine Ogwang at her stall in Ukraine

KABECOS (Mr. George Tunanukye) and Bee Natural (U) Ltd. (Ms. Martabell Akoth) - but did not attend . There were also two self-sponsored Enterprises who also participated, and these were: Bee Village (U) Ltd. (Mr. Albino Etum) and ApiProdex (U) Ltd. (Ms. Margaret Ndekera).

The objective of Team Uganda's participation was; To represent, showcase and market Ugandan hive product plus Networking. The team supported each other and remained united throughout

Achievements were;

- A well set up ApiTrade Africa (one African) Pavillion.
- Participation in the General Assembly
- Good response to Ugandan stall and products well appreciated.
- Participation in the Honey

Queen Contest

- Successful networking and ready market for Ugandan honey, propolis and beeswax.

Weaknesses were;

- The required volume of honey for export cannot be raised by the Enterprises at the moment.
- No UNBS (S-Mark or Q-Mark) certification on some honey brands.
- No Ugandan uniform for easy identification.

Way forward and action points from what the team learnt from Apimondia was to increase honey production and apply for UNBS certification because most consumers are very conscious of quality and safety.

Contributors to the article
Christine Ogwang – Gates Honey & George Tunanukye - KABECOS

Bugaari
BW
Winery
Rosemac wines
"Tempt your Taste Buds"



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Tel: 0752 573 900



Uganda Team at the Apimondia Congress

TUNADO member empowers beekeeping communities in Maracha District - West Nile

I have been working closely with beekeepers since 2003. Working with farmers is a privilege, to wake up each day and contribute skills and talents to work place are a gift. It is easy to take our jobs for granted, until we realize how many people wish they could do the same, but their circumstances prevent it.

I find pleasure in empowering beekeeping communities to improve their socio-economic status by promoting the production, processing and marketing of quality bee products. In addition to income, honey has a lot of medicinal values for which I have personally benefited.

Of course there are challenges like low production capacity and other technical production constraints.

It is very motivating for me to be part of the stakeholders involved in coordinating and improving the performance of apiculture in the Nation. In my day to day work I am also charged with ensuring that beekeepers get quality and standard hive equipment among other inputs.

By Batreru Harriet
District Entomologist - Maracha

It is easy to take our jobs for granted, until we realize how many people wish they could do the same, but their circumstances prevent it.



Harriet verifies the quality beehives procured under NAADS programme

The 5th Uganda National Honey Week

Theme:

Beekeeping for Human and Environmental Health

Date: 25th - 30th August, 2014

To sponsor the honey week event activities;

Contact:

namalamc@tunadobees.org

for details of sponsorship packages and benefits.



Honey and Beauty

Tips on how to get a good hair texture

All over the world women have tried all ways that can make their hair show all the signs of beauty, in our country gone are the days when ladies in my village used all thoughts of undeveloped methods ranging from the use of burning charcoal in perforated tins to use of hot metallic rods of all kinds for hair conditioning. This reminds me of the saying by a famous, musician that “*enviiri kitibwa kya bakyala*” (good looking hair is every woman’s pride) therefore worry no more with honey in place which has proved to be an excellent treatment for conditioning hair as it contains potassium and vitamins A, B&C. Find a tip on how one can use honey to keep her hair looking good using.

Honey Banana Deep Conditioner

- The bananas in this hair treatment enhance the potassium and vitamins found in the honey to create an extremely effective

deep conditioner.

- The solution coats the cuticles of the hair, resulting in manageable and healthy locks. It can be used as often as needed, with a minimum of once a week recommended for very dry and brittle hair.
- To make, combine one very ripe mashed banana with one tablespoon of pure honey until a smooth and creamy consistency is achieved.
- Dampen your hair with warm water and then massage the mixture into the scalp and throughout the hair.
- If you have very long hair, a double batch may be needed. After application, secure the hair in a shower cap, plastic wrap, or a clean towel.
- Leave the mixture in for 15-20 minutes, and then rinse thoroughly. Shampoo and condition as usual and allow the hair to air dry.

... in our country gone are the days when ladies in my village used all thoughts of undeveloped methods ranging from the use of burning charcoal in perforated tins to use of hot metallic rods of all kinds for hair conditioning.



Read more: http://www.ehow.com/way_5185075_honey-hair-treatment-recipes.html#ixzz2qXUMw7IL

Beginning of year National Apiculture Multistakeholder Platform (MSP) Workshop

This beginning of year MSP workshop took place on 31st January 2014 at the Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE) main hall. The MSP was organized by TUNADO with support from BfD, SNV, Swiss Contact and MAAIF. A total of 53 participants attended of whom 14 female and 39 male attended. These included; members of TUNADO represented by Key processors and beekeeper groups, Private sector actors, Government and the development partners. The workshop was convened in order to address issues that emerged in the sector since 31 July 2013 when the last National MSP was held. Therefore TUNADO and the MSP members invited apiculture value chain stakeholders to share emerging issues in the sector, exchange knowledge from recent events, have a honest reflection on the activities performed in 2013 and set priorities for 2014. The beginning of year MSP focused on the following issues

- To review the 2013 honey week, provide feedback, key lessons and suggestions to make the 2014 more dynamic.
- Apimondia 2013: Feedback from Team Uganda and key lessons and implications for the sector.
- Receive updates on the progress of the Draft National Apiculture Policy: To agree on the next steps regarding the update national Apiculture policy support by Swiss Contact Uganda and Uganda Honey Trade Project
- Documenting the SNV foot print in the apiculture sector in Uganda: Launch of the report and the video documentary.

The workshop was participatory in nature and there were three different sessions of presentations on specific themes. After each presentation, there was question and answer session to ensure a detailed synthesis and discussion of any arising matters. Where possible, consensus and action points were agreed upon. At the end, the workshop resolutions were made and below are the priority areas that the sector will focus on in 2014;

- Increasing production of Hive products
- promoting appropriate Hive Technology
- Improving and maintaining quality of the hive products
- Increasing Access to Market Information
- Access to Finance for Value Chain Actors

By Mable Charity
Programme Manager
TUNADO

API price watch

Find the retail price of honey across the different regions in the country February, 2014.

ITEM	Retail Price (UGX) /KG Per Region						
	Central	Eastern	Mid-West	South West	West Nile	North	North East
Comb Honey	6,000	6,000	8,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Liquid Honey	10,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	6,000



THE UGANDA NATIONAL APICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

A membership & apex body for coordinating apiculture sector in Uganda

VISION

Being a vibrant membership based apex body coordinating apiculture industry in Uganda for sustainable national development.

MANDATE

Being a national apex body that coordinates initiatives of stakeholders in the apiculture industry.

TUNADO Philosophy

"We believe in promoting apiculture as a business enterprise."

Mission

To provide a national platform for stakeholders to promote and develop economically viable and environmentally sustainable apiculture industry in Uganda.

Core values

- Accountability
- Good Governance
- Innovativeness and Voluntarism
- Non discriminatory

Goal

Membership representation, advocacy, lobby and apiculture promotion.

OBJECTIVES

- To bring together all people involved in the Beekeeping industry into active and gainful commercial production of honey especially for the rural poor.

- To contribute to policy formulation and implementation processes pertaining to the apiculture industry in Uganda.
- To protect the National bee colonies from diseases, infections infestations, and interferences of a harmful nature of whatever manner, so as to maintain the productive quality of the indigenous bee species.
- To conduct research and disseminate knowledge pertaining to the apiculture industry in Uganda.
- To liaise with Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Uganda National Bureau of Statistics and any other body to monitor quality, standards and statistics of bee products.
- To collaborate with any other Beekeeping related organizations and firms all over the world hence, soliciting for local, regional and international markets for hive products.

Upcoming events

3rd world symposium of Organic Beekeeping

Date: 4th – 7th March 2014

Venue: Italy

Livestock Conference and Exhibition

Date: June 2014

Venue: Speke Resort Hotel - Munyoyo

5th Honey Week event

Date: 25th – 30th August 2014

Venue: Kati Kati - Lugogo

4th All Africa International Honey Exposition -ApiExpo Africa

Date: 6th – 11th October 2014

Venue: Harare, Zimbabwe

1st Apimondia symposium for African bees and Beekeeping

Date: 11th – 16th November 2014

Venue: Arusha, Tanzania

TUNADO Annual General Meeting

Date: 4th April 2014

Venue: UNFEE Hall

Membership

TUNADO is a membership and national apex body mandated by the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture Animal industry and fisheries (MAAIF) to coordinate the apiculture sector in Uganda. Currently its membership is open to individuals, Institutions, Non- Government Organization, Companies and associations or other persons involved in Apiculture development in Uganda. This membership is renewed annually and is based on the following categories:-

Category	Membership fee (UGX)	Annual subscription fee (UGX)
Associations, Processors Corporate Membership	100,000/=	200,000/=
Registered Groups/CBOs	100,000/=	100,000/=
Individual Membership	100,000/=	50,000/=
Honorary Membership	FREE	FREE

If you are interested in receiving this Newsletter, please contact

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To support the beekeeping communities in Uganda; contact info@tunadobees.org