



# API News

February 2015  
Issue XII

A publication of The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO)

A Membership & Apex Body for  
Coordinating Apiculture Sector in Uganda



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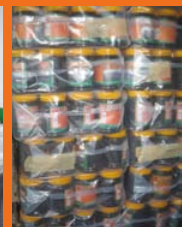
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**Special thanks to Bees for Development for aiding TUNADO to instigate the API Newsletter under UHTP**

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## Editorial Message

Dear our esteemed readers,  
Happy New Year!

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the 12th issue of our Api News Letter. It is a quarterly Publication in which we highlight the current issues, success stories and lessons which can be scrounged to help strengthen the Apiculture sector. This issue has been dedicated to TUNADO members, development partners, civil society and the general public. We bring you news on what transpired during the AU-IBAR conference at Imperial Royale, how farmers are reaping big from fruit farming in Amuria as result of bee pollination. Did you know that bees don't die after stinging other things a part from human beings and lots of more stories.

I salute you all our esteemed partners for the invaluable support in the process of compiling this publication.

Your views, comments and questions are always welcome, if you wish to contribute articles and /or advertise please contact the editor,

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# Chairman's Message

## AFRICA APICULTURE PLATFORM LAUNCHED!

It's my pleasure to congratulate you all upon finishing 2014 and take the opportunity to welcome you all to 2015. Happy New Year! In this 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the API News I share with you all that transpired during The African Union-Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), a meeting that convened in Kampala from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> December 2014 to launch an African Beekeeping Multi Stakeholder Platform. The Meeting was held at Imperial Royale Hotel and attended by representatives of 35 Member States of AU. The Meeting was facilitated by Dr Noula Simplice of AU-IBAR. The Director of AU-IBAR Prof Ahmed El-Sawalhy welcomed participants to the meeting and Dr Nicolas Kauta opened the meeting on behalf of the Minister of State for Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, Hon Bright Rwamirama.

The main objective of this MSP is to improve bee products production, marketing, coordination, advocacy environment, and bee health and pollination services. The specific objectives include the following:-

- Facilitating creation of enabling policy framework in the continent

- Advocating on issues affecting the sector including bee health
- Promoting partnerships between crop producers and beekeepers
- Facilitating increase in public and private investment in the sector and
- Facilitating capacity building of the actors in the sector

The governing structure of the MSP which is known as Africa Apiculture Platform comprises of the following:-

- **Caucuses:** constituency Clusters. These are the major segments of the value chain (Public sector, Private sector, Civil Society, Beekeepers Associations, Research and Academia)
- **Executive Committee.** This comprises of 19 elected members representing the 5 regions of AU namely Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Central Africa, Western Africa, and Southern Africa. They are to provide Strategic direction and oversight for the MSP.
- **Working Groups:** This comprises three groups namely Bee Health, Pollination Services and biodiversity conservation. Each group composed of Technical people will have seven members in

each group with an elected coordinator who will be an ex officio member of the Executive Committee.

- **Support Team:** This will provide secretarial and administrative services which will be performed by AU-IBAR

On the second day 10<sup>th</sup> December 2014 elections were held to fill the 19 positions on the Executive Committee followed by elections for the Chair and Deputy Chair and the Coordinators for the working groups. Representatives of the following countries were elected Cameroon, Tanzania, Mauritania, Botswana, Benin, Chad, Kenya, Tunisia, Zambia, Nigeria, CAR, Uganda, Libya, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, South Africa and EISMV.

The representative of Nigeria Mr. Adeshina Ademola was elected as the first Chairperson of the platform and the writer Mr. Jurua m Jackson the representative for Uganda was elected as the Vice Chairman.

Dr. Mulli of South Eastern University of Kenya was elected the Coordinator for Bee Health; SABIO of South Africa was elected to Coordinator for Pollination Services and biodiversity conservation working group and Ethiopian Apiculture Board was elected Coordinator for Production, Marketing and Technology working group.

**Jurua Jackson**  
**Chairman BOD - TUNADO**



**Elected Members of the Executive Committee for Africa Apiculture Platform  
10 December 2014**



# ED's Message

## Tunado holds the End of Year Multi Stakeholders Platform

Greetings from TUNADO Management Team and happy 2015. Just to remind all of us of Uganda's 2015 Section priority issued as agreed in end of year MSP (2014).

The end of year Multi Stakeholder Platform is a mechanism where all sector players meet to reflect on the progress, constraints and think out solutions to overcome the constraints affecting the sector. This took place on the 28<sup>th</sup> November 2014 at UNFFE Hall.

The MSP was well attended with a total of 64 participants of whom 14 were female and 50 male. These included; members of TUNADO represented by Key processors and beekeeper groups, Private sector actors, Government and the development partners.

The MSP focused on the following issues:-

1. Apiculture events 2014: Members provided feedback, key lessons and suggestions from the Honey Week - Kampala, Api-Expo - Harare and Apimondia-Arusha 2014 to make the sector more dynamic.

2. Mid-Term review of TUNADO strategic plan 2012-2016: TUNADO (SNV, SCUG) gave an update on the plans and methodology of the exercise
3. SOPs document: Feedback from MAAIF about the usability of the revised draft SOP document.
4. MAAIF Training Manual: Feedback on the ToTs and translation process of the Apiculture Training Manual
5. TUNADO Honey Shop: TUNADO (Trias) briefs members and stakeholders on the business concept and the benefits that will accrue from its implementation
6. National Apiculture Policy: Apitrade Africa to give an overview of the policy process and way forward
7. Set priority areas for 2015

The workshop was very interactive and all members expressed their different views on activities undertaken, comments, reactions and solutions were jointly given.

Participants were divided into 4 groups and each group suggested one concern that they wanted the sector to prioritise in 2015 and the topics were put to a vote to determine how they should be prioritized. The order in



**Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson, ED - TUNADO**

which the topics were chosen is as follows:-

1. Continue with trainings of ToTs& popularizing the national beekeepers training and extension manual
2. Apiculture business development services (apiculture shopping centre & soft loans)
3. Marketing platform (trade promotions, exhibitions and shows)
4. TUNADO was advised to open regional platforms as a way of increasing service delivery
5. Maintaining quality of hive products by finalizing and operationalizing the Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs)
6. MAAIF to periodically update TUNADO on the progress of the National Apiculture Policy

Thanks to SNV, Trias, MAAIF and Swiss contact Uganda for supporting this MSP.

## PICTURES OF THE EVENT



**Director, Bushenyi Connaisseur Honey, Mugisha Elly giving a presentation during the MSP**



**MAAIF - Principal Entomologist Apiculture, Alice Kangave giving a presentation on the progress of the National Training Manual**



**Director, South Western Region, Evas Mugabi and Director, Processors and Packers, Clives Ainebyona during the End of Year MSP 2014**



**MAAIF Senior Entomologist Apiculture, Mr. Julius right in front raising hand to ask a question**

## Farmer in Amuria Reaping Big from Fruits Farming due to Increased Pollination

“Beekeeping a means for increased fruit production and food security due to pollination services” is indeed a correct theme farmers across the globe should embrace for increased yields. Though not common in Uganda, in several countries, farmers have been able to reap more from their farms through hiring pollinating insects like bees to increase the chances of pollination and consequently production hence justifying the fact that without Bees, man’s life on earth would end because there will be no food. By keeping bees, farmers tend to have a double effect from the high yields of farm produce and bee keeping products that would range from Bee venom, Propolis, Honey, Bees wax, among others.

In Amuria, Mr. Orikot James has undertaken several measures to see that he increases production on his farm through integration of BeeKeeping, water melon, pumpkins and passion fruits farming all of which depend largely on pollination by the bees. Mr. Orikot has 100 bee hives on his farm.

Mr. Orikot claims that before keeping bees, he was a passion fruit and water melon farmer but his yields were very low not until he got information from TUNADO that bees increase fruit production by providing pollination services.

Mr. Orikot did not take this lightly but instead went ahead and introduced bees. He is happy to report that his income from passion increased from 100,000 to 2,000,000. He sells his passion fruit and water melon in various hotels and retail consumers in Soroti, Kumi and Mbale and he acknowledges the fact that the high yields are as a result of good pollination services offered by the Bees.

He advises all farmers to integrate bees in their farming lands to increase production and join TUNADO like him to access necessary apiculture information.

Written by Sarah  
TUNADO during a field visit to Amuria  
at Mr. Orikot



*Some of the passion fruits*

*... has undertaken several measures to see that he increases production on his farm through integration of Bee Keeping.*





# My Experience in Arusha at the First Apimondia Symposium on African Bees and Bee Keeping

When I got the phone call from Mr. Biryomumaisho, the TUNADO ED informing me of the trip to Arusha for the first Apimondia symposium on African bees and bee keeping organized by the Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism with support from apimondia, I was excited on two fronts: One for the opportunity to learn more and network, the other because finally, I was going to get a chance to cross the Uganda border legitimately (my foray into Turkana during livestock vaccination not counting as I didn't see any settlements and didn't get the feel of being away from home-Uganda).

Come D day, I was armed with all the requirements and reported to the TUNADO office where I met the rest of the team. We set off on 8<sup>th</sup> / 11/2014 using a panther bus at 4:00 pm and arrived in Arusha on 9<sup>th</sup>/11/2014 (The next day).

Prior to the actual symposium, we were lucky to attend a workshop by Bees for

Development on 10/11/2014 at the Wildlife Centre where KABECOS presented on a Uganda Honey Trade Project they had involving the beekeeper to beekeeper model and how providing market and accessing capital through a bank loan enabled them to increase honey production from 3 tonnes to over 17 tonnes within 4 years. They also shared their learnings and best practices which included setting up collection sites and giving the collection site managers and processors/ sales team a commission in lieu of salary, which has enabled the enterprise to be self-sustaining. The Chairman of TUNADO also gave a presentation on bee keeping as a business. The key being the break-even point such that all costs (both fixed and variable costs) are considered before one can claim to make a profit from honey sales.

The actual symposium took place at the Arusha International Conference Centre and attracted Delegates from all over the world. It was opened by the Prime Minister of Tanzania, Hon. Mizengo K. P. Pinda (whom

I later interacted with during the welcome cocktail), an avid bee keeper. It was closed by Hon. Lazaro S. Nyalandu, the Tanzanian Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism. A wide range of topics on the African bees were covered but what stood out were the universal problems facing bee keepers all over the world such pests and diseases, (though the African bee is still free of Varroa mites.), lack of capital, lack of interest by the youth were reported.

I was able to learn that honey is used in surgery. It has been found that honey is emerging as an antibiotic of choice for post-surgery patients. It is applied to the surgical wound and it heals faster than with other antibiotics. Honey is also used for burns and scalds as a soothing agent as well as antibiotic.

Another interesting thing that emerged was the use of bees for pollination services. Bee keepers and people in need of the services such as large plantation owners reach an agreement that is mutually beneficial in that the plantation owner can get increased yield and the bee keeper gets forage for his/her bees as well as money for the pollination services.

For the wildlife-people conflicts, there was a presentation in which research findings showed the use of bees as an elephant deterrent had been done in Kenya. This enabled the villagers' crops which used to be eaten/trampled by elephants to grow unaffected and the villagers had the extra advantage of harvesting honey which they could sell, thus additional income. Working in Karamoja where there are such human-wildlife conflicts are common for communities living around Kidepo National Park, it posed a likely solution to the problem.

I was at the Bees for Development stall and also interacted with other exhibitors. One thing that stood out for me is that a wide variety of packaging options were available to the packers.



*Second from Left, Dr. Poncianah with the Masai Community*

The delegation was also lucky in that the proprietor of Them Valley where we resided is also a bee keeper (she is a retired civil servant who also keeps stingless bees as well as a packer of honey from the same) and organized (at no extra cost) for us to umangu women's group which has been in existence for over 20 years. What has kept the group together is involvement of the spouses and even children in the interventions such that there is no domestic violence as a result of one person's perceived advantage over the other. Also involvement of the other family members enables continuity such that even when the focal person is not around, the others can step in. There is also transparency and trust such that group benefits are handled as a group and individual interests are also considered and catered for.

As a tourist, both at the symposium and outside, I interacted with lots of people and what I felt was a general sense of welcome. The Arusha residents seemed friendly with greetings of jambo and habari zako all over the place as well as invitations to come again. Even those who couldn't speak English struggled to get their message across.

All in all, the experience was enriching and I fulfilled both my goals. A big asante sana (as we say in Arusha), TUNADO and Bees for Development for making this possible.

Dr. Poncianah Akumu  
Coordinator JICAHWA

# Plants for Bees

**K**itengule beekeepers, a beekeeping group in Pakanyi sub county Masindi District have embarked on sunflower growing to provide forage for their bees and boost honey production but also diversify their sources of income .



**Helianthus annuus** commonly known a sunflower

Sunflower is an annual plant with large bright yellow flowers and grows up to 150- 240 cm tall with flower heads up 35 cm across in Uganda. It has been all along planted for seed oil in areas of kilyandongo and West Nile. However, studies in these area have shown that this plant is important for bee forage and worth planting for this reason. It has been found that honey from sunflower tends to granulate rapidly and has a mild but characteristic taste, similar to butter. Bees are important for pollination and have been found to increase yields of seed. However, seed set is always poor were the number of bees is low. Its recommend that there should be 1-4 hives per hectare sunflower. Dried green stems and leaves when harvested make good bee smoker fuels.

## Ecology

Sun flower is an extremely adaptable plant that thrives in the tropics at both

medium and high elevations. In East Africa it is grown from sea level to 2590 m provided rainfall is more than 750mm annually though a dry period is necessary during the latter stages of its ripening. For Dwarf varieties are tougher and give reasonable yields under less than 25cm levels of rain fall per annum and should be evenly distributed during the growing season. Sunflower grows on many soil types of moderate fertility but flourish better on light, rich, calcareous soils with PH range from 6-7.5 the crop fertile soils and is best planted with fertilizers available. In Uganda, sunflower grow in all regions.

## Propagation and Management

The seeds are planted 2-3 cm deep in November. Birds can cause considerable damage to the maturing crop. To avoid loss of seed the flower heads can be cut before the seeds are quite ripe and exposed face up to dry. Don't miss more on how to grow sunflower to increase both your honey yields and seed yields in the coming edition.

By Aaron Bomujuni

## API NOTICE BOARD

# Food for Thought

**T**here exists a large market for honey and the rest of the hive products locally, regionally and internationally. This is because honey is an all round product consumed by almost everyone. Beekeeping does not require any skilled labor because bees are neither animals that need to be fed nor are they plants that require good soil before planting is done. It is therefore everyone's responsibility to understand the role of bees to food security, income generation and biodiversity conservation and by working together we can improve the health of the bees.





# Why promote African Beekeeping?



In seeking sustainable micro-enterprise projects that can impact the lives of indigenous African people, beekeeping is near the top. Beekeepers do not need a large area in which to put their hives. The bees do not need constant attention, as they are very self-sufficient. The production of hives and processing of honey is relatively low priced. No in-depth technical knowledge is needed to keep bees. One needs only patience and a love for God's creatures.

Beekeeping helps rural people recognize the importance of preserving their natural resources. In rural areas slash and burn

farming is still a big problem. Standing forest is one of the major sources of nectar, which bees turn into honey. Thus a forest left to grow is the biggest asset to a beekeeper. Once local agriculturalists realize the ability to get a profit from the land without slashing the forest, they will be more conscious of the fragile ecosystem they live in. The bottom line is helping people see that they can make a living from the forest by respecting it.

Pollinators like bees make a big difference in local farmland by pollinating the various cash crops grown there. Yields up to 30 percent more are available to those farmers who have hives located in proximity

to their farm lands.

Farming and beekeeping go hand in hand. In most African countries farming is still the biggest profession. Since beekeeping is an occupation available to all farmers, it can seriously augment their income. Diversity of crops grown and products produced is what makes it so a farmer can survive and be economically stable.

Honey as a sweetener, medicine and cash crop which adds a new facet to agricultural diversity.

Written by  
Sarah Mugoya

## 4<sup>TH</sup> ALL AFRICA API EXPO

"Last year Apitrade Africa together with the republic of Zimbabwe and beekeepers association of Zimbabwe (BKAZ) organized the 4th All Africa international honey Exposition ApiExpo Africa 2014. The event that took place from 6th to 11th October in Harare was organized under the theme **"Beekeeping for Economic Empowerment in Africa"**. Apitrade Africa in partnership with The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO), Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry

and Fisheries (MAAIF) and with support from Swiss Contact Uganda (SCU) mobilized Ugandan SMES to take part in the event. These included; Bee House Products Ltd, Connoisseur Cooperative Society Ltd from Bushenyi, Obaya community(CBO) from Lira, Native Honey, Golden Bees Ltd, Bee Natural Uganda. The key objectives of Uganda's participants in the Expo were;

- To link the Ugandan SMES to the international market for the Bee Products

like honey, Bees wax, propolis, pollen, venom and Royal jelly.

- To link the Ugandan SMES to big international equipment suppliers.
- To learn from different companies in Africa and the World that attended the trade fare, different ways of packaging, types of hives used, technologies in Beekeeping and the local methods used so as to apply them in Uganda among our rural communities.

During the exposition, there were some observations that were made by the Ugandan bee keepers some of which are



that beekeepers and beekeeping companies in Zimbabwe still lack better skills as compared to the Beekeeping companies in Uganda, there was low response from the general public in Zimbabwe which was seen in the few items that were sold by the exhibitors, The discussions in the meetings were very helpful as they tackled the challenges of beekeepers in Africa and how they could be overcome; there was more focus on the market linkages and the way forward to develop the beekeeping sector in Africa.

The Api Expo in Zimbabwe was worthwhile because it exposed the Ugandan exhibitors to famous international Equipment suppliers like Thome in France and SAF in UK whereby they were able to discuss business. Processing companies like Bee House are still in discussion with these suppliers and hope to be buying honey equipment from them.

In conclusion, the Ugandan exhibitors did not only enjoy the Expo but also won awards in categories of processors. Golden



*Some of the exhibitors during the Api Expo*

Bees Ltd emerged as winner in category of Processors, Bee House Products Ltd came in as 1<sup>st</sup> runners up and Connoisseur Cooperative Society 2<sup>nd</sup> runners up

in the category of Community Based Organizations.

Written by Sarah Mugoya

## TUNADO – Trias ES-OEP Progress in West Nile and Bunyoro regions

In May 2014, Trias Uganda-a Belgium NGO partnered with TUNADO under the ES-OEP (Enabling Synergies between Organized Enterprising People) to build the capacity of beekeepers in the target region along the honey value chain. This is meant to transform beekeeping from being practiced as a hobby to a commercial project.

The implementation process started with building the capacity of women and youth in apiary management (site selection, siting and apiary fencing, pest control and cleaning), making beehives and making harvesting gear (bee suits, gloves and smokers). We at TUNADO are proud to say that the 10 ES-OEP groups who were trained on how to make protective gear are now ready to harvest their Honey without fear of being stung by bees.

**Pictorial of activity progress in Kampala beekeepers association apiary (one of the ESOEP supported groups), Buliisa district.**



*Group apiary at the start of ESOEP intervention*



*Youth learn how to make beehives*



*Women making a local beehive*



*Group members pose with their beehives*



*Group apiary after project intervention*



*Youth and women learn how to make protective gears*



# Controlling Black Ants in an Apiary



*KTB hive infested with black ants in Arua, West Nile region*

## PEST-PROOFING

For the last century, several beekeepers have been complaining of black ants infesting their bee hives a condition I recently experienced with little black ants, *Monomorium minimum*.

These are small (1/16 inch), slow-moving, shiny black Ants and are similar to Pharaoh ants except for their color. Nests are located in soil, rotten wood, woodwork or masonry of houses. Workers feed on insects, honey dew produced by sucking insects such as aphids, sweets, meat, bread, grease, oils, vegetables and fruits. Most of these ants prefer to nest in soil or wood outdoors, but homes offer many favorable nest sites for certain ants. Cracks and holes in brick, a structural wood close to heat and moisture sources are commonly used.

## CONTROL MEASURE

Among the control measures, some farmers who have had the same experience in areas around mid-west Uganda have this to say:

- Hive inspection and monitoring will help you find small, isolated colonies that otherwise might be overlooked and that could cause re-infestation in the future
- Removing access to nesting sites and conditions conducive to nesting and entry: its advisable to Locate the entry point into the structure (beehive), such as a hole in the stand/ and seal these areas to prevent future occurrences.
- Check potted plants and firewood for ants before bringing them indoors.
- Keep branches, vines and other

vegetation from coming in contact with your hive stands, because ants use them to gain access to the hive.

- Cleanliness should be paramount within the apiary most likely around the stand area of two feet radius
- Pull mulch, a common nest site, and 12 -18 inches away from the foundation of the structure.

It's also possible that one can use a bait made from two table spoons each of peanut butter and jelly mixed with one table spoon of boric acid and smear it around the infested area such as the hive stand.

Compiled by Phionah Birungi

# Impasse in Ugandan Beekeeping Development, visit to a Beekeeping Project in Kalisizo

I did not spend much time in Kalisizo, but learnt from the project owner that a man named Leo advised on this project a year ago. As a result of this, 400 Johnson hives were purchased and delivered to the project site (Johnson hive was developed by Eric Johnson of Kumi Leprosy centre in the early 60s and is simply a four-sided figure wooden box fitted with a queen excluder and an opening door) The project never got off the ground and the hives later started rotting away and some warping or breaking. Seemingly this was a most ill-conceived project, resulting from well aroused local interest but which was poorly advised. Many similar projects have started this way in the country with massive capital investment resulting into greater loss with many people and organizations discarding beekeeping as a profitable venture. Generally the result of beekeeping in Uganda to date is very disappointing and un worthy of the input that has been made. The primary reason for these poor achievements that have been attained in relation to the inputs is the failure to critically give detailed attention from planning to

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implementation processes necessary to start a project by those involved directly in development of apiculture sector in the country. Many people have been advised that beekeeping is the only project with excellent returns for almost no capital input and relatively little work, which is not true, many things need to be given in depth attention, such as site selection/ location, type and number of beehives to start with, quality of the hives, timber used, art work including general work man ship, for example the hives found at the project in Kalisizo were inaccurately and poorly made from un seasoned soft timber with no any visible machine work or could have used machines (tools) with blunt blades to cut timber and for placing entrance holes. All hives regardless of technology used need to be made accurately from well-seasoned timber, by an experienced and well trained carpenter or beekeeper.

I am undertaking another consultancy work for a project in ( Ntungamo) district where a professor (a businessman) bought 35 Kenya top bar hives and 15 langstroth, the body of the Kenya top bar hives look well-made but the top bars are shorter from the original standard top bars making hive manipulations with standard top bars from other hives impossible . Most Kenya top bar hives I have seen in different parts of the country are poorly made causing bees to build combs badly and making work with these hives very difficult. Langstroth hives make everything even worse and very challenging; in a nutshell, the infrastructure in the country at the moment does not allow the use of frame hive technology easily.

We have been involved in promoting and giving out frame hives to beekeepers in different parts of the country for the last 9 years but the result of this development up to date has been extremely disappointing and undeserving of the input that has been made.

Frame hive technology relies on the use of the much more sophisticated frame hives which, if they are to work suitably, must be perfectly made from well-seasoned timbers and un compromised work man ship.

With a good understanding of beekeeping principles and skilled management it is possible to attain much better yields from such hives and for the honey to be easily harvested and mechanically processed.

Resources and skills are required and are rewarded if all goes well.

However, the infrastructure in the country at the moment cannot support this type of hive, poor road and rail conditions cannot easily allow to move hives to different places, migratory beekeeping in Uganda, as in the case of other tropical African countries, is not usually practical since the possible yields are not likely to justify the technological input required, and the long distance that would be involved often over poor road/rail conditions would make the process not practical and lack of other supportive equipment and machineries such as wax roll to keep making foundation sheets to replace drying and breaking up sheets in frames, especially in empty hives and those that may break during harvesting and general frame replacement.

And the theory commonly spread with this

hive technology is that you can harvest more than twice or thrice in a single season, getting about 60kg or more kgs per hive and thus making it expensive to acquire and yet the returns are very opposite. The geographical and climatic conditions in Uganda are such that there are seasonal variations of the major flowering periods of trees, Shrubs, pasture and other crops according to the area.

Therefore, there are significant variations in the periods in which honey crops are harvested throughout Uganda. The suggestion has sometime been made that because we have two seasons there should as a result be two honey harvests and a potential for higher annual yields.

This is seldom found to be a case in practice. Studies on a worldwide basis prove that it is the countries with temperate climates that have the most average yields of honey.

The grounds for this is that bees do best in areas of predictable geographical conditions where apiary management can be planned to bring colonies of bees to maximum strength for an intensive flowering period at times when there are long day light hours.

For example, mile upon mile of clover fields in Northern Canada that are known to flower mainly over the July/August period will result in far greater honey yields than countries of tropical Africa like Uganda where a greater variety of flowers yields nectar but at widely differing and irregular intervals.

This is not to say that there are not isolated areas in Uganda where good crop (harvest) can

be obtained on a regular basis, there are. Coffee and eucalyptus plantations may yield excellent honey crop, so too many certain acacia and miombo woodlands.

The significant point is that in general it is due to geographical conditions rather than a question of management that the tropics do not result in higher overall yields per hive. Given the above narrative, it is not practical or economically viable to invest in an expensive frame hive costing 300,000 UGSHS that may yield same amount of honey from a Johnson hive costing 40,000 UGSHS or a Kenya top bar costing between 70,000 to 80,000/ UGSHS, and yet if well managed the quality of honey remains the same.

To achieve good beekeeping husbandry practices, you need good, strong and well-made protective equipment (overall, veil, gloves, gum boots and smoker), because the aggressive nature of the African honey bee ,apis melifera scutelata, apis melifera monticula and apis melifera adansonii, usually make working with bee hives difficult, especially when you are not well protected. Good strong kaki material is always preferred for making overalls, strong rubber gloves as bees' stings go through weak leather skin.

Let us promote affordable and sustainable beekeeping and improve step by step as we move towards more advanced beekeeping.

**Compiled by Ayeabazibwe Patrick**  
**Hives save lives Uganda**

## Advertising in the Api-news letter

Item	Rate for members UGX	Rate for non-members UGX
Outside back page	800,000	1,000,000
Inside back page	600,000	800,000
Full page	400,000	600,000
Half page	150,000	300,000
Quarter page	50,000	150,000

### Key reasons to advertise with the API Newsletter are that you:-

- Build awareness of your products
- Wider readership
- Are able to beat competition
- Well structured distribution channel

**The API Newsletter is published quarterly**

## API price watch

Find the prices of different equipment required in packing and storing honey.

Equipment	Capacity	Price UGX
Honey jars	500g	450
	250g	350
Air tight bucket	27kg	10,000
Stainless steel vertical tanks with stands	250 Ltrs	204,000
	350 ltrs	249,000
	450 ltrs	284,000
	650 ltrs	344,000
	750 ltrs	381,700
	1000 ltrs	478,000





**TUNADO**

# 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

### TUNADO AGM

**Venue:** UNFFE Hall Plot 32 Nakasero

**Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> April 2015

### Agri-Profocus Market Events

**Youth Event / Market Place**

**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> March 2015

**Venue:** Gulu

### Finance Fair

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> April 2015

**Venue:**

### The 6<sup>th</sup> National Honey Week

**Date:** 24<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> August

**Venue:** Forest Mall

## 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