



API News

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Issue VI

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

A Membership & Apex Body for
Coordinating Apiculture Sector in Uganda



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The Uganda Honey Trade Project

The implementing partners are;
Bees for Development (UK), Kamwenge Beekeepers Cooperative Society (KABECOS),
API Trade Africa and The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation
(TUNADO).



Bees for Development

The 4th Uganda National Honey Week

Theme: Beekeeping as a means for youth and women employment

Venue: Forest Mall Lugogo

Date: 26th - 31st Aug 2013



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Content

1. Chairman's message
3. ED's message
4. Highlights of the continental Api-expo 2012, Addis Ababa Ethiopia
5. Cues for honey harvesting
6. Apiculture news from Northern Uganda
7. Conserving Bees
8. Market information on Honey Brands
9. Adopting and Up-scaling use of transitional hives to increase honey production in Uganda
9. Api- price watch

Editorial Message

Happy 2013 to you all and welcome to the sixth edition of the API-News letter. In this edition we treat to the highlights of the continental expo where TUNADO members excelled among the many exhibitors. You will also read about the end of 2012 MSP workshop organized by TUNADO and the priority issues the sector will front in the year 2013. We have news on apiculture from Northern Uganda bringing cases of West Nile and Karamoja. In our columns read about on how we can conserve bees by giving them a chance to live and cues on how to harvest honey. Also is an overview of the market share of honey brands in Uganda. The Api-price watch brings information on some beekeeping equipment which the beekeeper should not miss. There are also details about TUNADO's mandate and the membership in this issue. Enjoy reading the articles.

Views and comments are welcome. If you wish to contribute articles for the newsletter and advertise please contact the editor;

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namalamc@tunadobees.org

Chairman's Message

Dear Patrons,
Happy New Year and you are all welcome to enjoy yet again the 6th edition of the Api News letter. Thank you for your support and contributions in 2012 publications which has helped in the growth of the News letter to date.

I hope that you learnt something about the wonderful insect (animal Statutory Instrument 73) the Bee which contributes enormously to our well being as humans through the pollination services they render to our Agricultural and Forest crops and its honey consumption is a source of valuable energetic and healthy food as well as income source for rural farmers.

Last year started the revival of TUNADO. This was kick started by the appointment of a substantive Executive Director in the person of Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson who holds an Msc in Agro Forestry from Makerere University.

The Executive Director then put a lean but very efficient and effective Management team comprising of a Programmes Manager in the person of Mable Charity Namala who holds an honors Bsc in Community Forestry from Makerere University also pursuing her Masters in Agribusiness Management plus Finance and Administrations Manager

in the person of Sauda Babirye who holds a Bachelors of commerce (Accounting) from Makerere University. The secretariat has continued to work with part time interns and volunteers for support.

We also successfully conducted annual general meeting in June, 2012 that elected new board. I thank TUNADO members for trusting and electing me once again as the BoD Chairman/Director West Nile. Other members of the BOD elected are Ms. Evas Mugabi (Vice Chairperson-south western) Mr. Ainebyona Clives (Director Processors and Packers), Mr. Karama Farid (Director Processors and Packers), Ms. Mary Lakot (Director Mid North), Mr. Kanyike Charlse (Director Central), Mr. Bosco Kisaali (Director Eastern), Mr. George Oluga (Director North East), Mr. George Tunanukye (Director Mid-West) and Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson-Board Secretary (Executive Director-TUNADO).

The team guided by the Board embarked on the process of completing the Strategic Plan for TUNADO 2012-2017. This saw them traverse the country for consultations with stakeholders in the apiculture sector purposely to get their views on the industry. The information gathered helped in refining the Draft Strategic plan which was prepared with financial support from SNV.



Stakeholders attending MSP Workshop - June 2012

Thanks to our Development partners championed by Bees for Development and others like FAO, SNV, Swiss Contact Uganda, Environmental Alert, Self Help Africa, OXFAM, NAADS and ZOA who financed these consultative meetings and facilitated the Board and Management to produce the TUNADO Strategic Plan 2012-2017.

Government through MAAIF provided the technical guidance for the strategic plan. Madam Alice Kangave Principal Entomologist and Dr Kauta Nicholas Commissioner Livestock thank you your guidance has helped TUNADO produce a good strategic plan. This will guide TUNADO in executing her mandate of coordinating the stakeholders in the honey sector.

Our strategic focus will be in four key areas:

1. To offer interactive reflection space for effective coordination of collective policy engagements by stakeholders on apiculture issues with state and non state agencies.
2. Membership servicing: Here TUNADO will provide general and tailor made researched information, member welfare support services to their interventions and enhance their capacities.
3. High level apiculture promotion in Uganda and beyond
4. Institutional strengthening, Governance strategy implementation and M&E: Here TUNADO will strengthen her institutional organs and systems to ensure continuous learning, efficiency, transparency, democracy and accountability



The Chairman Mr. Jurua third from left with Presidents of other Beekeeping Associations at The National Honey Show 2012 UK.

Having put a strategic plan in place the Management guided by Board was able to do the following:-

- Operational Manuals for Finance, Human Resource and Procurement were developed and these guide management in executing the day to day activities.
- The continuous consultations with stakeholders, state and non state agencies has continued and the sustained pressure on MAAIF has seen the analysis of Honey samples for 2010, 2011 and 2012 by Chemiphar in line with the National Residue Monitoring Plan. This is in compliance with EU regulations to keep Uganda on the list of countries allowed to Export Honey

and other hive products to the EU.

- Regional and National meetings have continued to be held. These meetings have been interactive and informative on issues pertaining to the apiculture sector.
- Promotion of Ugandan Honey through the National Honey Week 2012, The Continental event Api Expo Africa 2012 held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia and The National Honey Show 2012 in UK where TUNADO sent representation greatly enhanced the visibility of TUNADO and Ugandan Honey.

The Strategic plan will continue to guide TUNADO in 2013 and you are welcome to provide any suggestions and ideas so as to accommodate emergent issues affecting our industry.

Once again thank you for your continued support I welcome you to read the Api News and invite you to contribute what you know about the little wonderful insect /animal the Bee.

Jurua M. Jackson
Chairman TUNADO Board.



Minister of State for Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (AI) Hon. Bright Rwamirama (MP) and Country Representative of FAO Alhaji M. Jallow and Chairman TUNADO Mr. Jurua M. Jackson at the launch of National Honey Week 2012 at the Uganda Media Centre Kampala.

The team guided by the Board embarked on the process of completing the Strategic Plan for TUNADO 2012-2017.

ED's Message

Dear friends of the bees. Did you know that bee population world over is reducing with modern agriculture development regime that encourages use of pesticides and deforestation. Yes to some developers, it does not matter, to manufacturers of such pesticides and chemicals it is all about cash generated, to governments it is all about jobs created and GDP, to commercial inorganic farmers it is all about productivity per unit acre. Then ask you self what I am I thinking about bees, use of pesticides and deforestation? That put aside, here are facts. Bees which you see like any other living creature need food and habitat to survive. Interestingly bees can live in wild or in manmade homes for them known as hives. They can collect their food from wild plants or domesticated plants. Both wild and domesticated plants where they collect their food benefit from bees pollination services that ensure regeneration. If bees can be kept in manmade hives and in the wild on their own why is it that the population is reducing? The answer is simple in the wild the habitat is reducing with increasing deforestation, on-farm, over use of pesticides are killing bees? Where is the future of bees then? To ensure the future of bees we have to do the following:-

- 1) You and I must first appreciate the role bees play none other than pollination service. May be pollination is very hard

to understand simply, it is the fertilization process in flowering plants and in plants where cross pollination is required, then three major means apply, wind, insect and animal (least means) pollination. With insect pollination, bees are the most effective pollinators.

- 2) It is true that with increasing population, wild land is always converted into agriculture land for food production but we still can target to integrate bees in such agriculture and forestry cropping system. One may ask that how? But to answer this, I will restrict to Ugandan bee forage (bee food sources) examples where such integration would be simple: We have *coffee, cotton, banana, citrus spp, mango, Paw paw, Cassava, Eucalyptus spp, Bottle brush, Leucaena leucocephala, Moringa oleifera, Macadamia nut, Jatropha curcas, Sunflower, Avocado, Bidens pilosa, Gliricidium sepium, Cotton, Neem, Passion fruits, Combretum spp, Eucalyptus spp, Cajanus cajan, Acacia spp, Albida, Vernonia amygdalina, Callindra callothyrsus, Cashew, etc*

- 3) Economically one must appreciate the contribution bees' in terms of employment, income generation from sales of hive products (wax, propolis and honey as per Ugandan situation), food security, bi-products (honey wine, honey beer etc) and industrial (bakery, pharmaceutical etc).

- 4) Bees must be appreciated beyond domestication to their right to live and



Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson, ED - TUNADO

therefore be protected in conservational areas like parks, sanctuary and forests. Moreover there many protected animals whose importance is not so much known to you and I as compared to bees.

- 5) We must reduce on use of pesticides and insecticides that kill bees and in situations where it is a must, we should try and do spraying at night when not so many bees are flying.

We must come out strongly lobby and advocate for policies and programmes well designed to harness the potential and protect bee population for sustainable agriculture and forestry production.

Related sites <http://www.buzzaboutbees.net/plants-for-bees.html> , www.beesfordevelopment.org. More to come in next issue.

Nice reading.

KABECOS: Uganda Honey Trade



KABECOS
buys and sells honey,
beeswax
and propolis

KABECOS
means business
in Kamwenge

Contact: George Tunanukye 0752516641 / 0775400988 / 039210516

or email kabecos@yahoo.com

Ministry of Trade, Industry & Cooperative (O.V.O.P)

APITRADE AFRICA COMIC RELIEF TUNADO BEES FOR DEVELOPMENT



Highlights of the continental Api-expo 2012, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

The expo was organized in Addis Ababa at Millennium Hall. The four day event took place from 26th to 29th September, 2012 offering different platforms to the exhibitors. The event attracted 300 exhibitors including equipment manufacturers, processors and producer groups. Uganda was represented by 13 companies including 9 companies organized and sponsored by Private Sector Foundation Uganda. These include: JLLIMA Holdings, Kitgumu Women beekeeping Association, Etori Apiculture Association, KACODA Enterprises Ltd, Lira Bee Cluster, Mt Elgon Beekeeping Community, Aine've Investment Ltd, Gates Honey and Bee Village Ltd. The other companies include: Bee Natural Uganda, Aryodi Bee Farm, Golden Bees and Bunyangabo Beekeepers Cooperative. The Ugandan delegation were able to interact with other exhibitors, attended different meetings and this was a learning opportunity to acquire new skills on market linkages, new hive technologies, growing bee forage as well as packaging and branding.

The delegation from Uganda excelled in various fields, under the producer organizations; Kitgumu Women Beekeepers Association and Aryodi Bee Farm. JLLIMA holdings was recognized among the honey processors and packers. Mt Elgon Beekeeping Community and Tropical Beekeeping Institute were also recognized as exhibitors with no competitors and received certificates.

**Sauda Babirye
TUNADO**



Ugandan delegation in Ethiopia



Delegates exhibiting products



Delegates attending the closing ceremony



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Knowing when to harvest honey

Beekeepers use many methods to assess when it is time to harvest honey. Beekeepers with movable comb hives (i.e. top-bar hives or frame hives) can open the hives and check the quantity of honey within the hive. However, beekeepers should avoid opening hives unnecessarily because all disturbance hinders colony development and can cause absconding. In fact, most beginners learn about timing from knowledgeable beekeepers in their area who know, through experience, when they are likely to find a good surplus of honey.

Of particular importance and interest are environmental cues. For example, in Tanzania beekeepers expect to harvest honey when millet starts to ripen and certain trees are fruiting. Watching the bees themselves is also important. For example, observing dead drone bees at hive entrances indicates that the swarming and mating period is over and the honey storing season is underway. Reduced foraging activity suggests the main honey flow is over and honey is now being ripened. In Uganda the appropriate time varies between locations and beekeepers

in Sironko use different environmental cues to those used by beekeepers in West Nile. TUNADO are seeking this knowledge from beekeepers across Uganda. Please write and tell us about the environmental and bee activity cues that you use to tell you when honey is ready to be harvested. Bees for Development is offering a financial prize for the best and most informative letters which will be printed in upcoming editions of APINEWS.

To take up this challenge you must:

Tell us your name, contact details and specific location where you keep bees in Uganda. Write one paragraph telling about the bee activity signs and environmental cues which you use to tell when it is harvesting time. Examples might be a number of weeks after a specific plant flowers, certain bee behaviour or hive appearance. The prizes will be awarded to those letters with detailed explanations and you must also describe how you learnt this knowledge. Send your entry by e-mail to info@tunadobees.org or by letter to P.O Box 8680 Kampala or to TUNADO office on Buganda Road behind Wandegeya Police Station next to FAO Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries Building.

The letters will be judged by a panel from TUNADO, Bees for Development and MAAIF. Three prizes will be awarded as follows:

- 1st prize UGX 100,000
- 2nd prize UGX 60,000
- 3rd prize UGX 40,000



Checking hive activity

Apiculture in Northern Uganda case of Karamoja and West Nile

Honey value chain as a source of livelihoods for the people of Karamoja

Karamoja is perceived to be the poorest and most impoverished region in Uganda, despite the relatively high asset base in terms of animals and minerals. With an estimated 82% living in poverty, Livestock constitutes the cornerstone of livelihoods, and in the cultural, economic, political and spiritual life of the community. Key problems include inadequate social & animal health services, limited access to water and grazing for livestock, limited opportunity to market locally produced products, lack of land tenure, weak governance and conflict resolution structures. The majority depend on pastoral and/or agro-pastoral livelihoods. In 2011 OXFAM conducted a value chain analysis for various commodities. **Honey and Gum Arabic** were selected for deeper analysis since they provided the highest opportunity to generate incomes and income security given the big unmet demand, readiness of private sector to build strategic partnerships with producers and considering the frequent droughts.

Table showing an overview of apiculture production in Karamoja

District	Gender Breakdown			Total No. of Producers	Hive assessment		Honey Prodn in KGS	Estimated Income (UGX)
	Men	Women	Youth		Traditional	Modern (KTBs)		
Kotido	369	222	210	801	487	202	2459	11,068,875
Kaabong	131	108	69	308	266	77	1183	5,323,500
Total	500	330	279	1109	753	279	3642	16,392,375

OXFAM designed a Honey Value Chain implementation framework which detailed the different phases of the value chain and key roles of stakeholders. OXFAM plays a facilitator role of linking the various actors at different stages of the production, processing and marketing line. OXFAM facilitated the capacity building and development of stakeholders and mainly the production side in the chain so as to increase production and productivity plus building and strengthening market linkages by support beekeepers with

inputs and market information resources. To date OXFAM has partnered with TUNADO the apiculture umbrella organization where it financially supported the 2012 end of year MSP as well as linking the entomology staff in the districts to register the beekeepers with TUNADO as members.

Andrew Kezaala
OXFAM

Beekeeping for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation in West Nile

Environmental Alert initiated a climate change awareness and adaptation campaign in West Nile (Adjumani, Moyo and Yumbe) in 2009. Community adaptation action plans were developed and beekeeping was one of the enterprises identified. Since 2010, EA has since provided more than 500 KTB hives and honey harvesting gears to support production amongst selected farmer groups. Majority (92.9%) of apiaries are individually owned and the mean number of hives per apiary is 20. Individual ownership of apiaries is good for proper management because normally group owned apiaries are poorly managed.

WHY BEE KEEPING: Bee keeping was particularly prioritised because of its role/ impact in ensuring forest/environmental conservation and food security. Responses to climate change impacts

have largely centered on ensuring long term adaptation. Although some actions (carbon trading) have focused on climate change mitigation at regional and district

bush fires, theft of beehives and shortage of forages. As Environmental Alert, we believe that a true beekeeper will always appreciate the importance of conserving trees and forests and or even establish tree plantation as forage for the bees. He/she will protect forests against fires to avoid hive distraction. By doing the above climate improved.

Colonisation rates of Traditional Bee Hives and Kenya Top bar Hive

	Colonised hives in apiaries (TBH)	Un-colonised hives (TBH)	Hives where bees absconded (TBH)	Colonised hives in apiaries (KTB)	Un-colonised hives (KTB)	Hives where bees absconded (KTB)
Number	128	43	9	189	64	42
Percentage	71.1	23.9	5	64.1	21.7	14.2

levels, most responses have centered on ensuring community adaptation to the impacts. Some of these responses include the following: agro forestry and bee keeping. The major challenges the beekeepers are facing in the area include; pests and diseases, abscondement, wild

In order to improve beekeeping in the area, there is need for specialization across the value chain, research on the hive technologies and forage as well as practicing beekeeping as a business.

Ceaser Kimbugwe
Environmental Alert

Conserving the Bees

Give Bees a Chance

Quietly, globally, billions of bees are dying, threatening our crops and food. But in 24 hours the European Union could move to ban the most poisonous pesticides, and pave the way to a global ban that would save bees from extinction.

Four EU countries have begun banning these poisons, and some bee populations are already recovering. Weeks ago the official European food safety watchdog stated for the first time that certain pesticides are fatally harming bees. Now legal experts and European politicians are calling for an immediate ban. But Bayer and other giant pesticide producers are lobbying hard to keep them on the market. If we build a huge swarm of public outrage now, we can push the European Commission to put our health and our environment before the profit of a few. We know our voices count! Last year, our 1.2 million strong petitions forced US authorities to open a formal consultation on pesticides -- now if we reach 2 million, we can persuade the EU to get rid of these crazy poisons and pave the way for a ban worldwide.

Beekeepers appeared in front of the Petitions Committee on 13/02/13 to highlight the real threats to their industry and livelihoods. One petition highlights the sharp rise in mortality among bees in the EU due to the extensive use of pesticides and the other asks for the

protection of bees and beekeepers from GMO contamination. The Greens/EFA group is calling for the EU to **Give Bees a Chance!** We support the beekeepers' petitions and demand an end to the negative impacts of pesticides and GMOs on bees and related food products.

Bees don't just make honey, they are vital to life on earth, every year pollinating 90% of plants and crops -- with an estimated \$40bn value and over one-third of the food supply in many countries. Without immediate action to save bees, many of our favourite fruits, vegetables, and nuts could vanish from our shelves.

Recent years have seen a steep and disturbing global decline in bee populations -- some bee species are already extinct and some US species are at just 4% of their previous numbers. Scientists have been scrambling for answers and now the European Food Safety Authority is saying that toxic chemicals called neonicotinoid pesticides could be responsible for the bee deaths. France, Italy, Slovenia and even Germany, where the main manufacturer Bayer is based, have banned one of these bee-killing pesticides. But Bayer continues to export its poison across the world.

Now the issue is coming to a boil. EU parliamentarians are stepping up their pressure on the European Commission and

Last year, our 1.2 million strong petitions forced US authorities to open a formal consultation on pesticides -- now if we reach 2 million, we can persuade the EU to get rid of these crazy poisons and pave the way for a ban worldwide.

key governments to push new legislation to ban the deadly pesticides, and we can offer them the public support they need to counter the powerful pesticide lobby.

Sources: Avaaz.org and greens/efa.eu

Market Information on Honey Brands Sold in Ugandan Selected Towns (Kampala, Mbale, Jinja, Mbarara, Fort portal, Kabale, Kamwenge, Gulu and Arua)

The survey was conducted in September-December, 2012 in Ugandan selected towns of Arua, Gulu, Mbale, Jinja, Kampala, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Kamwenge and Kabale districts. The survey major objective was to generate Market Information on Honey Brands Sold in Ugandan with three specific objectives:- 1) to establish the share of local honey brands on Ugandan market, 2) to determine the commonly traded Ugandan local honey brands and 3) to establish challenges associated to trade of Ugandan local honey brands. Purposive sampling was employed to select a total number of 44 major supermarkets in all the selected districts.

Results of the survey revealed that there are both local and international honey brands on Ugandan market. Further more local brands take seventy one percent (71%) market share in terms of brands and the rest being share for international honey brands (majorly from Kenya, followed by United Arab Emirates, Pakistan and United States of America). In terms of volume percentage supplied to the market, Ugandan honey brands took 85% while none Ugandan honey brands took 15%. A total of 72 honey brands were found in 44 selected supermarkets and of those 72 honey brands, Bee Natural Honey was found to dominate (10.2%) the market, followed by Bushenyi Honey (7.8%), Peptang pure African honey (5.3%) Youngs natural honey (5.3%) Safa Honey (4.5%) Pearls pure honey (4.1%). Whereas Ugandan local brands took high market share, the survey revealed that the average price for international price (Ugx. 10,000-12,000) doubles the local honey brands' price (Ugx.5,000-5,500) of similar quantities (500g) and this attributed to perceived quality and attractive packaging. Mega Standard provides market to most (52%) honey brands in Uganda followed by Embassy Supermarket Nsambya (21%) and Kenjoy Bukoto (17%) and Tusksys Ntinda (15%) were found to be the supermarket providing major market to different honey brands. The study also revealed challenges associated to trading of honey brands and the major ones were shortage and inconsistent supply particularly local honey brands (50%), customers complaints about Bushenyi Honey being impure and half full (34%), high honey price (32%) and poor packaging (23%). Respondents demanded that TUNADO should help supermarkets



... Ugandan honey brands took 85% while none Ugandan honey brands took 15%. A total of 72 honey brands were found in 44 selected supermarkets and of those 72 honey brands, ...

to inform honey suppliers to be consistent throughout the year in supplying right quantities and quality honey while others wanted up-to-date honey market information as well as TUNADO to train & help honey suppliers process quality honey and acquire UNBS quality.

The survey concluded that local honey dominates the market with Bee Natural Honey dominating local brand while Peptang Pure African Honey from Kenya dominated international brand. Local brands were found to be suffering from inconsistent supplies,

poor packaging and lack of UNBS quality mark. Honey prices are to be customer friendly and therefore low, there should be a deliberate effort to increase honey production by all stakeholders including but not limited to Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organisations and individual beekeepers among others. The survey recommended that stakeholders lobby and advocate for UNBS certification to Ugandan local honey brands in order for them to compete favourably with international brands, that honey suppliers stock quality and sufficient amount of honey to sustain the market supplies and that processors and packers improve their branding and packaging in order to attract customer to buy their honey brands. The survey was carried out by TUNADO with support from Bees for Development under Uganda Honey Trade Project 2010-2014 (a Comic Relief funded project)

For details visit:

http://www.tunadobees.org/uploads/Market_report_on_honey_brands_sold_in_Uganda_2013.pdf

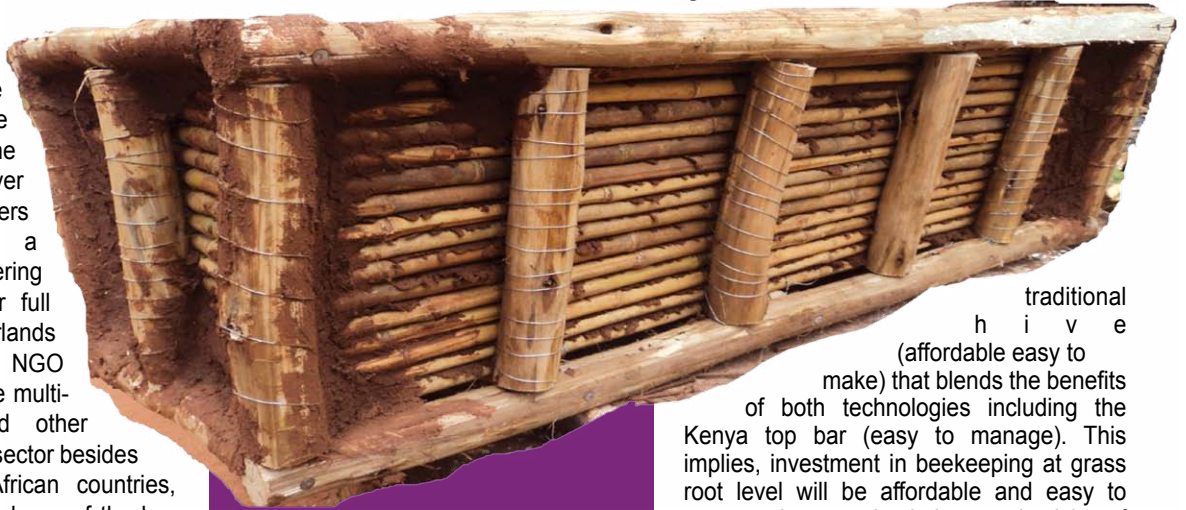


Adopting and Up-scaling use of transitional hives to increase honey production in Uganda

Transitional hive made of locally available materials

The biggest bulk of stakeholders along the honey value chain are the producers and these lay the foundation for the apiculture industry. However as smallholder beekeepers they are faced with a multiplicity of issues hindering them from realizing their full potential. SNV Netherlands a Dutch Development NGO having associated with the multi-stakeholders forum and other parties in the beekeeping sector besides its presence in other African countries, initiated the adaptation and use of the low cost transitional hive (Ethio Ribrab) whose origin is Ethiopia. Government through TUNADO and other development institutions have been inclined in promoting modern hives (frame & top bar boxes) as a way of up-scaling honey production & quality. However, the real situation on the ground has not reflected or met this expectation. These modern hives are costly for our smallholder beekeepers and if they are to own them then they are in most cases given free and they end up not performing as they should, they need skilled artisans to make them to precision, need good managerial skills especially the frame hive, colonization rates are comparative in relation to the traditional hives.

The transitional hive in simple terms is a hybrid of the frame hive (movable comb) and



traditional
hive
(affordable easy to
make)

that blends the benefits of both technologies including the Kenya top bar (easy to manage). This implies, investment in beekeeping at grass root level will be affordable and easy to manage hence stimulating productivity of quality honey. Beekeeping & vegetation complement each other so conservation/afforestation are vital and the transitional hive is a GREEN Hive that has less harm to the environment.

*Beekeeping & vegetation
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afforestation are vital
and the transitional hive is
a GREEN Hive that has
less harm to the
environment.*

The transitional hive interventions focused on adopting and up-scaling this low cost technology at grass root level in four regions of Uganda namely Rwenzori (Kasese, Kabarole, Kamwengye, Bundibugyo, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo), West Nile (Arua, Yumbe, Moyo), Mid-North (Lira, Oyam, Apac, Dokolo) and Eastern (Kapchorwa). Training beekeeping artisans in making the transitional hive was done who were each expected to train at least 3 or more people. Follow-up and site support of the core trainees on adaptation and performance is ongoing.

SNV - Uganda

Api-price watch

This issue of the prices we bring costs of buckets and the different hives

No	Item	Unit	Unit Price (UGX)
1	Storage container 70kgs	1	48,500
2	Air tight buckets suitable for Honey harvesting & storage	1	25,000
3	KTB Hive	1	95,000
4	Langstroth Hive	1	155,000
5	Uganda Top Bar Hive	1	45,000
6	Transitional hive (Green Hive)	1	40,000

Source: Beehouse products



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

6th TUNADO Annual General Meeting

Venue: UNFFE Hall

Date: 19th March 2013

XI-th. German Apitherapy Congress

Venue : IBB Hotel Passau, Germany

Date: 22-26 March 2013

Uganda National Agricultural Show

Venue: Jinja Show ground

Date: 8th – 15th July 2013

43rd Apimondia International Apicultural Congress

Venue: Kiev, Ukraine

Date: 29th September to 4th October 2013

4th Uganda National Honey Week

Venue: Forest Mall Lugogo , Kampala

Date: 26th - 31st August 2013

82nd National Honey Show

Venue: Webridge UK

Date: October 2013

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/GBOs	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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Donate to support the beekeeping communities in Uganda; contact info@tunadobees.org