

The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO)

National Apiculture Multi-stakeholder Platform

6th and 7th of December 2012

Uganda National Farmers Federation Hall

WORKSHOP REPORT

With support from



SNV



Preface

The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO) is a membership and national apex body mandated by the Government of Uganda through Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to coordinate apiculture/beekeeping sector.

Over the past years, government, development partners and private sector have made significant contribution towards the sector. Within 2012, with support (technical and financial) from SNV, MAAIF, NAADS, FAO, Environmental Alert, BfD, Swiss Contact Uganda, ZOA and Self Help Africa; TUNADO did the following (i) organised an MSP in May 2012, focusing on workable models in apiculture (ii) in September 2012, it successfully organised the national honey week (iii) in October 2012, it successfully prepared the Ugandan contingent (of about 30 participants) to the ApiExpo Ethiopia. At the same time, efforts have been going on to resolve the debate of appropriate hive technologies suitable to get the small holder farmer out of poverty. In this regard a study on farmers' preferences has been carried out; a low cost transitional hive technology (Ethiopian type) has also been piloted. The above presents great milestones within the sector, call for more focus, coherence, and clarity of strategic direction.

It is against the above background that TUNADO as coordinating body together with MSP members organized the MSP meeting on **06-07, December, 2012 at Uganda National Farmers Federation hall, 8:30am. The workshop focused on consolidating the apiculture strategic focus for 2013. Case studies and testimonies were presented.** Action points and practical recommendations were crafted on which strategic direction the sector should be promoted within the next year.

We are grateful to Bees for Development (Uganda Honey Trade Project-Comic Relief funded), SNV, OXFAM and Swiss Contact Uganda for technically and financially supporting the End of year National Apiculture MSP. We appreciate participants who travelled from across the country to attend the MSP and your valuable contribution to the Apiculture sector. As agreed during the MSP deliberations TUNADO accepts the mandate to coordinate the MSP activities and the apiculture sector as whole.

Merry Christmas and Happy New year



Chairman TUNADO

Action points and responsibility centers for 2013

Action Areas	Responsibility Centres
1 Increase production of honey and other hive products. The current levels of honey production nationally are still low and therefore cannot satisfy the growing markets. Sensitization & awareness	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Private sector SME's,
2. Action research on performance and Up scaling the adoption and use of transitional bee hive alongside local hives. Transitional bee hives are more affordable and more sustainable.	SNV/AFRISA
3. Planting bee forage. Because bees need both natural and planted forage to produce honey.	Environmental Alert, National Forestry Resources Research Institute, TUNADO
4. Up scaling the generic beekeepers extension manual and translation of the extension manual in 6 major local languages. Up-scaling of the farmer led extension model.	Swiss Contact, MAAIF, Oxfam, TUNADO
5. Policy advocacy.	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Oxfam and other stakeholders
6. Enrich the honey week. The Honey week is an annual event where processors and other actors in the apiculture sub sector show case their products to the public.	TUNADO, SME's, development partners in background
7. Strengthen the apiculture sub sector leadership: Articulate the rationale of MSP (governing the MSP for sustainability and equity), the principles of MSP (the dynamics of transformative change) and how to practice MSP (how to design and facilitate MSPs).	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Swiss Contact, Bees for development, ZOA
8. Increase private sector involvement in the Apiculture Subsector. In order for the apiculture sub sector to grow, the private sector must lead the transformation process.	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Swiss Contact,
9. Generate a comprehensive baseline data about the apiculture sub sector.	TUNADO (Leader), FAO, UBOS and any other stakeholder

N.B Apiculture stakeholders are free to volunteer on any of the 9 prioritized areas for 2013

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The National Apiculture Development Organisation (TUNADO) was formed in 2003 and legally registered in 2004 with mandate to coordinate the beekeeping sector. However, TUNADO could not achieve her coordination role without involving all stakeholders in apiculture value chain. Hence establishment of a national apiculture Multi-stakeholder platform in 2007 whose formation was supported (leadership and technical) by SNV. Through several MSPs, the capacity of TUNADO was enhanced to ultimately take over the value chain coordination role through the national apiculture Multi-stakeholder Platform.

Within 2012, with support (technical and financial) from SNV, MAAIF, NAADS, FAO, Environmental Alert, Bees for Development-BfD, Swiss Contact Uganda, ZOA and Self Help Africa; TUNADO did the following (i) organised an MSP in May 2012, focusing on workable models in apiculture (ii) in September 2012, it successfully organised the national honey week (iii) In October 2012, it successfully prepared the Ugandan contingent (of about 30 participants) to the ApiExpo Ethiopia where Uganda emerged the 2nd overall best after Ethiopia. At the same time, efforts have been going on to resolve the debate of appropriate hive technologies suitable to get the small holder farmer out of poverty. In this regard a study on farmers' preferences has been carried out; a low cost transitional hive technology (Ethiopian type) has also been piloted. The above presents great milestones within the sector, call for more focus, coherence, and clarity of strategic direction. Therefore a national apiculture MSP is needed to take stalk of key milestones for 2012 in line to the targets set and consolidates achievements of 2012, and clearly map out the focus for 2013.

In November 2011 during the national apiculture MSP at Silver Springs Hotel, actors agreed on 6 priorities for 2012; namely:

1. Scaling up the adoption of appropriate hive technologies in the sector.
2. Increasing access to extension services with a focus on (i) quantity and quality of extension providers (ii) adoption and scaling up of a standard manual by the Ministry of Agriculture (iii) creating a standardised training approach including certification of trainers.
3. Fast tracking the apiculture agenda at policy level.
4. Increasing access to finance (financing models for key actors)

5. Generating comprehensive baseline statistics to guide interventions
6. Strengthening TUNADO as a strategy to consolidate leadership, coordination and future growth of the sector.

The participants during the November 2011 MSP noted that in future TUNADO should take full leadership of the MSP to bring on board all actors in the value chain as part of the strategy for it to derive credibility and legitimacy as a key actor and driver of the sector. It was agreed that the year 2012 will signal the transition of leadership of the MSP into TUNADO's hands but in the meantime it was agreed that, SNV, MAAIF, Api -Trade Africa and TUNADO jointly facilitate the coordination process of the MSP. Hence, there was a need to report back on achievements of the sector in 2012 in line with the conclusion of the November 2011 MSP. There was also a need to clearly map out a leadership transition strategy of the MSP into TUNADO's hands.

1.2 Objectives of the end of year national apiculture MSP 2012 were:-

1. To review key milestones of the sector with a focus on (i) resolving the hive appropriate hive technology debate (ii) key lessons from the honey week – what does the market want? (iii) key lessons from the ApiExpo 2012- the Ethiopian experience: implications for Uganda (iv) harmonising extension models-up scaling the harmonised manual by MAAIF.
2. To set sector priorities for 2013. Based on the lessons of 2012, what should be the strategic focus for 2013?
3. To agree on transitional modalities for the leadership of the MSP (strategic role of TUNADO and sustainability of the MSP).

1.3 Methodology employed during the two days of MSP

The MSP had various presenters under different themes drawn from different stakeholders in the apiculture sector. The presenters were given time to make their presentations followed by detailed synthesis and discussion of any arising matters in plenary sessions where consensus and action points were agreed upon for 2013.

2.0 Proceedings and issues arising from session presentations

Proceedings of the meeting followed a pre-conceived programme (see appendix II) over the two days with brief presentations on selected topics/issues which were later discussed in the plenary.

Day one: 6th December 2012

2.1 Welcome remarks and Expectations for 2012 MSP

The two day meeting began with welcome remarks from the Executive Director of TUNADO (Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson) who thanked members for traveling and making it to the meeting; he briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and also introduced the facilitators for the day. The Executive Director later guided the participants through a brainstorming exercise on their expectations from the meeting. Below are some of the issues raised during the discussions:

- Discussion on the future of TUNADO
- Expectation to attract the private sector into Karamoja (North Eastern Uganda)
- Action plan for the next year
- Strategies to laid for increasing production
- Make many friends for a more profitable and development future
- To see constructive strategies raised in the meeting
- Improve apiary management
- Map way forward for 2013

2.2 Introductory remarks from the chairman TUNADO

The chairman TUNADO welcomed all the participants to 2012 end of year multi stake holder meeting, thanked them for honouring the invitation and appreciated their continued active participation in the industry event. He informed the meeting of the fruitful activities that had taken place during the course of the year notably; Country wide consultative meetings which generated useful inputs for the strategic plan for TUNADO, experiences sharing with FAO in approaches and interventions in the industry, Launching of a national training manual by MAAIF that is expected to streamline and standardize the training in the industry and the successful completion of the national honey week which attracted 3 ministers and 8000 patrons. The honey week acted as a precursor to the participation of 30 Ugandans in the Api Expo 2012 held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. He concluded by appreciating the cooperation and financial support of

development partners, MAAIF, NAADS, PSFU, BFD, FAO, SNV Environmental Alert, SWISS CONTACT, ZOA, and OXFAM for their continued support.

SESSION ONE

2.3 Venturing apiculture in the non – traditional known producing zone and plans for 2013

Realizing the apiculture potential in Karamoja region: A case of Oxfam: Experiences, perspective and voices of small holder bee famers

Kezala Andrew (OXFAM)

Since July 2012, Oxfam has been implementing an apiculture project in the Karamoja region under the program aimed at building viable, resilient livelihoods for the people of Karamoja which is characterized by high levels of poverty at household level (82%) and attributed to a number of problems notably: 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. Its upon this that Oxfam sought viable to implement a gum Arabic and Honey project intended to contribute to sustainable development by focusing on sustainable livelihoods. The selection of the project was based on a number of factors which included the profitability (financial and economic returns), likelihood of empowering the poor, likelihood of promoting women's empowerment, financial viability of intervention, scale (number of beneficiaries), likelihood to engage private sector for the benefit of the poor, a clear exit path for OXFAM and consistency with OXFAM's cross cutting themes: Governance, Resilience (Sustainability, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Gender and women's empowerment and HIV/AIDS.

Based on the analysis of honey productivity in the Karamoja region since April 2010 which has been increasing, Oxfam designed a honey value chain implementation framework based on value chain study results for 2011 August. The framework detailed the different phases of the value chain and the roles played by the different stakeholders. Oxfam has also supported farmers with 350 beehives (18 apiary centres) and conducted an exposure tour to the honey week and Teso honey refinery. It attributes its

success to the increasing the availability of desired trees *Acacia senegal*, comparatively simple to manage and has limited and simple value addition and technological equipment. However, it was also reported that un controlled beneficiary expectations from the project, limited or inadequate physical infrastructure in terms of rural feeder roads, small and scattered bee keepers and low engagement of the private sector actors where some of the challenges constraining the industry in the Karamoja region.

Comments to the presentation

The participants noted that based on the findings and experience of Oxfam in the Karamoja region; there was need for consolidation amongst the stakeholders in the sector, sharing of experiences especially on the domestication of acacia Senegal and the need to correct the problem of the poor mentality in Karamoja which was deterring development. The meeting also noted that there was a need for TUNADO to draw up a work plan for the Karamoja region if the apiculture sector in that region is to be developed and streamlined.

SESSION TWO

2.4 Increasing production with reference to hive technology

In 2012, SNV on behalf of the national apiculture MSP commissioned country wide study on hive technology and below are the findings from the study.

Stephen Akabwai (Dathine Consult)

In November 2011 in the national MSP, actors started questioning the rationale for promoting improved hives. It was based on this that SNV commissioned a study to document the farmers' perspectives, preferences and voices on the various hive technologies in Uganda. Using a cross sectional survey of bee keepers in Uganda that employed both the qualitative and quantitative approaches a total of 235 respondents were interviewed. Eighty percent (80%) of the respondents were male and 20% female, Seventy seven percent had been doing bee keeping for more than three years and of these 22% had been practicing for more than ten years. The study reveals that there is a relationship between the hive

technology, situation and potential returns. The three hive technologies exhibited benefits which were dependent on the skills of the farmers and the area of location. According to bee keepers, hive technology appropriateness was presumed to be determined by different factors mainly the investment cost, ease of management/ adoption and hive performance.

There is need for increased expertise and capacity within the sub-sector to manufacture bee hives and honey harvesting equipment from locally available materials and appropriate technologies. The use of local bee hive technologies is crucial in increasing the production of honey and other hive products. The participants learned from Ethiopia and Zambia that using local bee hive technologies can increase honey production significantly. The results from the study commissioned by SNV entitled appropriate hive technology: towards resolving the appropriate technology debate showed that traditional bee hives are the most preferred and appropriate hive technology in south west and eastern regions while Kenya Top bar hives are the most preferred hive technology in the western and west Nile regions followed by traditional bee hives.

Modern bee hives are costly to ordinary bee keepers and most beekeepers are poor in managing these hives. Promotion of indigenous bee hive may attract more actors in the sectors to boost produce honey. The best bee hives are those manufactured from local materials and therefore continued effort should be geared to training interested actors to manufacture bee hives commercially. There was a general perception among key informants that a possibility of improving local hives (“hybrid” hive technologies) would be most relevant to Ugandan bee farmers. They should draw from the advantages of traditional hives especially use of local materials, affordability, easy colonisation/ least abscondment and minimal capital and skills requirements; and the advantages of improved hives especially hive inspection.

Transitional hive technology pilot alongside the Ethiopian experience

Mugisha Brian (Golden bees)

SNV Ethiopia and other partners initiated the adoption and use of low cost transitional hive and this boosted production of honey and other bee hive products.

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 and vegetation complement each other so conservation/ afforestation are vital and the transitional hive is a GREEN Hive that has less harm to the environment. The transitional hive in simple terms is a low cost Kenya top bar. The difference is the materials used to make the hive which is normally low cost (less than half the cost of KTB), easy to make (no specialized skills & tools) and availability of materials (bamboo, reeds, cow dung, tweeds etc.) environmentally friendly (fast growing vegetation).

Based on the above, SNV coached and mentored Golden Bees (a local capacity builder) and contracted it to spearhead the piloting of the transitional hive and up-scaling this low cost technology at grass root level in four regions of Uganda namely The Rwenzori(Kasese,Kabarole,Kamwengye,Bundibugyo,Kyegegwa,Kyenjojo),West Nile (Arua,Yumbe,Moyo), Mid-North (Lira, Oyam, Apac, Dokolo) and Eastern (Kapchorwa). A total of 228 Beekeeping artisans were trained in making the transitional hive, 772 hives of which 428 have not been sited citing reasons of heavy rains, incomplete hives, awaiting swarming season, occupied by other agricultural activities were also constructed.

Recommendations

The current levels of honey production nationally are still low and therefore cannot satisfy the growing markets. Increasing honey and other bee hive products will be achieved through:

1. TUNADO and other process facilitators should identify a few actors such as MEBKC, Tropical Bee Institute and others in the manufacture of honey production and harvesting equipment and support them to train others. Through the MSP identify a group of equipment producers and upgrade their skills as trainers.
2. Carefully conduct action research and Up scaling the adoption and use of transitional bee hive alongside other locally appropriate hive technologies. Uses of locally available resources to make bee hives are more affordable and more sustainable. SNV, AFRISA (action research) and other

process facilitators will lead the initiatives to up scale the adoption and use of transitional bee hive alongside other locally appropriate technologies.

3. Planting bee forage. In order to bees to produce honey they need feed from both natural and planted forage. Increasing honey production requires bees to feed sufficiently and therefore natural forages should be supplemented with planted forage species. TUNADO in collaboration with Environmental Alert and National Forestry Resources Research Institute should compile information on forage species which can be grown by bee keepers.
4. Up scaling the generic extension model and translation of the extension manual in 6 local languages. Swiss Contact, Oxfam and MAAIF are spearheading initiatives to translate the current training manual into 6 local languages for wider use. SNV in partnership with KABECOS has piloted a new extension methodology in the Rwenzori region called farmer led extension model which has been successful and soon this extension approach can be up scaled further.

There was conclusion that the transitional hive once well adapted should be able to play a big role in transforming this sector from what it is today based on unique features of borrowing from the local and the KTB and coming up with a hive made out of local material but with KTB technology.

Questions and comments to the two presentations

Question one: what criteria were used to select the districts? The study did not cover the greater north?

Response: Criteria was based on the availability of resources and presence of SNV in

Question two: Why is the traditional hive successful in the west?

Response: Answer is that during honey harvesting, it's a practice of farmers in the west to leave some combs in the hive for the bees so that during the non foraging seasons the bees have what to feed on and this does not result into swarming hence strong colonies in the traditional hives and increased productivity.

Question three: What parameters were used to qualify what was appropriate?

Response: the farmers were asked about their preferences and this is what was used not appropriateness.

Question four: Ethiopia is ranked to be the biggest producer of honey in Africa, is this production based on the large vegetation cover or the hive technology in the country

Response: There is a lot of specialization in the apiculture sector in Ethiopia and this provides opportunities for increased production but vegetation issue needs consideration as well.

Comment: In both studies the youth have not been mentioned anywhere and should be incorporated.

Question five: Brian mentioned that the transitional hives have just been piloted and that most of them are not yet sited and no harvests have been done as yet, where then does he draw his conclusion that the transitional hive technology can be a solution to low production in Uganda?.

Response: We need to assess their performance and establish the productivity.

Question Six: How much would the transitional hive go for?

Response: The price is location specific depending on the available materials used. But the idea is that beekeepers should construct the hive themselves. .

Beekeeping for climate change adaptation in West Nile

Ceaser Kimbugwe (Environmental Alert)

Climate change and the threat of related extreme conditions has major implications for development particularly in poor countries and communities that have fewer resources to cope with the additional shocks and stresses a changing climate brings. Variation in climate is one of the main determinants of agricultural production in developing and developed countries alike. It is becoming increasingly clear that climatic variability is influenced not only by natural factors, but by human activities as well. The impacts of climate variability in the West Nile region are real and have had grave “far reaching” implications on livelihoods of the people. Some of the observed impacts include: Late on-set of rains, Frequent and long drought spells, Increasing temperatures which sometimes rise to about 42⁰ C around the Nile in periods of January and February for the last 12 years, Reduction in agricultural production which has led to food insecurity and increased food prices; Increased risks of fire due to long dry spells; Increased soil erosion which has led to formation of gullies; River bank encroachment; Increased crime rate (stealing of food from gardens and homesteads) and Torrential rains, hailstones and floods.

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 bee

keeping 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 to promote increased and alternative incomes. 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 and this led to low canalization rates of the hives. Pest and diseases are so common, High rates of decolonization, Wild bush fires, Theft of beehives is also very and Most farmers depend on natural forages where indentified as the challenges constraining bee keeping in West Nile. From the results, the study concludes and recommends for a need for specialisation across the value chain, more research on the carrying capacity of the environments, and that bee keeping should be taken as a business if returns are to realized.

Comments from the discussion

The following issues were raised by the plenary

- Re-visit the sector by encouraging bee keeping as a business
- Need to consider the culture of investment
- Need to integrate beekeeping in conservation programmes, A/Reforestation programmes

SESSION THREE

2.5 Stimulating growth of the apiculture sector

Lessons from the Uganda honey week 2012: What does the market want?

Mable Charity (TUNADO)

Honey week major objective was to create awareness among stakeholders; consumers, value chain actors (beekeepers, packers, input suppliers, supermarkets etc) and the general public about the role of beekeeping, TUNADO with support from BfD under the Uganda Honey Trade Project 2010-2014 (a Comic

Relief funded project) NAADS, MAAIF, Environmental Alert, Self Help Africa, Swiss Contact Uganda, SNV, ZOA and FAO organized the 2012 Uganda honey week exhibition event at the forest mall parking in Lugogo Kampala from the 27th of August to 1st September. This event attracted 54 exhibitors and over 8,000 visitors who tested honey, bought honey and other hive products. The theme for the event was “Beekeeping leverage to national income and food security”. A response of stakeholders from country wide grass-root consultation meetings. The honey week was characterized by a number of activities and included among others: Radio talk-shows, TV and newspaper ads, satellite exhibitions, press conference and media campaigns, honey week charity Walk / rally and main honey exhibition and judging exercise. From these activities, notably lessons learned included the need for vital platform for products promotion and mobilizing actors to have meaningful pro-sector interaction and dialogue with development partners, high level publicity for the sector required, need for Quality and consistency in the products and need to identify other market segments such as schools.

Comments to the presentation

- Concern was raised regarding the quality of the honey week Api-News letter. It was noted that effort be made to task the editors to always provide the best of their services since this product communicates what the sector stands for.
- On the issue regarding addition of other products to the market, appeal was made to development partners and government to get to move more people who are technocrats to help farmers diversity
- It was also noted that the honey week venue was excellent and that it should be maintained since the area is accessible
- Honey week was a platform to prepare us to go for the API-EXPO in Ethiopia
- It was advised that honey week should not only stop at participants displaying their products but also learn on how to improve their products.
- A question was raised on the dates and plans for the next honey week so as to enable advance preparation.
- Participants advised that the criteria for judgment be sent to participants

Response: Date for honey week 2012 was communicated as 26th-31st August 2013, and that the Honey Week will include in its program an education component of the exhibitors on honey quality attributes.

Furthermore, the criteria for selection of judges and judgment will be explained to the exhibitors before the honey week.

Lessons from Ethiopia, what can we learn from the 2012 ApiExpo?

By Ainebyona Clives (Head of delegation to Ethiopia- Api-expo)

The 2012 Apiexpo held in Addis from 26th to 30th sep 2012 at the Millennium hall bole Addis Ababa with support from PSFU, TUNADO, SNV and Private sector attracted 13 countries and was organised under the theme “*beekeeping for food security & combating climate change*”. Uganda was represented by a delegation of 30 persons from the apiculture sector. Various brands (local and international brands) were available at the expo, it was also noted by the Ugandan delegation that unlike the government of Uganda, the government of Ethiopia gives high priority and is supportive to the apiculture sector and encourages research at both the university level and other research institutions. Notable research was realized on feeding supplements, forage material and improved bee keeping management practices.

From a research conducted by a German PhD student, it was reported that the transitional hive technology has helped the Ethiopians to increase honey production using a low cost-top bar hives, steps have also been made for colony multiplication and that specialisation was highly encouraged in the Ethiopian apiculture sector. In addition to this, steps had been taken to support formation of cooperatives in order to boost production volumes of honey. It was also observed that in Ethiopia, there was traceability of the products and that most of the products were certified unlike the Ugandan products.

Comments and questions to the presentation

- It was reported that Uganda scooped more awards than any other country in Africa however, it was noted that production needs to be boosted especially on foraging species and a policy to encourage bee keeping in the country if the same success is to be sustained.
- The Ugandan delegation visited some parts of Ethiopia and was surprised to find that there are colony markets and was wondering why there was not such market in the country.
- API-Expo started in Uganda in 2008 and Ethiopians came to learn from Ugandans and a few years down the road we are now learning from them. Should this be the trend?

Thus they made the following recommendations on Api-expo:

- TUNADO through Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) should continue advocating to parliament to develop and enact a policy framework which favours the private sector to transform the apiculture sub sector.
- The private sector players should led the drive to increase market led production to increase the volume of honey produced through up scaling the adaption of usage of locally appropriate hive as per region as well as transitional bee hive and growing forage for bees. In for bees to produce honey, bees need to be fed. TUNADO in collaboration with other private players, government agencies like National Forestry Resources Research Institute should disseminate information on forage species farmers can grow as a feed supplement for bees.
- TUNADO and other private sector players should engage Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forest Authority and the communities close to wildlife and forest protected area to start beekeeping as an alternative form of employment. In these areas there are nature forage species on which bees can feed and produce high quality honey.
- The available honey packaging materials are expensive and increase the cost of packaging and final price of honey. TUNADO under the Apiculture MSP and manufacturing companies should engage Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives asking for a review on taxes paid by the manufacturing companies Although packaging of honey in glass is very attractive to consumers, it increases the cost of production substantially. Government should subsidize on glass packaging material.
- As a country, it is important to harmonize the certification process of bee hive products especially honey. At the moment there are so many national certifying institutions like UNBS, MAAIF, and Uganda Export Promotion Board. TUNADO as the apiculture sector coordinating body should engage the different actors in the certification process and harmonize the process of certification.

- On part of research, NARO in collaboration with AFRISA should establish an apiary management research institute. The mandate of this institute would be to promote sustainable apiary management approaches and carry out research on the challenges faced by bee farmers, the sale of colonized bee hives and queen rearing. When these technologies are tested, the private sector will upscale the technologies for wider dissemination.
- In order to promote bee farming, education institutions and middle level agricultural colleges should start training programs geared at producing competent and practical bee entomologists. This is lacking in Uganda while in Ethiopia the agriculture extension service has extension entomologists who give specialized knowledge to bee farmers. Makerere University under AFRISA program and TUNADO should lead the initiative to produce practical and hand on practitioners

Strategy for popularizing and up scaling use of the generic extension manual

By Alice Kangave (MAAIF)

Over the years several private service providers, NGOs, Projects, Government agencies and departments have been carrying out training of farmers in beekeeping in their own ways without uniformity. This practice has for long undermined efforts to enforce compliance to code of practice, standard operating procedures and quality standards in apiculture industry, hence the need for harmonization and uniformity. The African Development Bank and the Government of Uganda through the Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation (FIEFOC) Project, under Apiculture Promotion Sub-component embarked on a series of interventions which include among others, standardization of the national training document. Thus a National Beekeeping Training and Extension Manual have been developed to streamline and harmonize the beekeeping training and extension for the stakeholders involved in the Industry. It was realized that this training manual is suitable for trainers so simpler visions which can be used by the beekeepers must be produced. The process will be participatory, with stakeholders engaged before, and possible also new ones engaged in the process and the following steps have been suggested : To segment the different modules, translate the training manual into six major local languages of Uganda, train the ToTs on the use of training manual and print and TUNADO will disseminate the simplified training manual.

Questions and Comments to the presentation

How soon will these manuals be translated into a local language?

- Alice mentioned that work is on-going with development partner (Swiss Contact Uganda)
- What is the government policy to promote apiculture?
 - Stakeholders were tasked to advocate for the apiculture policy
- How can we deal with farmers who give false information?
 - TUNADO as the coordinating agency should devise measure to ensure that this checked

Sector financing

Alex Muhumuza (Centenary Bank)

Key aspects and issues

With guidance from the representative from Centenary bank, the meeting was guided in a plenary session where they identified their expectation with regard to financing the sector. Some of the expectations included:

- Provision of interest free loans from the bank
- Need for skilled training on financial management
- Explanation on the high interest rate of 36%
- How can a bee farmer benefit from the agriculture loan
- Lack of farmer platform to access the loans (linkage between the NGO and Credit institutions)
- Lack of financial product for the farmers from the credit institutions (pro poor planning)
- What is centenary bank doing to promote the agricultural loan from the government of Uganda

Comments and questions

Based on the issues raised, there was general observation that there is a big gap in financial literacy and that products generated by the bank did not relate to the needs of the clients. Having realized the gap, centenary bank took initiative to increase financial literacy through workshops at regional level. It was also noted that most of bank clients lack information on development of business plans and proposals and this

affects their creditworthiness. There is therefore need to educate more customers and enlighten them more on financial literacy in cooperation with the PSFU. The Banking officer called on the meeting to have an attitude for leaning on how to utilize the financial services as this would streamline the working relationship between these two institutions: He echoed that centenary bank had received funds from World bank to establish an independent agricultural department and was hopeful that with improved financial literacy the farmers could take advantage of this innovation to come.

Centenary bank has been implementing the credit fund since it's' introduction by Bank of Uganda to help farmers in production, marketing and processing. In the beginning, the interest was at 10% but then increased to 12%. However with the economy melt down in the country most banks slowed down on the fund because it had become expensive to manage.

In the last 6th month, Bank of Uganda has been reducing the CBR however, before centenary bank could reduce its interest rate, the MoU between centenary bank and BoU had expired but discussions are on-going to renegotiate the agreement. On the issue of products developed by centenary bank for farmers, centenary bank has developed a few products and these include

- Micro leasing (financing of productive assets): primary security that equipment financed
- On animal traction loans

He advised the meeting that under the guidance of TUNADO, Centenary bank could establish a strategic relationship with the bee farmer's in order to ease access to credit.

2.6 The purpose and managing the MSP activities

Reflecting on the concluding project and up-scaling the apiculture project

Carol Asiimwe (Swiss Contact Uganda)

Swiss contact has since 2009 been facilitating SULMA in implementing a pilot honey project in Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola through a value chain using the M4P approach. The M4P approach piloted by SDC in Tanzania is an action based learning system and holds all the players accountable. Through this implementation, Swiss Contact Uganda realized that honey has a potential and is thinking of up scaling the

project from 2013-2016. Swiss is also in partnership with other development partners and are working hand in hand to translate the bee keeping manual into local languages.

Comments and questions

A number of issues were raised during the plenary and notable among them included:

- Curiosity to know which districts the up scaling of the project was to be done.
 - Swiss Contact Uganda is planning to have a stakeholder meeting in the next three month starting next year where partners to work with to upscale the project will be identified through an action learning process with sector players. It is in this meeting that the districts where the project will be up scaled will also be identified.

SESSION FOUR

MSP leadership and how to sustain MSP activities

Jurua M Jackson (TUNADO)

The chairman informed the stakeholders that MSP is a framework that provides for dialogue among the stakeholders of a particular industry for the purposes of developing the sector. As a tool it provides for actors to identify critical constraints and opportunities in the value chain and agree on how to address them. It provides a common voice to actors in the sector.

In 2001-2002, Commonwealth Secretariat with Government commissioned a study whose report recommended formation of apex body in 2003 in the names of TUNADO. Other stakeholders felt cheated and opted out. The industry continued to witness uncoordinated activities and unhealthy competition. In 2007 SNV initiated the Honey sector MSP where it organised and provided technical and financial support for the initial meetings. Organised Regional platforms in West Nile, Rwenzori and East in addition facilitated the identification of priority areas for the sector each year from 2007 – 2011. SNV has deliberately built the capacity of TUNADO to take Charge, supported formulation of TUNADO strategic 2012-2017 and

continues to guide MSP agenda formulation. Key achievement to date include; United industry (improved coordination) , opportunity for B2B meetings to enhance their businesses, Opportunity for Networking, Healthy competition, Improved sector profile- Honey week, ApiExpo , Increased presence of products on the shelf.

In 2012 TUNADO assumed the leadership and SNV took back seat. All MSP events for 2012 have been successfully organised by TUNADO with technical and financial support from development partners and these include; Two national apiculture MSP, 5 regional MSP. Regarding financing the MSP activities there has been joint fundraising for joint programs; Pooling resources to support cross cutting activities, grants and stake holders' contributions. In his conclusion the chairman said that atleast; Quarterly National MSP and Regional MSP should be organized, need identify priorities and assign a lead Organization and TUNADO in conjunction with lead organization to ensure activity is executed with participation and involvement of others

Having highlighted the issues affecting the apiculture and way forward raised by the chairman, the discussion on how to sustain the MSP activities centered around two main concerns:

How do we continue to finance the activities of the sector?

The following issues were raised by the meeting with regard to financing the sector during the plenary session

- TUNADO thinks of generating her own internal funds to sustain some of her activities: E.g. Through increasing membership drives
- ZOA can support the Northern regional MSP
- TUNADO should take forefront on developing the policy for this sector if it is to attract funds as this would guide how funds are managed
- TUNADO should target the national budget once policy is developed in addition to lobbying for finances from other different avenues

How do we go on with the leadership?

With regard to MSP leadership, the following issues were raised by the meeting during a plenary session that:

- TUNADO keeps the MSP leadership for the next year
- They have two national MSP and five regional MSPs
- TUNADO maps the honey concentration areas in the country and NGOs working within these areas and sector to be brought on board.
- TUNADO should maximally utilize the structures set up by NAADS at National, regional and district levels to develop the apiculture sector
- There is need to document and disseminate to donors findings from the apiculture sector as this would ease mobilization of funds
- TUNADO should make her grass root structure very strong
- Other Agencies be brought on board to expand government presence in the MSP structure
- Honey week be improved and TUNADO should take lead

Action points financing and leadership of the MSP

Having deliberated upon the issues raised on financing and leadership of the MSP during the plenary, the following conclusions were agreed upon by the members that:

- TUNADO takes lead (MSP)
- ZOA to support regional MSP (Pader and Agago)
- Advocacy for apiculture policy should be increased by all partners TUNADO taking lead.
- Value should be added to the honey week and partners encouraged including it in their year calendar.
- Documentation of activities of the apiculture sector should be taken at forefront
- Structure of TUNADO to be looked into and board of directors made proactive

SESSION FIVE

2.7 Way forward: clarity of sector focus and priorities for 2013

In order to develop the apiculture industry in Uganda, the MSP 2012 sitting at the National Farmers Federation set plans, strategies and targets for the sector for 2013. These were:

Action points and responsibility centers for 2013

Action Areas	Responsibility Centres
1 Increase production of honey and other hive products. The current levels of honey production nationally are still low and therefore cannot satisfy the growing markets. Sensitization & awareness	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Private sector SME's,
2. Action research on performance and Up scaling the adoption and use of transitional bee hive alongside local hives. Transitional bee hives are more affordable and more sustainable.	SNV/AFRISA
3. Planting bee forage. Because bees need both natural and planted forage to produce honey.	Environmental Alert, National Forestry Resources Research Institute, TUNADO
4. Up scaling the generic beekeepers extension manual and translation of the extension manual in 6 major local languages. Up-scaling of the farmer led extension model.	Swiss Contact, MAAIF, Oxfam, TUNADO
5. Policy advocacy.	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Oxfam and other stakeholders
6. Enrich the honey week. The Honey week is an annual event where processors and other actors in the apiculture sub sector show case their products to the public.	TUNADO, SME's, development partners in background
7. Strengthen the apiculture sub sector leadership: Articulate the rationale of MSP (governing the MSP for sustainability and equity), the principles of MSP (the dynamics of transformative change) and how to practice MSP (how to design and facilitate MSPs).	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Swiss Contact, Bees for development, ZOA
8. Increase private sector involvement in the Apiculture Subsector. In order for the apiculture sub sector to grow, the private sector must lead the transformation process.	TUNADO (Leader), SNV, Swiss Contact,
9. Generate a comprehensive baseline data about the apiculture sub sector.	TUNADO (Leader), FAO, UBOS and any other stakeholder

2.8 Closing remarks

The MSP was then officially closed by Dr. Nicholas Kauta Director Animal resources -MAAIF. In his closing remarks, he commended TUNADO for the great work done in the sector and called upon all members to always work together as bees, support TUNADO the coordinating body. In addition he pledged continued support from MAAIF. He advised that in future when TUNADO is engaging with government, it is important that development partners also backstop TUNADO. He mentioned that TUNADO is less supported but well organized and that based on that MAAIF is working hard such that at an appropriate time the two can have joint programme. Finally he thanked the sponsors of the MSP, TUNADO for organising and every one for participating and the meeting was declared closed.

3.0 APPENDICES

3.1 Appendix I: List of Participants

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3.2

Appendix II: MSP Programme

MSP programme consolidating apiculture sector strategic focus for 2013 on 06th- 07th December 2012, at the Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE) hall

Time	Day one Activity	Responsible
8:30-9:00	Registration	Evelyn S- TUNADO
9:00-9:15	Welcome remarks and introduction to workshop	Chairman –TUNADO
Session One Venturing Apiculture in non traditional known producing zone and plans for 2013		
9:15-9:45	.Beekeeping a means to Livelihood achievement and climate change mitigation	Butele B - SHA
9:45-10:15	Realizing apiculture potential in Karamoja region: A case of Oxfam Experiences, perspectives and voices of small holder farmers on existing hive technologies	Sarah Balaba/Andrew K- Oxfam
10:15-10:30	Q and A	AFRISA
10:30-11:00	Coffee/Tea Break	
Session Two Increasing production with reference to hive technology		
11:00-11:30	Presentation on Transitional hive technology pilot alongside the Ethiopian Experience	SNV
11:30-12:00	Presentation on the experiences, perspectives and voices of small holder farmers on existing hive technologies	SNV
12:00-12:30	Beekeeping for climate change adaptation in West Nile	Ceaser K- EA
12:30-1:00	Q and A	Prof.Agea
1:00 -2:00	Lunch Break	
Session Three Stimulating growth of the apiculture sector		
2:00-2:40	Lessons from Ugandan Honey Week 2012: What does the market want?	Mable C –TUNADO
2:40-3:00	Lessons from Ethiopia: What can we learn from the 2012 ApiExpo?	Bosco O -ApiTrade
3:00-3:30	Strategy for popularising and up scaling use of the generic extension model	Alice K – MAAIF
3.30-4.00	Open Discussion for sessions	Dr. Bukonya – NAADS
4:00-4.45	Closing remarks and departure	Vice C/P – TUNADO
4.45- 5.00	Coffee and departure	

Time	Day Two Activity	Responsible
8:30-9:00	Registration	Evelyn S- TUNADO
9:00-9:15	Recap of day one session	V/C person –TUNADO
9:15-9:30	Sector financing	Muhumuza Alex Centenary Bank
9:30-9:45	Q and A	Andrew-Oxfam
Session Four The purpose and Managing the MSP activities		
9:45-10:30	MSP leadership and how to sustain MSP activities	Chairman- TUNADO
10:30-11:00	Q and A	Patricia – FAO
11.00-11:30	Coffee/tea break	
11:30-12:30	Reflecting on concluding project & Up-scaling apiculture project	Stephanie-Swiss Contact Uganda
12:30-1:00	Plans, strategies and targets for the sector in 2013	Dickson – TUNADO
1:00-1:30	Q and A	Felix – SNV
1.30-2.30	Lunch Break	
Session Five Clarity of sector focus and priorities for 2013		
2.30-3.00	Group discussion	
3.00-4.00	Presentation and way forward	
4.00-4.30	Coffee/Break tea	
4.30-5.00	Closing remarks and departure	Dr. Kauta- MAAIF



SNV

