



API News

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

A Membership & Apex Body for
Coordinating Apiculture Sector in Uganda



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Editorial Message

Dear Readers,
I hope that reading this news letter will have an impact on, and encourage you to have an impact on others. We may never know how much our words or actions influence the lives of those around us. But we can choose daily to be a positive influence on others in a way that could change the rest of their lives even if it's just within the walls of where you work.

Moments like these are what inspired the theme for this edition of Api news letter. In this issue, you can read about the introduction of URA digital stamps and their importance when it comes to trading of honey products. You will also read an article on when to harvest honey from your beehive. Many of us have challenges with harvesting seasons. You will also come across an article on climate smart beekeeping. Keeping bees in the natural habitat with a great diversity of indigenous forest trees such as game reserves or forest reserves to provide food (nectar and pollen) and shelter.

Under women in beekeeping part 7, you will be inspired by the story of twikyiriize Anna, a resident of Kyigaaga in Hoima district. Who has been engaged in beekeeping



for the last five years. she currently has 33 hives, 20 colonies which give me an average of 245 kg of honey per harvest amounting to 2,450,000 Ugx after sale. Enjoy reading this issue of the Api news letter and as TUNADO, we hope you will not remain the same in regards to beekeeping as a business.

Regards,
Stephen Muwanguzi
Knowledge Management
and Communications officer -
TUNADO

NOTE: TUNADO welcomes articles for this Newsletter from all sector players at no cost.

For more information and contributions, please contact the editor on

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or
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Message from

CHAIRMAN Board of Directors

I am delighted to address our esteemed Apiculture Stakeholders once again. In this article I will once again concentrate on the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in beekeeping. I will also emphasize on the importance of good record keeping. These two go hand in hand. ICT can revolutionise Uganda's beekeeping sector and benefit all including small scale beekeepers. Given current challenges like COVID 19 that continues to force the Government to lockdown the country, ICT provides one of the singlemost approaches for information and market access including training and banking services.

As a beekeeper, you need to move beyond use of mobile phone for communication but rather expand the usage of ICT to save, receive and send money, access information, attend training services, market your bee products, purchase bee equipment, create website for your associations, companies and cooperatives among others. TUNADO started on this journey some time back to promote ICT in beekeeping and we need to move together as a whole. TUNADO has got Youtubewhere you can access all our training courses, website....where you can access information on available opportunities, facebook....where you can get to know what is trending in apiculture sector, Twitter.....where you can professionally follow our page and get instant updates, whatsapp....with a standby technical officer ready to attend to you and membership data base connected to SMS system. Further to that our business wing World of Bees is utilizing ICT to sell your products. World of Bees has an online webshop www.worldofbees.shop, facebook...., twitter.... and Instagram page....we encourage you to follow and utilize the services. TUNADO trained her staff to utilize online platform such as.....in next one year, TUNADO will be providing free ICT trainings to the membership and hence call on all the membership to take that advantage.

Also integrating information and communication systems into beekeeping enables storage, management and processing of data

and then transforming it into useful information and knowledge. The gradual integration of information technology into beekeeping may provide remarkable results in control over care for the business and increase profitability. To date, a number of beekeeping groups and companies are serving a growing number of consumers.

In order of ICT to be effective, there is need for proper and reliable data-hence the importance of good record keeping. In Uganda, many beekeepers find it extremely difficult to keep detailed records for several reasons. First, many beekeepers have not appreciated the importance of record keeping in their businesses. For those who have embraced but have many hives, it will seem like it requires too much time. The beekeeper is too busy keeping his smoker going, working on his colonies and trying not to get stung rather than collecting records. Thirdly, some beekeepers think they can make a mental note rather than recording. They will not remember everything.

Good records kept by beekeepers will help them follow the general progress of operations. In our national beekeeping training and extension manual, we teach about two types of records: colony and operational records. The colony records are about behavioural characteristics and productivity of *colonies*. They allow the accurate assessment of colony health, behaviour and performance over the season. They enable the beekeepers to know what to expect when they next inspect and to have the correct equipment to use. On the other hand, operational records are on visits to the apiary site, purchases, labour, transport costs, servicing equipment and all other expenses, as well as income. The material that will be required on the next visit should be listed and then prepared. At the end of the year, the success or failure of the business should be assessed, and how best to reduce costs and maximise profits should be determined.

Message from the

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sustaining your business during Lockdown



Mr. Biryomumaisho Dickson, ED - TUNADO

As you maybe aware, it has been and continues to be a tough year due to the Corona Virus Pandemic. It started as if it was an outside disease and later spread like burning fire that has almost led to the closure of all economic activities and movements. Small Scale Businesses have been hit the most. We must appreciate that in Uganda Government and other Financiers have put in place stimulus packages for businesses to remain on their fit and quickly recover from the pandemic stress. Effort has been put to ensure that agriculture activities remain operational. However, all the above are far fetched from the small scale businesses where most of us if not all in Apiculture sector belong. The requirements for one to get funds from Micro Finance Support Centre and Uganda Development Bank where Government has put the funds are way above ordinary beekeeping association, cooperatives and companies and ultimately the beekeepers. However, that does not mean that we accept COVID-19 to totally take away our businesses. Below is what I think as SMEs can do to remain in businesses:-

- 1) We must without fail analyse our businesses and identify unnecessary expenditure and totally avoid them. Concentrate on the expenditure that are must do and that once done, they have direct positive effect on returns (income)
- 2) We should apply collective principles. For example honey processors in Lira can do bulk purchase of honey packaging materials. This will reduce transport cost but also help them benefit from low

prices given to wholesalers. The above can also apply for loan acquisition, several individual cooperatives or beekeepers can in one group apply for a loan. This will reduce transaction cost and make it easy for financiers to gain confidence and allocate the loan.

- 3) Connected to the above we must do collective marketing. It does not make sense for a beekeeper in Moyo to bring her/himself honey to Blessed Bee for Life in Yumbe. Maybe several beekeepers in Yumbe can collectively bulk their honey and then call Blessed Bee for Life to pick the honey. This way it will be beneficial for beekeepers by saving them transport and to Blessed Bee for Life by saving them gathering costs. The reason we have introduced RTCs (Rural Transformation Centres) that provide collective market for bee products at grass root while at national level World of Bees was formed to help in sourcing for national, regional and export markets. That means that an RTC in Kisoro just sends products to World of Bees in Kampala, World of Bees does the marketing and sends money to the RTC. This way it saves the individual RTC from marketing cost. Imagine each RTC spending UGX 15m permonth on marketing bee products on TV for 100 individual companies it would mean we spend UGX 1.5Bn per month and UGX 18 Bn in a year and yet if we all through World of Bees marketed at UGX 15m per month to TV, it would mean we spend only UGX 180m per year that means each company would be spending only Ugx 150,000 permonth and only Ugx 1,800,000 per year which is achievable

to most companies. We must therefore embrace collective way of doing things.

- 4) We also need to be trustworthy, in business trust is very important. I have forexample seen World of Bees advance money to her suppliers based on trust without any single security. That is expected for RTCs to advance money to collection centre managers etc. I have also seen cases where World of Bees asks a supply only two surities and the company completely fails. That means there are issues of trust. We need to build trust to remain in business.
- 5) Join membership bodies. I have seen several membership bodies putting up strategies to help their members remain in business. For example TUNADO mobilized a stimulus package for it's members. Thanks to Woord en Daad, Oxfam and Trias that supported our cuase. TUNADO was able to keep touch with the members even in lockdown times.
- 6) We must accept that the World is going digital and hence embrace digital mechanisms to deliver our services and products. We must occupy digital space. Just imagine that World of Bees or TUNADO posts and all of us the 1,200,000 beekeepers respond and repost if each of us reaches 20 people it would mean that 24.000,000 people will be reached. We have the power and we must use it. As TUNADO we encourage the entire membership to join facebook, twiter, instergram, whatsapp, have a website etc. TUNADO embarced these since 2012. We have a website (www.tunadobees.org) with lots of reading



materials, supported programmes etc once there, you can easily connect to our social media handles. Thanks to World of Bees for creating an online shop www.worldofbees.shop.

- 7) Saving. It is hard but we must develop a saving culture. This helps us in times of trouble. Saving can be done out of small profit that is made. I know from business perspective that instead of saving you rather re-plough all the profit in business to make it grow but it is also worth saving money to help you when held up.
- 8) Proper planning and budgeting . It is important to plan and budget. Here I will use an imaginelly example to explain this. Imagine you stay in Kampala and you have a trip in first week of the month to Arua and then second week to Gulu and 3rd week a trip to Kotido. You hire a car it takes you to Arua and back to Kampala and then hire another one to Gulu and back to Kampala and then and then hire another car to Kotido and back to Kampala. You will use a lot of fuel and waste a lot of time as opposed to one who planned the trip well and left Kampala for Arua, connected to Gulu and proceeded to Kotido and back to Kampala. The same scenario should apply if going to pick honey from collection centres. Plan you trip and see how the centres connect to each other to save yourself on transport and time. With the above I wish you all the best and we assure you of continued services.

Introduction of URA Digital Tax Stamps

URA in partnership with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) introduced the Digital Tracking Solution (DTS) as a track & trace platform that sends production and importation data for specific products immediately, to both URA and UNBS. It is equally being used in Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya among other East African Countries. Whereas DTS hasn't reached all bee products except honeywine, its important to know what DTS means, as it might affect us anytime.

The Digital Tracking Solution involves the stamping of products with a digital stamp.

The digital stamps comprise of both;

- a) Digital Tax Stamps - for tax purposes (URA) and;
- b) Conformity Stamps - for safety standards certification (UNBS)

Goods affected by DTS include:

- a) All excisable goods; starting with wines, spirits, water, cigarettes, beer and soda.
- b) Other goods as gazetted by the Commissioner.

NB. These products are not be allowed on the market without stamps. The Digital Tracking Solution is used by both local manufacturers and importers of products, specified by the Commissioner by a notice in a gazette and it is mandatory for these taxpayers to apply tax stamps.

Digital Tax Stamps

A Digital Tax Stamp is a marking that is applied to goods or packaging and contains; of goods as a security features and has codes to prevent counterfeiting of goods and enable track and trace capabilities.

Benefits of DTS

- a) Ability to conveniently verify and trace all specified goods throughout the distribution chain
- b) Make instant requests for report of one's daily, weekly, monthly transactions
- c) Improved record keeping since one can track their transactions
- d) Facilitation to comply through immediate access of details of your production/ imports which in turn facilitates easy processing of VAT refunds and quickens return filing
- e) For importers, the system quickens customs clearing as the information would have been captured beforehand
- f) Reduction in smuggling and dumping of goods hence controlling illicit trade and encouraging fair market competition.





Honey harvesting normally sets in after the blooms are off. Blooms vary from wild which may include those of trees, shrubs, thickets etc, to agricultural blooms or could even be from plantations. It should be noted that bees collect a lot of nectar during flowering season, this allows the bees to store as much as the flow allows. In a period of two to three weeks after the bloom, bees are processing and ripening the honey, thereafter a beekeeper harvests the honey from the beehive.

Observe your bees at the hive entrance and check the weight of the hive

Before you harvest, watch the bee behavior at the entrance of the hive during the honey flow. Bees tend to cluster outside the hive entrance when the honey season is setting in. When close observations are made by the beekeeper on to a beehive. Bees will be seen clustering in large numbers at the entrance of the beehive. This implies that space for breeding is no longer enough in a hive as they have used or are using most of the space in the beehive for storing honey. Observations should be made especially when it is a little cool when bees have returned home during day or when bees are not so active, late in the evening or very early in the morning when bees are still home, this time the beekeeper can think of harvesting the beehive for honey. Further

When to Harvest Honey from your Bee Hive

Honey

Honey is a sweet, viscous substance made by bees. Bees produce honey as their food and it is the main source of carbohydrate and source of other nutrients that support bees to survive and thrive. Honey is made from the sugary secretions (monosaccharaides fructose and glucose) of plants as collected by bees. Honey is collected from wild bee colonies, and/or from hives of domesticated bees, a

practice known as beekeeping or apiculture. The process of removing honey from these beehive/bee nesting is known as Honey harvesting.

When do you harvest from your beehive?

Know your regional floral calendar

Before you can harvest honey, it is important to know when the expected “honey flow” (or nectar flow) will occur in your area.



more, a beekeeper can tell that there is honey in the hives by slightly lifting the bee hive upwards. A hive full of honey will weigh extra kilograms compared to a mere colonised hive.

Sealed honey

Bees collect nectaries with about 80% moisture content, bees ripen this honey and reduce the moisture up to about 17% but not above 20% moisture content which is actually the normal moisture content of honey. The process of turning raw nectar into honey requires several ingredients, digestive enzymes from the bees, their efforts at storing and fanning it and time. When the workers have completed the transformation from nectar to honey, the comb cells are capped over with beautiful, fresh, pale wax. For a beekeeper to determine this at harvesting, he /she needs to harvest sealed honey/capped honey. This is normally a full comb sealed with honey or the biggest percentage of the comb to have sealed honey. Combs considered for honey harvesting should be atleast 80% sealed with cappings of beeswax. Bees do this only after they have fanned the nectar moisture content down to acceptable levels and nectaries fully turned it into honey. The capping process signals that the honey is ready for harvesting.

Know your honey harvest window

There is normally a window of time in the year to harvest honey in your region. It is different for everyone because it depends so greatly on your region since we occupy different agro ecological zones (and is another reason to know and understand the botanical habits of your area). Harvesting too early means you don't capitalize on the full amount of honey available in a given year or season. Harvesting too late risks running into rainy seasons when its dearth period or when breeding has set in, as well as possibly taking too much honey and not leaving enough for the colony to survive, beekeepers do not err know your honey harvest window.



Know your bees

As you prepare to harvest, always have it in mind that bees survive on honey and therefore, when harvesting, always make sure you leave 2 to 3 combs full of honey in the hive to get the bees through the dearth period. This will help to keep your bee colony active and strong.

Understand hive harvesting time

Your beehive should be harvested late in the evening as the sun sets. At this time, most of the bees have come back home from a full days' work. There will be no much interruptions in colony daily activities when honey harvesting is done late in the evening. When the hive is harvested, bees will not fly far to disrupt other farm activities or neighbors. They will settle around the beehive with no risk of being eaten up by predators or getting lost since they cannot fly far as it comes dark. After harvesting, bees immediately start cleaning the hive as they wait for the next day. It should be noted that if a hive is harvested during day time, bees will be aggressive the whole day (the reason for this behavior is they have been disturbed as they start their day activities. More to note is that as the temperature increase during the day, bees equally tend to be more aggressive). More so if a beehive is harvested in the evening, the honey moisture content will not be interfered with, especially if there is no rain. Most of the evenings are warm with low moisture content compared to the morning hours when moisture content/ dew quantities are high, which can spoil honey quality because honey is hygroscopic (when left in the open, it can absorb moisture).

Observe bigger mono floras in your area / monoculture blooms;

This implies having a predominantly flowering plant in the area in a specific time, not following the natural existing floras. This at the end will give you more honey. A beekeeper should observe in his or her area if there are bigger stands of single plants that are growing up in the area and are predominantly for nectar production. Such mono floras could be plantations of coffee or certain tree species say acacia species or even a stand existing in the natural high forest. A beekeeper can inspect his colonies after blooms are off from such mono floral stands, this could be three weeks especially when the flowers have dried up depending on the prevailing weather. It should be noted that bees ripen/ process the honey so fast during warm days than in cold days. Beekeepers should learn the predominant nectar sources in their regions to help them plan their harvests.

Ronald Mugume
Apiculture technician
Rwebitaba - Zonal Agriculture Research and Development Institute



Climate Smart Beekeeping

The Climate Smart beekeeping model uses an integrated approach to ensure that beekeepers can contribute to climate change mitigation and at the same time adapt to climate change. The characteristics of climate smart beekeeping practices include:

- i. Keeping bees in the natural habitat with a great diversity of indigenous forest trees such as game reserves or forest reserves to provide food (nectar and pollen) and shelter (shade, nest and propolis).
- ii. Where there are no or few natural bee forage trees in the area, beekeepers should plant multipurpose trees e.g. macadamia, eucalyptus, mangoes, tamarind, Acacia, coffee, calliandra, cashew nut, moringa, shea nut, oranges, etc. Trees = Bees. No trees, no bees, no pollination, no food, no honey and other beehive products, no money, no life.
- iii. Besides trees, some good bee forage plants are shrubs, grasses and other herbs which can also be cultivated e.g. beans, maize, oranges, passion fruits, simsim, sunflower, etc.
- iv. Where there are no nearby trees; but plenty of shrubs, grasses and other herbs available for bees in the area e.g. diversified cropping systems, cover crops, strip crops, flower-rich field margins, buffer zones, permanent hedgerows, windbreaks, fence rows, patches of forested areas near a farm, set-aside acres; beekeepers should construct artificial shade structures for their bees.

- v. Keep bees near a permanent source of clean and safe water. If the area does not have a nearby permanent natural source of water, then the beekeeper must ensure that water is provided for the bees, especially during periods of prolonged drought.
- vi. Keep bees on relatively dry flat lands; not swampy, flooding valley or water logged areas to avoid humid areas which promote fungal diseases and prevent proper maturing of honey.
- vii. Keep bees away from polluted areas e.g. dumping sites, industrial waste sites, agricultural farms frequently sprayed with agrochemicals; to avoid the bees and human beings who eat the contaminated honey from being harmed by the toxic pesticides.
- viii. Conserve populations of pollinators by providing for nesting sites e.g. leaving

- standing dead trees, fallen branches, small patches of forested areas near farms and communities.
- ix. Apply minimal smoke at harvest.
- x. Control bee pests, predators and diseases by carrying out regular apiary inspections and maintaining strong colonies, hygiene and cleanliness in the apiary at all times.
- xi. Avoid the use of chemical pesticides or use them sparingly and prudently (e.g. spray at night or very early mornings when bees are inactive).
- xii. Practice integrated pest management (IPM) as it should be done.
- xiii. Avoid cutting trees (deforestation).
- xiv. Cultivate shade trees in communities and their surrounding areas.

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Labelling your Bee Product for Sale

In marketing, packaging and labeling are essential tools as several companies from various industry sectors use them. The product labels play a vital role in increasing brand visibility, brand loyalty, and brand love. But, most importantly, it can help improve market demand for any product. One

such way to do that is to use product labeling. It is one of the essential means of communication between the brand and the consumer. The product labeling contains very important information that is printed on the product packaging. It allows the customer to distinguish one brand from another.

Product labelling is the standard means of communication between the producer or seller or the purchaser and consumer, in this article, we highlight for you the information you should not miss when developing a standard label for your product. The label should by all means indicate/ declare the following;

- The specific name of the product on the label, indicating the true nature of the product.
- The list of ingredients and their relative quantities in descending order
- Indicate the name, physical address and contact details of the manufacturer
- Indicate the net contents in metric units in accordance with metric and measure act - Kilo gram (kg) or gram (g). if its propolis tincture or any other product where volume is considered instead of weight, indicate the litres (l) or milliliter (ml)
- Indicate the country of origin
- Indicate the lot identification on each container permanently marked in code to identify the producing factory and production batch details
- Show the date of manufacture, and date of minimum durability (either best before/ expiry)
- Show the storage instructions of the product
- Indicate the instructions of use to ensure correct utilization of the product
- Declare known allergens.
- Please note, the font size should be large enough to ease reading.

Don'ts

- Labels should not become separated from the container
- The label should not be hidden, or interrupted by any other written or pictorial matter
- Pictures and graphics should not conflict with labeling requirements and should not be deceptive
- The name of the product, should not be generic eg pure honey
- Do not include on the label unverified health claims

Compiled by
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TUNADO



Youth and Women in Beekeeping Part 7

In this issue of the newsletter we share with you the lighter moments of two beekeepers Mr. Atwiine Pison, a graduate of agribusiness management and Ms. Twikiriize Annah in their journey of beekeeping.

My name is Twikiriize Annah a resident of Kyigaaga in Hoima district. I have been engaged in beekeeping for the last five years. Before I started keeping bees, I used to engage in crop farming especially bananas, maize and beans as my major source of food and income generation. With time the money I earned was not enough to sustain my family of 10 members and therefore I resorted to growing eucalyptus trees with a purpose of selling construction poles as an extra source of income. Although trees were paying, the money would take long as you have to wait for the tree to grow. It wasn't until 2016, when I heard from TUNADO that bees provide income. Luckily, one conservationist approached me and advised me to add beekeeping to my family enterprises, since I had several woodlots in which I could site the hives. At that time, I had no idea what it meant to keep bees because all I knew, was that bees are dangerous insects that can kill. I however, remained enthusiastic to learn more about them, from which I was told bees can be



domesticated and become less aggressive with time. They equally told me that it was bees that pollinate my crops and therefore if I started with a few colonies, pollination services in my farm would improve but also fetch me extra income from the sale of bee products. With all this information running in my head, I took a bold and courageous decision to venture into beekeeping but basically interested in honey for eating at home. I then started with three traditional hives which I sited in my eucalyptus plantation and by the end of 2016 had my first harvest of honey. The happiness was too much after tasting honey of my own apiary but it lasted for a short while because three days after harvesting, there were no bees any more for me to see. Guess what!! my family and I had burnt them down while harvesting. As if God had seen my pain, in 2017, I met TUNADO extension staff in Hoima with whom I shared my experience and he pledged to guide me if I was to take it up once more. With TUNADO, I received training in apiary establishment and



management, colony inspection, harvesting and post harvest handling, value addition and later on entrepreneurship and record keeping. With all this knowledge, I took a decision to do beekeeping as a business. I currently have 33 hives, 20 colonies which give me an average of 245 kg of honey per harvest amounting to 2,450,000 Ugx after sale.

I also add value to the comb residues from which I extract beeswax and later use it to make beeswax jelly under the brand name "yakayaaka" literally meaning shine to your best. I also extract propolis and make tincture out of it and sell it within my neighbourhood as an immune booster. With all these three products I have on the market, my life is different. I have been able to pay school fees for my children using the sales from bee products, start other enterprises like piggery but also used the money on myself to look good and healthy. I encourage fellow women to embrace beekeeping for you will never regret. Thanks TUNADO for transforming my life with the knowledge of beekeeping.



Pison Atwiine - beekeeper

I am Atwine Pison, 29 years old and I hold a bachelors degree in Agribusiness management from Makerere University.

I come from Kikamba A LC1, Nyakahita parish, Rubengye sub-county, Buhweju West constituency, Buhweju district.

I am born to farmers who raised my school fees majorly through selling of farm produce. Coffee, bananas, tea, beans and cow peas were the major crops grown. I was much more interested in coffee and during my high school holidays, I used to help my parents in expanding the coffee plantations.

I started my agripreneurship journey way back in 2002 when I was in primary three (P.3). I used to plant cassava in every school holidays and this enabled me to have dry cassava for sale since primary four (P.4) holidays up to senior five when I started a piggery project. I started with one female piglet of the large white breed which I looked after very well. It could farrow and I sell half of the piglets and remain with the other half to control congestion and feeding problems. After joining Makerere University in August 2013, I immediately started thinking about my life after school and what I could do that is in line with my profession. During my entire first year at the University, I was evaluating the different enterprises and I concluded by choosing to do beekeeping, a project that I started immediately after my first year during the long holiday of May to August 2014.

I chose beekeeping as my preferred Agribusiness enterprise because; it doesn't require one's daily presence to operate the enterprise and as a student, this worked for me. It requires little maintenance costs, and above all, it is a high value products enterprise (all it's products are amazingly

marvelous).

It was possible for me to start because I had to sell off all my pigs and the piglets that I had by then. I also used part of my university upkeep money to start the beekeeping enterprise. My second year, first semester was a semester of total brokenness but it was worth it.

Having my passion in Agribusiness, and having chosen beekeeping as my priority enterprise, I was then ready to start my career of building myself as an educated, experienced and professional beekeeper. My driving factor was to join a sector which is the back bone of our continent with the three key factors that are essential to bring fundamental change in any sector; Education, professionalism and experience.

It was after only four years of practicing beekeeping that I emerged the best male youth beekeeper in South Western Uganda in the 2018 National apiary competition organized by The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO).

I currently have 72 beehives; 12 top bar hives, 50 box hives and 10 basket hives. The 2020 overall production was; 450kgs of honey, 16kgs of bees wax, 3kgs of propolis, 2gms of bee venom and 300litres of honey wine/mead.

The different bees products are packed and sold through my sales outlet located in the Mbarara city suburb of Kakoba- Nyakaizi. Other sales are made through special orders made by my clients whom I send products through taxi and bus. In 2020, I was able to sell honey worth Ugx. 8,250,000, beeswax worth Ugx. 400,000, propolis tincture worth Ugx. 1,800,000, bee venom worth Ugx. 120,000 and honey wine/mead worth Ugx.

1,500,000. I am currently volunteering as an apiary development coordinator in my home district where I extend technical knowledge regarding beekeeping along the entire value chain to my fellow beekeepers. This is for the love of the enterprise.

Beekeeping has really not left me the same. It has contributed many positive things to my life and I am hopeful that more are still coming. As an Agribusiness student, it opened up my future career path as a practical and professional beekeeper. I actually did my special project report (research work) on beekeeping titled: The economic evaluation of beekeeping enterprise in Bushenyi district. I was able to get upkeep money during my third year at campus through honey sales. I have been able to expand my enterprise through it's products sales. I have acquired more knowledge about my enterprise development such as value addition of the different bees products hence increasing the enterprise profitability. I have been able to buy pieces of land using money from my beekeeping enterprise. I have been able to open up an outlet in one of the suburbs of Mbarara city (Kakoba) where the different bees products are sold. I have been able to register a company called Newlight Bees (U) Ltd which I hope will perform well in the beekeeping sector. I have been able to network with different people within the beekeeping sector. I am getting a livelihood from the sale of different bees products.

My ultimate goal is to create the world's one stop center where all bee lovers from the different countries can come to relax, tour, study and have a view of the different activities, technologies, processes, products and bi-products from the marvelous insects called bees. I also plan to open up my main outlet in the heart of Mbarara city where people from different corners can access quality bees products. I also plan to go back to school and get a masters degree in Agribusiness management so that I can widen my knowledge and develop my enterprise better.

The advice I give to my fellow youth especially those who have gotten a chance to go to school is that if possible, try to do something inline with what you studied/ what you are studying, don't mind to start small. It's always the best feeling to study courses of our passion, and if one goes ahead to practice that, it's always easy to innovate and be your best as a professional. Additionally, let us be persistent in what we do "Rome was not built in one day". The more one persists in an enterprise, the more he/she becomes more experienced about the different dynamics of that particular enterprise and thus their potential to grow and better it.

'I have a dream'





About World of Bees

World of Bees (U) Limited (WoB) is a one stop center for apiculture in Uganda. It is a company Limited by shares fully owned by The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO) on behalf of her members. WoB is a social enterprise and works as the marketing platform for Members' products and services in apiculture sector. It was established in 2016 and started official operation in 2017.

It offers; Consultancy services (ranging from technical guidance in beekeeping to processing, certification processes, feasibility studies, setting up processing centers and business clinics), Bults and exports bee products but also import bee equipment Displays and markets bee products, equipment and forage seeds to our domestic market. (honey, bee venom, honey wine, chia seeds, flaxseeds, propolis, packaging containers, bee hives, bee equipment, record books).

WoB was established to improve on the quality of delivery of bee products and equipment, professionalize the sector, enable product traceability and quality assurance and re-building confidence to the consumers and clients where we have presence throughout the country.

For anyone considering to invest in the apiculture sector, think about World of Bees Limited as your perfect partner to growth and development.

Our location/ service centres

Find us at:

- Kira House Room 26, Pilkington road.
- Kingdom Kampala mall shop 22 & 24
- Sun city plaza kikubo room SP2-4
- Akamwesi shopping mall room WW14.

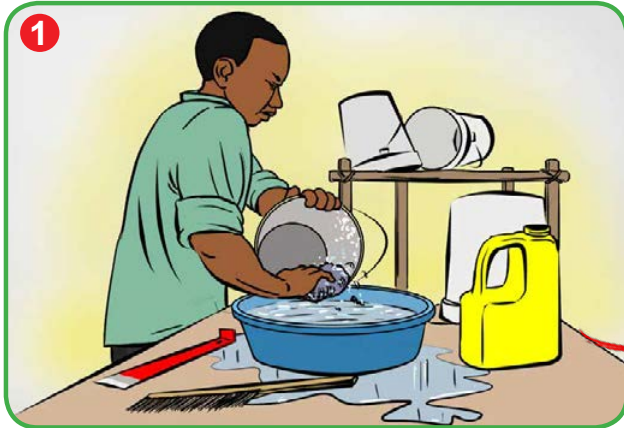
Or visit our online shop on www.worldofbees.shop Email: worldofbees2016@gmail.com Tel: +256-756071654

Api Price Watch

Region	Farm gate price of bee products in Uganda as of 30 th August 2021				
	Comb Honey (Kg)	Semi Processed Honey (Kg)	Crude Propolis (Kg)	Beeswax (Kg)	Bee Venom (g)
Central	15,000	20,000	15,000	16,000	70,000
South Western	9,000	10,000	17,000	18,000	60,000
Mid-West	8,500	12,000	17,000	15,000	70,000
West Nile	7,500	10,000	30,000	15,000	-
Mid North	9,000	12,000	12,000	16,000	-
North Eastern	8,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
Eastern	9,000	11,000	15,000	15,000	60,000



HARVESTING HONEY



1 Clean the buckets and check that they have fitting lids



2 You can tell by the weight of the hive when there is honey inside



3 To light the smoker, you need fuel and a source of fire



4 It is best to harvest in the day so that you can see what you are doing.

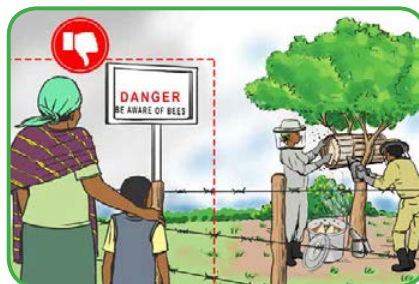


5 Sort honey; first grade honey is fully sealed with no brood or pollen; second grade honey should be put in a separate bucket

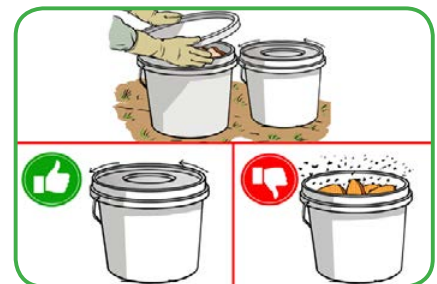
DOs and DON'Ts



Fire destroys. Always extinguish your smoker completely before leaving the apiary



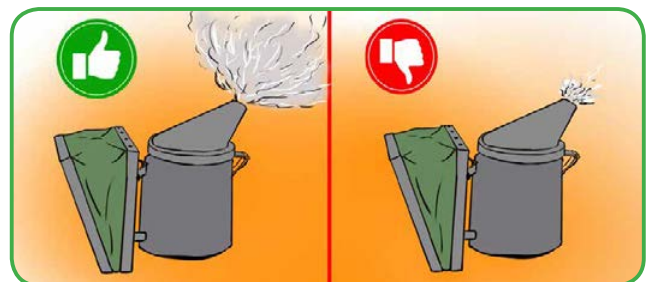
Tell people to keep away from the apiary during the harvest, to avoid passersby from getting stung



Use buckets with airtight lids, avoid leaving the buckets uncovered



Be gentle while harvesting. Approach the apiary in a calm manner from either the back or from the sides of the hives



Ensure the smoker is fully lit in order to emit enough smoke before approaching the apiary

Supported by:





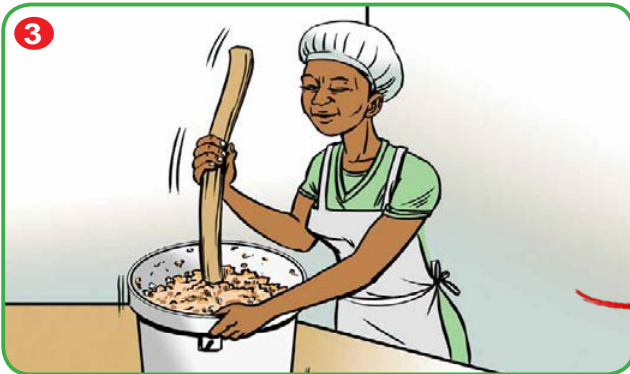
PROCESSING HONEY



1 Store honey in a clean, dry and cool environment



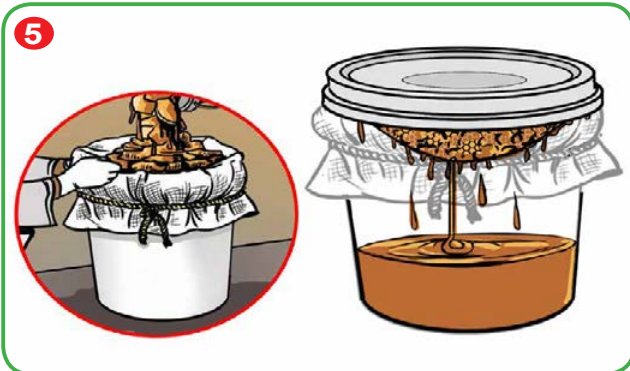
2 Clean containers and other equipment well and check that they have airtight lids



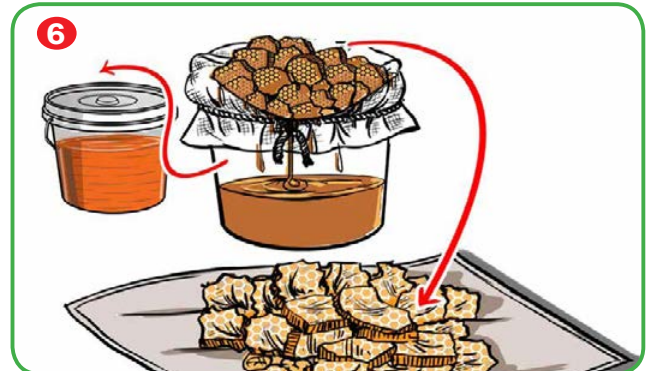
3 Crush the honeycombs into smaller pieces using a wooden mallet



4 Honey can be separated from the wax combs using simple equipment



5 Honey can be sold as whole honey comb, in chunks of comb or as a liquid

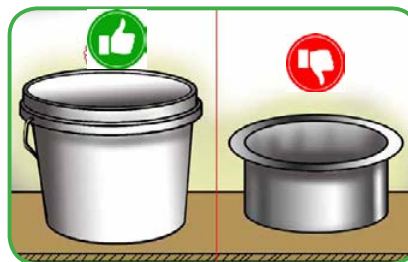


6 After the honey has been drained from the honey the beeswax remains. This is a valuable product

DOs and DON'Ts



Good hygiene is important during honey processing



Plastic containers should be used for honey processing. Avoid metallic materials like saucepans



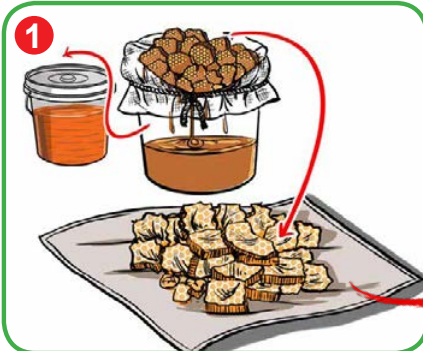
Use buckets with air tight lids for good storage of the honey

Supported by:





PROCESSING BEESWAX



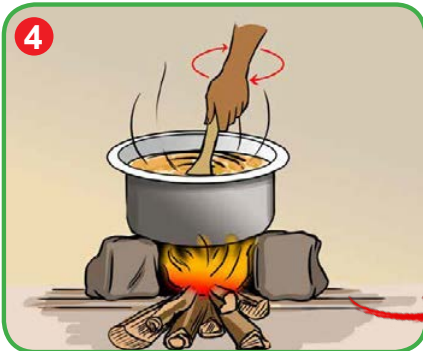
1 Beeswax is a product from the combs can be sold for cash



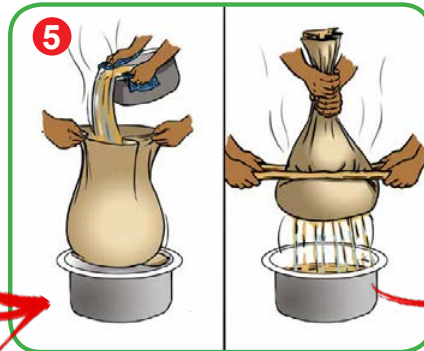
2 First wash the combs to remove any left-over honey



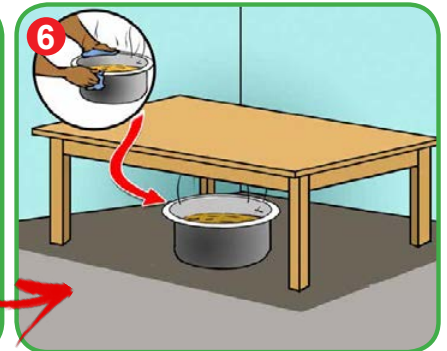
3 Melt the clean wax in a pan of hot water. Do not heat the beeswax directly without water, or it will burn



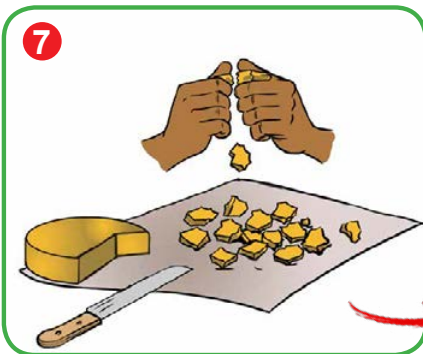
4 Keep stirring the mixture until its molten



5 Pour through a heavy cloth and squeeze with wooden sticks



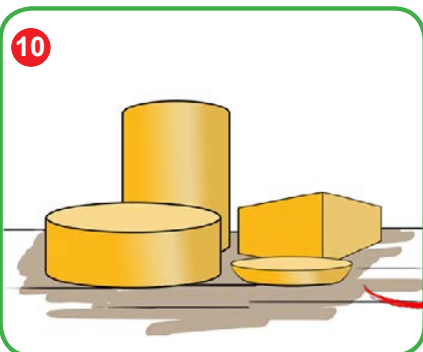
6 Leave to cool. The solid wax will come on top while the water remains at the bottom of the pan



7 Beeswax should always be heated in water because it will burn if heated directly



9 Drain any impurities to ensure you have clean wax and let it cool



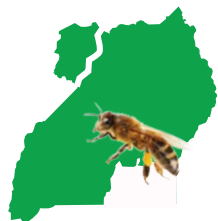
10 After processing you end up with blocks of wax which can be sold



11 Beeswax can be melted and mixed with good quality oil to make cosmetics. Candles and shoe polish can also be made using beeswax

Supported by:





TUNADO

THE UGANDA NATIONAL APICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

A membership & apex body for coordinating apiculture sector in Uganda

Vision

A vibrant membership based apex body coordinating apiculture industry in Uganda for sustainable national development

Mission Statement

To provide a national platform for apiculture sector growth through, capacity building, lobbying and advocacy market development, product diversification and information sharing.

Mandate

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

TUNADO Philosophy

Apiculture is business

Organizational Values

- Membership centered
- Accountability
- Innovativeness
- Inclusivity
- Voluntarism

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.

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
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

Support a bee keeper

Did you know that 50 USD can train a vulnerable woman in beekeeping?

Donate now through the TUNADO account number;

Account Name : The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization Limited.

Account number : 95010200001852

Bank : Bank of Baroda, Kampala Rd.

Swift code : BARBUGKA

More information, www.tunadobees.org

In proud partnership with;

