

Honey: Nature's Golden Treasure

**Plan of Action for Apiculture
Promotion & Development in Uganda
1997 - 2001**

Uganda Honeybee Keepers Association

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[Uganda's Investment in Developing Export Agriculture (IDEA) Project]**

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Acronyms

APDF	African Project Development Facility
EDF	European Development Fund
IDEA	Investment in Developing Export Agriculture
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
UHA	Uganda Honeybee Keepers Association

Executive Summary

Honeybee keeping is one of the oldest agro-based rural industries in Uganda. The industry has now reached a significant stage in development and with focused support on a few critical activities, can become an important, economically viable contributor to rural income.

Even though it is true that honeybee keeping is one of the few profitable village-based industries in Uganda it is also confronted with difficulties and problems which need corrective measures for its further development. Some of the major problems constraining the growth of the industry in Uganda are:

- Eighty percent of the honey produced fails to satisfy the minimum moisture test for "special grade," a superior quality standard, but the very same honey satisfies all other tests for "special grade."
- Most honeybee keepers employ primitive methods of harvesting. Some honeybee keepers are using flames and a lot of smoke while honey harvesting. This affects not only the honey quality but most important affects the egg laying capacity of the queen, which is detrimental to future honey production.
- Honeybee keepers tendency of throwing away valuable by-products affects their income earning capacity. Lack of practical market knowledge on the part of agencies and traders marketing hive products, means that honeybee keepers fail to maximise their income by realising the market potential of valuable commercial hive products such as pollen, wax, propolis, royal jelly and bee venom.
- The extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, working in the district rural areas have no job security and lack morale because of neglect by the parent Ministry and this in turn has its repercussions in the development and marketing of the industry.

To solve the inherent problems of the industry, the Uganda Honeybee Keepers Association has proposed this document which when put into effect will change the face of the industry. Exhibit I: Logical Framework for the Plan of Action, on the next page, depicts the highlights of the proposed undertaking. Appendix A presents an implementation plan for the proposed undertaking. Total funding request to modernize the Uganda honey industry is US \$1,107,225 for production capacity upgrading at the rural level and US \$223,188 for association strengthening.

Exhibit 1: Logical Framework for the Plan of Action

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Program or sector goal: Improved productive capacity of Honeybee keepers in Uganda.	Number of existing hives operational/active colonies	Survey by UHA and reports of extension workers	1. Participation by all parties involved, e.g., Government, NGOs, UHA and Beekeepers 2. Social economic and political stability in project areas.
Project purposes: Increased production output of Honey and raised rural family income levels.	900,000 beehives in production including 80,000 modern hives introduced.	Reports from extension services and project team.	As per above.
Outputs: 1. All Beekeepers throughout the country mobilized. 2. Farmer training completed. 3. All beehives colonised. 4. Increased honey and bees wax production.	70,000 farmers mobilised. As above About 900,000 2,346 metric tonnes comb honey / 188 metric tonnes wax. Farmgate value \$1.4 million, FOB \$2.4 million.	Survey reports Training reports Extension service report Physical tonnage collected from collection centres.	As per above As per above As per above As per above
Activities: 1. Mobilise funding from UNDP, IDEA/ADC/USAID, FAO, GTZ, NORAD, DANIDA, EU, ODA, SIDA, JICA, SNV, etc. 2. Recruit and train Bee Masters/Monitors 3. Organise rural beekeepers through census undertaking 4. Train farmers. 5. Organise lease and distribution of Tech Packs. 6. Monitor project activities.	10 trained and posted one for each centre. 52,000 bee farmers trained. Number of Tech Packs distributed / lease payments made Established M&E system.	Reports. Training reports. UHA reports M&E reports.	As per above

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Honeybees, the tiny insects with colony living habits (building liquid storage tanks, upside-down!), humming and hopping around flower - to - flower, have surprised and tempted man since time immemorial. Whether it was the beauty of the comb that hung from the trees; the sweetness of the honey that reached the tongue; the pain of the sting the body felt; or the buzzing of the swarm that passed over head; what attracted early mankind to this tiny insect is not known. What we do know is that "domesticated" bees have a positive economic benefit, whether it is through pollination of commercial crops or through the sale of hive products.

Uganda's resource endowment of climate and vegetation¹ provide a significant potential for the production of large volumes of honey and bees-wax. However, current production techniques, harvest volumes, and marketing skills, as well as the capacity of the honeybee keepers' support system, require improvement if the potential of the sector is to be realized. This document discusses a plan of action for improving the sector to realize its potential and, as a result, increase rural incomes of honeybee keepers.

I. Uganda HoneyBee Keepers Association

In 1995, the Uganda HoneyBee Keepers Association (UHA) was formed and later registered in February 1996. Appendix C contains a copy of the Constitution. The association aims to become a self-financing organisation that unites honeybee keepers and honey refiners in Uganda under one umbrella to promote and coordinate honeybee keeping as a viable economic activity in the country.

With assistance from a number of organizations, such as USAID's IDEA project and African Project Development Fund (APDF), the honeybee keeping industry in Uganda came on to the national scene. In the short time since its inception, UHA has carried out the following activities:

- **Census survey of honeybee farmers.** An intensive survey to assess the industry potential was conducted throughout the country with the main aim to:
 - Identify constraints hampering expansion and growth of the apiculture sector.
 - Formulate recommendations that would help to eliminate such constraints.
 - Ascertain ways of setting up a co-ordination mechanism for programmes and activities for apiculture development.

¹Appendix B list some nectar and pollen plants found in Uganda.

Among the insights gleaned from the survey:

- There is little to no recognition of the honeybee farmer at any level of the government.
- There is woefully insufficient information regarding honey and beeswax production and the number and state of honeybee farmers in Uganda. (That is until UHA's survey!)
- Lack of understanding of the beneficial role of apiculture as income source for farmers in national park buffer zones.
- Unsustainable harvesting of honey and burning of hives.
- There is no organized market or standards for the commercial hive products in Uganda.
- Donor agency activities are few and those that exist are uncoordinated.

Appendix D summarises the results of the survey regarding beekeeping groups, members, hives and rate of colonisation. Exhibit II, abstracts information from this survey taken in 1996 by UHA and the European Development Fund's (EDF) MicroProjects Programme.

Exhibit II: Honeybee Keepers Data Abstract

Districts	No. of Farmers	No. of Hives		Colonized	
		Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
32	70,162	876,279	16,105	757,262	11,871

- **Acquisition of office premises/centres.** UHA has acquired the Nalukolongo and Nakasongola Apiary Centres from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) on an annual lease basis. The Nakasongola Centre, with 120 acres, is being planned as a research and training centre. The association has also established Collection / Training Centres in Bushenyi, Apac and Arua. With financial assistance from the APDF, renovations were completed, making these facilities operational.
- **Market contacts.** UHA is in close collaboration with Uganda Bee Products Ltd. This company is one of only a few qualified honey processors in Uganda, with installed capacity of 998 metric tons for honey and 80 mt. for wax per year. The company has both local and export market contacts. Its operation is located next to UHA in the Nalukolongo Industrial area. Starting in late 1996, Uganda Bee

Products has purchased nearly 10 tonnes of honey from farmers, refined it and sold it on the local markets.

- **Training.** With assistance from USAID's IDEA project, UHA held a series of workshops (five in all). The training focused on sensitizing and acquainting honeybee farmers and potential beekeepers with more appropriate honeybee keeping techniques commensurate with current and future apiculture demand and expectations.² Exhibit III, Training Coverage, defines the enormity of the training task before UHA. Even with strong attendance, UHA reached only five percent of the potential audience.

Exhibit III: Training Coverage

Centres	No. of Farmers	No. Trained	Total Hives		Colonised	
			Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Apac	238	160	2,138	19	418	7
Bushenyi	6,000	206	5,950	1,000	2,750	752
Nakasongola	2,600	265	2,211	246	1,011	188
Arua	5,652	156	2,245	1,000	2,066	10
TOTAL	14,490	787	12,544	2,265	6,245	957

The training agenda included:

- Improved management techniques that will create and promote a clear standard of high quality honey and beeswax production aimed at export markets.
- Application of the best techniques and methods of minimising losses that usually accrue through misuse, abuse and negligence.
- Identification of problems that affect apiary management and possible solutions.

In addition to bee farmers, 31 District Entomology Officers were trained. At the same time the communities in these areas were mobilized. Also, four Bee Masters were appointed to run collection centres in Apac, Arua, Bushenyi and Nakasongola.

- **Manufacturing of production equipment.** As part of UHA's longer term vision, the association has lodged an application with the MAAIF to acquire its workshop at Njeru town for the eventual production of bee keeping equipment.

²During the workshops, UHA recruited additional members into the association, keeping with the dual goal of improving member production and becoming a self-financing association.

II. Overview of Honey Sector in Uganda

The world market for honey and other hive products is currently under supplied. With the perception of honey as a "healthy" product, and the general move away from sugar and towards other sweetening agents in food, honey market demand is now in excess of 700,000 metric tons annually. Furthermore, leading market research agents, MINTEL, believe that .. "despite the healthy eating boom, honey has not expanded at the same rate as other health foods and there is still plenty of potential for growth"³

Major producers / exporters of honey products are China, Russia, Latin America, Australia, and Germany (re-exports). Although Uganda is never likely to threaten these producers, with its substantial rain forests, full of diverse pollinating flowers, Uganda is ideally situated to produce and export honey products competitively. In so doing, Uganda can develop an economically viable and environmentally friendly industry that brings valuable employment and improved income to relatively poor rural areas where the bulk of Ugandans live, deriving their livelihood from subsistence agriculture.

Regrettably though, honeybee keeping, although well known and widely practiced in the country, is still a relatively primitive industry. The harvesting methods are generally crude and lead to lower quality and loss sales of honey and other hive products and debilitation of the hive.

A. Status of Industry

Official data on honey production is hard to establish. The previously referenced Appendix D provides some information. Estimates based on activities of the EDF's MicroProjects Programme and UHA's own surveys provide insight into production levels:

- **No. of Beekeepers:** 70,162
- **No. of Hives:** 892,384 (preponderance of these hives are traditional)
- **Estimated output:** 5 - 10 kgs per traditional hive
- **Estimated total production:** 4,461,920 - 8,923,840 kgs.

Apart from honey, beeswax, a by-product, is produced in small quantities and used for candle and floor wax production. Much of the beeswax is thrown away as farmers have little or no appreciation of its value and yet its product fetches a reasonable price in the international market.

B. Government / Sectoral Policy

The Government of Uganda has given its full support to the development of micro enterprises such as apiculture. In his address to the nation during the 1991 Labour Day Celebrations, the President of the Republic of Uganda took the opportunity to state the government's position on small scale enterprises in the informal sector as a major tool to

³Parkhill, Joe M.

encourage and promote village industries in the country. He said that his government recognised the important role small scale enterprises have played especially in providing job opportunities and income to those engaged in it. As such, his government would try to create an enabling environment for this sector. This would include government availing credit, training and extension services to those engaged in the informal sector and the importation of machinery at concessionary terms.

The Entomology Department of the MAAIF has provided extension services to honeybee farmers. It has also encouraged farmers to form themselves into more formidable bargaining groups to which government attention could be drawn. However, lack of incentives to the extension staff and government bureaucratic tendencies have led to a drop of interest on the side of ministry's staff and hence abandonment by farmers of such ventures.

C. Past Interventions

Efforts to develop the apiculture sector go back some 15 years. During this time, numerous studies have also been undertaken. In 1985 the government of Uganda commissioned Sicplant International, an Italian company, to study the apiculture industry; in 1994, the company revised its previous study.

Other studies were also carried out, e.g., High Value Horticulture (Plc), Uxbridge, U.K., completed separate studies in 1992 and 1995 with funding from the Export Policy Analysis and Development Unit and the APDF, respectively. These and other studies, as well as UHA's own work, provide a wealth of information pointing to the profitability and economic importance of apiculture in Uganda.

Besides research and reports, some project assistance has been provided to the apiculture industry. Most notable among these was the effort made by CARE - Canada from 1983 - 1986; not the best of times in Uganda. The project's thrust encompassed three areas of intervention:

- **Refining.** The project brought in equipment for the processing of exportable hive products and set up four major refinery plants in Nakasongola, Nalukolongo, Mbale and Soroti. (These plants eventually were looted of their equipment and are in a dilapidated state.)
- **Demonstration.** Apiary demonstration farms were to be established in Gulu, Lira, Arua, Nebbi, Kumi, Kitgum, Kasambya, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Namanve, Masaka, Kamuli, Apac, Amuria and Tororo. The farms were to demonstrate modern beekeeping technology. (The farms are not operational.)
- **Technology.** A workshop at Njeru - Jinja was established to manufacture Kenya Top Bar Bee-hives. (The workshop continues to operate.)

The project ended somewhat unexpectedly and prematurely, leading to the results noted above. Although the project may have had less than the desired impact, its systematic, integrated approach appears to have been sound.

Since CARE - Canada's effort, there has not been a systematic programme to develop the potential of the apiculture industry. Donors and others -- EDF, World Vision, Action Aid, Acord, Oxfam, Red Cross -- have made forays into apiculture but in an uncoordinated and nonintegrated way. While such efforts have been welcomed, they have not had the desired impact of transforming the industry; apiculture remains an industry of unrealised potential.

D. Industry Opportunities

Opportunities for honeybee keeping in Uganda to develop into a viable export industry providing supplemental income to mostly subsistence farmers are founded on three pillars: the market, existing production, and existing refining capacity.

- **Market.** As noted previously, the world market is significant at about 700,000 mt annually for honey. Uganda will never be a major threat to current suppliers. As such, if a reliable volume of export quality honey can be provided, it will be possible to enter small niche corners of this market. Without aggressively seeking contracts, as consistent supply remains a challenge, UHA has received orders for 300 and 900 metric tons of honey from Norway and Italy, respectively, and 100 mt. of wax from Italy. With the additional marketing and financial value organic certification will bring, UHA expects refiners to find adequate export markets for their products.

In addition, potential exists for the export of beeswax. Tanzania has profitably specialised in export of beeswax. There is potential for Uganda to enter the beeswax export market which offers reasonable prices in the range of US\$ 3,000 per ton.

- **Production Base.** Although most honeybee farmers harvest only about half of the volume they could with improved technology and techniques, there are over 70,000 honeybee keepers who are already familiar with the basics and capable of producing up to 8,000 metric tons annually. Much of this production is sold for local, village use and some finds its way as a refined product onto urban grocery store shelves. With improved equipment and practices, the capacity already exists to see a quick increase in export grade honey, even after subtracting local consumption. This base of current honeybee farmers is an important asset.
- **Refining.** Significant investment has already been made in refining. Despite the loss of equipment purchased under efforts of CARE - Canada, there is significant refining capacity in Uganda. Capacity is in place for the immediate refining of export quality hive products at volumes that are attractive to the market. Yet the total refining capacity is not excessive. This balance permits refiners to grow as the market requires and helps them weather interruptions in supply, as overheads for current capacities are manageable at lower utilisation rates.

Building on these pillars means meeting these challenges:

- For honeybee keepers (outgrowers)
 - Providing capital to purchase improved technology.
 - Providing training and extension facilities related to technology dissemination.
 - Providing training in honeybee keeping as a business.
 - Providing information market needs and requirements, i.e., need for quality.
 - Establishing a viable and effective association to promote their interest to coordinate activities, to search for market opportunities, inform and educate.

- For hive product refiners
 - Accessing financial services, particularly for working capital and export finance.
 - Providing training opportunities for improving refining yield and quality.
 - Providing information on new technologies.
 - Providing training in business management.
 - Providing market information and contacts.
 - Organising honeybee farmers for reliable supply.
 - Establishing a viable and effective association to promote their interest to coordinate activities, to search for market opportunities, inform and educate.

III. Proposed Intervention

UHA proposes to tackle these challenges by concentrating immediate effort on cross-cutting activities that will benefit both producers and refiners. These activities are production and association strengthening. This focus is necessary as resources, whether the association's or a donor's, are scarce.

Why these two aspects over other activities? Improving production will have far reaching impact on household incomes. Improving production will also increase the volume of export grade hive products available for refining. Strengthening UHA provides the means to accomplish the production improvements, realize increased incomes, and achieve exports; and importantly, the means to sustain the effort and tackle other challenges over time.

In selecting and pursuing this two-prong intervention, what has changed and what has UHA learned from previous efforts? First, the political environment is stable and the Government fully endorses efforts to increase rural incomes. Second, there is much installed capacity at both the production and refining levels, as noted above. Third, there are known markets to sell to. Finally, UHA is in a position to coordinate activities; a role that CARE - Canada took with promising results before its premature wind-up of activities, but a role that has been vacant in more recent efforts, leading to mixed results.

A. Overall Purpose

The purpose of the intervention is to encourage and promote the development of beekeeping as an income generating activity among rural communities and the production of quality honey acceptable on the international market.

B. Objectives and Targets

There are two aspects as noted above to the proposed intervention; both are intertwined with the other. One element is the upgrading of rural productive capacity to supply existing hive product manufacturers with the raw material for refining into exportable products with known international markets. The other element involves the strengthening of UHA as the coordinator of the first element and the champion of the industry in general. The objectives of the intervention represented by these combined elements are to:

- Upgrade the productive capacity of honeybee farmers. The strategy will be to phase out the use of traditional hives by systematically introducing improved hives to targeted honeybee keepers as a means of commercialising present production.
- Train and provide necessary information about appropriate product to ensure the most efficient practice and operation of apiculture technology and apiary management.
- Provide simple, quality honeybee keeping equipment at a reasonable price to ensure high quality honey produced.
- Establish collection centres for purposes of storage, training and purchases.
- Monitor and quantify apiculture development technology impact, and identify areas which require further strengthening or changes in strategy.
- Promote and market honey as a healthy food for the nation and for export.

Expected results from this intervention are summarised in Exhibit IV. As highlighted, UHA is targeting the distribution of 4000 Tech Packs by year five. With 20 improved hives per Tech Pack, 80,000 modern, better yielding hives will be in the field. Very importantly, UHA projects training over 50,000 farmers by year six, representing over 70 percent of current estimated honeybee farmers.

Exhibit IV. Intervention Targets

Activity	Current	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Trained farmers	787	10,400	20,800	31,200	41,600	52,000
Improved hives	22,000	36,000	52,500	69,000	85,500	102,000
Honey production (mt)	220	432	788	1,242	1,625	2,346
Beeswax production (mt)	18	35	63	99	130	188

In addition, other results of implementing this intervention are:

- Increased income to the rural poor of over \$250 / year per Tech Pack recipient.
- Benefits to health due to increased use of honey in family daily diet.
- Additional employment opportunities.
- Increased output of high quality honey leading to exports of 2000 mt.

C. Activities

The following introduces a number of the activities to undertake to achieve the expected results. These and other activities are presented in a first year implementation calendar in Appendix A.

- **Mobilize honeybee farmers.** This exercise will entail general census to update statistical data on the present status of the farmers. Field visits will be made at subcounty levels by UHA's Field Monitors. The main purpose of this exercise is to create awareness and discuss with the farmers the benefits accruing to this programme of action.
- **Training of trainers and civic leaders.** Following the identification and recruitment of Field Monitors, a workshop to train trainers will be conducted. The purpose of the workshop is to expose them to the new strategies adopted by UHA to develop bee-keeping industry in the country. It will also expose to them the techniques required to ensure high quality product. Initially 10 monitors will participate.
- **Farmer training.** Training will continue with already identified and registered farmers. UHA will train 10,400 in the first year. A total of 52 seminars will be held throughout the country. Part of the training will involve on site practical application. This will involve the Field Monitors interacting with farmers on an individual basis.
- **Collection of honey.** Honey will be purchased in combs at collection centres.
- **Establishing local outlet/market.** The market for packed honey in Uganda gives a high retail price by world standards. Greater exposure of farmers to markets will be made to gain experience in refining techniques and to build strong relationship with refiners. The collection centres being established will help to bring together processors and producers. This will also help in price determination and stabilization.
- **Training of refiners.** Europe offers a substantial market for both honey and wax traded in bulk. Within the bulk trade there are a range of different ways in which the market can be approached, and it is important that the refiners can access a market niche which is suited to the characteristic of the industry. This training will bring refiners together and create awareness of the export market requirement.
- **Acquisition of equipment.** Additional operating equipment will be purchased to facilitate the processing of export quality honey. This will include placement of

equipment at the collection centres when the industry grows and installation of some new technology, such as dehydration equipment to improve export quality.

- **Organic certification.** UHA will pursue organic certification for specific locations (e.g Kalangala, Karamoja, West Nile and Northern Region).
- **Lease / purchase of honeybee farmer equipment.** At present, production is dominated by use of traditional hives. Out of a total of 892,384 hives 876,279 are traditional. Traditional hives limit production to around 10 kg. / hive per year, as opposed to the Top Bar hive with an out-put between 20 to 30 kg. per year. In order to improve and increase output of high quality honey and beeswax, the UHA will pursue a strategy of phasing out traditional hives in favor of the Top Bar hive. This process will involve providing a Tech Pack to honeybee farmers. The pack will include the following items:

<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Cost (UShs.)</u>
Overalls	28,000/=
Bee Veil	20,000/=
Bee Gloves	15,000/=
Bee Smoker	18,000/=
Gum Boot	18,000/=
Air tight plastic bucket	8,000/=
Tob Bar hives (20 per pack)	500,000/=
Catcher box (4 per pack)	60,000/=
Total	667,000/=

The cost of each Tech Pack is approximately 500,000/=. The markup on sales price is a reasonable 25 percent (33 percent on cost). Lease payments will occur over a five year period. A downpayment of 40,000/= will be collected on delivery and an additional 100,000/= paid at the end of the first year. Thereafter, four additional annual payments of 180,000/= each will be made. The total payment of 820,000/= represents a very agreeable interest rate of less than five percent based on sales price of the Tech Pack.

During the first year, it is expected that each improved hive will yield 10 kg of honey, or 200 kg per Tech Pack. Thereafter, its yields will increase to 15 kg of honey during the major season and 8 kg during the minor season (See Appendix E - Honey Flow Months). At a current price of 600/= per kilo of honey, the hives will provide sufficient revenue to meet the above lease payment schedule.

Recovery of such an extended facility will be done during each season through deductions from honey payments. Except for the first year, 30 percent of the annual lease payment will be collected during the minor season and 70 percent during the major season. As it is a lease / purchase, the Tech Pack remains the property of UHA, facilitating repossession, if necessary. However, for those producers who have made timely payments, the Tech Pack becomes their property after the fifth year when the final lease payment is made. To further encourage repayment, those whose lease payments are regular and timely will be eligible for additional Tech Packs.

- **Development of collection centres.** So far four collection centres have been established in Apac, Bushenyi, Nakasongola, and Arua. The Nalukolongo, Kampala centre is currently being used as UHA's secretariat and coordination centre for the entire activities. An additional two centres will be established in Kalangala and Karamoja. Appendix F list other possible collection / training centres.
- **Engagement of UHA staff.** Three people will be engaged full time, a Director / Project Manager, an Administrative Secretary / Bookkeeper, and a driver.
- **Recruitment of Bee Masters.** The association intends to recruit six Bee-masters, one per centre. These officers are mostly retired civil servants who will liaise with the headquarters. They will also act as our initial selection and appraisal officers.
- **Set up Secretariat.** The office will be reasonably furnished to be operational. Requirements for the same are reflected in the cost estimates. As part of the Secretariat, one four-wheel drive, double cabin pick-up truck will be procured to facilitate field work where the bulk of the work is involved. At the moment the association operates without any means of transport and communication equipment.
- **Monitoring.** A thorough baseline survey will be undertaken as soon as the project begins. This will define the parameters on internal monitoring system. The findings from which will be included in the quarterly technical and financial progress reports to be made by UHA's Director / Project Manager for submission to donors funding the undertaking. There will be an ex-post evaluation towards the end of the project both of which will make comparison between honeybee keepers and non-beekeepers with reference to the baseline data.

The baseline will also provide a basis for establishing an apiculture database, which at the moment is non-existent, apart from the UHA information. Such database will provide a basis for future planning of activities within the apiculture sector.

D. Intervention Budget

Appendix G contains a detailed budget for both aspects of the intervention – production capacity upgrade and association strengthening. The sub-budget for the distribution of 4000 Tech Packs totals US\$ 684,225,000, or approximately \$684,225. When adding the cost of training for honeybee farmers and the rehabilitation of training / collection centres,

the total budget for the production capacity upgrade activity rises to US\$ 1.1 billion, or \$1,107,225. Roughly two-thirds of this cost is in the distribution of Tech Packs; the remainder is training and training related.

The budget for Association Strengthening, which comprises four sub-budgets, totals US\$ 223,188,000, or about \$223,188. Nearly 40 percent of this amount represent non-recurring, one-time outlays to establish and equip the Secretariat.

An important element of both budgets -- Production Capacity Upgrade and Association Strengthening -- is the sustainability of the activities. It is worth noting in the Tech Pack sub-budget, that by year five the income earned from lease payments will adequately support the annual distribution of 825 additional Tech Packs -- without donor support. This same principle of sustained operations, underpins the budgets for the entire production capacity upgrade activity and that for association strengthening.

By year five, net income from the lease of Tech Packs not only supports the distribution of additional packs but also covers the recurrent costs of training and maintaining the training / collection centre. In addition, with respect to Association Strengthening, from the first year UHA will contribute 75 percent of its Tech Pack sales proceeds to the operation of the association. This contribution is such that by year four UHA is paying its own way.

Finally, a unique element of the budget is the setting aside of 25 percent of proceeds from Tech Pack sales as reserve. The idea is to use the reserve, which by the end of the fifth year amounts to nearly \$130,000, to establish an endowment to assure the future operation of the association.

E. Benefit to Honeybee Keeper

Exhibit V, Honeybee Keeper Income, shows the net benefit likely to accrue to honeybee farmers participating in the lease / purchase Tech Pack program. Although the amount appears modest during the first five years, it is important to note that this is the period of lease payments. In addition, there are few inputs beyond the Tech Pack that a honeybee farmer must purchase and honeybee farming is largely a supplemental family income activity requiring little time. As a result, the additional income earned comes at essentially zero opportunity cost. At the end of the five year lease, the Tech Pack becomes the property of the honeybee farmer and income increases significantly. At the projected levels, additional family income, post-lease payments, amounts to 20 to 25 percent of current estimated income.

Exhibit V. Honeybee Keeper Income

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6+</u>
Product Sales:						
a. Comb Honey	120,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000
b. Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Gross Income	120,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000	276,000
Lease payments	(100,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	0
Other Costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Est'd. Income Ushs.	<u>20,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>276,000</u>

F. Assumptions

Major assumptions (potentially) affecting the implementation of the project are:

- That all parties - government, non-governmental organisations, UHA, district authorities and local communities will actively participate in the programme and will honour their respective obligations.
- There will be social, economic and political stability in the project areas and in the country as a whole both during and after the operational period.
- Individuals will actively participate in the programme by applying for and meeting the conditions pertinent to the implementation of the projects and will efficiently administer and run them.
- That the world market for honey products will continue to be attractive and bear an upward trend.
- That district authorities and local communities in all the collection centres will cooperate with the programme and provide local backing needed for the success of the projects selected.
- That funds will not be embezzled.

G. Factors Contributing to Sustainability

Besides the financial viability of the intervention as illustrated in Exhibit V and Appendix G, there are other factors that contribute to the sustainability of the proposed activities. These are:

- **Policy Support.** Uganda HoneyBee Keepers Association, though recently registered, has received positive support from government and non-governmental organisations and donor agencies. During the initial stages of development, the

industry was promoted by these agencies. This relationship will continue to be pursued rigorously to ensure success of the industry.

- **Appropriate Technology.** UHA plans to ensure that the equipment and inputs provided in the Tech Packs are of appropriate design and technology. UHA gained experience working with the Government-owned workshop at Njeru Jinja when it contracted to build and supply Top Bar hives for the EDF's MicroProjects Programme. In the future, UHA will explore the feasibility of acquiring the workshop, for which an expression of interest has already been lodged with the Government. In addition, local artisans in and around UHA's Training / Collection centres will be selected and trained in the manufacture / assembly of simple equipment.
- **Environment Protection.** Bee rearing in itself is an effective environment protector. UHA will strongly ensure that all environmental aspects are taken into account. For example a number of re-forestation projects are being advocated for.
- **Women & Youth in Development.** The project will encourage and support gender friendly groups; to this effect already nearly 1500 women have been mobilised in Apac area alone. Other areas are also being encouraged to organise women, youth, veterans and other marginalised groups. Appendix H list the women groups from one district -- Apac.
- **Institutional Management Capacity.** UHA will seek to engage a qualified Director / Project Manager.
- **Outside Technical Assistance.** UHA has cultivated a strong relationship with the Agribusiness Development Centre which will provide general guidance on project implementation, e.g., the ADC will assist UHA with selection of a Director / Project Manager. Although day-to-day management and operations will be the responsibility of UHA. The ADC will also assist with providing an efficient accounting system. Market information will be an ongoing activity.

1000
1000
1000

APPENDIX A

Implementation Calendar

APPENDIX B

Nectar and Pollen Plants of Uganda

Nectar and Pollen Plants of Uganda

Scientific Name	Common Name	Nectar	Pollen
AGAVACEAE Agave Sisalana Sanservierio Guineensis	Sisal Hemp Bow String	x	x
ALIACEAE Allium Cepa	Hemp Union	x x	x x
BROMELIACEAE Ananas Comosus	Pineapple	x	x?
CANNACEAE Canna indica		?	x
GRAMMINEAE Sorghum Bicolor Saccharum Officinarum Saccharum Robustum Zea Mays Sorghum Nigricans	Sorghum Sugar Cane Maize Sorghum	Honey dew Honey dew Honey dew Honey dew	x
MUSACEAE Musa Acuminata	Edible Banana	Honey dew	
PALMAE Cocos nucifera Elaesis Guineensis			x
ANACARDUACUAE Mangifera indica Anacardium Occidentale	Mango Cashew Nut	x	? x
BOMBACACEAE Ceiba Pentandra	Kapot	x	?
CARUCACEAE Carica Papaya Helianthus Annus Bidnes Pilora Guizotia Scabra Bidens Grantii Vernonia Amygdalina	Pawpaw Sunflower	Juicy Fruit x x x x	 x x x x
CUCEBITACEAE Citrullus lanatus Cucumis Melo Cucumis Sativus Cucurbita Moschata Cucurbita Moschata Cucurbita Moschata Curcurbita Mixta Cucurbita Pepo Lagemaria Seceraria	Water Melon Melon Cucumber Pumpkins (Gourd)	x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x

EUPHORBIACEAE Ricinus Communis Manihot Esculenta Manihot Glaziovii Persea Americana Hymenocardia Asdio	Castor Oil Cassava Ovacado	x x x x x	 x x x x
LUGUMINOSAE (Caesal pinionideac) Tamarindus indica (Mimosoideae) Albizia sygia Acacia Mearnsii (ducurrens) Acacia Seval Acacia Senegal Acacia Seberianus Acacia Hockii Acacia Mellifera Acacia Capilicanthus (Papilionoidae) Phaseolus Vulgaris Vagna Unguiaculate Crotalaria Juncea Glycine Max Vicia Faba	 Common bean Crotalaria Soya Bean Broad Beans	x? x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	x? x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
MALVACEAE Gossy pium hirsutum Hibiscus Esculentus	Cotton Okrs	x x	x x
MORACEAE Chlorophora Excelsa	Muvule	Juicy Fruit	x
MYRTACEAE Psidium Guajava Callistemon Citrinus Eucalyptus Camardulensis Eucayptus Citriodora Eucalyptus Maculate Eucalyptus Robusta Eucalyptus Salion		x x x x x x x	x x? x x x x x
PASSIFLORACEAC Passifnera Edule		x	x
PEPALIACEAE Sesamum indicum		x	x
RUBIACEAE Coffee Canephora Coffee Arabica	Robusta Coffee Arabica Coffee	x x	x x

RUTACEAE			
Citrus aurantifolia	Lime	x	x
Citrus Limon	Lemon	x	x
Citrus Gradis	Pumello	x	x
Citrus Paradisi	Grape fruit	x	x
Citrus Simensi	Sweet Orange	x	x
Citrus Reticulata	Madarim	x	x
SOLANACEAE			
Lycopersicum Esculentum	Tomatoes	x	x
Solanum tuberosum	Irish Potatoes	x?	x?
Solanum Melongena	Egg Plant	x?	x?
Capsicum Frutescens	Bitter Pepper		
Nicotianan Tabacum		x	x
Capsicum Annum	Sweet Pepper	x	x
ANNONACEAE			
Annona Sguamosa		x	x
Annona Muricata		x	x
Annona Chrysophylla		x	x
SAPOTACEAE			
Butyrospermum Nilotica	Shea butter	x	x
Bulyrospermum Paradoxum		x	x
VITACEAE			
Vitex Doniana		x	x
COMBRAETACEAE			
Combretum Molle		x	x
COMMELINACEAE			
Commelina Benghalensis		x?	x?
Commelina Zebrina		x?	x?
Commeclina Africana		x?	x?
Pilliosigma		x	x
Erythrina abyssinica		x	x?
Terminalia		x	x

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APPENDIX C

Constitution of Uganda Honeybee Keepers Association

1460

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

THE CONSTITUTION

OF

Received.....	14001
Receipt No.....	198.03.26
Date.....	26/12/96
Signature.....	

UGANDA HONEYBEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Drawn By:

Mr. Ramsey Owot Bsc. Economics & Statistics and
Apiculturist; Nalukolongo Refinery.

P.O.Box 7156

KAMPALA - UGANDA

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
THE CONSTITUTION
OF

UGANDA HONEYBEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION

A R T I C L E I

NAME AND STYLE OF THE ASSOCIATION

The name and style of the Association is "UGANDA HONEYBEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION".

A R T I C L E II

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1. To unite all the Honeybee Keepers/Peasant and honey processors in Uganda under one umbrella with the view to promoting honeybee keeping in the country.
2. To train, sensitise and acquaint the members of the Association and remote rural peasant farmers with more appropriate honeybee keeping techniques which are commensurate with current and future apiculture demand and expectations.
3. To train or facilitate the training of the members in apiary management with the view to integrating Honeybee keeping skill with general agriculture practices.
4. To promote and instil among the members the spirit and practice of amicable relationship among themselves and with other farmers and community around their neighbours.
5. To inculcate among the members the love for Honeybee Keeping, respect for their market and quality of their products.
6. To educate the members on the best techniques and methods of minimising losses that usually accrue through misuse, abuse and negligence.
7. To create, promote and maintain good relationship with international Bee Research Association and non-traditional export group and to strive to make an effective contribution towards the development of the Honeybee industry.
8. To Identify the problems and any other short-comings that affect their apiary management and to find or assist in finding solutions thereto.
9. To create and instil among the members the spirit of hard work, discipline, trustworthiness, standard of performance (quality honey and beeswax) and exemplary reputation both locally and abroad.

10. To create and promote a clear standard of high quality honey and beeswax production and protection of environment and to act as an inspiration for Uganda to take greater interest in the development of honeybee keeping in Uganda as a whole.

11. To encourage and promote income generating activities among the members with the view to playing an active role in alleviating Socio-economic mishaps among themselves and generally to strive for improved and conducive working conditions, self determination and members welfare.

12. To create and promote queen rearing to boost up honeybee colonies.

13. To create and maintain good relationship with Export Policy Analysis Development unit, Export Promotion Council, Non-traditional Crops National council, the Ministry of Agriculture animal and Fishery and donor Agencies to effectively contribute towards the development of apiculture in Uganda.

14. To commence, establish, develop, continue and carry on business of Apiculture.

15. To import honeybee equipment and to locally manufacture hives and protective covers, smokers in order to improve the honeybee keeping industry in the country.

16. To assist honeybee keepers intending to consolidate or expand their existing Apiculture activities.

18. To Identify and promote existing processors intending to consolidate and expand their existing honey and beeswax activities and enter export markets.

19. To Identify and Promote existing Private companies not currently involved in apiculture but intending to devote with a view to exporting.

20. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above mentioned objectives or any of them.

ARTICLE III

M E M B E R S H I P

- (1) The number of members with which the Association proposes to be registered is as per the list appended to this constitution but the Association may from time to time, subject to the provisions of this constitution, admit more members.
- (2) Membership of the Association is open to every person involved in Honeybee keeping and, processors of Honeybee products, a Public Corporation, Private Firm, Parastatal Body, a Local authority, Non-Governmental Bodies; PROVIDED that such a person shall be within Uganda/a Uganda Citizen of or above the age of 18 being of sound mind and holding a valid Graduated Tax or Valid Visa Permit. (Work Permit).
- (3) Members shall abide by the provisions of this Constitution and be required to pay to the Association such fees and contributions as are stipulated herein or as the Association may impose upon the members from time to time.

ARTICLE IV

DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

Membership of the Association shall cease upon all or any one of the following events:

- (1) Death of a member
- (2) Failure to pay the Association's dues for a period exceeding eight months without reasonable excuse.
- (3) If he persistently absents himself from the Association's meetings i.e. failure to attend three or more consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse.
- (4) Upon resignation.
- (5) If he becomes of unsound mind.
- (6) Upon dismissal or expulsion from Uganda on account of gross misconduct.
- (7) Dismissal or expulsion from the Association by the Association's Executive Committee on account of such disgraceful misconduct as is likely to cause embarrassment to the Association.

(h) Project Manager (Ex-Officio)

3. SUB-COMMITTEES

The Association shall have established sub-committees elected by the General Meeting to work for the realisation of the Association objectives. The nature, number, and membership of such sub-committees shall also be determined by the General Meeting.

4. DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

- i) There shall be a Disciplinary Committee of the Association composed of eight people who shall be elected by members at the General Meeting. It shall be responsible for enforcing good behaviour, smartness in apiary and reliability of the members in relation to the Association as well as their Honeybee activities.
- ii) to act as an intermediary between a member and the Association in the event of a misunderstanding between the two.

ARTICLE VII

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE

1. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

- (a) To preside over all Executive Committee and General Meetings.
- (b) Together with the Secretary to co-ordinate all activities of the Association.
- (c) To Convene Meetings.
- (d) To be the Chief spokesman and Representative of the Association.
- (e) To undertake all responsibilities assigned to him/her by the Executive Committee.
- (f) At business meetings, except in the case of elections, to have a casting vote.

2. DUTIES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

- (a) To assist and/or deputise for the President in all his/her duties listed under Article VII (i) above.

7. **DUTIES OF THE WHOLE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
- (a) To be responsible for the implementation of the policies, decisions and resolutions of the General Meetings.
 - (b) To oversee the day-to-day running of the Association.
 - (c) To be responsible for drawing Agenda for General Meetings.

ARTICLE VIII

TERM OF DURATION OF OFFICE

- i) Members of the Executive Committee and the established sub-committees shall hold office for one (1) calendar year and then new members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

PROVIDED that outgoing office bearers shall be eligible for re-election to any of the offices of the Executive Committee.

- ii) An office bearer's term of office may however be terminated if he proves unworthy. In such a case a member of the Association shall be elected to fill the vacant post.
- 111) An office bearer's term of office may also be terminated owing to unsoundness of mind, bodily infirmity, grave misconduct, bankruptcy, criminal record, senility, or some other unworthiness.

ARTICLE IX

QUORUM FOR MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

The quorum for elections at all levels shall be one half (1/2) of all the members who form the relevant electorate body. Otherwise they shall hold true for the General and Executive Meetings.

ARTICLE X

SIGNATORIES TO DOCUMENTS

- 1. All important documents relating to finances and property of the Association shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President and/or Secretary of the Executive Committee.
- 2. All other important documents relating to programs, public relations, minutes, reports etc. shall be signed by the President and the Secretary.

ARTICLE V

DISCIPLINE

1. Each member of the Association shall at all times:
 - (a) Conduct himself/herself in a responsible manner and use his/hor best skills and endeavours to promote the aims and objectives of the Association.
 - (b) Show the utmost good faith to the others in all matters relating to the Association.
 - (c) Not in anyway use the Association and or its properties for private gain or to further the interest of any political, religious, tribal or racist organisation.
2. There shall be a Disciplinary Committee of the Association whose functions shall be to investigate any matter affecting any member and to make recommendations to the Executive Committee to meet out all or any of the following disciplinary actions:-
 - i) Dismissal
 - ii) Suspension
 - 111) Fine
 - iv) Caution
 - v) Written apology
 - vi) Reinstatement of the Association's property and /or refund of Association's moneys etc.
3. Any member who is dismissed from the Association shall forfeit all his rights in the Association.

ARTICLE VI

ORGANS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1. **THE GENERAL MEETING**

The General Meeting of the members when sitting formally as such shall constitute the Supreme Legislature and policy maker of the Association.
2. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The Association shall have an Executive Committee elected by the General Meeting comprising of:

 - (a) President
 - (b) Vice President
 - (c) Secretary
 - (d) Vice Secretary
 - (e) Treasurer
 - (f) Committee Members (6)
 - (g) Chairmen/Chairpersons of sub-committees

ARTICLE XI

PATRONAGE

The Association shall have a patron who shall be decided upon and named by the General Meeting.

ARTICLE XII

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

1. The Association shall employ a full time Project Directorate, will be responsible to implement Association Programmes, consisting of the President and supported by Treasurer (Financial Controller and Secretary (Project Executive Secretary). The Project Directorate will have complete Financial Autonomy, and will be located within Kampala and within same offices as Uganda Honeybee Keepers Association.
2. Project Directorate duties shall include:
 - (a) To effectively and efficiently run the Head Office of the Association full time an on day-to-day routine, execute decisions, co-ordinate activities and head the employed staff.
 - (b) To deal with all correspondences, communicate notices of meetings, prepare and submit reports etc.
 - (c) To speedily bring to the attention of the Executive Committee all correspondence concerning the affairs of the Association.
 - (d) Shall ensure that all follow-ups are made and shall carry out such other duties as the Executive Committee shall require them to.

ARTICLE XIII

BANKERS AND SIGNATORIES

The Association shall operate an account(s) with the Bank(s) to be agreed upon by the General Meeting. The Treasurer shall be the Principal Signatory and the President or Secretary shall be a Second Signatory at any withdrawal transaction; PROVIDED that any amount of in the excess of 10,000,000/= shall be withdrawn only with the consent in writing of the Executive Committee.

3. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY

- (a) To carry out the Secretarial aspects of the Association and Executive Committee and General Meetings as well as in routine work, and to be overall responsible for the good manner in which they shall be executed. In particular he/she shall take minutes and circulate them to members at or in respect to all meetings, and shall be charged with the safe custody of the Association's documents and Common Seal.
- (b) He/She shall be a co-signatory to the Association's Bank Account(s).
- (c) To issue notice for meetings.

4. DUTIES OF THE VICE SECRETARY

To assist and/or deputise for the Secretary in his/her responsibilities under Article II (3) above.

5. DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

- (a) To keep, proper books of accounts, issue receipts for cash and cheques received for and on behalf of the Association.
- (b) To keep proper records of all payments made and regularly submit a balance sheet showing the financial position of the Association.
- (c) To prepare an annual budget on behalf of the Executive Committee and supervise its proper execution once approved by the General Meeting.
- (d) To plan and supervise the collection of necessary funds including Membership Fees, Subscriptions, Donations and Others.
- (e) To be responsible for all the Association's properties and keep up-to-date inventories.
- (f) To be the principal signatory to the Association's bank accounts.

6. DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

- (a) To carry out such duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by the President and the Executive Committee.
- (b) To objectively advise and assist Executive Committee in the performance of its duties.
- (c) Shall have equal team responsibility with other members of the Committee and shall have equal vote at the meetings of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIV

LEGAL ADVISOR

1. Subject to the approval of the Members at a General Meeting the Executive Committee may appoint an advocate or firm of advocates who shall be legal advisor to the Association.

The President of the Association shall have the right to consult the Legal Advisor at any time so long as it is in the interest of the Association.

2. The Association shall meet the legal expenses from its funds.

ARTICLE XV

SOURCE OF FUNDS

1. Member fee of Uganda Shillings Five Thousand (5,000/=) and annual subscription of (Shs.10,000/=) Ten Thousand only at buying centres during harvesting honey season) PROVIDED that the Association at its General Meeting shall have the power to increase or decrease the same from time to time.
2. Grants and Donations from well-wishers and members of the Association.
3. Loans
4. Assistance from Government, Parastatals, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organisations.
5. Investments.

ARTICLE XVI

BORROWING POWERS

1. The Association shall have power to borrow any sums of money for any purpose relating to its objectives for which a mandate has been given in writing by the General Meeting and to use any of the properties of the Association as Security therefor.
2. The Association may invest any of its funds which are not immediately required in such undertakings and projects as may be deemed beneficial to the Association and its members.
3. The Association's Executive Committee may enter into any contracts for the benefit of the Association.

ARTICLE XVII

AFFILIATION

The Association shall have power to affiliate with any other body or bodies within or outside Uganda having similar objectives but any such affiliation shall require prior consent and approval of 2/3 in a General Meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII

THE SEAL

The Association shall have a Common Seal to be used on all important documents. The Association shall also have a logo for all its important documents.

ARTICLE XIX

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Amendments, alterations or variations may be made in the adopted constitution of the Association only by the General Meeting sitting upon a specific Agenda on which amendment on the Constitution has been included as an item.
2. A proposal for amendment may originate from any member but must be forwarded to the Executive Committee clearly set out with the reasons for it.
3. The Executive Committee Secretary shall circulate or cause to be circulated the proposed amendment to the members at least thirty(30)days before the General Meeting at which the amendment shall be considered.
4. APPROVAL OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT:
 - (a) The amendment, variation or alteration not affecting the objectives shall be adopted if it is favoured by a simple majority of the total voting members.
 - (b) If the amendment affects the objectives, identity and/or the general purpose of the Association, a minimum of two-thirds (2/3) majority of the total voting members is required.
 - (c) In this particular case of amendments, "the total voting members" shall mean those members qualified to vote, and absentees shall be regarded or counted as "abstainees".

ARTICLE XX

ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION

By the wilful act of taking up membership of the Association every member covenants, and shall be deemed to covenant with the Association and its other members present and future to honour and abide by the Constitution of the Association as adopted and as shall be duly amended from time to time.

ADOPTED at Kampala this *22nd* day of *FEB* 1996
by the First Formal General Meeting of the Association.

RAMSEY OWOT
PRESIDENT
U H A



LIST MEMBERS ATTACHED

CHRISTOPHER KARAMAGI
GENERAL SECRETARY
U H A



1. President Mr Owot Ramsey
2. Vice-President Mrs Oballin Sarah
3. Secretary Mr Karamagi Christopher
4. Vice Secretary Dr Birunga
5. Treasurer Mr Oballin Banya Henry
6. Committee Members Headed by;
 - (a) Mr Mbabazi Hillary- Chairman
 - (b) Mr Kanyike
 - (c) Mr Akalga
 - (d) Akello Lily
 - (e) Mrs Grace Okello
 - (f) Mrs Aool Aool
 - (g) Mrs Muhindo
 - (h) Mrs Kangave Grace

Project Manager (ex-Officio) President and Secretary

MEMBERS OF UGANDA HONEYBEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

No	No	NAME	CONTACT	DISTRICT	S/CTY	COUNTY
1	1	Nsanga Farmers	N. Buganda	Kiboga	Iwamata	Kiboga
2	2	Kiboga Beekeepers	J. Nyabwangu	Kiboga	Iwamata	Kiboga
3	3	Muhanika's Kyokola	T. Muhanika	Kiboga	Muwanga	Kiboga
4	4	Kyaterekera Beekeeper	Balitazali G.	Kiboga	Nsambya	Kiboga
5	5	Walugembe & Sons	E. Walugembe	Luweero	Bamunani ka	Bamunani ka
6	6	Bavakwemu	J. Kimera	Luweero	Kikuysa	"
7	7	Entandikwa Nzibu Womens Project	P. Maguzi	Luweero	Kakooge	Buruli
8	8	Buseebwe Bee Keeping Proj.	D. Nyombi	Luweero	Kakooge	Buruli
9	9	Kayondo Bee Project	Kayondo	Luweero	Kakooge	Buruli
10	10	United Honey Producers	F. Kalibbala	Luweero	Kakooge	Buruli
11	11	Kyeidula Tweekembe	G. Kyanjo	Luweero	Kakooge	Buruli
12	12	Sebisaalu & Sons	L. Sebisaalu	Luweero	Kalungi	Buruli
13	13	Bayovu Bee Keepers	A.B. Batte	Luweero	Kalungi	Buruli
14	14	Nalukonge Bee Keeping	G. Kintu	Luweero	Lwampanga	Buruli
15	15	Bamusekere Bee Keepers	B. Tubwomwe	Luweero	Lwampanga	Buruli
16	16	Bwoki Bee Keeping group	J. Bagire	Luweero	Lwampanga	Buruli
17	17	Nakatoma Bee Keepers	R. Baleke	Luweero	Nabiswera	Buruli

18	18	Tukole Bukozi	A. Bamulenze ki	Luweero	Nabiswe- ra	Buruli
19	19	Kaffo Bee Keeping Project	S. Mwembe	Luweero	Nabiswe- ra	Buruli
20	20	Mabyedongabi Kasozi Apiary	E. Matovu	Luweero	Nabiswe- ra	Buruli
21	21	One By One Bee Keepers	S. Ganafa	Luweero	Nabiswe- ra	Buruli
22	22	Kyanika Bee Keepers	J. Mbagire	Luweero	Nabiswe- ra	Buruli
23	23	Bayinda Bee Keepers	S. Segawa	Luweero	Nabiswe- ra	Buruli
24	24	Kalinako Bee Keepers	G. Kiwanuka	Luweero	Wabinyo- nyi	Buruli
25	25	Sanga Bee Keepers	J. Mbagire	Luweero	Wabinyo- nyi	Buruli
26	26	Kyoto Project	S Ssali	Luweero	"	Buruli
27	27	Nabyetereka Women Bee Keepers	A.G. Basemeza	Luweero	Wabinyo- nyi	Buruli
28	28	Bbosa & Family Bee Keepers	E. Bbosa	Luweero	Wabinyo- nyi	Buruli
29	29	Kyondo Beekeepers Project	Ernest mayanja	Luweero	Butuntu- mula	Buruli
30	30	Zinunula Womens Group	E. Nalongo	Luweero	Katikamu	Katika- -mu
31	31	Kiganda & Family	Kiganda James	Luweero	Makulub- ita	Katika- -mu
32	32	Bukakala Widows Group	T. namusisi	Luweero	semuto	nakase- -ka
33	33	Buminafa Bee-keeping Project	S Nsimbe	Luweero	Semuto	Nakase- -ke
34	34	Kalagala BeeKeeping Project	S. Kabugo Luweero	Luweero	Wakyato	"
35	35	Kanyale Bee Keeping Project	J. Baharugir a	Luweero	Wakyato	"
36	36	Wabulolo Bee Farmers	E. Sagala	Luweero	Wakyato	"

37	37	Kabulasoke Silviculture	S. Kabuye	Mpigi	Kabugonza	Gombe
38	38	Nakate Mwajjuma Family	M. Nakate	Mpigi	Kyegonza	Gombe
39	39	Busukuma Bees	Abdul Gama	Mpigi	Busukuma	Kyaddondo
40	40	Family & Savings	Bwekema J	Mpigi	Busukuma	Kyaddondo
41	41	Matovu & Sons	C. Matovu	Mubende	Butayunja	Busujju
42	42	Mawanda Women Bee Keepers	R. Ssali	Mubende	kakindu	"
43	43	Bulingo bee Farmes	Y. Kabaisera	Mubende	bagezza	Buwekula
44	44	Naklyankanja Dev. Society	M. Bagambe	Mubende	Kitenge	Buwekula
45	45	Byakufuna Bee Project	J. Byansober	Luweero	Luweero	Katika mu
46	60	Irobero Mothers Union	Rev Salboko Mukirare	Kasese	Kitochu	Bukonjo
47		Padimo Beekeepers co-operative Society	Oballin Banyu Henry	Kitgum	Palabek	Lamuro
48	38	Bedober Bee Farmers	Mrs Grace Okello	Lira	Abako	Moroto
49	37	Rock Womens Farmers	Mrs Tabisa Aceng	Lira	Abako	Moroto
50	33	Ojul Bee Farmers	Julius Okello	Lira	Abako	Moroto
51	14	Anginingini "B" group	Obong	Lira	Abako	Moroto
52	74	Odong: & Bee Farmers Group	Odong	Lira	Abako	Moroto
53		Arua Bee Bee Keepers Association	Obanya	Arua	Arua	
54	30	Apac honey & Wax Processors	James Ogwal	Apac	Apac	Maruzi

73	70	Padibe Bee Keepers Society	David Kitara	Kitgum	Padibe	Lamwo
74	60	Hoima Beekeepers Association	David Mugisha	Hoima	Hoima	Parachoki
75		Beecare Centre	Hilary Mbabazi	Bushenyi	Kichamba	Bunyaruguru
76		Rubona Bee Farmers	Brown	Kabarole	Kibirto	Bunyangabu
77	50	Kyenjojo Bee Keepers	Kaganda	"	Butiite	Kyenjojo
78		Masiindi Bee Keepers Association	Mugisa	Masindi	Masindi	Masindi
79		Kigumba Bee Keepers	Okema	Masindi	Kigumba	Kigumba
80		Soroti Bee Keepers Association	Ojoo	Soroti	Soroti	Soroti

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APPENDIX D

Honeybee Keeper Data

Honeybee Keeper Data

DISTRICT	NO. OF BEEKEEPERS	TRADITIONAL HIVES		TOP BAR HIVES	
		COLONISED	UNCOLONISED	COLONISED	UNCOLONISED
<u>NORTHERN</u>					
Kitgum	6,570	122,850	18,803	1,641	499
Gulu	1,422	94,113	22,491	287	83
Arua	1,732	72,239	5,019	356	53
Lira	480	120	450	38	12
Nebbi	3,600	2,400	1,200	339	211
Moyo	320	215	256	22	19
Apac	238	418	1,720	7	12
<u>EASTERN</u>					
Soroti	4,200	3,470	1,040	191	159
Kumi	980	500	600	178	109
Mbale	726	23,400	747	344	63
Kapchorwa	375	225	300	85	17
Tororo	790	455	424	149	120
Moroto	400	200	300	125	44
Kotido	239	139	401	54	28
Jinja	475	320	375	10	15
Iganga	370	120	290	30	10
Kamuli	559	329	246	15	15
<u>CENTRAL & SOUTHERN</u>					
Luwero	2,600	1,011	1,200	188	58
Mukono	370	169	231	45	10
Masaka	5,133	63,766	2,866	1,563	227
Mpigi	170	530	670	100	45
Kiboga	450	1,000	950	89	150
Mubende	620	400	400	20	25
Masindi	96	7,970	717	97	104
Hoima	5,400	82,507	17,093	415	85
<u>SOUTH WESTERN</u>					
Kasese					
Bushenyi	3,065	146,000	14,340	2,480	710
Kabale	6,000	2,750	3,200	752	248
Rukungiri	16,591	100,311	11,524	113	101
Bundibugyo	1,440	21,700	8,000	800	606
Rakai	3,800	1,240	1,800	1,200	308
Kabarole	650	420	300	100	55
	301	5,975	992	38	11
Total	70,162	757,262	119,017	11,871	4,234

Total number of bee farmers 70,162
 Total colonies in traditional hives 757,262
 Total traditional hives not colonised 119,017
 Total colonised in top bar hives 11,871
 Total top bar hives not colonised 4,234

APPENDIX E

Honey Flow Months

Honey Flow Months

<u>District</u>	<u>Pollen Source</u>	Honey Flow Months	
		<u>Primary Honey flow months</u>	<u>Secondary Honey flow months</u>
1. Gulu	Acacia	Dec - Mar	Jun - Aug
2. Nebbi	"	" "	" "
3. Lira	"	" "	" "
4. Apac	"	" "	" "
5. Kitgum	Acacia / Bamboo	" "	" "
6. Moyo	Acacia	" "	" "
7. Arua	Acacia / Bamboo	" "	" "
8. Kapchorwa		" "	" "
9. Hoima	Acacia	" "	" "
10. Masindi	"	" "	" "
11. Luwero	"	" "	" "
12. Mukono	"	" "	" "
13. Soroti	"	" "	" "
14. Kumi	"	" "	" "
15. Moroto	"	" "	" "
16. Kotido	"	" "	" "
17. Mbale	Bamboo	" "	" "
18. Mubende	"	" "	" "
19. Iganga	Bamboo	Dec - Mar	Jun - Aug
20. Jinja	"	" "	" "
21. Kabale		Jun - Aug	Dec - Mar
22. Rukungiri	Acacia	" "	" "
23. Bushenyi	"	" "	" "
24. Kasese	Acacia / Bamboo	" "	" "
25. Bundibugyo	Acacia / Bamboo	" "	" "
26. Kabarole	Acacia	" "	" "
27. Rakai	"	" "	" "
28. Masaka	"	" "	" "

APPENDIX F

Regional Training / Collection Centres

Regional Training / Collection Centres***Regional Collection Centre:***

<u>Centre</u>	<u>District</u>
1. Apac	Apac, Gulu, Kitgum, Lira.
2. Arua	Arua, Moyo and Nebbi
3. Bushenyi	Bushenyi, Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Kabale, Kisoro, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Rukungiri
4. Kalangala	Kalangala, Masaka, Rakai
5. Nakasongola	Luwero, Mukono
6. Hoima	Hoima, Kibale, Kiboga, Mubende, Masindi
7. Kamuli	Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli
8. Mbale	Kapchorwa, Mbale, Tororo
9. Soroti	Kumi, Pallisa, Soroti
10. Karamoja	Kotido, Moroto
11. Nalukongola	Kampala
11. Kampala	Mukono, Kampala, Mpigi

APPENDIX G

Intervention Budget

Intervention Budget

A. Tech packs

Cost per pack (US\$hs. '000)	500	
Sales price per pack (US\$hs. '000)	667	(includes cost of transport to collection centres)
Hives per pack	20	

B. Rate of colonization for new hive

After month two	50%
After month six	90%

C. Packs distributed

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>
New Tech Packs distributed	700	825	825	825	825
New hives distributed	14000	16500	16500	16500	16500
Colonized during current period	8633	10175	10175	10175	10175
Add'l hives colonized from last period		3967	4675	4675	4675
Cumulative packs distributed	700	1525	2350	3175	4000
Cumulative hives distributed	14000	30500	47000	63500	80000
Cumulative hives colonized	8633	22775	37625	52475	67325

D. Production

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2 and Thereafter</u>
Per Hive		
Comb honey - kgs	10	23
Per Pack		
Comb honey - kgs	200	460

E. Sales

Comb honey / kg*	600	600
------------------	-----	-----

*Producer value at collection centre

F. Lease / Purchase Lease (US\$hs. '000)

	<u>Down*</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Lease payment / Tech Pack	40	60	180	180	180	180	820
2. UHA profit per payment		23	36	36	36	36	167

* Down payments are made in month of hive distribution

3. Cashflow from lease payments:**

Tech Packs distributed in year 1	<u>70,000</u>	126,000	126,000	126,000	126,000
in year 2		<u>82,500</u>	148,500	148,500	148,500
in year 3			<u>82,500</u>	148,500	148,500
in year 4				<u>82,500</u>	148,500
in year 5					<u>82,500</u>
Total Lease Payment Flows	70,000	208,500	357,000	505,500	654,000

** Lease payments are made semi-annually after each season, with 30 percent paid after minor season and 70 percent paid after major season.

4. UHA profit remittance from lease payments

made in year 1	<u>16,100</u>	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200
made in year 2		<u>18,975</u>	29,700	29,700	29,700
made in year 3			<u>18,975</u>	29,700	29,700
made in year 4				<u>18,975</u>	29,700
made in year 5					<u>18,975</u>
Total Remittances to UHA	16,100	44,175	73,875	103,575	133,275

I. Tech Pack Sub-Budget (UShs. '000)

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>
a. Lease Payment	70,000	208,500	357,000	505,500	654,000
b. UHA Profit Remittance	<u>16,100</u>	<u>44,175</u>	<u>73,875</u>	<u>103,575</u>	<u>133,275</u>
c. Contribution to Cost of Tech Pack	53,900	164,325	283,125	401,925	520,725
d. Cost of Tech Packs	<u>350,000</u>	<u>412,500</u>	<u>412,500</u>	<u>412,500</u>	<u>412,500</u>
e. (Shortfall to Fund) / Excess	(296,100)	(248,175)	(129,375)	(10,575)	108,225

II. Activity Budget (UShs. '000)

A. Production Capacity Upgrade

1. Contribution from Tech Pack excess	▼ 0	▼ 0	▼ 0	▼ 0	<u>108,225</u>
2. Tech Pack shortfall funding (from le.)	296,100	248,175	129,375	10,575	0
3. Collection/Training Ctr. rehabilitation	4,000	35,000			
4. Centre costs	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
5. Training					
a. Beekeepers*	90,000	75,000	60,000	50,000	40,000
b. Collection Centre motor cycles - 6	<u>24,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
6. (Shortfall to fund) / Excess**	(429,100)	(378,175)	(214,375)	(85,575)	43,225

* Average training cost per participant is estimated at UShs. 20,000. More than just the recipients of Tech Packs will receive training.

** Excess would be used either to pay for additional Tech Packs, Association Strengthening, and / or paid into the Reserve Fund.

B. Association Strengthening

1. Secretariat and Operations					
a. Office	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
b. Equipment	14,000				
c. Vehicle	35,000				
d. Vehicle operations	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
e. Outside services (audit, legal...)	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
f. Subtotal	90,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
2. Staff					
a. Director / Technical Supervisor	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
b. Administrative Sec./Bookkeeper	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
c. Driver	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>
d. Subtotal	27,600	27,600	27,600	27,600	27,600
3. Training / Monitoring					
a. Training of trainers	7,000	3,000			
b. Surveys	5,000		2,000		
c. Training equipment / materials	<u>10,000</u>				
d. Subtotal	22,000	3,000	2,000		
4. Marketing					
a. Organic certification		10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
b. Dehydration equip/filtration/pump	<u>30,000</u>				
c. Subtotal	30,000	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
5. Association Strengthening Budget					
a. Sum of budget items	169,600	81,600	72,600	70,600	70,600
b. Remittance contribution* 0.75	<u>12,075</u>	<u>33,131</u>	<u>55,406</u>	<u>77,681</u>	<u>99,956</u>
c. (Shortfall to fund) / Excess**	(157,525)	(48,469)	(17,194)	7,081	29,356

* UHA contributes stated percent of Profit Remittance earned from sale of Tech Packs to association strengthening budget.

** Excess split between operating cash balance and Reserve Fund.

D. Total Intervention Shortfall (US\$'000)

1. Production Capacity Upgrade	(1,107,225)
2. Association Strengthening	<u>(223,188)</u>
3. Total Shortfall to Fund	(1,330,413)

E. UHA Bank Balance

1. Reserve from remittances	0.25	4,025	11,044	18,469	25,894	33,319
2. Excess remittance**		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,081</u>	<u>29,356</u>
3. Total in bank		4,025	11,044	18,469	32,975	62,675
4. Cumulative		4,025	15,069	33,538	66,513	129,188

* UHA places stated percentage of Profit Remittance from sale of Tech Packs in reserve account.

** Assumes excess from Association Strengthening (II.B.5.) is added to Reserve Fund.

APPENDIX H

Women Honeybee Keepers - Apac

Women Honeybee Keepers - Apac

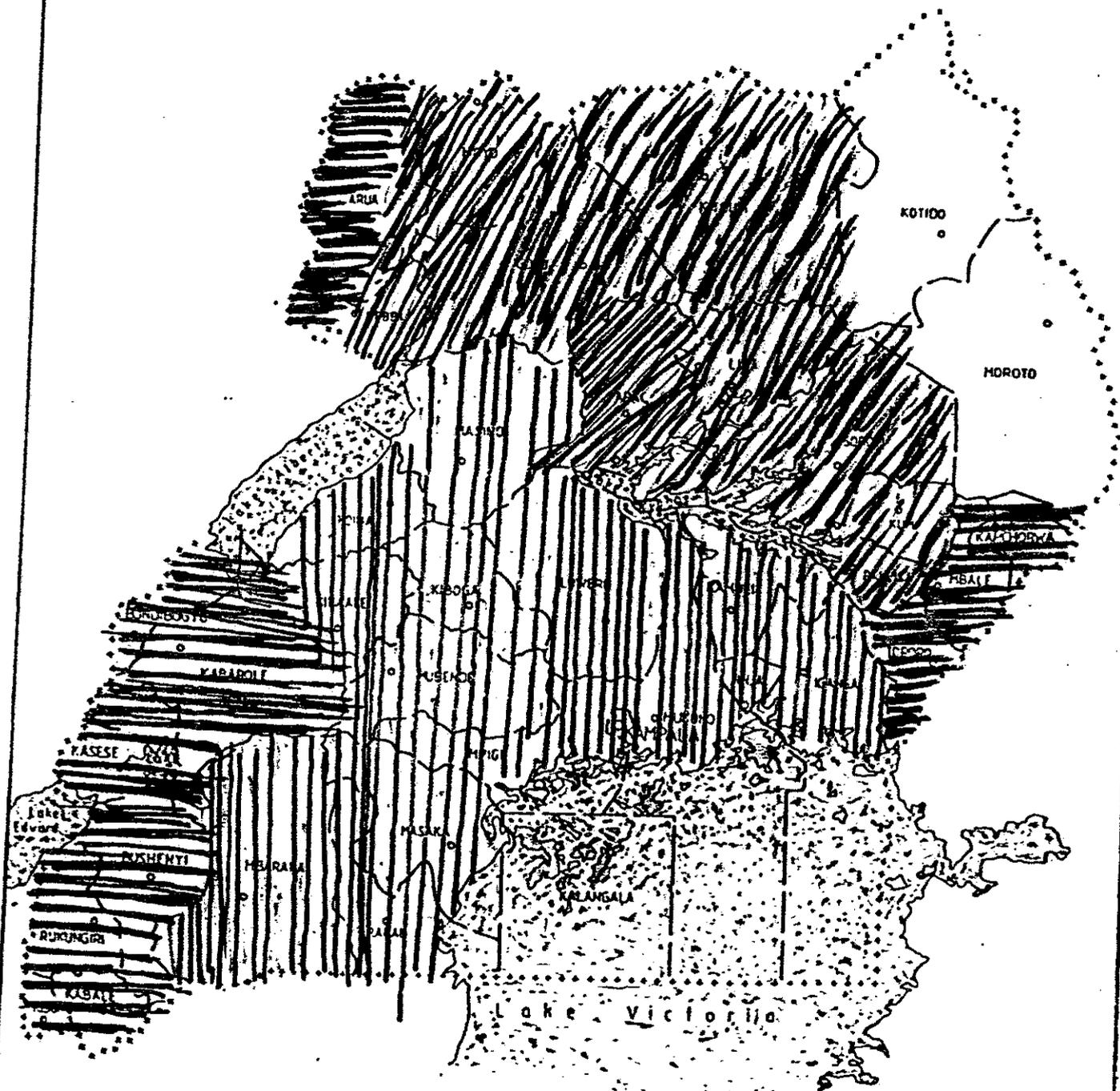
Name of Group	No. Member	Parish	No. of Hives	Hive Type: Traditional (T), Top Bar (KTB)	Colonised Hives
1. Nyeko Jok Bee Keeping	27	Atik	50	43 T, 7 KTB	31 T, 7 KTB
2. Ryeko Kato Tek Kan Group	39	Atik	50	All Traditional	All
3. Alit-lyia Bee Keeping Group	25	W/Ward	50 50	All Traditional All Traditional	All All
4. Kony Kor Obanga	32	Teboke	Lacking		
5. Apor Wegi	25	E/Ward	4	4 KTB	4 KTB
6. Ayele Group	44	E/Ward	120	All Traditional	88
7. Obangamio Group	27	Amili	35	All Traditional	30
8. Kong Opor Group	48	Alworoceng	60	All Traditional	35
9. Kazi Gumu-Aminteng Bee Keeping	20	Amiteng	50	All Traditional	30
10. Acan Pii	37	Acan Pii	31	All Traditional	18
11. Obanya Mixed Farm	35	Alworoceng	25	All Traditional	25
12. Joel Foundation Farm	29	Alworoceng	70	All Traditional	61
13. Too Ipur Group	25	Cawente	Lacking		-
14. Agonga Group	34	Ajok	Lacking		-
15. Ocok can Group	68	Alido	210	All Traditional	120
16. Obunga Bee Keeping Project	38	Aboli	30	All Traditional	18
17. Onot cing Group	38	Olelpek	40	All Traditional	40
18. Note En Teko Youth Project	30	Kwania	52	All Colonised	52
19. Oroch Bee Keeping Group	28	Akalo	10	All Traditional	10
20. Anyim Pwod Lac Group	30	Akalo	15	All Traditional	15
21. Yot Kom Atwero Group	26	Akalo	16	All Traditional	14
22. Acan Too Ipur Womens' Group	41	Telela	16	All Traditional	16
23. Tam Ber Anota Group	32	Akalo	18	All Traditional	4
24. Punu Agali	38	Akalo	12	All Traditional	8
25. Acwec Apoko	28	Akalo	15	All Traditional	10
26. Orib Cuny	25	Akalo	18	All Traditional	15
27. Atingo Laka	34	Akalo	10	All Traditional	6
28. Cuny Ayubu	35	Akalo	30	All Traditional	25
29. Ocak Con Bee	55	Akalo	86	All Traditional	63

Uganda HoneyBee Keepers Association**Plan of Action for Apiculture**

30. Barajet Bee Keeping Group	41	Akalo	53	All Traditional	15
31. Aol Lworo	42	Atek	225	All Traditional	100
32. St. Aurolius Livestock Farm	57	Minakulo	108	All Traditional	77
33. Cukere Women's Group	15	Akaka	15	All traditional	7
34. Ce Were Bee Keeping Group	25	Akaka	5	All Traditional	All Colonised
35. Kono Angeo Group	36	Akaka	10	All traditional	8
36. Amak Ikoma Bee Keepers Group	28	Amwa	15	All Traditional	13
37. Wii Lobo Pe Yot Group	29	Adyeda	17	All Traditional	12
38. Nen Anyim	23	Adigo	7	All Traditional	4
39. Anyapo Toocec Group	25	Otwal	14	All Traditional	11
40. Can tic Aryemo	32	Otwal	23	All Traditional	17
41. Momot Atwero Women Group	37	Ayer	27	All Traditional	19
42. Nyeru Giwu Womens' Group	24	Alito	18	All Traditional	All
43. Acan Kwo liwtw	28	Alito	15	All Traditional	7
44. Kok Can Ikweri	25	Alito	10	All Traditional	all
45. Gwok Adako	32	Minakulo	20	All Traditional	10

UGANDA HONEY & BEESWAX PRODUCTS

UGANDA



LEGEND
..... INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
o DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

□ WHITE TO LIGHT AMBER
▨ LIGHT AMBER
▩ AMBER TO YELLOW
▣ DEEP GOLDEN AMBER

PROJECT AREA **HONEY COLOUR:**