***BEES KEEPING PROJECT PROPOSAL:***

***Youths and***

***Widows Association***

***Biwang Village***



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| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Name of the Organization:** | **Biwang Youths& Widows Village Associations Projects {BOWAP}** | | | **Banking Details:** | **Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited SWIFT Code:SBICUGKX**  **USD Account number 04096521 Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas New York, NY SWIFT Code:BKTRUS33**  **ABA:021001033**  **Account Number:9030002570849**  **Account Name:OLARA GABRIEL** | | | **1.INTRODUCTION** | | | **2.DESCRIPTION** | | | **3.BACKGROUND** | | | **4.GOAL & OBJECTIVES** | | | **5.METHODOLOGY** | | | **6.PROJECT ESTIMATES** | | | **7.PROJECT BENEFITS** | | | **8.MONITORING & EVALUATION** | | | **9.CRITICAL RISK $ ACCOUNTABILIY** | | | **10.APPENDICES** | | | **11.CONTACTS & PHOTOS** | | | **12.ESTIMATED FUNS** | | |

***BEES KEEPING PROJECT PROPOSAL: BIWANG YOUTHS AND WIDOWS VILLAGE ASSOCIATION PROPOSAL {BOWAP}***

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The Biwang Youths and Widows Village Association Project (BOWAP) is a voluntary, non governmental, non political and

Multisectorial organization which is run by Adults and youths of different disciplines and different

Nationalities in close cooperation with local communities in Northern Province of Uganda.

It is linked to other Village Concept Project in Pader through the International association of

Village Concept Projects and its main goal is improvement of health and living conditions in

Underprivileged communities through increased self-reliance and responsibility, establishment

Of sustainable development initiatives and resource management as well youths capacity

development.

BOWAP was formed in May 2011 having developed from the Community Health Project in the

Pader Commune, Uganda. The scheme was init iated by a partnership between Widows Women, Elders And the Youths of different talents.

The BOWAP follows an inter-sectorial approach. In the moment there are three running Micro

Projects and two initiatives:

***Micro projects***

-HIV/AIDS Awareness Micro Project

-Hygiene, water and sanitation Micro Project

-Income generation

*Initiatives*

-Let the little children come to me orphan center support initiative

The participation of the community is an essential aspect of the implementation of the project

and, more generally, of basic health care. The key factors of the proj ect are the people of the

Community. They are empowered to greater self-reliance and more act ive and responsible

Involvement in improving their own health. Thus, they are involved in all stages of Proj ects.

From the initial planning through to the evaluation.

**The bees keeping project** aimed to empower economically the local most vulnerable people

(Widows association from Biwang Village, Omot Sector/ Northern Province of Uganda) with

bees keeping skills and capacity as way of addressing rural poverty and general health issues.

The Bees keeping is emerging in Uganda as a successful agricultural practice for local people in

rural areas. The pract ice of bees keeping has intrinsic health benefits through the provision of

food of great nutritional value which is lacking in the target community. A bee keeping requires

few inputs and capitalizes on a ready supply of pollen.

In rural areas in Uganda, there is almost an unlimited source of pollen and bees aid great ly in

the natural cross pollinisat ion of local crops. Health benefits for local people reliant on small

agriculture to provide food are cent red around the enriching quality ies of honey in a diet which

is usually dependent upon staple foods such as bananas, potatoes, beans and maize. Uganda-BOWAP

**2.** **DESCRIPTION**

The average per capita income of Uganda is evaluated at 250 $ US and about 70% of the total

population are earning less than 1 $ USD per day. The full establishments of one hive costs

around 300,000 UGX. The projected revenue per one hive and annually is estimated at 40,000

UGX thus the bees keeping project represents a viable and sustainable microeconomic

enterprise which provide health benefits and its practical insurance against crop failure and

local unemployment. There is major potential for grassroots poverty alleviation and

empowerment of local people (Widows) through the practice of beekeeping.

This project aims to establish 60 hives on the land of the Biwang Central community (Biwang Village),

in the sector of Omot, Pader district in the Nothern Province of Uganda.

These hives and the initial training of 50 members of this local community will be used as platform for support of 50 widows who are interested in beekeeping.

The major goals of this project are to provide new income scheme for the work for the widows

in the community and to alleviate poverty through the training and support of local people in

the practice of beekeeping.

The project details, project management, Full costing, critical risks are given I this proposal.

**Project site:** Biwang Sub sector, Omot sector, Pader district in the Nothern Province of

Uganda

***Beneficiaries: 100 Youths,and*** *50 women* (widows) members of the widows association from Biwang

**3. BACKGROUND**

Uganda has been deeply upset by the 1986 genocide, Civil wars, and the ensuing events, and is yet to

come to terms with its past. The event caused the uprooting hundreds of thousands orphaned

and widowed.

Uganda is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in (mainly

subsistence) agriculture. It is the most densely populated country in Africa and is landlocked

with few natural resources and minimal industry. Primary foreign exchange earners are coffee

and tea. The 1986 genocide decimated Uganda's fragile economic base, severely impoverished

the population, particularly women, and eroded the country's ability to attract private and

external investment. However, Uganda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and

rehabilitating its economy to pre-1986 levels, although poverty levels are higher now. GDP has

rebounded and inflation has been curbed. Despite Uganda's fertile ecosystem, food production

often does not keep pace with population growth, requiring food imports.

Most of the populat ion (98%) in the proj ect s target area has been reset t led there since

1986.The villages there have accordingly experienced massive unrest due to the newly settled

population, widows and orphans, which now represent the majority of the population, causing

demographic imbalance with huge economic impact. The living standards and the health

conditions of the population have deteriorated considerably due to domestic crisis in Uganda.

The needs assessment showed various needs apart from health, with strong inter-linkage and

inter-dependencies. However, health remains the central focus.

Other problems include low levels of literacy, high proliferation levels of AIDS, high fertility

rate and limited opportunities for employment.

The project area, Biwang is a hilly region (1660m-2100m of lat itude, about 29 42 and

2 33 of longitude) with a various kind of flowers and trees.

The social-e

conomic climate of the target population has great been affected by the 1986

genocide. Many have lost their members due to the genocide and others due to the HIV and

AIDS.

The bee keeping project will contribute to the poverty alleviation in the target population,

empower the beneficiaries, contribute to the improvement of health conditions of the

beneficiaries as well to the social-economic status in the target community (the widows

association is made up by people widowed by 1986 genocide, other widowed by HIV and AIDS

and others have their husbands in prison accused of genocide and by working together ,we

hope that this can foster the process of unity and reconciliation and to fight the stigma and

discrimination that fuel those affected by HIV and AIDS).

The bees keeping practices offers various benefits.

***Economic benefits:***production of honey (called in the history of humanity the food of gods ),

beeswax (used to make candles, sealing wax, beauty products, etc.), royal jelly, propolis,bees

venom,etc.

***Environmental benefits***: Pollinisation and fecundation, bees used to monitor the urban and

industrial pollution

***Medical benefits****:* Apitherapy (honey used as antibacterial agent also used to prevent sclerosis)

Honey is used to produce different pharmaceutical products such as syrups

Players use honey as a good and secured source of sugar because of its hydrophilic, anti

diabetic properties.

**4. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of the project is to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in rural areas

of Omot Sector , contribute to the improvement of health and social-economic conditions in the

vulnerable groups of the community as well to promote sustainable development initiatives,

creativity, self-reliance and responsibility in the community.

To establish 60 hives and train a core contingent of 50 local community members in the

practice of beekeeping.

To introduce 70 local people (members of widows association) from Biwang village

to beekeeping as a means of providing personal and collective income and reducing

local poverty with a targeted 80% adoption rate.

Improvement of local health standards through the use of bee products such as honey

and propolis.

To provide financial resources for the work of the widows association in women

leadership training, project management, proposal writing, etc.

To establish an innovative model of microeconomic enterprise which can be replicated

in other parts of the region.

**5. METHODOLOGY**

**Bees keeping in Uganda**

Apiculture is the deliberate rearing of honeybees for production of honey and other bee products.

The practice of bee keeping is not new in Uganda and in the target community in particular. It was

done entirely in rural areas and on small scale for exclusively the production of honey.

It is in 1956 that the first modern hive was introduced in Uganda by Mr Roger Bauduin.

Current honey production in Uganda is 846 tons per year and this is done using traditional means

that require modernization. Uganda honey seems to be much appreciated and can as well be

exported.

The government of Uganda recognizes the bees keeping practice as an economic activity and a

potential contribution to the poverty alleviation and through the Ministry of agriculture, live stocks

and animal resources is trying to develop this practice and address the problems affecting this

sector.

The target area (BiwangSub Sector) has xerophytic vegetation that favors beekeeping

development. The major cash crops (coffee, bananas, sunflowers, etc.) and other trees such as

*eucalyptus*, *pinus patula , serchostachys scandens, Share nutsetc.* available in the Biwang forest where

nearby the hives will be established provide an interdependence system in which the bees

assist in carrying out cross pollination and fecundation. This eventually leads to higher yields

with farmers benefiting from richer crops. In turn the bees use these flowers as nectar and

pollen sources, which will eventually provide good quality honey with which the people will

generate income to improve their living standards.

Similarly the xerophytes vegetation in this area biologically enhances the existence of a large

And various population of bees.

In addition the climate of the area offers trophyic conditions for development of bees.

The temperature is 16-20 centigrade degree the whole year and rain is estimated at 1800-2500

Mm. This area has been greatly endowed with bees keeping and has not been utilised thus far.

**The choice of the bee species and the types of the hives**

The bee species and hives type choices influence the production. Hence we will put more

emphasizes on this.

Researches done in other areas of Uganda near the project site (Biwang Valley small forest and Omot-sec forest)

showed that the bee species *apic malefic andonsonii* is very productive and grow very well within

the conditions of the area thus we will selected this bee species for the project.

The queen of this specie produces 2500-3000 eggs and will be replaced each year.

The choice of the type of the hive is also essential. Based on former researches done here are the

Comparisons:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Hive | Durability | Production per year |  | Costs |
|  |  | Honey | Cire |  |
| Ugandan Hive | 5 Years | 10-20kg | 1.8kg | 160,000 UGX |
| Kenyan Hive | 10 years | 15-25kg | 2.25kg | 200,000 UGX |
| Traditional Hive | 30 years | 15-30kg | 1.1kg | 270,000 UGX |
| Longstroch Hive | 20 years | 20-70kg | 0kg | 300,000 UGX |

The project will use only longstroch and Traditional bee hives to maximize the production of honey. Given that the

wax is not produced at high quantity and its market is not good (1 kg of wax is sold at 5,000UGX on

local market and 1 kg of honey is sold at 8,000UGX)

The project beneficiaries have experience in bee keeping but the project intent to conduct a

training on bees keeping before the project starts. Many BOWAP facilitators are agriculture and animal

Keepers they will use their skills and knowledge to

make the project a success.

**6. PROJECT ESTIMATE**

**Establishment of 60 Hives**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Items | Numbers of Units | Unit Cost | Total Costs UGX |
| Hives | 60 | 300,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Smokers | 10 | 150,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Overalls | 10 | 100,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Veils | 8 | 100,000 | 800,000 |
| Gloves | 10 | 50,000 | 500,000 |
| Wax[Cost/kg] | 15 | 70,000 | 1,050,000 |
| Wires/Nails | 6 | 400,000 | 2,400,000 |
| **Total UGX** |  |  | **25,250,000UGX** |
| **TOTAL in. USD** |  |  | **$= 10,100 USD** |

**Training**

Training will be divided into 3 phases, which will be run over a period of six months, and will

Cover the content summarized in Appendix 1. The training will involve both theory and

Practical elements with each phase involving three days of theory and two days of practical

Application. The training will be done by an independent beekeeping expert who has worked in

Apiculture in the region for at least 5 years.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Items | Numbers of Units | Unit Cost | Total Cost UGX |
| Transport for Facilitation | 30 days | 70,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Stationary and Paper Work |  |  | 3,500,000 |
| Consultancy Fees | 4 Trainers | 1,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Follow up for Supervision and Monitoring |  |  | 6,000,000 |
| Total Costs For Training |  |  | 15,600,000UGX |
| Total Costs for training |  |  | 4,640USD |
|  |  |  |  |
| **FINAL COSTS TOTAL :Costs for Training and project estimates in one year in USD** | **Training costs + Projects estimates costs** | **$=6,240+$10,100** | **$=16,340 USD** |

**TOTAL COSTS IN=**  USD=6,240$ +10,100$ **USD= 16,340**.

**7. PROJECT BENEFITS**

One longstroch bee hive produces an average of 55 Kg of honey per year with few inputs

Required after establishment. One kg of honey in Uganda sells for around 8,000UGX ($ USD

2.7).

60 Longstroch hives can generate at least 21,500,000 UGX (9,000 $ USD) per year. 1$ USD=2,500

UGX

In a country where the average per capita income is US $ 250, beekeeping thus has enormous

Potential to galvanize the income of poverty stricken local people.

Given the projected costs and benefits one beehive would pay for its establishment costs and

More in the first year. With very little maintenance and ongoing labour required after

Establishment of the hives, apiculture is an extremely cost effective agricultural activity.

This project will be established on community land and a core group of 50 local people will be

Fully trained in beekeeping and will be supported in establishing their project. This will ensure

That local people are given access to a system of support and mentoring throughout the

Establishment of their own hives. The establishment of bees keeping project for widows

Association in rural areas of Omot sector (Biwang Village) will have benefits in augmented

Income, greater daily sustenance of the families of the members of the association and the

Ability to generate substantial savings in making wax based products needed for a subsistence

Lifestyle.

**8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The BOWAP facilitator will weekly visit the project to monitor the progress. The association will

Produce weekly and monthly report on the progress of the project.

After 6 months BOWAP will assess the project in collaboration with its partners. Assessment will

Look at financial benefits, social benefits, achievements against goals and financial reporting.

After the assessment there will be a meeting with BOWAP, Partners, project beneficiaries and

Focus on planning for the phase two of the project

**9. CRITICAL RISKS AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Critical risks associated with this project include:

-Poor adopt ion rate of part occupants and wasted teaching resources

-Wasted bee products in initial raids due to inexperience

-Vandalism to hives

-Longer lag time in establishment and product ion

The project managers will be fully accountable. Financial reporting mechanisms have been

Established and financial reports will initially be expected on a quarterly basis.

**10. APPENDICES:**

**Appendix 1.**

**Training content**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Major Topics** | **Sub-Topics** |
| **Bee Biology** | **-The Colony**  **-Workers Drones ant the Queens**  **-Duties of the Queen, workers and Drones**  **-Impregnating of the queen swarming**  **-Queen less Colony**  **-The unfertilized queen**  **-Bees Calendar** |
| **Bee keeping technology and equipment** | **-Types of bee hives[Traditional, longstroth e.t.c]**  **-Construction of different types of Hives**  **-Advantages and Disadvantages of above different bee hives**  **-Smokers**  **-Veils**  **-Bee hive tool**  **-Overall bee gloves and boots**  **-Advantages of bee equipments** |
| **Bee keeping rural development** | **-Factors considered in starting a bee keeping project**  **-Apiary site selection**  **-Tree species that favors honey productions**  **-Looking after bees**  **-Feeding bees** |
| **Hiving of Colonies** | **Use of baiting methods**  **-Use of catches box**  **-Use of clustered swarm**  **-Transfer of wild colonies**  **-Hiving by dividing as established colony[colony multiplication]**  **-Uniting a swarm to a colony**  **-Use of honey combs and burning method** |
| **Bee pathology** | **-Broad disease**  **-American foul brood**  **-European fowl brood**  **-Other abnormal conditions include; the children brood, store brood, the bald brood store brood Nosema- like protozoa [nosema apis]**  **-Dysentery**  **-Paralysis** |
| **Factors Militating bee industry I Uganda** | **-Bee predators**  **-Natural climatic condition**  **-Human activities**  **-Poor management of colonies**  **-Absconding** |
| **Common practices in apiary management** | **-Controlling swarming to your advantages**  **-Hive inspection**  **-Brooding**  **-Formation of a nucleus**  **-Prevention of robbing**  **-Feeding of bees**  **-Watering of bees**  **-Keeping of records**  **-Colony records**  **-Operational records** |
| Manipulation of bees, extraction of honey and other bee | -Honey harvesting and what to look for [quality]  -Extraction of honey [processing] traditional methods and modern methods of processing.  -Bee wax extractions  -Equipment needed |
| Bee keeping economy | -Government stand  -National apicultural policy  -Structure of bee keeping industry in Uganda  -Market potential  -Products from the industry |
| Pollination and bee flora | -Foraging flowers for field bees  -Shelter establishment  -Trees that favor honey production e.g. acacia species, eucalyptus, Share Nuts.  -Environmental issues put into consideration  -Low frequency use of pesticide |

The President of the Biwang Orphans and Widows Village Association.



 Groups of Biwang Village Widows.



**Groups of Youths of different Talents for Biwang Village .**

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**11. CONTUCTS**

**Project Managers and Contacts Persons:**

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**12. ESTIMATED FUNS REQUESTED**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Establishment of | 60 Hives | 25,250,000 UGX |
| Training Costs | - | 15,600,000 UGX |
| **Total in UGX** |  | **40,850,000 UGX** |
| **Expected Total SUM: USD** | **$=16,340 USD** | |

**. REFERENCES:**

**Contacts**

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