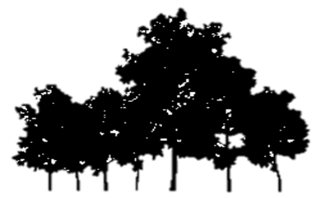
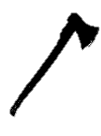


M



**BEE YOURSELF**



**Executive summary**

Beekeeping is emerging as a very successful agricultural practice for local people in rural areas of less developed countries. Not only does the practice of beekeeping have intrinsic health benefits through providing a food source of great nutritional value which is lacking in rural areas, but beekeeping requires few inputs and capitalizes on a ready supply of pollen. In rural areas there is almost an unlimited source of pollen and bees aid greatly in the natural cross pollination of local crops. Health benefits for local people reliant on small agriculture to provide food are centered on the enriching qualities of honey in a diet which is usually dependent upon staple foods such as bananas and maize.

The full establishment of one local bee hive costs around 85,000Ug shillings ($23US). Projected revenue from a single hive per year is 50,000-75,000Ug shillings. In a country where the average per capita income is $324US beekeeping represents a viable microeconomic enterprise which pays for itself in the first year, provides health benefits and is a practical insurance against crop failure and local unemployment. There is major potential for grassroots poverty alleviation and empowerment of local people through the practice of beekeeping.

This project aims to establish 500 hives in Itirikwa sub county , one of the under developed communities in Adjumani district after a long period of displacement by the LRA war of northern Uganda , a place characterized by high level of poverty , illiteracy, low income and high deforestation.

These hives and the initial training of ten members of this local community will be used as a platform for the training and support of over 100 local people who are interested in beekeeping per year. The major goals of this project are hence twofold: to provide a new stream of income for the work of the community, and to alleviate poverty through the training and support of local people in the practice of beekeeping. Full costing, project dynamics, key personnel and critical risks are detailed in this proposal

**2.0 Project Description**

Apiculture is a powerful way of tackling poverty at the grassroots level. Madilanyu bee keeping company is looking to establish five hundred local bee hives as a platform for the training and adoption of beekeeping practice in Madi sub-region. This project is primarily concerned with reducing poverty among rural people and providing platform for action of rural development and a biological actor in forest conservation for Uganda and entire Africa.

**2.1.1 Mission Statement**

To provide an active and healthy household for all stages of life through production and supply of organic bee products.

**2.1.2 Vision Statement**

Provide natural remedies that are of medical and nutritional value.

Develop a friendly environment for both bees and human

**2.3 Goals and Objectives**

• To establish 500 hives and pull a core contingent of over 100 local community members in the practice of beekeeping by 2025

• Improvement of local health standards through the use of bee products such as honey and propolis.

• To provide financial resources for the work of Madilanyu bee keeping Farming.

• To establish an innovative model of microeconomic enterprise which can be replicated in other parts of Uganda.

**3.0 Project Dynamics**

**3.1 Environmental Climate**

The social, cultural and economic climate of Uganda has great bearing on the dynamics of any project undertaken. Poverty has become a systemic problem in Uganda with low levels of literacy, high proliferation levels of AIDS, and Hepatitis B, and limited opportunities for employment. The demographics of Uganda are detailed in Appendix1.

**3.2 Beekeeping**

Apiculture is the deliberate rearing of honeybees for production of honey and other bee products. Previously the practice of bee keeping in Uganda was entirely rural based and practiced on a small scale by women, men and children. It was not until recently that the government made efforts towards improving the practice of beekeeping. The government has now recognized the practice as one of the economic activities that has potential for contributing to poverty reduction in the country. This sector falls under the mandate of the **Department of Animal Health and Entomology in the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries**. The government through the **National Strategy for Development of Apiculture in Uganda** 2003-2004 is trying to address some of the problems affecting this sector through extension services, establishing processing centers and supporting and promoting largescale producers and processors.

Physically Adjumani district has been greatly endowed with a xerophytic vegetation that favors beekeeping development. The major cash crops (Maize, Cassava, sunflowers, and simsim) in the area provide an interdependence system in which the bees assist in carrying out cross pollination. 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 honey with which the people will generate income to improve their living standards.

Similarly the xerophytic vegetation in this area biologically enhances the existence of a large population of bees. This area of Uganda has been greatly endowed with this resource and is one which has not been fully utilized thus far.

**3.2.1 Establishment of Project**

Establishment of this project relies on the founding of 500 hives on community land as well as the training of key people in beekeeping skills. There is an initial establishment timeframe of 5years. In the first year this project aims to meet the key goals and objectives before an evaluation looks at possible expansion of the initiative.

Establishment of 500 hives involves the following inputs

**3.2.2 Projected Benefits**

One beehive typically produces 10-14kg of honey per year with few inputs required after Establishment. One kg of honey in Uganda sells for around Ug Sh. 5,000/= (US $3.00). 50 hives can generate between **Ug. Shs 2,500,000 and 3,000,000/=** (US $1,470-$1,760) per year. In a country where the average per capita income is US $325 beekeeping thus has enormous potential to galvanize the income of poverty stricken local people. Given the projected costs and benefits one beehive would pay 90% of its establishment costs 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.

**3.2.3 Pursuing Strategic Objectives**

The fundamental objectives of this project are twofold:

• The alleviation of poverty in rural areas of Uganda; and

• The provision of an ongoing source of local income for the work of NET Uganda. In pursuit of these objectives this project will be established on community land and a core group of ten local people will be fully trained in beekeeping. From this base of trained local people an additional 100 people will be trained and offered support in establishing the project on their own land. 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 a hive for a rural family will have benefits in augmented income, greater daily sustenance of family members and the ability to generate substantial savings in making wax based products needed for a subsistence lifestyle.

Revenue raised through the fifty hives that are initially established will be put towards the emerging work of NET. NET will provide staff who will oversee the establishment of the project and provide administrative support. The training of NET staff in the processes of beekeeping will also further augment their ability to provide practical skills for the young people with whom they work.

**3.2.4 Evaluation and Forward Planning**

In December of 2005 the Australian Project Manager will visit Uganda to assess the projects which are being established. Assessment of this project will look at the areas of:

• Financial benefits

• Social benefits

• Achievements against goals

• Financial reporting

In meeting with the project director and those involved in the training there will be an focus on forward planning for phase two of this project

4.0 Management

4.1 Key Personnel

**Project Manager**

**Project Director**

**Administration**

**5.0 Critical Risks and Accountability**

Critical risks associated with this project include:

• Poor adoption rate of participants and wasted teaching resources

• Wasted bee products in initial raids due to inexperience

• Vandalism to hives

• Longer lag time in establishment and production

The project director and staff under his leadership will be fully accountable to beneficiaries through NET Ministries Australia. Financial reporting mechanisms have been established and financial reports will initially be expected on a quarterly basis.

In November of 2005 the Australian Project Manager will be making an inspection trip to

Uganda to assess the progress of all projects undertaken. NET Australia takes seriously

Donor intentionality and the need for clear accountability mechanisms.

**Appendix 1**

**Demographics of Uganda**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Africans of three main ethnic groups--Bantu, Nilotic, and Nilo-Hamitic--constitute most of the

Population. The Bantu are the most numerous and include the Baganda, which, with 18% of

The population, constitute the largest single ethnic group.

The people of the southwest comprise 30% of the population, divided into five major ethnic

Groups: the Banyankole and Bahima,10%; the Bakiga, 8%; the Banyarwanda, 6%; the Bunyoro,

3%; and the Batoro, 3%. Residents of the north, largely Nilotic, are the next largest group,

Including the Langi, 6%, and the Acholi, 4%. In the northwest are the Lugbara, 4%. The

Karamojong, 2%, occupy the considerably drier, largely pastoral territory in the northeast.

Europeans, Asians, and Arabs make up about 1% of the population with other groups

Accounting for the remainder.

Uganda's population is predominately rural, and its density population highest in the southern

Regions. Until 1972, Asians constituted the largest nonindigenous ethnic group in Uganda. In

That year, the Idi Amin regime expelled 50,000 Asians, who had been engaged in trade,

Industry, and various professions. In the years since Amin's overthrow in 1979, Asians have

Slowly returned. About 3,000 Arabs of various national origins and small numbers of Asians live

in Uganda. Other nonindigenous people in Uganda include several hundred Western

Missionaries and a few diplomats and businesspeople.

**Population:** 24,699,073

*Note:* estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality

Due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates,

Lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and

Sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2002 est.)

**Age structure:**

*0-14 years:* 50.9% (male 6,314,371; female 6,265,681)

*15-64 years:* 47% (male 5,803,430; female 5,789,713)

*65 years and over:* 2.1% (male 247,798; female 278,080) (2002 est.)

**Population growth rate:** 2.94% (2002 est.)

**Birth rate:** 47.15 births/1,000 population (2002 est.)

**Death rate:** 17.53 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.)

**Net migration rate:** -0.28 migrant(s)/1,000 population

*note:* according to the UNHCR, by the end of 2001, Uganda was host to 178,815 refugees from

a number of neighboring countries, including: Sudan 155,996, Rwanda 14,375, and Democratic

Republic of the Congo 7,459 (2002 est.)

**Sex ratio:**

*at birth:* 1.03 male(s)/female

*under 15 years:* 1.01 male(s)/female

*15-64 years:* 1 male(s)/female

*65 years and over:* 0.89 male(s)/female

*total population:* 1 male(s)/female (2002 est.)

**Infant mortality rate:** 89.35 deaths/1,000 live births (2002 est.)

**Life expectancy at birth:**

*Total population:* 43.81 years

*Male:* 42.97 years

*Female:* 44.67 years (2002 est.)

**Total fertility rate:** 6.8 children born/woman (2002 est.)

**HIV/AIDS:**

*Adult prevalence rate:* 6.1% (2001 est.)

*People living with HIV/AIDS:* 1.1 million (2001 est.)

*Deaths:* 110,000 (1999 est.)

**Nationality:**

*Noun:* Ugandan(s)

*Adjective:* Ugandan

**Ethnic groups:** Baganda 17%, Ankole 8%, Basoga 8%, Iteso 8%, Bakiga 7%, Langi 6%, Rwanda 6%,

Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Batoro 3%, Bunyoro 3%, Alur 2%, Bagwere 2%, Bakonjo 2%,

Jopadhola 2%, Karamojong 2%, Rundi 2%, non-African (European, Asian, Arab) 1%, other 8%

**Religions:** Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%

**Languages:** English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in courts of law

and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of

The Niger-Congo languages, preferred for native language publications in the capital and may

Be taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili, Arabic

**Literacy:**

*Definition:* age 15 and over can read and write

*Total population:* 62.7%

*Male:* 74%

*Female:* 54% (2000 est.)

**This information from the CIA World Factbook 2002.**

The current life expectancy for Uganda in 2020 is **63.41** years, a **0.51% increase** from 2019.

* The life expectancy for Uganda in 2019 was **63.08** years, a **0.52% increase** from 2018.
* The life expectancy for Uganda in 2018 was **62.76** years, a **1.06% increase** from 2017.
* The life expectancy for Uganda in 2017 was **62.10** years, a **1.07% increase** from 2016.
* Uganda healthcare spending for 2017 was **$38**, a **1.39% decline** from 2016.
* Uganda healthcare spending for 2016 was **$39**, a **2.02% decline** from 2015.
* Uganda healthcare spending for 2015 was **$40**, a **20.92% decline** from 2014.
* Uganda healthcare spending for 2014 was **$50**, a **1.33% increase** from 2013
* Uganda literacy rate for 2018 was **76.53%**, a **6.33% increase** from 2012.
* Uganda literacy rate for 2012 was **70.20%**, a **3.01% decline** from 2010.
* Uganda literacy rate for 2010 was **73.21%**, a **1.84% increase** from 2006.
* Uganda literacy rate for 2006 was **71.37%**, a **3.23% increase** from 2002
* Uganda unemployment rate for 2019 was **1.84%**, a **0.09% increase** from 2018.
* Uganda unemployment rate for 2018 was **1.75%**, a **0.04% decline** from 2017.
* Uganda unemployment rate for 2017 was **1.79%**, a **0.04% decline** from 2016.
* Uganda unemployment rate for 2016 was **1.83%**, a **0.03% decline** from 2015.

**Madilanyu bee keeping project proposals**

* Adjumani district is one of the poorest district in Uganda as per 2014 census population
* It is reported to have numerous natural resource endowed in her belly ,
* The district is a host of over 22,000 refugee whose fuel livelihood depends on the exiting natural resources
* The existing natural resources have attracted people all over the country , basically they are engaged in production of charcoal especially in the sub counties of Pakele , Itirikwa , Dzaipi and Arinyapi sub county
* Prolong dry spell occurring in the district
* Due to the LRA war in northern Uganda , majority of the listed population were internally displaced , over 2000 plus household have reported to their ancestral land in the above listed areas, in the early 2000s. they demand more use of this forest purposely for agricultural production
* Community demand for sell of tree species for charcoal production to numerous ethnic tribes whose major activity is charcoal production
* Limited internally organized laws enacted against illegal falling of tress
* Non-diversified economic activities in the areas of charcoal production
* Refugee impact on deforestation
* Most women in Adjumani are illiterate and lack exposure to other places. They grew up and are staying in Adjumani. Many of our women are also victims of failed marriages or have never been to that institution and are just cohabiting. It is therefore not surprising that the burden of domestic chores rests solely on them and most are victims of domestic violence. Most of them lack capital and can’t borrow from the bank because they don’t have collateral to present since most resources belong to men according to culture

**Economically**

* The people of Adjumani have very little knowledge about Api-culture and its related economic and environmental benefits

**What can be done to improve the above situation?**

* Diversification of economic activity through Api-culture
* Sensitization of the community about the positive benefits of co-exiting with forest
* The activity of Api-culture provides a biological mechanism of forest conservation
* Through the benefits/ income from the activity will encourage tree planting purposively for bee keeping
* Women need to be empowered with business skills because most of them are failing to grow their businesses due to the knowledge gap. There is also a need to enhance the social status of girls through dialogues involving parents and other stakeholders. Girls should also be trained on life skills through seminars convened for role models to speak to them. Most bursaries should be channeled towards the girl child as a way of inspiring them to take education seriously. There is also a need to establish girls’ friendly spaces where they can interact with professionals and consultants in different fields. More girls and women should be encouraged to advocate for their rights.
* It will improve the health/ nutrition status of the community through the honey harvested
* It will streamline multi-sectoral approach of forest conservation
* Ownership of forest in presence of the activity
* Bees provide aid to plants to the process of pollination

**Impacts of the activity**

* Once the project is established and expanded , the district can provide a honey basket to the entire westnnile and progressively the neighboring districts and the entire Uganda
* Natural and artificial forest that harbors the activity will be conserved and protected
* Income through selling of honey will be improved

**Factors that favors establishment of the project**

* + Availability of exiting natural forest in the district
  + Adjumani attracts bees from DRC Congo hence location of the district provides a strategic factors in establishing the activity
  + Willingness of the local farmers to expand bee production
  + Available labor that is generated by family members and owners of the bee farm
  + Ready market for honey both within and outside Adjumani district

**Challenges**

* Limited capital for expansion
* Lack of value addition in the production
* Stock out of honey due to low production
* Lack of institutional support in bee keeping
* Difficulties in fetching
* Poor materials used for making beehives
* Lack of district bee keeping association
* Lack of limited fund in promoting bee farming in both the district, region and the country as a whole

**HONEY FACTS AND FIGURES**

Uganda is a honey potential country, with an average production estimated between 100,000-200,000 metric ton of honey per year. Most of the honey is being consumed at homestead, local markets give prices for well-prepared honey.

A hive of bees must fly 55,000 miles to produce a pound of honey. One bee colony can produce 60 to 100 honey per year.



***Madilanyu 2030 Project Initiative***



***Oduti Andrew******Dragu Inyasious Alumai Valeria Olali***

***12-05-1992 15-09-1985 1912-2019(107YRS)***