

BEE PROJECT WORKSHOP TECHNICAL REPORT

LAUNCHING THE CONTINENTAL MULTI- STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM (MSP), OUTLINE KEY POLICY FRAMEWORK ISSUES FOR SUSTAINABLE APICULTURE & IDENTIFICATION OF MARKET CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR HONEY & BEEHIVE PRODUCTS



KAMPALA, UGANDA 8th-11th DECEMBER, 2014

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SUMMARY

A workshop to launch the continental Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP) for honey production, bee health & pollination services; and also to outline key policy framework issues for sustainable apiculture & identification of market constraints and opportunities for honey & beehive products was organized in Kampala (Uganda) and was attended by 91 Participants from 30 Member States of the African Union (AU-MS) and included public sector, private sector, civil society, beekeepers associations and research & training and experts in apiculture, four RECs and international organizations.

The main outcomes of the workshop were:

- The launch of the “Africa Apiculture Platform” bee MSP that will improve the quality of bee-products, production, marketing, coordination, advocacy, environment, bee health and pollination services and also improve policy and institutional environment;
- Adoption of operational guidelines of the platform and its structure; ToRs of the various governance organs and criteria for the election of the members of various governance bodies,
- The election of members of various governance organs: Executive committee, Working Group,
- An Executive Committee was elected for one year term and will be evaluated and submit report within a timeframe on lessons learnt before the conduction of a properly informed election,
- Agreeing on the outline of the proposed biennial report on apiculture in Africa,
- Identification of priority policy entry points & areas of action towards the formulation of continental guidelines and an action plan for enhanced honey production and marketing, bee health and pollination services.

After a welcome speech by Prof Ahmed A. El-Sawalhy, Director of the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the workshop was officially opened by Dr. Nicholas Kauta, the Director Animal Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries, Republic of Uganda. The Workshop was jointly

facilitated by Dr Simplicie Nouala, Chief Animal Production Officer of AU-IBAR, Dr. Norber Mbahin, the Bee Project Officer, and Dr. William Olaho-Mukani, EAC.

1. INTRODUCTION

A workshop to launch the continental Multi Stakeholder Platform (MSP) for honey production, bee health & pollination services was held from the 8th to 11th December 2014 in Kampala, Uganda.

The workshop was organised and hosted by the Animal production Unit of African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). The overall objective of the workshop was to launch the continental MSP for honey production, bee health & pollination services in Africa that will improve policy and institutional environment, enhance coordination, and advocacy for honeybee health and other pollinators. Its specific objectives were to i) validate the operational guidelines of the platform and its structure, ii) validate the TORs of the various Governance organs, iii) Validate the criteria for the election of the members of various governance bodies, iv) Elect the members of these governance bodies, v) Review and validate the states of Honey production in Africa, vi) Validate the content and methodology for the development of a strategy for data collection and analysis, vii) Find out if the African continent guideline for pesticides utilization takes into account bee health issues, viii) Outline key policy frameworks issues for sustainable bee health, apiculture and pollination services, and viv) Identify key market constraints and opportunities for honey and hive products and investment opportunities of bee products and pollination services. The overall expected outcome of the workshop was to: i) validate the TORs and the Governing Structures of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform; ii) elect members of the Executive Committee Members and the Coordinators of the Working Groups, iii) agree the outline of the Proposed Biennial Report on Apiculture in Africa; iv) agree on the Formulation of Continental Guidelines and an Action Plan for Enhanced Honey Production and Marketing, Bee Health and Pollination Services, and v) Identify priority policy entry points & areas for action.

1.1 Participants and organisers

The workshop was attended by 91 participants from a diversity of sectors, including the public sector, private sector, civil society, beekeepers associations and research & training and experts in apiculture. 30 Member States, four RECs and international organizations were represented.

The meeting was organised by the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) with the support from the European under Union-African/icipe joint project "*African reference laboratory (with satellite stations) for the management of pollinator bee diseases and pests for food security*".

2. OPENING SESSIONS

Dr Simplicie Nouala Master of Ceremony for this opening session welcomed participants, Director AU-IBAR, Guest of Honor and representative from RECs and NGOs. He brief participants on the genesis of the bee project at AU-IBAR. He alluded that in the Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea recognised 2014 as the "Year of Agriculture" with the aim to end hunger and double agricultural productivity by 2025. Thus, a contribution of honey bee to agricultural production is critical in achieving the set goals. There is a need to take honeybee production, bee health & pollination services very seriously if we really want to address the problem of food security in Africa. Agriculture need bees for pollination and bees need agriculture for it nectar.

The launch was also described as a key result of the AU-IBAR's role in supporting the committee carry out its mandate of putting structures and systems in place to protect the health of bees and pollinators. The key role played by the AU-IBAR Director in this achievement is acknowledged.

Prof Ahmed El-Sawalhy, Director of the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in his welcome remarks welcomed everyone and appreciated commitment from MS. He provided a brief background of AU-IBAR and that recently it is recognising the importance of bee sector and its contribution towards food security and poverty alleviation. Within the AU-IBAR bees and fisheries are growing and given more priorities in order to unblock challenge and enhance their developments. He acknowledged partnerships between AU-IBAR and icipe (International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology) and European Union for funding this bee project. In his closing remarks, he emphasised that the launching of bee MSP will improve honeybee production, bee health & pollination. He thanked everyone reiterating AU-IBAR commitment to facilitating stakeholder's coordination

and strengthens capacity of AU-MS and that the outcomes of the workshop should be implemented.

The workshop was officially opened by Dr. Nicholas Kauta, the Director Animal Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries, Republic of Uganda. He welcomed participants to the launch of the MSP and conveyed apologies of Minister of State for Agriculture Hon Bright Rwamirama who was not able to attend. He appreciated that the launch of the MSP finally brought acknowledgement to the critical role of bees in enhancing productivity and profitability in the agriculture sector. He closed his speech by thanking AU-IBAR to have chosen Kampala to launch the multiple stakeholder platform for honey production, bee health & pollination services.

2.1 Recap Naivasha workshop

A brief recap on the way forward from the Naivasha workshop in regard to set up of a preparatory committee for the Beekeepers MSP was made by the bee project Officer to update all present. As agreed at the Naivasha workshop it was reiterated the important role of the Interim support team to discuss and present the operational guidelines of the MSP, the ToRs of various governance organs and criteria for elections of members of those various organs.

It was also reiterated that whereas honey is important for the economic development and nutritional health of communities; the health of the bees is in itself critical for the pollination of the crop and the growth of the apiculture sector. It was also agreed that whereas honey, propolis and wax are going products from bee activities, pollination services also provide great potential for agricultural productivity. The Beekeeping MSP guidelines will contribute to agenda 2063 – for economic transformation of the Africa.

2.2 Update from MSP Preparatory Committee

Members were also updated on the mandate of the preparatory committee including developing the operational guidelines of the platform and its structure, ToRs of the various governance organs, criteria for the election of the members of various governance bodies.

After this presentation, participants were divided in three working groups to scrutinize and amend different documents proposed by the Interim preparatory Committee and who will be validated at the plenary discussion.

3. LAUNCHING THE CONTINENTAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM (MSP)

3.1 Validation and reports from group work

The following and below documents on the operational guidelines of the platform and its structure, ToRs of the various governance organs, criteria for the election of the members of various governance bodies were validated by the assembly:

- **Name of the Multi-Stakeholders Platform (MSP) for honey production, bee health & pollination services**
 - Africa Apiculture Platform
- **Mains objectives and specific objectives of the MSP:**
 - To improve the quality of bee-products production, marketing, coordination, advocacy, environment, bee health and pollination services

Specific objectives of the MSP:

- Facilitate collaboration and cooperation within bee value chain stakeholders;
 - Sharing of best practices and lessons learnt;
 - Facilitate creation of enabling policy framework in the continent
 - Facilitate increased public & private investment in apiculture
 - Advocate for issues affecting the apiculture sector (bee health, investment)
- **Structure (type of constituency or clusters) of the MSP include:**
 - Public sector
 - Private sector
 - Civil society
 - Beekeeping associations
 - Research & training

Institutions that were given observer status on the Executive Committee include:

- AU-IBAR, AU-IAPSC, ECOWAS, COMESA, IGAD, EAC, ECCAS, UMA, SADC, SNV, FAO, ICIPE, OIE, CEBEVIRHA, Bees for Development, ApiMondia and Apitrade.
- **Role of Executive Committee (EC)**

Executive Committee (Board)

- The Executive Committee (EC) Shall provide oversight and strategic direction of the MSP
- Provide plaidoyer for the development of the apiculture sector in MS

Executive Committee structure

- Chair
- Deputy Chair

Executive Committee functions

- Leads advocacy and lobby work;
- Ensures that the platform functions and stays relevant;
- Sets agenda and facilitates different forums
- Resource Mobilisation;
- Builds synergies within the sector;
- Engages other sectors for the development of apiculture sector
- Advices on and establishes the overall framework, procedures and activities of the platform
- Prepares & presents progress reports to the MSP assembly on an annual basis

Members Executive Committee

- The EC is composed of 19 members and observers

Criteria to be members of the Executive Committee

- Public sector (5 MS: one per region)
- Private sector (5: one per region)
- Beekeeping associations (5: one per region)
- Civil society (2)
- Research & training (2)

N.B: No region will have more than 4 members, ie: 4 regions will have 4 members and 1 region with 3 members.

For the Public & Private Sectors, and Beekeeping associations

- One member from each region
- Not more than one member per country

For Other Executive Committee (EC) members

- Members are elected based on their experience and technical capacities;
- No restriction in terms of country or region.

Term of office

- The EC is elected for a mandate of 3 years renewable once after the first term;
- The composition of the EC can be reviewed based on the lessons learned during the term;

Working Groups

- The working group is composed of the technical people

Type:

- Permanent working group (3):
 - ✓ Bee health
 - ✓ Pollination services & biodiversity conservation
 - ✓ Production, Marketing and Technology.
- Ad Hoc.

N.B: Each working group will have a Coordinator and will be a member observer at EC.

Permanent working groups

- The coordinator is elected by the MSP based on his/her experience, education and background
- Each group will be composed of at least 7 members appointed by the EC in collaboration with the coordinator and AU-IBAR
- The term of office is 1 year renewable based on performance
- Their performance will be evaluated every year by EC

- **Secretariat Executive Committee (EC)**
 - AU-IBAR will play the role of secretariat for the MSP.
- **Final notes for considerations**
 - **Background information on candidates:** Since we do not have the background information of both private and public sector actors present it would not be prudent to conduct an election without knowing their background scrutinized. It is important to choose people and institutions based on expertise and experience,
 - **African Union rules of procedure:** According to AU, it is important that all 54 countries participate; otherwise there will be a query. Already some RECs have raised this issue. There should therefore be an interim EC to be evaluated after 1 year then we have time to conduct the due diligence requirements and to conduct a properly informed election. This interim EC to submit report within a timeframe before the meeting,
 - **Rules of procedure for the MSP: The MSP should be chaired by one approved** interim chair not AU IBAR. The EC would be tasked to create rules of procedure to bind member states to the decision of the meetings and therefore to avoid repetition and time wasting. In order to legitimize decisions, it would be necessary to have a quorum which is 2/3 of the countries i.e., 36 Member States as per AU rules.

3.2 Election of the members of each governance body including the Working Groups and their Chairs

- Results of Election of Executive Committee Members

Sector	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Northern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Africa
Public sector (5)	Cameroon	Tanzania	Mauritania	Botswana	Benin
Private sector (5)	Chad	Kenya	Tunisia	Zambia	Nigeria
Beekeeper Associations (5)	Central Africa Republic	Uganda	Libya	Zimbabwe	Burkina-Faso
Civil Society (2)	Cameroon	Ethiopia			
Research, Training and Academia (2)				RSA	EISMV

- Results of Election of Chairperson & Deputy Chairperson

Stakeholder	Position
1. Nigeria Private sector	Chairperson
2. Uganda Beekeepers Association	Deputy Chairperson

- Results of the Election of Working Group Coordinators

Working Group	Result
1. Production, Marketing and Technologies	Ethiopia Apiculture Board, Ethiopia
2. Bee Health	South Eastern Kenya University, Kenya
3. Pollination Services & biodiversity conservation	SABIO, Republic of South Africa

- The General Assembly agreed that AU-IBAR will be the Secretary to the MSP.

4. TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The technical session was introduced by Dr. William Olaho-Mukani, of East African Community.

4.1 The state of honey bee production in Africa

Dr. Norber Mbahin, Bee Project Officer at AU-IBAR, after an overview of honey production in the world and in Africa presents the status of honey production by region and by country. Africa accounts only few percentages (12%) of the total share of global production. The African share were also analyse with countries contributing to that performance. He stressed the lack of accurate and reliable data for beehive products and we learn from that presentation that to date, only twenty four (24) AU-MS submit data on the status of apiculture in their countries in 2014. He requested the member states to submit their statistics, if the sector should be taken seriously and this will also inform and improve decision making process. Nonetheless he acknowledged increase in honey bee production and efforts directed to ensure growth in many countries. This illustrates a good sign of a lucrative business and the need to explore niche markets.

4.2 Outline of the proposed report on honey production in Africa

Dr. Sarah Ossiya Animal Production Expert at AU-IBAR presents the proposed outline of the publication on the status of apiculture in Africa in 2014. The outline of the proposed biennial report is comprehensive and will be instrumental for facilitating countries in consolidating information on the sector and for reporting and

monitoring on progress in development of the sector. Critically, the report will be important for providing evidence to attract greater investment in the sector. The lack of data is a key impediment to providing the critical evidence that would attract the necessary public sector investment that would in turn provide the enabling environment for private sector investment. Existing data is not accurate and is unreliable. While it is challenging to find data, it is the responsibility of countries, working with all stakeholders to generate and collate all available data. The Member States should take action to ensure the bee information system is put into place.

4.3 Dynamics of pesticide utilization for honey production, bee health & pollination services in Africa

Mr ZAFACK Joseph from AU-IASPC made a presentation on pesticides that are common products used in agriculture to protect plants and they included (insecticides, acaricides, fungicides and herbicides). He also stressed that their use in large scale becomes a dangerous factor for wildlife, flora, ecological balance and human health and that users prefer unfortunately the production of pesticides, which has a high economic stake. From this presentation we also learn that with systemic insecticides the whole plant is "protected" because the pesticide is present in the roots, stems and leaves and also in the nectar, flower, seed, flour and will definitively find his ways in the beehive products. All pesticides who has a proven risk to bees or fish are banned from sale and used and those who are particularly hazardous to bees are the three neonicotinoids (clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam; also acetamiprid use for the treatment of aphids, and thiacloprid used for the treatment of cereals). Mitigation methods remain the promotion of bio pesticide and encouraging Member States to establish their national registration committee of pesticides with join regional approval committee and incentive for respect of FAO code of conduct to maintain compliance with SPS.

4.4 Critical environmental challenges for honey production and bee health in Africa

Dr. Muli Elliud from South Eastern Kenya University in his presentation listed the following as major challenges: Inconsistent weather patterns with consequences on availability of bees, honey production unpredictable, lack of forage, water, shade &

high temperatures and climate change; Reduction in swarms/smaller swarms with the following consequences (fewer swarms takes longer to get colonies, less production, poor beekeeping practices resulting in fewer reproductive swarms/healthy migratory swarms, and maintaining weak colonies); Pests and diseases (Varroa mites, Viruses associated with Varroa mites, Large hive beetles (LHB) and Small Hive Beetles (SHB), Wax moths, Predatory wasps and Honeybee diseases (AFB, EFB, Sacbrood, Nosema)). Mapping of African countries affected was also done. Pesticides use in agricultural areas and the ways those pesticides impacting bees (by compromise the immune system, become more susceptible to parasites and pathogens, pesticides synergistically interact with other agrochemicals eg fungicides and herbicides, even systemic pesticides are highly toxic to honeybees) and was also analyses the contamination Pathways (direct spray = contact, residue contact, contaminated pollen & nectar, particles released during planting treated seeds, contaminated nesting sites (sub lethal effects) and contaminated water (sub lethal effects). Environmental degradation and Extensive versus Intensive beekeeping were also point out.

4.5 Constraints and issues affecting marketing of honey and hive products in Africa

After a brief overview of the honey market Mr. Gizachew Sisay from SNV listed the 9 African countries that have already one export to the European market (South Africa, Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Madagascar and Ghana). According to him African Honey market Challenges & constraints are: poor production system resulting in poor quality & low volume honey, EU legislation is strict posing difficulties for African countries to meet requirement and to export honey to EU, EU requires third countries to develop and implement a Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) to ensure food safety (Approval process is difficult, RMP doesn't guarantee market access and It is expensive and need to be done annually) and residue may include heavy metals, Pesticides, GM pollen, radioactivity, bacteria, despite the small attempt, inter African honey marketing is not yet developed, Lack of support system or attention from government; infrastructure, enabling policy environment, countries and companies unable to grow and at least retain their position in global honey market (eg Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and now Zambia),

lack of EU accredited laboratory in Africa (which is available only in Uganda), lack of product innovation, technological innovations in packaging liquid honey with squeeze bottles, ability to flavor or infuse with flavoring substances such as cinnamon, ginger, mint, lemon. He also comes out with some Africa Strengths who are: more countries are joining EU country listing (2 in 2006 and now reached 8 countries), existence of emerging private sector, and existence of vibrant sectoral associations; with some opportunities such as continent, Africa produces huge volume of honey (untapped potential), Africa produces organic honey. Easy to meet niche markets such as fair trade, organic, forest alliance, half of the global organic market is in Europe (21 B USD market), Working with smallholder beekeepers helps to access fair trade market, diverse flora with variety of tests, reduction of honey production in Europe due to CCD is an opportunity for Africa, buyers are interested on honey originated from countries where chemical use and GM crops are low, and untapped inter-African market opportunity.

4.6 Key issues raised by those papers presentation

- There is a need to exploit the full range of bee products and services within the continent,
- There is need for greater information and understanding on the balance between extensive systems and intensive systems in relation to bee health, vitality of the sector and sustainability,
- Policies and strategies are needed to support increased production and quality for market and to reduce the tradition of dominance of domestic consumption,
- There are opportunities for intra-regional trade and these need to identified,
- Need to share research results and to translate research outputs into implementable business ideas,
- The crop sector is a key stakeholder and the bee sector needs to engage with it and find ways to work together on the complex issue of pesticide utilization,
- Currently Africa uses only 2% of pesticide and the problem is misuse and importation of illegal chemicals. i.e., lack of proper regulation and awareness among crop farmers,

- The continent is under utilising available technologies and need to promote innovation and the use of IT along all the bee value chains,
- Biodiversity should be an important aspect for engagement,
- The impact of bees on the environment should be positive entry points for promoting the sector and need to be further exploited,
- The sector should pronounce a vision for how the benefits of regional integration such as the establishment of regional infrastructure will benefit the sector,
- Countries stand to learn from each other on how to enter and retain access to niche global markets. It was evident that countries have different experiences and challenges,
- A strong civil society can be instrumental in advocating and lobbying for changes in policies and public sector support for better development of the sector.

5 Identification of priority policy entry points & areas of action

Below are the priority policy entry points & areas of action

- **Awareness.** raising through policy support and strategies to sensitize at national, Regional and continental levels,
- **Production, addressing both low production and quality.** the central policy issue is to increase production and productivity and improve quality. There is need for Increasing private/ public investment on sector development and to influence member states to give the sector a priority and create conducive/ enabling environment,
- **Inter and intra-regional trade in honey and other bee hive products.** trade are not well established. Policies are needed to promote and facilitate inter and intra-regional trade, to remove trade barriers and for Africa have a role in standard setting. Entry points also include establishment of accredited laboratories for quality assurance, and enhancement of product diversification and development,
- **Bee health.** parasites and diseases, with poor surveillance, lack of knowledge, lack of diagnostic services, and poor access to services. There is a need for better services to control and eradicate pests and diseases and promote bee

health. Priorities include the creation of programs at national, regional and continental level for surveillance and establishment of diagnostic laboratory.

- **Misuse of agro-chemicals.** need for regulation of agrochemicals that are toxic to bees and environmental pollutants. Legal and regulatory frameworks are needed.
- **Pollination services.** There is a lack of awareness of the importance and potential of pollination services, and consequentially no interventions to increase pollinators. Need to raise awareness about pollination and to the services that bees provide and to monetize the services. It is critical to create an evidence base for the economic importance of pollination and for the conservation of bee habitats.
- **Data and information.** There is inadequate, unreliable and inaccurate data. A policy framework and research agenda are needed to promote collection and generation of bee data, to provide economic and social indicators and for enhance utilisation of this data for planning, development and investment
- **Environmental issues.** especially climate change and human practices such as use of bush fires. A greater understanding is needed on the impacts on the sector and mitigation measures on climate change put in place.

6 Proposed road map with timeline by executive committee

The below road map with timeline for the Africa Apiculture Platform was agreeing by Executive Committee Members

Major Activities	Sub- activities	Period
Establishment of a database	Formulation of a questionnaire for completion by stakeholders. Key aspect include, names of bee keeper, honey producers and any other stakeholders, their contact details; no. of hives, colony yield, markets; sales statistics	Quarter 1 – Jan - Mar
Creating/mobilizing support linkages with government agencies & organizing a conference for stakeholders	Information sharing with relevant government agencies sensitizing them on the importance of apiculture in the economy, policy requirements etc A meeting of EXC by end of Qtr to review of the activities with the possibility of making a	Quarter 2: Apr- Jun

	publication on apiculture in Africa.	
Preparation & Participation in Apimondia	Each member will sensitize respective governments to register in Apimondia and the government to also sponsor 2 participants (ExCO & another) to the meeting. Chair & Deputy will liaise with Secretariat on the modalities of sponsoring members	Quarter 3: July – Sept
Reporting	Preparation of the final report for the Congress envisaged at the end of the year.	Q4 – October – December

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made:

- Sustainability of the MSP which will depend on the strength of the cluster to:
 - ✓ Disseminate information on the work of the MSP
 - ✓ Mobilize membership
 - ✓ Make it vibrant
 - ✓ Present a business case for MSP products and engage private sector
- The need to identify technical and support people who will drive the agenda forward.
- Caution that people without interest in the subject matter need not serve in critical positions of decision making.
- The planning schemes need to be accorded the necessary time capture critical voices and ensure articulation of ideas.
- The fact that the value chain approach has been adopted by the AU, indicates we have found a way out.
- Regional MSPs
 - ✓ Regional MSPs put pressure on finances, good but should wait as part of next steps.
 - ✓ Once elected from your country (Tunisia) then you become as a continental member (North Africa)
 - ✓ Strong national associations will contribute to strength of regional and continental MSP
 - ✓ Everything for growth of institutional capacity must begin at grassroots.

8 APPENDIX

8.1 Agenda

Program for the Launch of the Continental Multi-stakeholders Platform (MSP) for Honey Production, Bee Health and Pollination Services in Africa

08th - 11th December, 2014 Kampala, Uganda

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSON
Meeting of the Interim Support Team 8 th December 2014 ¹		
DAY 1: 9 th Dec 2014		
08.30 – 09.00	Registration of participants	Secretariat
09.00 – 09.30	Opening session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of participants ▪ Welcome Speech by the Director AU-IBAR ▪ Official opening of the continental workshop ▪ Adoption of the agenda 	
09.30 – 10.00	Recap of the Naivasha Workshop and actions	AU-IBAR
10.00 – 10.30	Group photo and health break	
10.30 – 11.00	Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operational guidelines of the platform and its structure • TORs of the various governance organs • Criteria for the election of the members of various governance bodies 	Interim Support Team
11.00 – 11.30	Plenary discussion	
11.30 – 13.00	Group work 1	All
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break	
14.00 - 15.00	Validation/ reports from group work	All
15:00-15:30	Presentation of election procedures	AU-IBAR
15.00 - 16.00	Establishment of the Support Team: ToRs, Modus Operandis and Membership	AU-IBAR
16.00 - 16.30	Health break	
16.30 - 17.00	General Discussions	All
DAY 2: 10 th Dec 2014		
08.30 – 09.00	Recap of Day 1	AU-IBAR
09.00 - 11.00	Election of the members of each governance body Including the WG and their chairs	All
11.00-11.30	Health break	
11.30 - 13.00	Presentations: State of Honey bee production in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State of Honey production in Africa • Outline of the proposed report on honey production in Africa • Discussions 	AU-IBAR
13.00-14.00	Lunch	
	Towards the formulation of continental guidelines and an action plan for enhanced honey production and marketing, bee health and pollination services	
14.0-16.00	Presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities, Challenges and issues for honey production, bee health and pollination services in Africa 	AU-IBAR AU-IBAR/icipe

¹ Members of the Interim Support Team only

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamics of pesticide utilization for honey production and bee health within the agricultural landscape in Africa • Critical environmental challenges for honey production and bee health in Africa • Honey trade in Africa: status and opportunities • Constraints and issues affecting marketing of honey and hive products in Africa 	IAPSC South Eastern Kenya University icipe SNV Ethiopia
16.00 - 16.30	Health break	
16.30-17.30	Plenary discussion	
DAY 3: 11th Dec 2014		
08.30 – 09.00	Recap of Day 2	
09.00 – 11:30	Group work 2: Identification of priority policy entry points and guidelines to enhance honey production, marketing, bee health and pollination services in Africa	
11.30 – 13.00	Plenary discussions	AU-IBAR
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 14.30	Process and the Roadmap	AU-IBAR
15.00 – 16.00	General discussions	
16.00 – 16.30	Health break	
16.30 – 17.00	Workshop communique Closing session	AU-IBAR

8.2 List of Participants