

**BUSITEMA  
UNIVERSITY**  
*PURSuing EXCELLENCE*

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**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES**

**PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS OF BEE KEEPING ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME  
AMONG FARMERS IN NAWANYAGO TOWN COUNCIL,  
KAMULI DISTRICT**

**WANSAIGI STEPHEN**

**BU/UP/2019/1071**

**Email: [stevlots97@gmail.com](mailto:stevlots97@gmail.com)**

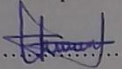
**SUPERVISOR: DR. DAVID MAGUMBA**

**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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AWARD OF A DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS OF  
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**DECLARATION**

I, Wansaigi Stephen declare that this dissertation is my original work, and has never been presented or submitted by anyone to any institution for any award. The sources used to compile it are presented and where another person's work has been used, acknowledgement is made.

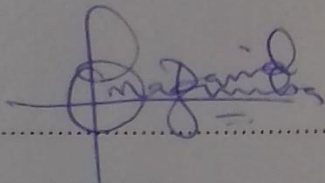
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Date.....12/06/2023.....

**SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL**

This dissertation is submitted for the award of a Degree of Bachelor of Agribusiness of Busitema University with my approval as a university supervisor

Signature



12/6/2023

.....  
**Dr. DAVID MAGUMBA**

**Supervisor**

## **DEDICATION**

I wish to dedicate this work to my parents and other family members for the enormous support towards this academic milestone. Above all, to God almighty for the special favors and gift of health.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I take this honor to thank Lord Almighty for prevailing me with good health, journey mercies, guidance and seeing me through the education milestone.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

E.A	East Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
TUNADO	The Uganda National Apiculture Organization
GMA	Gross Margin Analysis
MT	Metric tons
UN	United Nations
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
DDP	District Development Plan
MFH	Modern Frame Hive
WVA	World Veterinary Association
RTC	Rural Transformation Centre
DSIP	District Strategy and Investment Plan
USA	United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
STD	Standard Deviation
MBO	Management By Objectives
MIN	MINIMUM
MAX	MAXIMUM

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## **ABSTRACT**

The main aim of this study was to analyze the profitability of bee keeping on household income among farmers in Nawanyago town council, Kamuli District. The objectives of the study were to; determine the factors that influence the profitability of bee keeping; determine the profitability of bee keeping; and: to evaluate the challenges faced by bee farmers. The study adopted both descriptive and cross-sectional research designs with both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The study sample was 80 bee farmers which were randomly and purposely selected. The results indicated that; most of the farmers were females (52.5%); 35% had at least attained tertiary education; farming was the major economic activity (40%) and 50 years and above was the prominent age group. Honey, bees wax and propolis were the major products sold by farmers. Profitability analysis indicated that the average profit was 1,859,443UGX; and: average net profit margin was 78.6%. The major problem that was faced by farmers was poor transport facilities since farmers were facing difficulties in delivering honey and other bee products to market centers.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0. Introduction

Chapter one presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, conceptual framework, significance, justification, scope of the study, and operational definition of terms.

### 1.1. Background to the study

Beekeeping has been a sacred profession since human history. Bee and bee products are respected in all religions. Those engaged in this business were granted privileges similar to clergy in various societies (Eroglu, 2020). Bee keeping programs have increasingly been implemented in developing countries, with the overall aim of creating alternative income generating opportunities for the rural poor (Nat & Lloyd, 2019). However, there has also been considerable variation in their success and there is little empirical evidence with which to evaluate their impacts and to inform best practices (Nat & Lloyd, 2019). The evidence suggests that bee keeping enterprises in some regions are highly productive while deteriorating in others (Schouten, 2020). Today, bee keeping is one of the most agricultural activities in the world. There are around 56 million bee hives in the world and 1.2 million tons of honey is produced from them. Approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the honey produced is traded and 90% of the export is made from around 20 honey producer countries. China is the country with the most bee hive assets and producing 211 thousand tons of honey. The countries that imports the most honey in the world are; Germany, U.S.A, Japan, U.K, Italy, Switzerland, France, Austria and other European countries. These countries are also the world's top honey exporting countries. On the other hand, bee keeping is carried out in developed countries in order to increase the quality and quantity in herbal production. For example, producers in plant production in the USA pay beekeepers \$41 million in bee rent to ensure pollination of the plants they produce, while they earn \$3.2 billion from the contribution of bees to their production (Ogwal & Mwesigwa, 2021). In another study conducted in the USA; it was found that \$10 billion, which is approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total product value of \$30 billion obtained from about 40 plant species, is provided due to honey bees. On the other hand, bee products such as honey, propolis, bee venom, royal jelly are used in many countries as "Apitherapy", which means "Treatment with Bee Products". However, bee keeping is one of the rare activities that can be done without harming nature and the environment. In this respect, beekeeping will be one of the most important

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