



# **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) In the Horn of Africa**

## **Honey Value Chain Development in Laga Badana Bush Bushel Intervention sites, Ras Kamboni- Jubbaland, Somalia**



### **Baseline Assessment Report,**

**Prepared by Savana Consultancy and Research Service, and World  
Agroforestry Centre, February, 2017**

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## **Executive summary**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reports that the annual production of honey and its product although increasing, the demand of the same is in excess of the surplus. Additionally, Sub-Saharan Africa produces only 9.8% of the world's honey and 23.5% of the world's beeswax. Somalia has an even more glaring shortfall which is highly contributed by lack of modern techniques of honey production.

This report is a product of baseline survey facilitated by World Agroforestry Centre-ICRAF managing Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape project funded by IGAD-EU BMP program. The main objective of the baseline study was to assess honey value chain (HVC) current situation and to establish its feasibility for development. To assess the status of honey value chain in Ras Kiamboni -Somalia, the consultant conducted a desktop review to have background information, household interviews in group discussions and key Informant (KI) interviews to collect primary data on honey value chain.

From the baseline assessment, results revealed that there are no commercial enterprises involved in bee keeping. The honey value chain is not organized and is mainly characterized by individual subsistence actors along the chain. The main honey value chain actors are honey collectors, processors, traders (whole sellers and retailers), exporters and consumers. The population in Ras Kiamboni area do not practice modern bee husbandry, instead, the community whom are mainly pastoral, collect wild honey from the forest using axe and smoke. The honey is then processed using traditional techniques which involves squeezing out the honey from the combs using a piece of cloth. The quality of honey produced using such method is poor and could have hygiene challenges. The collected honey is traded locally within the area and surplus sold to external market in Mogadishu and Kismayo.

From literature review, forage for bees was found to grow easily in many parts of Somalia but the potential is untapped. Additionally, the quality of honey produced from trees in Somalia attracts higher prices compared to other countries and this present a huge opportunity for the honey sub-sector.

Some of the main constraints to current honey sub-sector include limited access to modern bee keeping equipment and techniques, poor quality of honey, low inadequate operational government apiculture policy framework for honey sub-sector development, insecurity and low coordination of key actors and supporters along the honey value chain, lack of micro-financial institutions to offer credit facilities to honey

value chain actors. Capacity building for different actors in honey value chain policy enforcement and government support to improve honey value chain is recommended to improve honey sub-sector.

Capacity building for actors along honey value chain development in Somalia will boost the resilience of local communities in the area, promote nutritional health, increase of household income, and, ease pressure on the forest due to degradation caused by unsustainable honey collection practices and charcoal production. Community exchange to learn from success stories of bee keeping in Somaliland and other parts of Somalia is recommended to add more value to the training. Promotion and support with modern bee keeping technologies including modern Langstroth bee hives, honey harvesting and processing tools will improve the value of the honey hence increase sales and income. This will translate to improved livelihood, reduced poverty levels and employment opportunities for local communities including youth and women.

Promoting policy enforcement and strengthening institutional capacity at regional and national level was emphasized by the key informants. Capacity building of the policy makers and institutions involved in honey value chain development and strengthening development of policy framework for honey sub-sector could enhance the implementation of the project activity and ensure sustainability of the honey value chain.

## About the Biodiversity Management Programme

Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) is an IGAD initiative aiming to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services. ICRAF is one of the BMP Implementing Partners and is managing the Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape (North East Kenya and South East Somalia), one of the three projects financed by European Union (EU) through the IGAD in the Horn of Africa to develop collaborative management in three cross-boundaries land and seascapes between Kenya-Somalia, Djibouti-Ethiopia and Ethiopia-South Sudan. To achieve the project objective, ICRAF contracted a consultant to conduct baseline survey to determine feasibility and support for development of honey value chain one of the biodiversity based related ecosystem services and goods. Support for development of value chains which is based on biodiversity related ecosystem services and goods (including Honey value chain) is linked to ICRAF-IGAD BMP Project Activity 6 which aims to develop “*Biodiversity related ecosystem goods and services value chains*”. *The envisaged result is “Individuals in selected demonstration sites are trained and supported in developing / improving natural resource value chains*

Laga Badana Bush Bushle areas is one of the IGAD BMP cross border project target sites. Badhadhe district has it host unique, rich biodiversity in Somalia both inland and seascapes including the Laga Badana Bushbush National Park, the mangrove forests and coral reefs. The area’s rich natural resource has potential to support economic development. Although it possesses important biodiversity with a high level of endemism for animal and plant species, poaching, drought, over-grazing and unsustainable use of forest especially charcoal production have threatened these species and their habitats (RAAS, 2015). Local communities are mainly pastoralists who depend on livestock for their livelihoods. Diminishing alternative livelihoods opportunities exacerbated by drought limits the diverse socio-economic development forcing the communities to engage in unsustainable mining of natural resources for their wellbeing. Laga Badana area extends across the Kenya Somalia border along the coast covering Boni and Witu protected areas (project sites in Kenya). The Honey value chain development initiative is envisaged to build capacity of local communities and enhanced livelihoods. Honey value chain development is envisaged to contribute to biodiversity conservation by promoting commercial on farm modern bee keeping technologies as alternative to current unsustainable wild honey hunting and harvesting. The HVC development will contribute to reduced pressure on natural ecosystem goods and services and biodiversity conservation.



## **Introduction to Bee keeping**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2012) reports that the annual production of honey and its product although increasing, the demand of the same is in excess of the surplus. Additionally, Sub-Saharan Africa produces only 9.8% of the world's honey and 23.5% of the world's beeswax (FAO, 2012). Somalia has an even more glaring shortfall which is highly contributed by lack of modern techniques of honey production (Shuraako, 2012). Furthermore, there are no commercial entrepreneurs involved in bee keeping in Ras Kamboni, instead the communities mainly pastoralists, collect wild honey from the forest using traditional method and equipment mainly axe and smoke (Shuraako, 2012). Developmental partners such as Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), and Oxfam International are interested in promoting honey value chain development. This is aimed at enhancing resilience among local communities to changing climate condition contributing to drought and famine. The Rural Development Centre and the city of Arabsiyo recently introduced apiculture to the agricultural district 30 kilometers west of Hargeisa in Somaliland.

In Ras Kamboni, residents mostly generate their income from jobs related with the sea. Fishing is first a major contributor to the village's economy as many families earn their family livelihood mainly from fishing which is mostly taken for sale to neighboring villages in the Kenyan border. Other than fishing, Khat or Miraa from Kenya is the second income generator for the villagers. After khat is brought to Ras Kamboni through Kenyan-Somali border it is transported to Kismayo using fishing boats, an activity which has presented job opportunities for residents in the area. Charcoal is the third income generator however, the consultant did not have the opportunity to have more information about this as it was not allowed for him to question about it. Some people in the area are engaged in the charcoal business and use another coastal village of Burgabo to transport it to Arabian countries. Burgabo is 60 kilo meters North from Ras Kamboni. Honey collection is another source of income for some families. After collection from the wild, the honey is processed using traditional techniques which involves squeezing out the honey from the combs using a piece of cloth. The quality of honey produced using such technology is poor and could have hygiene challenges.

Somaliland government recognize the importance of apiculture as evidenced in the current five-year National Development Plan. It is estimated that 50% of Somaliland's landmass can successfully support beekeeping (Wilson, 2006). This potential is however untapped due to lack of technical and policies as well as institutional

capacity. It is from this background that IGAD BMP implemented by ICRAF contracted a baseline survey to assess the current status of bee keeping in Ras Kamboni. The baseline survey aims to inform on feasibility of developing honey value chain for biodiversity conservation promoting socio-economic and environmental wellbeing to alleviate poverty in the area.

Based on baseline survey results and recommendations, training for members of the community in Ras Kamboni on beekeeping for honey production will be conducted.

### **Objectives of the assessment**

The main objective of the baseline survey was to assess the current beekeeping situation to establish its feasibility for development.

Specific objectives were;

- i. Identify socio-economic activities including livelihoods situation/mapping and dependence on natural resource of target communities
- ii. Assess and document on current HVC; methods of honey production practices used in the area,
- iii. Profile key HVC stakeholders,
- iv. Assess challenges and potential opportunities for marketing honey and its products at local, national and international markets.
- v. Determine the feasibility of supporting development of honey value chain.

### **Methodology**

#### **Project site**

Ras Kiamboni is located in Badhadhe district area and it is 220 KMs south of Kismayo. It is one of the four districts of the Lower Juba Region that is located in South of Somalia adjacent to Kenya's border close to the coastal town of Lamu in Kenya (Latitude of -1.00207 and Longitude 41.66144). The district has a total population of 49,008 with 85% or 41,656 living in rural villages and remote satellite settlements with limited access to basic social services (UNDP-2014). Settlements which belong to the administration of Ras Kamboni are: Meeri, Oodow, Bilibili, Kurtunaaleey, Ceel baariki and Manaaraan.

#### **Data collection**

Baseline survey applied qualitative data collection techniques as well desktop review. The survey method approaches included observations, household interviews in focused group discussions and KI interviews. Three focus group discussions (between 5 and 8 participants each) and 12 Key Informant Interviews with community leaders and local authorities were conducted.

### **Data analysis and interpretation**

The qualitative data collected during field mission was transcribed qualitative data verbatim. The interviews held by the consultant were then cross-checked for an overall understanding. Interpretive summaries of each interview were written. The transcribed interviews were then analyzed and disagreement regarding the interpretations of the interviews and their themes and categories were resolved by going back and forth to the transcribed data. Common meanings and shared descriptions and expressions were identified by comparing and contrasting the text to allow the themes to emerge.

### **Results and discussion**

The section below describes the findings of the baseline assessment.

#### **Desktop review**

The consultant reviewed a number of existing literature sources on honey value chain development in Somalia and developed a synthesis as outlined below;

#### **A market analysis for honey production in Somalia**

The study conducted by Shuraako (2012) reported that;

- Honey in Somalia is produced using rudimentary technologies, processing is done by squeezing out honey using a piece of a cloth
- Development partners such as DANIDA, OXFAM, USAID and ADRA have expressed interest in promoting apiculture to enhance resilience of community response to drought
- The study proposed a triparty model to improve honey value chain development in Somalia
- Apiculture present a number of opportunities in Somalia which include; high demand for honey globally and the organic honey projected to be free of disease

### **Somalia net forums; Arabsiyo (Somaliland) honey**

- Somalia forums 2012 reported that Somalia produces the world most expensive honey.
- The honey is produced from Sidr tree
- The tree grows in most parts of Somalia but people are not aware of its benefits
- The honey cost \$20 per kilogram

### **Success story of bee keeping in Somalia**

- FAO reported a success story of bee keeping in Somalia supported by Sustainable Employment and Economic Development programme (SEED) in Somaliland.
- Through the project, modern bee keeping techniques which uses modern hives was introduced and adopted in Somaliland<sup>1</sup>
- Aside from increased production, women empowerment on decision making and ability to provide for their families was evidenced as a result of the project

### **Findings from the survey**

The survey was categorized into the following sections;

#### **Honey producing areas in Ras Kiamboni**

In Ras kamboni area, people derive their livelihood from fishing, pastoralism, agriculture and wild honey gathering. There are no bee farmers in the area, however, bee keeping is practiced in the neighboring villages namely Baaba, Ilaamo, Tiiraa and Weelka Birta.

In Ras Kiamboni, wild honey collection is a common practice, a group of five members usually friends travel to the forest to collect honey using axe and smoke. The smoke and fire displace the bee from the tree and then using axes to form a hole where the honey will be collected from the tree. Approximately 12 kg of honey is collected per colony. The harvesting seasons during the year are in January and February; and September and October. People involved in wild honey collection face a number of challenges including lack of proper equipment support and knowledge about the modern techniques as well as risks related with wild animals.

#### **Honey value chain**

##### **Honey collectors**

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<sup>1</sup> self-declared state, internationally recognized as autonomous region of Somalia and located in the northern part of the country

A group of five men travel to the forest to collect honey at community level, while a father and his son sometimes travel to the forest to collect wild honey at household level.



Savana consultancy Enumerator (right) interviewing the honey collectors (photo by Savana consultancy limited, 2016)

### **Honey processing**

Women are mainly involved in processing the honey using a piece of cloth to squeeze the honey from the comb. Extracted liquid honey is s packed in three liter containers ready for the market or home consumption.

### **Marketing**

The honey is sold to the local market in Ras Kiamboni and external markets in Mogadishu and Kismayo. It is very rare that there is honey marketing to Kenya. At Ras Kiamboni, the honey is sold at \$11.50 per litres while \$15.00 per litres in Kismayo and Mogadishu. Marketing is done individually as there are no associations involved in this value chain.

### **Apiary Management practices**

There are no apiaries or special place where beehives for honey bees are kept in the area for farming. People in the area hunt and gather/harvest honey from within the trees in the forest. Therefore, no special organized management is given to honey bees by the people in the area. When harvesting honey from the trees, people use fire smoke to dispel bees from the colony and use their axes to cut and open trees where to access and harvest honey. The consultant was not able to extract further information on the honey values chain in the area as there is no on-farm beekeeping

and organized honey production. However, the community is very enthusiastic for the development of this sector to improve their living standards and to benefit from the gifted resource available in the area.

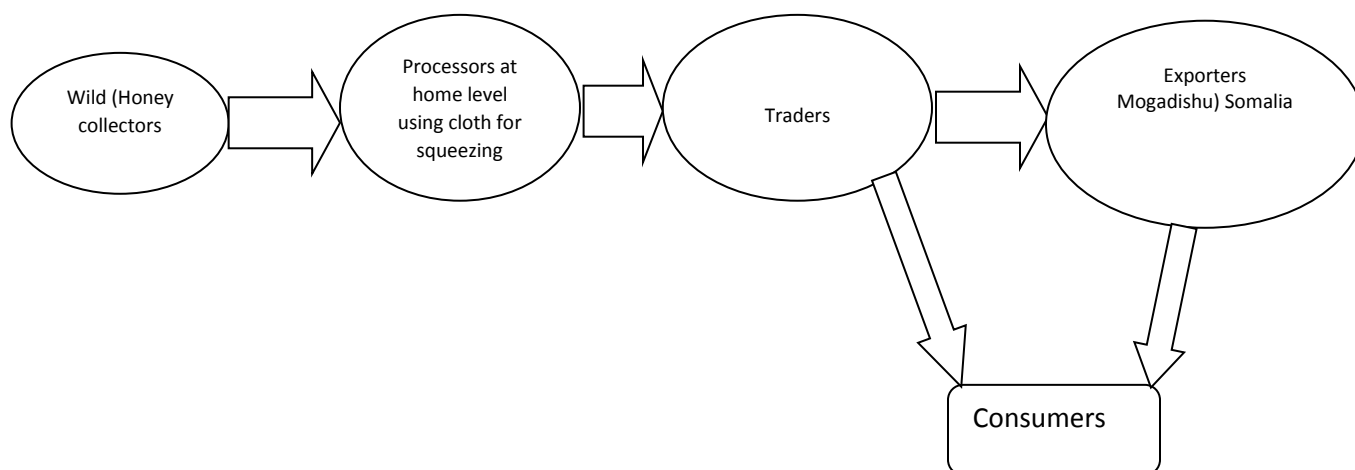


Illustration for current Honey Value Chain

## SWOT analysis of the honey value chain in Somalia

### a. Strengths of the Honey Value Chain

Due to its biodiversity especially the gifted flora of Ras kamboni area, honey bees are attracted to the area.

### b. Weaknesses of the Honey Value Chain

No modern sustainable technologies supporting honey production, no structured marketing especially there are no strong links with the external markets for example in Kenya. Because of lacking proper apiary management, skills and appropriate equipment, the above strength of the area's gifted nature underutilized. Likewise, the marketing techniques used to sell the limited honey currently harvested aren't effective and profitable to be reliable source of income

### c. What are the opportunities for honey value chain development?

- The area has natural resources suitable for honey production.

- Youth and women would have employment opportunities in the sector if it is supported technologically and financially.
- Honey production offers alternative livelihood for community members involved in logging and charcoal production.
- Likewise, it could generate incomes for those who are involved
- high demand for honey (available market)
- available organizations willing to support HVC development

### **Threats**

- Insecurity in the area
- Lack of honey sub-sector policy framework

### **Policy implication on honey value chain**

As revealed during the survey, there aren't functional existing policies and institutional plans for promoting honey value chain in the area. This is because; the administration in the area is weak and not structured as most parts of the region and the country. Currently, Administration in the region and whole country gives priority the improvement of the security. Additionally, no information was obtained on the existence of policies/legislations that are against the development of honey value chain in the area. According to the observations from the area, the ability of the authority in place in strategizing honey value isn't strong. However, any proposed development of honey value chain won't face obstacles neither from the authority nor from the people living in the area.

### **Capacity needs on honey value chain development**

Areas that are in need of capacity building to improve honey value chain development are the following:

- ✓ The authority needs capacity building in areas such as apiary management, planning, policy making and supervision
- ✓ Community elders need capacity building in conflict resolution, social integration and the preservation of the environment

- ✓ Community requires capacity building in proper apiary management practices, training in new methods of honey beekeeping and harvesting using new technologies that are environmentally friendly.
- ✓ Traders in the honey value chain would need capacity building in entrepreneurship, marketing and business management.
- ✓ All these and other interventions would need financial support from agencies whether local, regional or international

## **Conclusion**

From the findings, there's urgency of supporting the communities with capacity building on apiculture, providing support materials to set up apiaries and processing the collected honey. From literature review, forage for bees was found to grow easily in many parts of Somalia but the potential is untapped. Additionally the quality of honey produced from trees in Somalia attracts high prices compared to other countries and this present a huge opportunity for the sector.

Capacity building on honey value chain development in Somalia will boost the resilience of local communities in the area, promote nutritional health, increase income and ease pressure on the forest due to degradation caused by unsustainable honey collection practices. Exchange of the community to learn from success stories of bee keeping in Somaliland could add more value to the training. In addition, support with bee hives, honey harvesting and processing tools will improve the value of the honey hence increased prices which will translate to better living standards and reduced poverty levels.

Promoting policy development and strengthening institutional capacity was emphasized by the key informants. Capacity building of the policy makers and institutions involved in honey value chain development in the area will enhance the implementation of the project activity and ensure sustainability after the end of the project.



## **Recommendations**

### **Immediate/short term**

- Capacity building on apiculture, honey value chain including processing, packaging, branding and marketing
- Support with equipment for setting up the apiary, harvesting and processing the honey

### **Long term**

- Lobby for government support through development and implementation of honey sub-sector policies and strengthening institutional capacity of sectors dealing with honey value chain development

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## List of Annexes

**Annex 1:** Questionnaire used during the baseline assessment

### Baseline assessment for honey value chain

## Support for Implementing IGAD BMP Project Activities in Laga Badana Bush Bushle Intervention site (Ras Kamboni)

### Baseline assessment for honey value chain

Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) is an IGAD initiative aiming to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services. ICRAF is one of the BMP Implementing Partners and is managing the Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape (North East Kenya and South East Somalia), one of the three projects financed through the IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa to develop collaborative management in three cross-boundaries land and seascapes between Kenya-Somalia, Djibouti-Ethiopia and Ethiopia-South Sudan. The main objective of the consultancy is to support the implementation of the three broad project activities to enhance community capacity building and promote livelihood biodiversity based value chains in Raas Kamboni project site in Somalia. The general objectives of the project are: 1) to mobilize community and create awareness on Natural Resource Management (NRM). 2) to pilot rainwater harvesting and associated water catchment improvement interventions 3) to support the development of value chains which are based on biodiversity related ecosystem services and goods (including honey value chain)

**This discussion will take no more than 1 hour, and I will be taking notes on what we are discussing.**

**Anonymity:** Despite the discussion being noted down, I would like to assure you that the discussion will be anonymous. The notes will contain no information that would allow individual subjects to be linked to specific statements. Please answer as accurately and truthfully as possible.

Questionnaire number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Region: \_\_\_\_\_

District: \_\_\_\_\_

Village: .....

### 1. Respondents Background information:

a. Name of Participant.....  
.....

b. Gender: [Male]; [Female]

- c. Occupation: [Farming]; [business]; [fishing]; [farming, fishing and business]; other (specify).....  
.....
- d. Member of community group/organization? [Yes]; [No] If yes, Name of the community group/organization
- e. Level of education [None]; [Primary]; [Secondary], [Tertiary/College]; [University]
- f. Average household income.....  
.....
- g. Number of household members
- h. How many years have you been staying in this place? .....

#### 1.1. Land ownership

- Leased
- Inherited (family land)
- Total land (acres).....
- Owns Land title deed [Yes]; [No]

#### Honey Value chain Analysis

What are the main income sources for the communities in this area? .....

Are you involved in honey collection/production/marketing? [Yes]; [No]

Is honey produced in this area [Yes]; [No]

2. Identify honey producing areas in Ras Kamboni.
3. Identify source of honey in the area [collected from forest], [on-farm bee keeping]; [both on-farm and forest], [purchased from other areas]
4. For wild honey collectors
  - How often do you collect the honey from the forest?
  - At what time of the year is honey easily available in the forest?
  - What are challenges faced when collecting wild honey from the forest?
  - Which methods do you use to collect/harvest wild honey?
  - Are there risks to the forest you think would affect honey availability in the forest?
  - Please list some of these key risks
5. What approaches are used in honey production is it household approach, community approach or individuals doing honey production
6. How many bee hives does each bee farmer own (for household approach) or community own?

7. What types of hives are used in honey production? Please suggest some types of known hives A )Log hallow wood (Dool) B) top bar hive C) opportunistic harvesting (wild collection from forest?) D)Modern Langstroth, etc
8. Rank in terms of preference the bee hives assessing the advantages and disadvantages of each type of hives
9. Where is the bee hives sited?
  - a. Types of vegetation around the place
  - b. Size of land set aside for the apiary
10. Gender parity: How are the following involved in Honey value chain?
  - a. Men
  - b. Women
  - c. Youth
11. What strategies do farmers use to colonize the bee hives
12. Are there any extension services such as training on siting and colonization of bee hives in Ras Kamboni area?
13. What is the colonization rate of the hives?
14. How much honey is produced per hive?
15. Where do farmers obtain forage and water for the bees?
16. Which are the most preferred forage for the bees and why?
17. Do the quality and quantity of honey vary depending on source of forage? Please explain
18. Who are the main actors in bee keeping-
  - a. at construction\purchase of hives,
  - b. sitting up and installation of hives,
  - c. honey collection,
  - d. honey processing
  - e. marketing,
  - f. Exporters (if exported)
  - g. consumers
  - h. use of the money from the bee keeping
19. What are challenges facing main market actors and supporters;
  - a. Input suppliers
  - b. Producers/collectors,
  - c. Processors,
  - d. Traders (Retailers,Wholesalers, exporters)
20. How is honey harvesting done?
  - a. Who is involved in honey harvesting
  - b. What are the tools and materials used in honey harvesting
  - c. How are the bees handled during honey harvesting
  - d. What is the average amount honey harvested (*considering different sources; form farm/wild collection*)
21. After harvesting how is the honey processed?
  - a. Who does the honey processing?
  - b. How is it done?
  - c. What is the time frame between harvesting and processing

- d. How is the packaging done
- 22. What happens to the honey after processing
  - a. Consumed
  - b. Sold
  - c. Used for other purposes- specify which ones
- 23. If sold to which markets
  - a. Local
  - b. External market- provide details
  - c. Exported (outside Somalia)-provide end market place
- 24. Which are the local markets and the external markets?
- 25. Which markets are better and why?
- 26. Pricing: Average prices for 1 kg processed honey
  - a. Local Market
  - b. External Market
- 27. Which bee products are traded?
- 28. How is the marketing done?
  - a. Individually
  - b. Communally
  - c. Through brokers
- 29. Which marketing option do farmers prefer? Please explain
- 30. Apart from honey are there any other products that farmers extract from bee keeping?
- 31. What is the net income of bee keepers in the area?
- 32. How is the income used?
- 33. What are the management practices used in apiary management in the area?
- 34. Conduct a SWOT analysis of honey value chain in Somalia
  - a. Strengths of the Honey Value Chain
  - b. Weaknesses of the Honey Value Chain
  - c. What are the opportunities for honey value chain development?
  - d. Any threats to honey value chain development?
- 35. Do farmers have any intentions of establishing formal business linkages?
- 36. Policy implications on Honey Value chain
  - a. Are there existing policies and institutional plans promoting honey value chain (enabling environment)?
  - b. Are there policies/legislations that hinders or impact negatively on honey value chain development?
- 37. Capacity building
  - a. Which areas need capacity building to improve development of Honey value chain to benefit key actors?
- 38. Recommendations based on the baseline assessment
  - a. Proposed Short Term Interventions
  - b. Proposed Short - Medium Term Intervention
  - c. Proposed Medium Term Intervention
  - d. Proposed Long Term Intervention
- 39. Do you have any additional comments/suggestions which were not covered in this discussion?

## Annex 2: List of respondents

SN	NAME	CONTACT
<b>Elders</b>		
1	Cali Nuur Qaasin	0615138702
2	Bashiir Jaale	0616822780
3	Bare shiiloow	0616629892
4	Maxamed cali gasarow	0615316345
5	Moallim Nur Bashir	
6	Adam Shabaan Nur	
<b>Local Authority</b>		
1	Abdullahi Diriye (deputy commissioner)	0619994485
2	Abdi Siraad (Head of the police in Raskamboni)	0618586674
3	Omar Ismael Nur (Ministry of Water and Energy)	0615181553
4	Abdullahi Yusf (Ministry of Water and Energy)	0615290826
<b>Other members of the community</b>		
1	Cismaan Xasan Aadan	0617108173
2	Xuseen Xaadeey	0618820103
3	Cali Baar Madey	0616629980
4	Xasan Nuuriye	0615972410
5	Axmed cabdi maxmuud	0167343241
6	Muuse qaasin	0618586700
7	Maxamud cali cabdi	0617772339
8	Maxamed masuwa	0618586928
9	Subeer cabdiweli	0615290267
10	Deeqoow Aadan sanay	0618671068
11	Dahir Cumar	
12	Cismaaciil Maxamud	0618275075
13	Ibraahin jeeri	0618221593
14	Cabdi naasir xaaji	0615941497
15	Cabdulahi diiriye	0619994485
16	Cabdi siraad	0618586674
17	Axmed cumar	0618185690
18	Haashimuu fataax	0618586688
19	Cadday Ciise	
20	Muuse laali	
21	Ibraahi m shide	0618275129
22	Masuwa talibuu	0618213939
23	Maxamed cismaan tartiib	
24	Sacdiyo ibraahin	0618109192
25	Nasteexo qaasin	0615680134
26	Khadiijo ibraahin	0618221911
27	Aamino xasan ameeriko	0616510509
28	farxaan cabdiraxmaan	0618586686
29	Aamino maxamed maxamuud	0618586544
30	Shukri cabi jinni	0618272841
31	Wanaago cali	0615756819
32	Aamino cabdalle muqtaar	0617156230
33	Axmed cabdi maxamuud	0615317479
34	Muxumad Cabdulle	