



**PROMOTION Jeunesse Unie pour le Développement
(PJUD - BENIN ONG)**

" The experience and expertise at the service of the community "

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Headquarters: Parakou, Home IMOROU Mohamed, face Catholic shrine Neighborhood ZONGO

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Request Form

Title of the project: Bring smile to 300 villagers of the commune of Dassa-Zoume in Benin through beekeeping.

Summary: Bring a smile to 300 villagers in three villages in the rural commune of Dassa zoume- using the modern beekeeping as a tool of environmental awareness and to fight against poverty. It will be, in the implementation of this project to create a value chain beekeeping by the valorization of the products of the hive to increase the income of villagers while harmonizing their report with their environment.

1. **Applicant Organization :**

(1) **Name of the applicant organization :** Promotion Jeunesse Unie pour le Développement (PJUD-BENIN ONG)

(2) **Address:** BP: 552 Parakou, Rep. of Benin

(3) **Phone Number :** (229) 21 13 54 49 ; (229) 95 26 71 11

Fax Number : **E-mail :** pjudbenin@yahoo.fr

(4) **Responsible for the project**

Name : DJOWAMON A. Cyrille, Title : Executive Director

Part Number of identity : 500273226 expires the February 07, 2017

Mobile Phone Number : (229) 97 13 05 24, **E-mail :** okoman2000@yahoo.fr

(5) **has your organization it already enjoys a financial or technical assistance to the Share of foreign governments, international organizations or NGOS? Yes**

PJUD - BENIN ONG has benefited, in 2013, of the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) through the Program of micro financing of substance for the Global Environment (FMP/GEF) and then to the town hall of the municipality of Dassa-Zoume a financial support to a value of 55 000 \$US for the project for the Promotion of a modern beekeeping for the protection of the biodiversity of the village of Assiyo (2PAM/PB). This project, which will end in December 2014 has affected more than 1000 villagers. In effect, the project 2PAM/PB :

- It is 04 apiaries landscaped, it is 300 hives have unscrewed any bolt on any concrete constructed and installed.
- This is 150 small hives have unscrewed any bolt on any wooden built and installed
- This is more than 30 hectares reforested with the establishment of almost 5000 miles seedlings
- It is almost 5000 liters of honey pure product
- It is nearly 200 kg of wax and 80 kg of propolis harvested
- It is an association of beekeepers created and saved
- It is the biodiversity of the village which is in the process of being regenerated
- It is more than a thousand people impacted
- It is more than 30 jobs created ; more than 10 000 000F CFA generated annually for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Given the success of this project, the communal council of Dassa-Zoume congratulated PJUD-BENIN NGOS for its implementation and signed a partnership with the latter to that this project be extended to other villages.



Overview of the beneficiaries of the first phase of the project 2PAM/PB around a hive



Overview of an apiary with Kenyan hives installed

(6) *Please answer the following questions based on the nature of your body .*

(A) **Your organization is a non-governmental organization (NGO) :**

- (i) *Year of foundation:* 2005
- (ii) *Year of legalization:* 2010
- (iii) *Number of members and collaborators :* 27
- (iv) *Objectives of the NGO:* Contribute to the well being of the community in general and the vulnerable segments in particular
- (v) *Main activities of your organization :* Project for the Promotion of modern beekeeping for the Protection of Biodiversity to Assiyo
- (vi) *Composition of members :*

Name and surname of the president:	ASSOUMANOU Zull-Kiff
Number of members comprising the Board of Directors:	05
List of members of the CA:	ASSOUMANOU Zull-Kiff (Chairman) TAMOU Zime (Secretary General) DARY OROU Cherifatou (Treasurer .General) SERO Victorine (1 external Auditor) SAIZONOU Yves (2e external auditor)

2. **Project**

Name of project: Bring smile to 300 villagers of the commune of Dassa-Zoume in Benin through beekeeping.

(1) **The project Site**

The project activities will be carried out in the commune of Dassa-Zoume . It is one of the municipalities in the department of the hills. It is located to the north of the department of the hills. It is limited to the North by the municipality of Glazoue, on the south by the commons of Cove, of Zagnanado and, Djidja; to the east by the Commune of Savalou and to the west by the Commons of Save and Ketou. It extends over an area of 1,711 km² representing 12.28 per cent of the land area of the department and 1.5 per cent of the national area of Benin. The General census of the Population and Habitat of 2002, the population of the commune of Dassa-Zoume is estimated at 93,967 inhabitants, of whom 45,666 men and 48,301 women. The commune of Dassa-Zoume account sixty eight (68) administrative villages spread over ten (10) districts that are: Dassa 1 and 2, Akofodjoule, Gbaffo, Kéré Kpingni, Lema, Paouignan, Tre. The villages of Lothogo (44Km of Dassa-Zoume) ; Atchegui (40Km of Dassa-Zoume) and Agbogbome (52Km of Dassa-Zoume) in the borough of Paouignan is concerned by this project. The climate of the Commune of Dassa-Zoume is of soudanien type with a single rainy season. The annual rainfall varies between 900 and 1,300 mm per year. The rainy season begins in April and lasts for seven (7) months approximately. The average annual temperature is around 26Â°C with a maximum of 32c in March and decreases to around 23Â°C in December and January. The relative humidity varies between 30 and 70 %. The main types of soils encountered in this Commune are mainly the ferruginous soils and tropical soil ferralitiques. The terrain is characterized by a chain of hills overlooking.

(2) **Brief description of the project**

With the difficulties that are facing the communities at the base in their daily struggle for the development, they have developed the hunting to honey everywhere in the forests and forest galleries with the intention of obtaining additional revenues to feed, care or dressing. Unfortunately,

this traditional bee is predatory of natural resources and seriously threatens biodiversity because the large trees that serve as gites to bees are to the passage slices and burned, and the colonies of bees are decimated by the fire lit by the villagers for the move away from avoiding their bites. The amount of honey obtained is shrinking year by year and its quality leaves something to be desired. This hunting to honey sensible enable them to obtain additional resources lack therefore effectiveness saw the damage caused to the environment. It would then be desirable to put in place a modern beekeeping to enable the people to diversify their incomes while harmonizing their reports with their environment. In the search for a solution to this environmental problem, no single strategy will be too. It is to this effect that PJUD - BENINONG believe that the strengthening of the capacity of beekeepers in the common, integrated in the management of forest galleries may be an option that will enable farmers and to the local administration to generate income while maintaining and enriching the resources flora and even wildlife. The present project aims to promote the chair of values of all the products of the hive. In effect, the diagnostic performed, it spring between other than the traditional beekeepers of the commune of Dassa have a vague knowledge or not of any of the market value of the pollen, propolis and wax outside of honey. Because of the ignorance of beekeepers, these three products of the hive, are either thrown in the garbage either given away free or at best cases brades merchants came from the urban centers. These producers have, not only a low mastery of the route of production and traceability of apiculture products books on the market, but also, the difficulties of access to the market organized and credible. They then, expressed their need to acquire the technical and equipment appropriate for the extraction, processing and packaging of the wax, pollen and propolis in the same way as honey. Furthermore, the practice of beekeeping modern can foster in the nature the multiplication of pollinating insects. Forest species, the cultures and the fruit that we met with offer of good pasture for bees. Has the opposite of the grazing of ruminants, the visits of bees do not cause any harm to the life of trees and crops visited. On the contrary, during these visits selective of healthy flowers, the bees are healthy seed (pollen), toward the female flowers sound of the same species . The fruits provide seeds that can be regarded as quality seeds. Normally, in countries where the government does not have stations scientific selection of seed intended for reforestation or agriculture, a bee well developed can play naturally this role. It can therefore be inferred that, the depopulation of the forests in population of bees leads inevitably to the hybridisation of forest species; which can make lose the virtues that we knew to some trees.

In addition to these direct consequences on the future plant of these landscapes, the absence of bees in nature could also have effects on the wildlife, birds and small mammals including, large consumers of fruit or seed wild.

Its popularization, integrated to the planting of trees and the management of forest galleries responds to the concept of protection of natural resources promoted by the Benin State. The promotion of a modern beekeeping coupled to the development of the products of the hive will, not only, to contribute to the replenishment of bee colonies for a long time been decimated by the unhealthy practices of hunting to honey with its adverse consequences of destruction of vegetation cover, cause of bushfires, etc. but also to improve the cross-pollination among the plant species or natural and cultivated by ricochet improve their yields, to create jobs and to improve the income of the peasants and of the local administration



Photo 1: The wax (Source, PJUD - BENIN NGOS)



Photo 2: the spark plug

Relevance to the needs and specific constraints of the municipality of its inhabitants and of the relevant sectors.

The traditional bee is the practice in all the villages of the commune of Dassa-Zoume as an income-generating activity. It provides products (honey, pollen, propolis and wax) of a very large market value research by the inhabitants of the urban centers of Benin and Nigeria. But the honey production as an alternative to development, receives very little attention on the part of actors of local development, and the profits of transactions do not benefit to the community. Because, even if the current PDC in the commune of Dassa-Zoume recommends the promotion of other agricultural sectors, it is not aligned in a specific way, the peasant populations on the promising opportunities of the apiculture industry whose commercial transactions are currently in an informal setting.

The present draft fate of the usual framework of the promotion of beekeeping rewarding only the honey to the detriment of other bee products (propolis, pollen and wax) crops easily and low weight but possessing a high market value, nutritious and curative. This project takes into account the benefit from the exploitation of the four main products of the hive (honey, pollen, propolis and wax) but also, the invaluable for the environment and biodiversity.

According to some studies we can estimate the average life of a colony of bees to four-twenty-ten (90) years with a production average of twenty-two (22) liters per year for two crops. It seems incredible, but it is a reality the fact that the necessary work each day to deal with 10 hives of bees takes only 90 minutes on average. In practice, a beekeeper spends on average 6.400FCFA on a hive of bees to earn a net profit of 76.700FCFA on average after the sale of the products (honey, propolis, pollen and wax) of the only hive, against 25.500FCFA if it was the honey only which is valued (see table below). Therefore for all ten (10) hives it will spend on average 64.000FCFA to earn approximately engines (800.000FCFA of net profit for the great harvest. Either on average (we always refer to the great harvest of the year) a net monthly income of more than 65.000FCFA. The practice of beekeeping does not prevent the usual crops of a peasant. OF or the conclusion according to which, the bee can allow a peasant of self-financing in a non-negligible proportion, its cotton production.

It is to mention also the fact that, in most of the 3,384 villages of Benin, the practice of beekeeping is based more or less on the melliferous plants existing. Also is it considered that, if in a village there was at least 5 beekeepers on average, then, to the scale of the entire country, more than 16,920 people would be working in the field of beekeeping. Also can it be said that the establishment and the correct extension and scientific manner of beekeeping would have generated a considerable number of places of work, which also involves an enlarged production of vegetables and fruit. The consequence would be of new the creation of an even greater number of places of work.

In Benin, on average 33.7 per cent of the population live below the poverty line comprehensive, annual income below 56,600 FCFA / equivalent -adult/year (Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA 1999)). The promotion of beekeeping by the development of the products of the hive can

contribute to meeting this challenge of the economic and social development both at the local level, regional and national.

Table 1: table of estimates for a hive during the great harvest of a beekeeper.

	Qty/hive	Total gross price (FCFA)	Cost of production(FCFA)	Net profit (FCFA)
Honey (liter)	15	30,000	4,500	25,500
Propolis (gram)	250	1,500	300	1,200
Pollen (gram)	100	50,000	1,200	48,800
Wax (gram)	2,000	1,600	400	1,200
TOTAL / Hive		83,100	6,400	76,700

Source: research PJUD BENIN NGOS

N. B : net profit = total gross price - cost of production

(3) Objectives of the project (concrete explanations)

Overall objective :

Contribute to economic development, the protection of the environment and the promotion of youth employment in the spaces of socio Dassa Zoume - by the valorisation of the products of the hive.

Specific Objectives :

- Find an alternative source of income to the farmers beneficiaries while harmonising their report with the environment
- Create employment through the development of beekeeping in the villages
- Strengthen through training courses and the equipment, production and marketing capabilities of beekeepers of villages of Lothogo, Atchegui and Agbogbome

(4) Approximate number of inhabitants beneficiaries of the project

(Number of direct beneficiaries and number of indirect beneficiaries)

Direct Beneficiaries

90 Beekeepers (by reason of 30 beekeepers by village target) will benefit directly from the project. The aim is the structuring and the mastery of the beekeepers' by strengthening their capacity for production and staffing in appropriate equipment for the practice of a bee truly modern. The 90 traditional beekeepers are affected by the present project. It is a mixed group i.e. constitutes of men and women. This are the direct beneficiaries. They will benefit directly from the support council and of equipment intended for the realization of the objectives of the project. Each beekeeper being a head of household who has on its responsibility, on average, seven people, improving the income of the latter could affect directly the members of the household, or approximately 420 direct beneficiaries of the targeted villages of the project.

Indirect beneficiaries

The farmers in the area of intervention of the project will benefit from the pollination of bees to grow cereal crops and fruit. In reality, this service represents approximately 40 times the value of honey and other products of the hive. The local consumers of the products of the hive are also part of this group of indirect beneficiaries. This population of indirect beneficiaries can - be estimated at 31,760 inhabitants. It can also quote the indirect beneficiaries, the birds and the animals mammals large consumers of seeds and fruits; this category of indirect beneficiaries is staffed by the fruits of trees and wild plants whose flowers have capitalized of pollinating insects. The entire population of the commune of Dassa-Zoume will benefit from the positive effects of the protection of natural resources on the one hand and of the virtues of the products of the hive on the other hand.

(5) What are the results (fruits) expected from the project? (details)

(Relation existing between the project and its objectives, how the project will contribute to the achievement of these goals?)

R1- each member of the association is formed on the techniques of the modern beekeeping, team in technical materials and modern apiculture

The activities:

- Control of hardware and beekeeping equipment to know:

900 Kenyan Hives complete in concrete (10 per beekeeper) ;

450 Small hives (5 small hives per beekeeper) ;

100 Combinations for the 60 beekeepers and the supervisory team

100 Pairs of boots

100 Pairs of gloves

100 Enfumoirs

10 Drip

03 METAL molds for manufacture of hives.

Materials of extractions/harvest of the wax of the pollen and propolis (pots, basins, sceaux, wheelbarrows, knives, cut-cut, sieves, filters, torch lamps etc.)

R2- The beneficiaries are trained in technical management, organizational and financial of a bee exploitation ;

The activities:

- Recruitment of a specialist trainer in beekeeping ;
- Recruitment of a specialist trainer in technical management of financial and organizational of Peasant Organizations ;
- Development and participatory planning of training ;
- Conduct training sessions;
- Assessment and drafting of reports of training.

R3- in 18 months the following productions are performed: (see table of estimates in annex) :

- ✚ 9,000 Liters of honey of a profit/output net of 13,500,000 FCFA;
- ✚ 570 Kg of wax to a profit/output net of 684,000 FCFA;
- ✚ 28,500 Gram of pollen of a profit/output net of 13,908,000 FCFA ;
- ✚ 71250 Gram of propolis a profit/output net of 342,000 CFA francs.

The activities:

- Colonization of the hives by the bees captured in small hives ;
- Monitoring of the production activity of bees inside the hive ;
- Harvest the pollen ;
- Harvesting of the propolis ;
- Harvest of honey ;
- Extraction of wax ;
- Packaging of products.

R4- all follow-support-scheduled advisories are made for the benefit of target groups

The activities:

- Recruitment of 02 animators to follow, support and advise the beneficiaries.
- Close monitoring of groupings by the moderators.

- Supervision of the chief project (Executive Director)
- Supervision of the Board of Directors of PJUD - BENIN NGOS

R5- The activities of the project are evaluated according to the planning;

The activities:

- Organization of an evaluation workshop for presentation of the starting situation ;
- Organization of a workshop of evaluation mid-term ;
- Organization of a workshop for final evaluation of the project activities.
- Organization of a workshop on restitution and validation in assembly of various reports (start, mid-term and final).

R6- The visibility of the actions of the project as well as those of the partners is promoted.

The activities:

- Achievement of indicator plates of the project to establish in concrete on each site;
- Realization of radio programs on the project and its financial partners as well as on the apiculture thematic through the local radio stations "FM-ILEMA" of DASSA-ZOUME;
- Achievement of the leaflets to present the project and its financial partners as well as the products placed on the market.
- Manufacture of t-shirts carrying message awareness and publicity about the project and its actions.
- Install the effigy of the partners on the equipment acquired for the account of the project

R7- two (02) beneficiaries are identified and employees at the end of the project to continue the activities of the facilitators on the basis of a lucrative contract signed with the grouping of associations of beekeepers.

The activities:

- Support the beneficiaries for the identification in their midst of two persons capable of continuing the activities of facilitators at the end of the project;

Support the beneficiaries in the development of contracts for service delivery for the replacements of the presenters.

R8- an administrative and financial management correct is made

- Upgrade available to the project by PJUD of its administrative and finance manager
- Preparation of quarterly financial reports
- An audit of the accounts of the project is done

R9- a general assembly to launch the project is organized;

The activities:

- Organization of a general assembly to launch the project;
- Drafting of the verbal trial for launching the project.

R10- The grouping of beekeepers is save the CeRPA and is building the functional bodies;

The activities:

- Support for the recording of the grouping of associations of beekeepers as Peasant Organization (OP) with the competent institutions of the State;
- Support to the organization of the holding of a general assembly constitutive of the grouping of associations of beekeepers in the commune of Dassa-Zoume

R11- The grouping of associations of beekeepers is placed in relationship with authorized business partners of the city of Parakou and Cotonou (holders of a trade register).

The activities:

- Preparation and signing of the contract of commercial partnerships;
- Reception and registration of purchase orders;

(6) Estimated Cost of the overall project : \$ 143,787 (Solicited \$96,000 to partners or donors GG)

Budget headings	Unit	# OF unit	Unit Cost (in \$ us)	Costs (in \$us)	Contribution of various partners		
					PJUD BENIN NGOS	Beneficiaries	Partners - Donors
1. Human Resources							
1.1 Wages and social charges							
1.1.1 Technical	Man/ month						
1.1.1.1 Support of Program		18	250	4,500	1,500	0	3,000
1.1.1.2 Facilitators	2Ani. x 18 m	36	200	7,200	4,000	0	3,200
1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff	Man/ month						0
1.1.2.1 Executive Director		18	300	5,400	5,000	0	400
1.1.2.2 Accounting		18	100	1,800	1,500	0	300
1.1.2.3 Secretary		18	80	1,440	0	0	1,440
1.1.2.4 Guardian		18	50	900	900	0	0
Sub-total human resources				21,240	12,900	0	8,340
2. Other costs, services							
2.1 Publications	Doc	2	1,000	2,000	0	0	2,000
2.2 Studies, research	Status of places	1	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000
2.3 Organization of general assemblies		6	1,000	6,000	0	6,000	0

2.4 Costs of assessment	Evaluation	3	1,000	3,000	0	0	3,000
2.5 Translation, interpreters							
2.6 Financial Services (costs of bank guarantee, etc.)	Package	18	25	450	0	0	450
2.7 Costs of conferences/seminars	Package	3	1,500	4,500	1,470	0	3,030
2.8 Actions of visibility							
2.8 .1Achievement of film for knowledge management and lessons learned	Film	1	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
2.8.2 Radio Broadcast	Emission	10	100	1,000	0	0	1,000
2.8 .3Tee- shirt and other (Support of visibility)	T-shirt	500	2	1,000	0	0	1,000
2.8.4 Leaflets	Flyer	500	1	500	0	0	500
2.8.5 Indicator Plates	Plate	10	100	1,000	0	0	1,000
Sub-total other costs, services				23,450	1,470	6,000	15,980
3. Supplies, equipment, training							
3.1 Beekeeping Equipment							
3.1.1 Kenyan Hives	Unit	900	50	45,000	5,000	5,000	35,000
3.1.2 Small Hives Kenyan	Unit	450	25	11,250	3,000	3,000	5,250
3.1.3 Combinations	Unit	100	100	10,000	2,000	0	8,000
3.1.4 Gloves	Pairs	100	10	1,000	0	0	1,000
3.1.5 Boots	Pairs	100	10	1,000	0	0	1,000
3.1.6 Electric executives	Unit	100	3	300	70	0	230
3.1.7 Enfumoir	Unit	100	10	1,000	0	0	1,000
3.1.8 Buckets of crop	Unit	100	10	1,000	0	0	1,000
3.1.9 Knives	Unit	100	2	200	0	0	200

1.3.10 Basins of extraction	Unit	100	25	2,500	0	0	2,500
1.3.11 Egouttoires (Filters sieves)	Unit	10	70	700	0	0	700
1.3.12 Peuson to sensitivity 1g	Unit	10	80	800	0	0	800
1.3.13 Construction of a mielleries to ASSIYO	Building	1	3,000	3,000	500	1,500	1,000
1.3.14 Metal molds of experimentation for the practical training manufacture of hives	Unit	5	200	1,000	0	0	1,000
1.3.15 Equipment and apparatus for packaging	Package	1	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000
3.2 Training							
3.2.1 Honorary trainer 2 * 30jrs	Man/Day	20	125	2,500	0	0	2,500
3.2.2 Travel and maintenance of beneficiaries	Man/day	1,000	5	5,000	0	5,000	0
3.2.3 Rental training room	Room/day	30	50	1,500	0	1,500	0
3.2.4 Media and supplies of training	Package	100	25	2,500	0	0	2,500
Sub-total supplies-equipment				92,250	10,570	16,000	65,680
4. Sub-total/costs of activities				136,940	24,940	22,000	90,000
5. Provision for contingencies (5% of the total)		0.05	136,940	6,847	847	0	6,000
6. General Total in dollars U. S				143,787	25,787	22,000	96,000

Stops the present budget to the sum of one hundred **forty three thousand seven hundred seven dollars (\$ 143,787)** whose **four twenty sixteen thousand dollars (\$ 96,000)** or 66.7 per cent solicited to Globalgiving partners and donors.

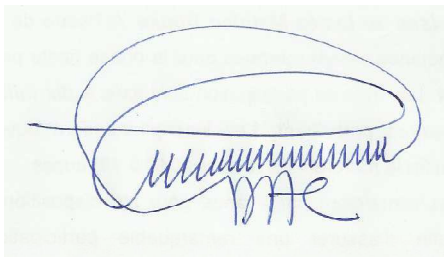
- (7) *In cases where you only ask for the partial funding of the project, by what means do you ensure the remaining cost?*

PJUD-BENIN NGOS will contribute to height of **\$ 25,787** in the realization of this project. A written undertaking is taken to this effect by the chairman of the board of directors of PJUD BENIN NGOS.

The expected contribution of the direct beneficiaries of the project is estimated at **\$ 22,000**. Also each beneficiary will take t-it supports the hardware useful for the extraction (pots, basins, sceaux, wheelbarrows, knives, cut-cut, sieves, filters, torch lamps etc.). A meeting has already been held and the representative of the beneficiaries is committed to this effect in writing.

- (8) **Project duration: 18 months**

Date 31 Octobre 2014



Name : DJOWAMON A. Cyrille

Title : Executive Director