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Sustainable Beekeeping, from the south of the world

## ABSTRACT BOOK

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#### Scientific divulgation concerning to bees and beekeepers. The case of EUNK Magazine

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Scientific journals are traditionally the main channel for scientific communication, quality control of research results and preservation of scientific advances, in a broad sense (both pure and natural sciences and social sciences). In addition, scientific dissemination and diffusion are relevant processes for promoting innovation and achieving academic and social impact. On the other hand, the importance of academic journals in Latin America, which currently lag behind in scientific production, is recognized. This paper investigates the role of different public and private institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the dissemination of scientific research related to the function and problems of bees and beekeepers through an exhaustive national and international bibliographic review. As a particular case, the case of the EUNK Journal is analyzed, created in the year 2021, from the joint work of four beekeeping research centers belonging to: Universidad Nacional del Sur (UNS), Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata (UNMDP), Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) and Universidad Nacional del Nordeste (UNNE), and two associative strategies: the Cámara de Apicultores Pampero (CAP) and the Cooperativa de Trabajo Apícola Pampero Limitada (CTAPL). This case is of interest because it proposes: i) an integral vision presenting studies on bees, beekeeping and beekeepers at national and international level. It seeks to bring together contributions from the natural and social sciences and generate synergies. ii) A strategic and long-term vision, an aspect summarized in the name of the journal, which means "to look far". iii) Strengthen research advances in Latin America, particularly in Argentina, seeking to accompany and promote the outstanding historical performance of beekeeping in terms of production, pollination, exports, cooperativism and innovation.

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#### Socioeconomic profile of female beekeepers and meliponiculturists in the north of the state of bahia

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The objective of this research was to analyze the contributions of the MeliApis project in the socioeconomic development of women who live in the municipalities around Lago de Sobradinho (BA.). The project MeliApis had the proposal to insert and empower women in the sustainable management of native and honeybee breeding, since beekeeping and meliponiculture. The research was carried out in five municipalities located on the banks of the Sobradinho Lake (Bahia State): Casa Nova, Pilão Arcado, Remanso, Sento Sé and Sobradinho, with the objective of characterizing the socioeconomic and productive profile of the women who participated in the project. The data were obtained by applying a semi-structured questionnaire and the participation of 24 women. Before the application of the actions promoted by the project, beekeeping and meliponiculture were practiced by 33% and 13% of women, respectively, and both activities were performed by only 4%. After the MeliApis project, all participants became beekeepers and 58.3% beekeepers of stingless bees. The main product obtained is honey from "*Apis mellifera*" (75%), which had an increase in production of 457% after the project. Before the production was 1,126 kg/year and jumped to an average production of 6,284 kg/year. The beekeepers' income due to honey production increased 72.2%. Through beekeeping and meliponiculture, the women who were contemplated with the project showed potential for income generation and high impact on the development and improvement of lives in the countryside. Acknowledgment: CNPq, CAPES and FACEPE.

