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The accumulated indigenous knowledge over many centuries plays a significant role in sustaining bee colonies and the production of hive products globally. Africa is endowed with the highest number of bee colonies, natural vegetation and varying climatic condition that is interwoven as it relates to medicinal, spiritual, economic, environmental and social spheres of life. Traditional knowledge seemed going out of fashion as many people are skewed towards modern technology. There is little documentation on traditional knowledge in beekeeping and yet many communities practice this for their livelihoods. Lessons learnt from traditional practices remain undocumented and unknown to communities yet many people can benefit from them. The study was undertaken to identify and document lessons from indigenous beekeeping practices that can be used to motivate people to engage into beekeeping. In this study, focus shall be centered on gender, hive styles and construction material, source and access of hive material, prediction of seasons, apiary management, forest management, bee pests and the use of honey. Makoni and Mutasa districts of Manicaland Province in Zimbabwe were purposively chosen to be focal districts of the study. 30 participants, 15 from each of the two districts were purposively selected to participate in the study. Sem-structured interviews, key informants and field observations were used to generate data. Data were presented in tabular form with figures and words. The analysis of data followed a rigorous thematic approach. Findings of the study revealed that most participants learnt about beekeeping from their forefathers and were prepared to pass on the skills to the future generation. On record were few women who participated in beekeeping since women have been inherently distanced from beekeeping due to cultural barriers. The traditional way of predicting seasons together with the beekeeping and tree flowering calendars made it possible for respondents to have sustainable harvests of bee products. In conclusion there is need to use traditional knowledge in beekeeping that resonates well with Nature-based beekeeping which can easily be adopted in beekeeping for rural development. Policies and procedures for government and development partners should accommodate traditional knowledge in their planning for developmental work.