

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Unilever Tanzania Limited

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Protecting Biological Diversity on Unilever's Mufindi Tea Estate

Implementation Partners for This Project: Bureau for Agriculture Consultancy and Advisory Service (BACAS) – Independent firm at Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): November 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

Acknowledgement

It is glad that Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) has recognized the uniqueness and the vital importance of natural forests in Mufindi. Fund support from CEPF, facilitated implementation of Part One of UTT conservation project which researched on human pressure to the natural forests and identified mitigation measures. The project completed in November 2007 and it was an opportunity for UTT to make contribution to the protection of Tanzania's natural heritage with the CEPF support. CEPF is sincerely acknowledged for this.

BACAS, the implementation partner, played big role and their skills and knowledge were shared among the communities in the study area. Part Two of the project which focuses on implementation of the mitigation measures identified to reduce human pressure to the forests, is expected to start in 2008.

Background

Unilever Tea Tanzania has a long-term lease of about 20,000ha, owned by the Government of Tanzania in the Mufindi area of the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, the Udzungwas, forming part of the Eastern Arc Mountains. 15% of the land is used for tea production, 20% represents land converted to other uses including timber for construction on the estate, fuel wood, residential and other infrastructures and facilities and the remaining 65% of the Mufindi estate is covered by relatively undisturbed forests, wetlands and grasslands, which are part of the Udzungwa biodiversity 'hot spot', one of 24 in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kenya and Tanzania. The UTT forests are interlinked with other natural forests in Mufindi including Kigogo forest which is owned by Central Government of Tanzania. There are 15 villages located within 10 km of the estate boundaries and approximately 6000 people are employed by UTT majority living within the estate boundary, making a total of human population of about 100,000. Communities bordering the estate's boundaries are exerting pressure on the forests.

Unilever globally is very conscious of its responsibilities to society and the environment and there are principles and practices in place to make sure the whole company performs responsibly in these areas. Unilever recognize the importance of the whole estate in Mufindi for natural resources including the very rare animals and plants. UTT in collaboration with University Of York and other stakeholders has developed a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), which its implementation started in 2003. Research to determine human pressure to the natural forests to guide on mitigation measures for sustainable management and conservation of the forests was among the BAP activities.

III. NARRATIVE QUESTIONS

1. What was the initial objective of this project?

To secure better practical long term for important animal and plant species in the Mufindi forest hot spot by:

- Identifying the extent of use of the forest by surrounding villages, analyze the main pressure on the natural forests and identify those communities creating the most pressure and practical solutions PART ONE
- Developing action plans to provide practical mitigation strategies to minimize the impact of human use on the forest for PART TWO of the project.

2. Did the objectives of your project change during implementation? If so, please explain why and how. NO

3. How was your project successful in achieving the expected objectives?

Communities within and outside UTT were appraised including 15 villages that surround the company. Mitigation measures identified and five villages to pilot them selected.

4. Did your team experience any disappointments or failures during implementation? If so, please explain and comment on how the team addressed these disappointments and/or failures. NO

5. Describe any positive or negative lessons learned from this project that would be useful to share with other organizations interested in implementing a similar project.

The following facilitated the Part One of the project:

- Involvement of Local Government officials from District down to village level and sharing project objectives before implementation of the project. This achieved through seminars, village meetings -PRA
- Feedback on the research outputs to the same audience and involvement of the communities in drawing up mitigations measures. This built trust and also motivated the stakeholders.

6. Describe any follow-up activities related to this project.

Only Part One of the project accomplished. For a successful and positive contribution to conservation of the natural forests, Part Two which focuses on implementation of identified mitigation measures is crucial and has to be done. Funding support for the 5 villages to implement the mitigations is required as well as identification of a partner who will supervise the implementation part.

7. Please provide any additional information to assist CEPF in understanding any other aspects of your completed project.

After completing Part 1 of the project, it was expected to get 4-5k USD from CEPF to support implementation of the mitigation measures in the five villages as stated in the Letter of Inquiry (LOI) submitted to CEPF.

IV. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Unilever's outgoing Chairman Antony Burgmans	Endowment fund- to be matched.	EE250k	This followed conservation efforts UTT has been doing including the CEPF project.

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

V. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In future, the entire community in the study area has to be involved in the implementation of identified mitigation for sound results.

VI. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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