

ANNUAL REPORT 2012.03.21

Member organisation's name:	Bio Oléo de Maxixe Ltda
Main address:	Br. Machavenga CP 79 Cidade de Inhambane Moçambique
Webpage:	www.bom- mozambique.com



COMPANY DESCRIPTION

Bio Óleos de Maxixe (BOM) is dedicated to contributing to economic development and environmental conservation in rural Mozambican communities through the development and marketing of a world-class line of all-natural skincare products. BOM is building productive partnerships with local non-profits, community associations and artisan cooperatives to create and establish a sustainable development model that effectively links community-based natural resource conservation, income generation and skills training to opportunities in world markets. By utilizing unique, beneficial and marketable natural ingredients, indigenous to Mozambican forests, BOM creates markets for otherwise unexplored forest products and supports skills development of local craftspeople.

UEBT MEMBERSHIP OBLIGATIONS

Steps	Dates <i>Historical/expected</i>	Verification Body
UEBT audit 1	2010-04-12/15	Afrisco-Ecocert
Provisional Membership, if applicable	2010-04-26	
Work-plan approval	2010-11-10	Afrisco-Ecocert
Membership status granted	2010-11-29	
Annual report 1	2012.03.21	
Annual report 2		
Audit 2		
Annual report 3		
Audit 3		

Impact measurement indicators submitted to UEBT? Yes No

Implementation indicators submitted to UEBT? Yes No

Documents annexed for public use? Yes No

If so, number of annexes:

Description of the annexed documents:

None.

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF UEBT WORK-PLAN

Percentage of the work-plan implemented

80%

Progress in the implementation of the UEBT work-plan

Please provide a brief indication of the progress that your organisation has made in the implementation of the UEBT work-plan.

Progress should be reported upon at the level of the Principles of the UEBT Standard. If possible, please distinguish between the work carried out at the level of your organisation's management system and at the level of your supply chains.

Principle 1. Conservation of biodiversity

Management system	BOM, in conjunction, with the Mezimbite Forest Center, have continued to support community-based conservation initiatives. Two new indigenous species nurseries are now functioning at the MFC, and already supplying plants to neighbor communities to replace lost biodiversity. In Inhambane, a new nursery, composting system and permaculture demogarden have also been established.
Supply chain	Neighboring communities participate in reforestation initiatives and do not harm local ecosystems.

Principle 2. Sustainable use of biodiversity

Management system	<p>A harvesting and cultivating schedule has been defined and continues to be refined as new species are added. New for 2011-2012 are significantly increased quantities of <i>Moringa olifeira</i> and <i>Trichilia emetica</i>.</p> <p>Cultivated oilseed: Prior to the production season, BOM decides required volumes with producers. Producers do not use chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Up-to-date lists are maintained of these suppliers. Suppliers cultivate on land exclusively used by their families. Cultivation techniques are improved through technical support from the MFC.</p> <p>Wild-harvested oilseed: Prior to harvest season, BOM communicates required volumes with harvesters. Up-to-date lists are maintained of these suppliers. Long-term strategies (replanting) for replacing biodiversity lost by fruit and seed harvest are in place. Sustainable harvest techniques are supported by MFC technical staff.</p> <p>Timber: Timber species continue to be harvested according to</p>
-------------------	--

	<p>calculations of sustainable regeneration. Over twenty five nurseries continue to produce indigenous saplings for replanting efforts in areas where timber harvest takes place. Timber harvesters have all been trained by MFC timber and reforestation experts.</p> <p>Beeswax: MFC-trained beekeepers continue their care of beehives and production of honey and wax.</p> <p>Waste: Timber - recovered timber from furniture, construction components, etc is recovered and used to fabricate high quality smaller items; sawdust is used as ground cover in nurseries and in compost.</p> <p>Seed cake: Composted or used as animal rations, as appropriate. All other organic waste is composted. Reuseable containers are recovered for seed conservation or other uses. Recyclable materials are taken to local recycling facility. Other materials are taken to appropriate municipal waste facility.</p>
Supply chain	Agricultural waste is composted.

Principle 3. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Management system	No disputes related to use of biodiversity. No traditional knowledge used in processing of forest materials. Excellent and fair working and trade relationships are maintained with all members in supply chain.
Supply chain	<p>No disputes related to use of biodiversity. No traditional knowledge used in processing of forest materials. Excellent and fair working and trade relationships are maintained with all members in supply chain. Supply chain continues to develop with addition of new products, providing income for additional community members.</p> <p>Baseline studies have been completed for three new Inhambane communities where BOM is engaged.</p>

Principle 4. Socio-economic sustainability

Management system	BOM continues to work towards financial sustainability. Construction of permanent facilities, planned for 2012, will allow production capacity to increase to levels necessary for profitability.
Supply chain	Trade and technical support from BOM supports livelihoods, or diversification of livelihoods, for agents in all supply chains.

Principle 5. Compliance with national and international legislation

Management system	All documentation for permits, environmental assessments and licenses for the BOM production campus have been submitted and await approval.
Supply chain	MFC continues to assist trained community groups in acquiring timber harvest licences.

	As before, artisans with whom BOM works are non-incorporated independent agents. No deductions of their production income are made for income tax or social security.
--	---

Principle 6. Respect for the right of actors

Management system	<p>While BOM management and administrative staff do have long-term written contracts, BOM and the MFC maintain excellent working relationships with ALL producers and work for the betterment of their surrounding environments. Written policies and contracts are avoided, due to negative experiences of communities with abusive colonial and post-colonial businesses and the low literacy level of the vast majority of producers. As noted in our original workplan:</p> <p>"BOM respectfully requests evaluation of our ethical biotrade activities based on our activities, not paperwork. Interviews of contractors and community members consistently reflect a dynamic and positive relationship with BOM. This was noted by the evaluator in the initial assessment, and BOM is confident that it can and will be confirmed in subsequent assessments."</p> <p>In addition:</p> <p>"MFC woodworkers are independent artisans. They are the top earners in their communities and understand that their engagement at the MFC is long-term. BOM plans to maintain this traditional and effective system, as it is based on trust and ethical trade."</p> <p>New ablution facilities have been constructed for MFC artisans. All are supplied with and trained in the importance of appropriate safety equipment.</p>
Supply chain	Ibid

Principle 7. Clarity about land tenure, right of use and access to natural resources

Management system	<p>No land or resource disputes exist.</p> <p>BOM is in the process of installing access to clean drinking water for its neighboring community, which currently seeks water from shallow, open wells.</p>
Supply chain	Ibid.

Changes in UEBT work-plan

None.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BOM is conducting training courses in small business management for women in our community. In May, selected women will be chosen to participate in a pilot soap making

course. With the objective of developing local markets for local forest products, soaps will be formulated with locally available oils, particularly *Trichilia emetica*, a prolific but underutilized and poorly commercialized product.