

**CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CHIKWAKWATA/NYAMA/MANGAKA FOREST
BLOCK**
IN
LIWONDE FOREST RESERVE
MACHINGA DISTRICT



February, 2014

This plan has been produced by the communities of GVHs Chikwakwata, Mangaka and Nyama with technical support from Machinga district forestry office and PCU (south). It is a five year plan (2014-2019)

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SUMMARY

Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka communities of Traditional Authority Nsanama in Machinga district are among the beneficiary communities under the Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (IFMSLP). The community comprises of eighteen (18) villages with a total number of 908 households. The villages include Chikwakwata, Nyama, Mangaka, Chiwisa, Nsuwa, Ndalumbe, Waya, Mafunga, Harisoni, Mpuhuwa, Saidi, Mwawa, Nsokanya, Bwanali, Malaya, Ntenjera, Chijonga and Makawa. These villages are working collaboratively with the Government of Malawi through the Department of Forestry on the management and sustainable utilization of natural resources found in Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Forest Co-Management Block which is located within Liwonde Forest Reserve.

Under the Co-management arrangement, Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka shall have a regulated access to forestry products (both woody & non-woody). Besides, environmental services shall be sustained through protection of the catchment and other fragile areas within the Co-management block.

In respect to these, the communities with technical assistance from the District Forestry Office have developed a Participatory Forest Co-management Plan which encompasses ten management practices which will guide the proper management and sustainable utilization of forest products in the block. In addition, management plans for each product, patrolling, harvesting activities and monitoring plans, sixteen (16) resource user rules and corresponding penalties to ensure regulated access of forest products by all forest user groups have been put in place.

This management plan also gives detailed projected annual cash flow and financial projections as shown in the annexes 1, 2 and 3.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Participatory Forest Co-management Plan for Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Forest Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is between Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka community and the Malawi Government through the Department of Forestry. Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka block covers **1613.51** ha and is located to the south of Liwonde Forest Reserve which is 24,351.87 ha.

The plan has been developed in line with the Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP) for Liwonde Forest Reserve. The main objectives of the Strategic Forest Area Plan are as follows:-

1. To rehabilitate and protect fragile areas within and outside the forest reserve.
2. To increase forest cover, productivity and value of forest products, to ensure continuous provision of local and national services.
3. To improve livelihoods of forest dependent communities through sustainable forest management and utilization.
4. To improve governance of forest resources through local institutions.

2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY

Management of Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Forest Co-management Block shall be done by an officially registered Block Management Committee known as Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Block Committee from G.V.Hs. Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka in the area of Traditional Authority Nsanama and the Department of Forestry through Machinga District Council. The block has 20 members; two representatives from each village. Details on roles and responsibilities of the managing authority refer to annexe 9.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

3.1 General Description

Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Forest Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve and is located to the east of Liwonde Township at a distance of 20 Km in Machinga District. The Block has a total area of 1613.51 hectares and most parts are on gentle to steep slopes. Nsambuizi is the only perennial river found in the block. Other streams include Nsasa and Namikomkia.

The Block is generally characterized by a mixture of red and sand soils. The block has a good managed forest cover dominated by Miombo woodland tree species as: *Naphini*, *Mombo*, *Mpandula*, *Mchenga*, *Chitimbe*, *Muwanga*, *Nsolo*, *Chinama*, *Mtwana*, *Chipisyawago*, *Nlungwe*, *Mpalankhanga*, *Nsondoka*, *Thombozi* and *Chipembere*. The block has patches of bamboos in certain places. The bigger part of the block (about 70%) is on gentle slopes and the rest is on steep slope and some parts are with harvestable trees. However, the block has spots of minor human interferences like charcoal production.

3.2 Boundary

The Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka block shares boundary with Mtawira/Mlomba block to the North-east and Liwonde-Ntaja road separates the two blocks. To the south it borders Chindenga/Nsanama/Mangulu Block and separated by a path from the perimeter boundary to Chaone block. Map showing location and boundary in Liwonde Forest Reserve is on page 9.

3.3 Tenure

This block has been in the custody of Malawi Government since 1924 when it was gazetted. However, the management authority shall be shared according to Co-management agreement between the community of G.V.H. Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka and Forestry Department (FD).

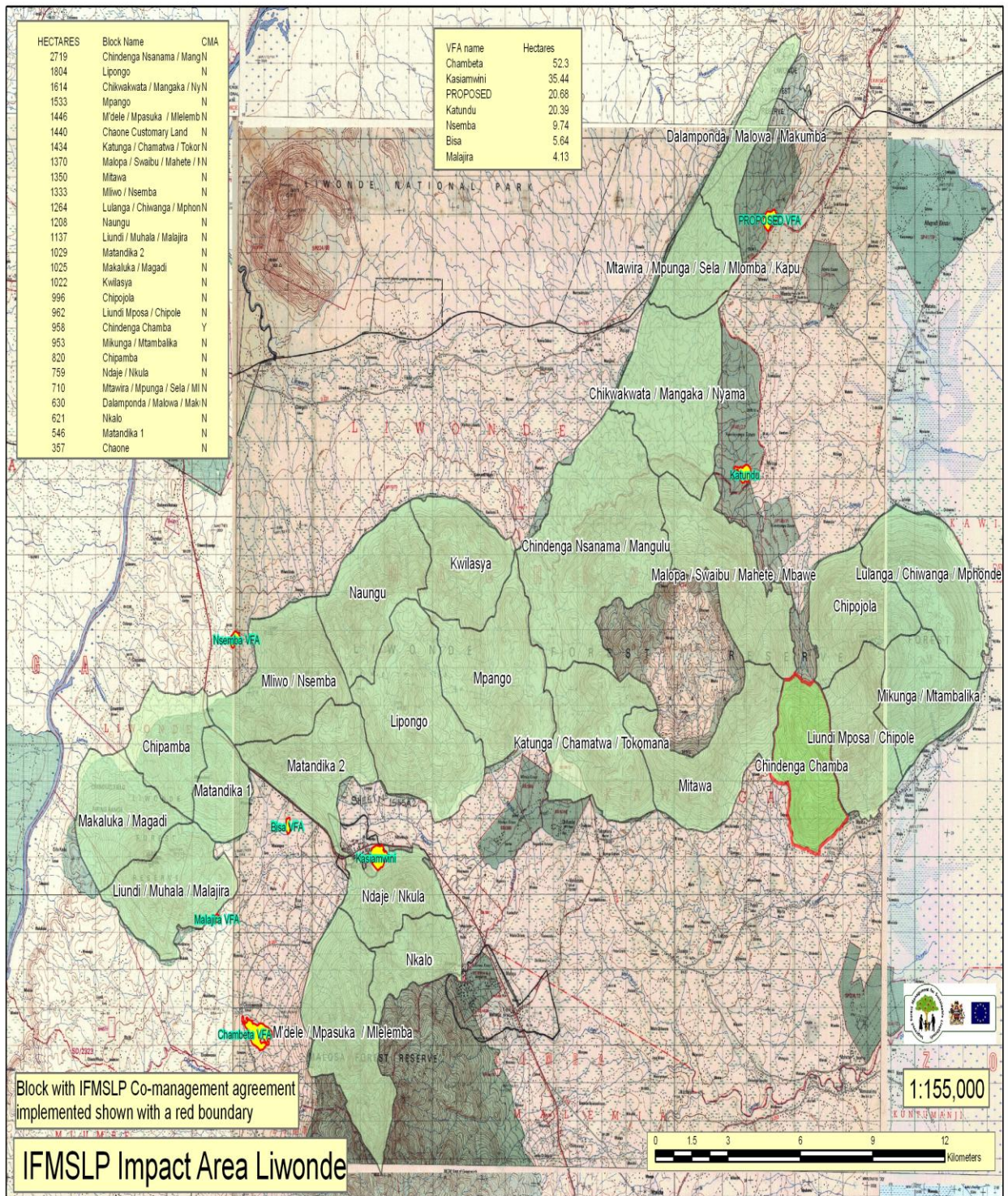
3.4 Forest users

The main users of this block are the communities of G.V.H. Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka with a total number of 908 households and 4506 people who will benefit from the block. The forest user groups include: Firewood, Mushroom, Fruits, Honey, Poles, Fibre and Grass collectors, Curio makers and also pit Sawyers inclusive. Other users include neighbouring communities, travellers, and people from urban centres such as Liwonde, Zomba, Balaka, Blantyre and Lilongwe who shall have access after obtaining permission from the Block Management Committee.

3.5 Uses

The block has potential of providing woody and non-woody forest products such as curios, timber, firewood, poles, cooking sticks, wooden spoons, mortars and pestles, medicines, grass, fruits, mushroom, bamboos, honey and game meat. It also offers environmental services like protection of catchment and fragile areas.

Map of Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve



4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

The Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka block has been divided into three unique Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below and depicted on the map over leaf.

4.1 Forest Management Unit 1

This is a very big area which is comprised of eucalyptus plantation; however some parts have been dominated by Miombo tree species due to poor management and over exploitation of resources. The area has a total ofhectares.

4.2 Forest Management Unit 2

This is the second largest management unit which is comprised of harvestable indigenous trees species such as *Naphini*, *Mbawa*, *Mlomba*, *Mombo*, *Mpandula*, *Mchenga*, *Chitimbe* and *Muwanga* that can be used for timber, firewood and curios. The unit hashectares.

4.3 Forest Management Unit 3

This is the smallest of all the forest management units in the block. These areas cannot be harvested since the area acts as water catchment area for rivers and is located in steep slopes. The FMU is ---- ha.

Map of Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka block showing the FMUs

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General objective

The main objective is “To improve the livelihoods of the communities living in G.V.H. Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka through management and sustainable utilization of forest resources and services.”

5.2 Specific objectives

1. To sustainably provide fuel wood, timber and poles for both domestic and commercial purposes.
2. To protect regenerants after harvesting so as to improve forest cover.
3. To protect rivers and stream banks and other fragile areas.
4. To sustainably utilize Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) such as mushroom, honey, medicine, fruits thatch grass, game meat, soil, fibre and bamboos

N/B: The specific objective 1 is applicable to FMUs 1 and 2; objective 2 is applicable to FMU 1 and 2 while objective 3 is applicable to FMU 3 and objective 4 is applicable to all FMUs.

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are the appropriate management practices that have been developed in order to guide the management and harvesting system of the forest resources in the block.

PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All fragile areas in the block shall be protected from harvesting activities like stream banks, sources of streams and very steep slopes.
Fire protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire protection shall be a priority in the whole block to avoid damaging the regenerates.• Firebreak screening will be done at 5m wide
Harvesting Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 80 to 100 trees to act as standards shall be left in each coupe in order to allow them grow into large sizes and support other uses e.g. timber, medicine and fruits.• Harvesting will be done in the months May to September• 20 trees per hectare at spacing of 20m from each tree shall be left giving a maximum number of 200 trees, one tree every 7m with fully stocked large tree.
Timber standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timber trees will be reserved for standards• These trees can be harvested in the next rotation
Thinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thinning shall be done 7 – 10 years after harvesting or when the coupe becomes dense• Tree density shall be reduced to about one third up to half.• Thinning materials shall be used for different purposes e.g. fibres, small poles and fuel wood.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning records shall be kept for reference purposes.
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration shall be by coppicing, root shoots and planting.
Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting shall be done during the dry season, (May – September) • Trees shall be cut close to the ground (15cm) to enhance coppicing
Early burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early burning shall be done soon after rainy season to prevent fierce bush fires and stimulate regeneration
Seed trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The standards shall produce seed sufficient to support genetic variation
Fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products.

7.0 RESOURCE USE RULES

No.	Resource rules	Specification	Penalty
1	No cutting of trees is allowed within 50m on either side along the stream banks	Cutting will only be done 50m away from the stream bank on both sides.	Anyone found guilty of cutting trees along the stream banks shall pay a fine of K15, 000 for each felled tree. The tools and felled tree shall be confiscated and be handed to block committee.
2	No one is allowed to open a garden or settle in the block	Settling or opening a garden shall not be done	Anyone found guilty shall pay a fine of K100, 000 for each felled trees. The crops and structures shall be destroyed.
3	(a)- No setting of bush fires shall be allowed in the block (reserve)	Setting of fire in the block shall be carried out by BMC during controlled early burning.	Anyone found guilty shall pay a fine of K5, 000. If she/he fails to pay shall be given a piece of work to do in the block equivalent to the fine or being taken to court for trials.
	(b)- Everyone shall participate in fire fighting in the block	-Fire fighting is compulsory to every member except under valid reasons	Every person found guilty of refusing to participate in fire fighting in the block shall pay a fine of K300.
4	No one shall produce charcoal in the block	Charcoal production shall not take place in the block.	Any person found guilty of such an offence shall pay a fine of K30, 000. Charcoal and tools shall be confiscated ad handed over to BMC and the suspect be taken to court if she/he fails to pay the fine.

5	No unauthorised pit-sawing shall be allowed in the block	Pit sawing shall only take place in demarcated coupes under permission from the Block Committee	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay fine of K15, 000 per felled tree. The plunks and tools shall be confiscated and be handed over to BMC. If she/he fails to pay the stipulated fine, they shall be taken to court for trials.
6	No unauthorised collection of firewood shall be allowed.	Firewood collection shall be allowed upon getting a permission/permit from the Block Committee.	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K200 per bundle and K400 per bicycle carrier. The firewood shall be confiscated and sold by BMC.
7	No one shall be allowed to cut trees without permission and no one shall be allowed to cut regenerants.	Cutting of trees for any purpose shall be done in demarcated coupes only upon getting permission from the Block Committee. A 15 cm stump height shall be accepted when felling trees in the coupes.	If anyone found guilty of the offence shall pay a fine of K10, 000 per tree and K700 for each regenerant.
8	No unauthorised collection of medicine shall be done in the block.	Collection of medicine shall be allowed upon getting permission from the BMC.	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K1000.
9	No unauthorised collection of thatch grass shall be done in the block.	- Collection of thatch grass shall be done upon getting permission from the BMC.	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K1000/bundle.
10	No unauthorised hunting shall be allowed	Hunting shall be allowed upon obtaining permission from the block committee.	Anyone found hunting shall pay a fine of K15, 000 and tools shall be confiscated.
11	No unauthorised collection of stones and soil shall be allowed from the block	Collection of stones and soil shall only take place with permission from the block management committee	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K20,000 per tonne of stones 1 tonne of soil shall cost K10, 000 if done without permission.

12	No unauthorised collection of mushroom shall be allowed from the block	Collection of mushroom shall be done upon getting permission from the BMC.	Anyone found guilty of an offence without permission shall be fined K500.
13	No unauthorised cutting of bamboos shall be allowed in the block.	Cutting of bamboos shall be regulated by the block management committee	Anyone found cutting bamboos without permission shall be fined K50 per bamboo.
14	No unauthorised grazing of animals shall be allowed in the block.	Grazing shall only be done in areas set aside by the BMC upon getting permission from it.	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K5, 000 per animal.
15	No unauthorised hanging of bee hives shall be allowed in the block.	Hanging of bee hives shall only be done upon getting permission from the BMC.	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K3, 000.

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of product: Firewood

Key species: *Thombozi, Njenjete, Mchenga, Mtwana, Bulugamu, Mombo and Muwanga*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Illegal harvesting
2. Bush fires
3. Charcoal and brick burning
4. Poor management on eucalyptus

Management practices:

1. Harvesting of firewood for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes. The leftovers from other products such as timber, poles and curios shall be collected as firewood.
2. Collection of firewood in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
3. 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed when cutting trees.
4. Controlled fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regenerants.
5. Firewood shall be either stacked in mendles or collected as head loads at a fee stipulated under fees and royalties.
6. All dry wood shall be collected as firewood in both harvestable and non-harvestable areas.
7. Firebreak construction and maintenance

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 19200 Head loads of indigenous fuel wood for domestic per year and 3120 HH for commercial per year; 7200 head loads of eucalyptus firewood per year for domestic 2080 per year for commercial purposes.
- 540 cubic metres of indigenous per year from the block for domestic purpose per year and 240 cubic metres of indigenous per year for commercial purposes.
- 600 cubic metres of eucalyptus per year from the block for domestic purpose per year and 720 cubic metres of eucalyptus per year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial Use: K200 per head load and K2000 per cubic metre for indigenous tree species.

- Domestic Use: The permit shall be K100 per head load and K1500 per cubic metre for indigenous trees.
- Commercial Use: K70 per head load and K1500 per cubic metre for eucalyptus tree species.
- Domestic Use: The permit shall be K50 per head load and K1000 per cubic metre for eucalyptus trees

Name of product: Poles

Key species: *Mtwana, Thombozi, Nlungwe, Mchenga and Msolo*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

1. Bush fire
2. Poor harvesting practices
3. Illegal harvesting

Management practices:

1. Harvesting of indigenous poles for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from poles shall be collected as firewood.
2. Collection of poles in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC. Otherwise, Penalties shall follow those doing illegal harvesting.
3. 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed.
4. Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regeneration.
5. Dead, diseased, deformed trees and those not suitable for poles shall be used as firewood in order to provide growing space to small trees.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 400 indigenous big poles shall be allowed per year for domestic use and 180 big poles for commercial per year.
- 15000 indigenous small poles shall be allowed per year for domestic use and 5000 small poles for commercial per year.
- 1000 big poles of exotic trees for domestic use per year and 450 big poles for commercial
- 25000 small poles of exotic trees for domestic use per year and 10000 small poles per year for commercial use

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to pole collectors

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K200 per big pole of indigenous and domestic users shall pay K150 per big pole of indigenous.
- Commercial users shall pay K70 per small pole of indigenous and domestic users shall pay K50 per small indigenous pole.

- Commercial users shall pay K150 per big pole of eucalyptus and domestic users shall pay K100 per big pole of eucalyptus. Commercial users shall pay K50 per small pole of eucalyptus and domestic users shall pay K30 per small eucalyptus pole.

Name of product: Timber

Key species: *Mbawa, Mlombwa, Masuku, Mtwana, Mkalati and Mkweranyani.*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

1. Burning of charcoal which has led to decrease of large trees
2. Unlawful harvesting which hampered the growth of regenerants.
3. Bush fires which has also hampered the growth of regenerants.
4. Illegal harvesting.

Management practices:

- 1 Harvesting of timber for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only after 25 years period of rotation. The leftovers from timber shall be collected as firewood.
- 2 Collection of timber in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 3 15cm stump height shall be strictly recommended when cutting timber trees above the ground level in the harvestable coupes.
- 4 Only trees whose diameter at breast height of more than 20 cm shall be harvested in the coupes.
- 5 Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in patches in-order to promote regeneration.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 20 trees shall be allowed per year for domestic use and 10 trees per year for commercial from selective felling.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to Pit-sawyers from within and outside the community.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K8, 000 per tree.
- Domestic users shall pay K5, 000 per tree.

8.2 Non-Woody Forest Products

Name of product: Mushroom

Key species: *Utenga, Utale, Kungolokwaititi, Nakasache, Nakajongolo, Chipatwe and Usinda.*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Poor harvesting practices
2. Bush fires

Management practices:

- Harvesting of mushroom shall be done in all places where it is available in the block through authorization from the BMC.
- Monitoring of mushroom harvesting shall be done by the block committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 25000 baskets per season for domestic and 75 baskets for commercial uses

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to mushroom collectors from within and outsiders.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial mushroom collectors shall pay a fee of K200/permit while domestic users will collect mushroom for free.

Name of product: Stones

Key types: *Nagaga, (quarry stone), Lumbwe.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

1. Increased soil erosion
2. Unregulated collection of stones

Management practices:

1. Stones shall be collected in gentle slope areas.
2. Collection of such products shall be monitored by the BMC

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 20 tonnes per year shall be allowed for commercial use while 10 tonnes for domestic.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to stone collectors for domestic and commercial purposes.

Fees/royalties:

- A fee of K2500 and K1500 per tonne for both commercial and domestic respectively.

Name of product: Fruits
Key species: *Nthema, Masuku, Ndawa, Mtonongoli, Msecherawe, Mpinjipinji, Nthementheme, Matonga and Mangulungulu*
Demand: High
Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Bush fires
2. Poor harvesting practices
3. Poor Soil
4. Illegal harvesting

Management practices:

- 1 Only matured and ripen fruits shall be harvested.
- 2 Fruit tree growing areas shall be protected from fires.
- 3 Harvesting of fruits shall be done using recommended harvesting methods (collection of fallen fruits, climbing up the tree and using long hooked sticks).
- 4 Collection of fruits in the block shall be monitored by the block management committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

1893 baskets of fruits per year

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fruit collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Free for domestic use and K50 per permit for commercial use

Name of product: Thatch grass
Key species: *Kamphe (tsekera), Nsenjere and Gowoche*
Demand: High
Supply: High
Problems/Issues: Bush fires

Management practices:

- 1 Thatch grass collection shall be done between April and June.
- 2 Only matured grass shall be recommended to be harvested.
- 3 Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where thatch grasses grow in the block.
- 4 Awareness meeting shall be intensified to the communities adjacent to the block before controlled early burning operation starts.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 14000 and 300 bundles of thatch grass for domestic and commercial uses shall be allowed per year respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to thatch grass collectors for domestic and commercial uses.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay a fee of K50 per bundle while domestic users shall collect thatch grass for free

Name of product: Bamboos
Key species: Local Species
Demand: High
Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

1. Careless cutting of bamboos
2. Poor harvesting practices
3. Bush fires

Management practices:

- 1 Only matured bamboos shall be recommended for harvest.
- 2 Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where there are bamboos in the block.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 300 and 100 bamboos per year shall be allowed for domestic and commercial uses respectively.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to bamboo collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bamboo collectors shall pay a fee of K30 per bamboo while domestic users shall collect bamboos for K20 per bamboo.

Name of product: Game animals and Birds
Key species: Game animals-*Kalulu, Gwape, Pusi, Nangoma, Nguluwe and Nyani*
Birds- *Nkhwali, Nkhanga and Njiwa*
Demand: High
Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

1. Bush fires
2. Illegal hunting
3. Bad hunting practices

Management practices:

- 1 Hunting of animals shall be regulated by the BMC.
- 2 Controlled early burning shall be encouraged to prevent bush fires
- 3 Nets shall not be allowed when hunting birds.
- 4 Natural regeneration shall be promoted in-order to increase forest cover.
- 5 Use of pollutants for fishing shall be prohibited and is punishable.
- 6 Use of un-recommended tools for hunting shall be prohibited

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 240 permits shall be issued per year for domestic and 10 commercial game hunters respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to hunters

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial hunters shall pay a fee of K500 as a permit while domestic hunters shall obtain a permit of K100.
- Domestic birds' hunters shall pay a fee of K100 per permit and K200 for commercial hunters.

9.0 ACTIVITY PLAN

Activity	When	Who will do it	Requirement
Patrolling	January –December (twice a week)	Committee members and all communities	Panga knives, exercise books, pens
Fire break screefing	April - May	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers and panga knives
Controlled early burning	April - June	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Box of matches, moppings, axes and pangas
Thinning(Singling)	April - August	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Panga knives
Ground preparation (in Eucs plantation)	October - November	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, picks, axes, panga knives and ropes
Tree planting	December - March	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers, pangas and planting trowels
Weeding	As soon as the weeds appear	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, slashers and pangas knives
Seed collection	July - September	Committee members and all communities	Sacks
Committee meetings	Twice a month	Committee members	Exercise books, pens
General meetings	Once in every two months	Committee members and all communities	Exercise books, pens
Issuing of permits	January to December	Committee	Permits, pens and exercise books

NB: All activities are to be done participatory by community members. It will be the responsibility of the block committee to decide the number of individuals to be involved in every activity

10.0 PATROLLING PLAN

1. Block management committee shall conduct patrols twice a month
2. Selected members of the block committee shall conduct patrols twice a week
3. Joint patrols between the BMC and FD staff shall be done quarterly
4. All confiscates shall be disposed off by the BMC

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

This shall be done in order to assess the progress on all the activities being implemented.

What will be monitored	Who will do the monitoring	What will be the indicators	What are the methods	When will the monitoring be conducted
Patrolling	Committee and community members	Reduced number of malpractices	Written progress reports (records)	Throughout the year
Firebreak maintenance	Committee and community members	Area/Distance screefed	Site visits and reports	April- May
Controlled early burning	Committee and community members	Number of hectares burnt	Site visit and reports	April- June
Thinning (Singling)	Committee and community members	Number of hectares thinned	Site visit and reports	April – August
Ground preparation	Committee and community members	Area prepared (hectares)	Site visit, reports and supervision	October - November
Tree planting	Committee and community members	Number of trees planted Hectares planted	Field visit, reports and supervision	December - April
Weeding	Committee and community members	Hectares weeded	Site visit and reports	April- May
Seed collection	Committee members	Amount of seed collected/Species	Supervision and records.	July – September
Committee meetings	Committee	Minutes	Checking of minute books Interview members	Twice per month
General meetings	Committee and community members	Minutes	Checking of minute books Interview members	Once every month

NB. All activities are to be done participatory by community members. It will be the responsibility of the block committee to decide the number of individuals to be involved in every activity

12.0 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

12.1 Annual Cash Flow

In accordance with the data collected, estimated annual cash flow for Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Block is tabulated below. Under the Co-Management model, it is proposed that 60% of the gross income accrued from commercial permit fees will go to the communities. 10 % will be transferred to the Local Forest Management Board account while 30% will be deposited in the Forest Development Fund account held at national level through Machinga District Forestry Office. All the money (100%) obtained from domestic permits will be deposited in the Block Forest Management Committee account. Refer to annex 1 and 2 for the estimated annual cash flow and financial projections on activity.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Households and Population Data

Total households 908 and population for GVH Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka:

NO	NAME OF VILLAGE	NO OF H/Hs	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL POPULATION
1	Chikwakwata	90	99	123	127	136	485
2	Nyama	69	71	84	135	142	432
3	Mangaka	48	30	42	41	52	165
4	Chiwisa	20	18	22	25	31	96
5	Nsuwa	115	122	143	159	206	630
6	Ndalumbe	73	128	152	144	183	607
7	Waya	49	31	37	41	47	156
8	Mafunga	51	24	35	30	31	120
9	Harisoni	40	38	51	27	36	152
10	Mpuhuwa	62	62	31	35	42	170
11	Saidi	48	41	53	41	52	187
12	Mwawa	38	12	15	15	18	60
13	Bwanali	19	14	16	19	26	75
14	Malaya	41	37	38	31	44	150
15	Ntenjera	56	62	83	99	107	351
16	Chijonga	73	128	152	144	183	607
17	Makawa	16	11	13	17	22	63
TOTALS		908	928	1090	1130	1358	4506

Annex 2: Estimated Management Cost

No	Activity	No of people involved	Number/ area	Daily wage/ rate	Total Amount Required
1	Boundary screening	30	4,000m	K2000/1000m	K8,000.00
2	Controlled Early burning	15	15 ha	K 3000/ha	K45,000.00
3	Patrolling	20	1333.37 ha	K3000/person (for 10 days)	K60,000.00
4	Re -afforestation	45	2 ha	K3000/ha	K6,000.00
5	Weeding	45	2 ha	K3500/ha	K7,000.00
	TOTAL	330			K126, 000.00

Annex 3: Estimated Annual Cash Flow

Benefit sharing will be based on calculations on commercial permits. All money collected from domestic permits shall be deposited into Block Forest Management Committee Account as shown below:

Estimated Annual Cash Flow For Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Block		
ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (MK)	PERCENTAGE (%)
INCOME		
(a) Domestic permits	5,655,600.00	
(b) Commercial permits	3,736,600.00	
Gross Income	9,392,200.00	
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account from Commercial permits	373,660.00	10
Money into Forest Development Fund (FDF) Account from Commercial permits	1,120,980.00	30
Block Forest Management Committee Account from Commercial permits	2,241,960.00	60
Money into Block Committee Account (Domestic & 60% of Commercial permits)	7,897,560	
Average income per household (908)	8,698.00	
Estimated management costs	126,000.00	

Annex 4: Estimates of Available Forest Resources

Based on three sample plots data

Product Name	Use	Total/0.04 ha	Total/ha	Available in 2 ha	Available in 2 Coupes
Firewood	For fuel wood	54	1350	2700	67500
Timber	For construction	1	25	50	1250
Rafters	For roofing	11	275	550	13750
Ridge pole	For roofing	2	50	100	2500
Fruits	For eating	3	125	250	6250
Medicine	For curing diseases	6	150	300	7500

Notes: Estimates based on three 20m x 20m sample plots inside the block. However, selective thinning will be prioritised in the suggested annual harvesting areas. Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products. Main fruit tree species found in the block is Masuku (*Upaca kirkiana*).

Annex 5: Requirements for Forest Product for Domestic Use

The total number of households in GVH Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka is 908. Therefore, the table below calculates the annual domestic forest product requirements of these households

Product Name	Use	Per H/H/yr (Mean)	Annual requirements for the 908 H/Hs
Firewood	For fuel wood	2 head loads/HH/week	60,576 head loads
Rafters	For roofing	80 head loads/HH/week	2400 rafters
Ridge pole	For roofing	3 big poles/HH/year	30 big poles
Bamboos	For construction and craft making	12 bamboos/HH/yr	150 bamboos
Fruits	For eating	3 baskets per/HH/yr	1893 baskets
Fibres	For construction	20 bundles/HH/yr	1262 bundles
Thatch grass	For roofing and fencing	20 baskets/HH/yr	12620 bundles
Mushroom	For relish	20 baskets/HH/yr	12620 baskets
Game animal and birds	For relish	22 permits	22 permits for game
Soil	Building houses	83 tonnes	1000 wheelbarrows
Stones	For various activities	2.5 tonnes/HH/yr	30 tonnes

Annex 6: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products

Product	Available in Harvestable Coupe/year (Block)	Domestic Demand for the whole community	Available in the village (VFA)	Total Products Available (Block + VFA)	Surplus Available for Commercial Harvesting
Firewood	67500 head loads	65, 624	1780	65624	+3656
Timber	35	25	10	45	+20
Poles/rafters	3900	2400	300	2700	+1500
Ridge poles	130	30	30	1530	+100

Note: The calculations for the harvesting plan were found basing on
 Total number of households in Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka = 908
 Total harvestable area in the block = 1613.51 ha
 Rotational period = 30 years

Annex 7: Revenue Projection from Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual Calculations	
	H/H	Permit	H/H	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Firewood (indigenous)	400	K100/ head load	30	K200/ head load	1 head load/hh/wk for domestic use 2 head loads/hh/wk for commercial use	19200 head loads per H/H per year (domestic) 3120 head loads/year for commercial	K1,920,000.00	K624,000.00
Eucalyptus	150	K50	20	K70	1 head load/hh/wk for household use 2 head loads/hh/wk for commercial use	7200 head loads per H/H per year 2080 head loads/year for commercial	K360,000.00	K145,600.00
	45	K1500	10	K2000	1m ³ of indigenous per person/month(domestic commercial) 2m ³ of indigenous per person/month(commercial)	540 m ³ of indigenous for domestic K240 m ³ of indigenous for domestic	K810,000.00	K480, 000.00
	50	K1000	30	K1500	1m ³ of eucalyptus per person/month(domestic) 2m ³ of eucalyptus per person/month commercial	600 m ³ of indigenous for commercial 720 m ³ of eucalyptus for commercial	K600, 000	1, 080, 000
Poles- Indigenous (a)big poles	200	K150/big pole (indigenous)	60	K200/big pole (indigenous)	2 big poles/hh/year for domestic	400 big poles (indigenous)/year for domestic use	K60,000.00	K36,000.00
					3 big poles/person/yr for commercial use	180 big poles (indigenous) for commercial use/ year		

(b)small poles (indigenous)	300	K50/small pole (indigenous)	100	K70/small pole (indigenous)	50 small poles /hh/year for domestic	15000 small poles/year for domestic use (indigenous)	K750,000.00	K350,000.00
					50 small poles for commercial use per year	5000 small poles/yr for commercial use (indigenous)		
Eucalyptus Big poles	500	K100	150	K150	2 poles per year for household use 3 poles for commercial use	1000 poles per year for domestic 450 poles per year for commercial	K100,000	K67,500
Small poles	500	K30	200	K50	50 poles of exotic per person/month(domestic) 50 poles per person/month(commercial)	25000 poles of exotic for domestic 10000 poles of exotic for commercial	K750,000	K500,000
Timber	20	K5000	10	K8000	1 tree/person per year for domestic 1 tree/person per year for commercial	20 trees for domestic use/year 10 trees for commercial use/year	K100,000.00	K80,000.00
TOTAL FOR WOODY PRODUCTS							K5,450,000.00	K3,363,100.00

Annex 8: Revenue Projection from Non-Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual calculations	
	H/Hs	Permit	H/Hs	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Mushroom	500	Free	15	K200/basket	500 baskets /hh/season for domestic use	25000 baskets/year for domestic use	-----	K15, 000.00
					5 baskets /customer/season for commercial use	75 baskets/customer/year for commercial use		
Medicine	50	K300/permit	20	K 500 permit	4 permits per/HH/year	200 permits per/HH/year	K 60,000.00	K 120, 000
					12 permits per /HH/year	240 permits per /HH/year		
Fruits	631	Free	30	K50	3 permits /hh/ season and commercial	1893 baskets for domestic use and 150 baskets for commercial	-----	K4,500.00
Thatch grass	700	Free	60	K50/bundle	20 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 30 bundles /hh/yr for commercial use	14000 bundles for domestic use and 300 bundles for commercial	-----	K90,000.00
Soil	10	K700/ tonne	10	K 1000 per tonne	1 tonne/year/HH	10 tonnes/year for domestic	K70, 000	K30,000.00
					3 tonne per year/HH/commercial	30 tonne per year/HH/Commercial		

Stones	10	K1500 per tonne	10	K2500/ per tonne	10 tonnes per /yr/HH domestic and 20 tonnes/yr for commercial use	10 tonnes per year/HH and 20 tonnes for commercial use per year	K 15,000.00	K50,000.00
Game animals	20	K100/ permit	5	K500/permit	2 permits per year for domestic use and 2 permits for commercial use per year	240 permits for domestic hunters and 10 for commercial	K24, 000.00	K5,000.00
Birds	3	K100/ permit	6	K200/permit	2 permits for domestic users and 5 permits for commercial users	6 permits for domestic hunters 30 for commercial	K600.00	K6,000.00
Bamboos	100	K20/bamboo	20	K30/bamboo	3 head load of bamboos/hh/yr for domestic use and 5 head loads of bamboos per year for commercial	300 head loads of bamboos for domestic use and 100 head loads for commercial	K6,000.00	K3,000.00
Honey	10	K300/bee hive	10	K500/bee hive	10 bee hives/hh/year for domestic and 10 bee hives/hh/year domestic	100 bee hives for domestic and 100 bee hives for commercial	K30, 000	K50, 000
TOTAL FOR NON-WOODY PRODUCTS							K205, 600	K373, 500

Annex 9: Summary Table of Fees and Royalties

Block Name: Chikwakwata Nyama Block Machinga

Product	Unit	Fee Rate	
		Domestic (MK)	Commercial (MK)
Fuel wood Indigenous	Head load	100	200
	Cubic metres	1500	2000
Fire wood Eucalyptus	Head load	20	70
	Cubic meters	1000	1500
Indigenous small poles	Each	50	70
Indigenous big poles	Each	150	200
Exotic small poles	Each	30	50
Exotic big poles	Each	100	150
Timber	Tree	5000	80000
Stones	Tonne	15000	2500
Soil	Tonnes	700	1000
Wild fruits	Permit	Free	50
Mushrooms	Baskets	Free	200
Thatch grass	Bundles	Free	50
Game animal	Permit	100	500
Birds	Permit	100	200
Bamboo	Bamboo	20	30
Bee keeping	Per hive	300	500

Annex 10: Chikwakwata / Nyama / Mangaka Block Management Committee Constitution

Name of LFO: Nsambuzi Block Management Committee

Name of the Block: Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka (Nsambuzi)

Address: C/o Nkasaulo F. P. School
P/Bag 10
Liwonde

Contact numbers:

1.0 OBJECTIVE

To collaboratively manage forest resources for increased productivity of forest based products that meet the needs of communities of Group Village Headmen Chikwakwata, Nyama, Mangaka, Chiwisa, Nsuwa, Ndalumbe, Waya, Mafunga, Harisoni, Mpuhuwa, Saidi, Mwawa, Nsokanya, Bwanali, Malaya, Ntenjera, Chijonga and Makawa as well as promoting the conservation of fragile areas.

2.0 STRUCTURE

- There shall be an elected managing committee comprising of twenty (20) office bearers such as Chairperson and vice, Secretary and vice, Treasurer and other fifteen members.
- These members shall be elected proportionately from the villages mentioned in the 1.0.
- Community members from the above three GVHs and the surrounding villages shall be automatic members of Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka block. To this effect, elected members shall be representatives of different interested user groups of the Block from the above ten villages.
- All Village Heads in the stated villages and the Group village Headman Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka shall be ex-officials of the Block Management committee.
- The wider community members shall be automatic members of the Block Management Committee.

3.0 ELECTIONS

- Elections shall take place in a free and fair manner in consultation with the seventeen village heads and the Group Village Head. Eighteen (18) community members (representatives) from each of the ten villages shall contest for executive membership of the Block Management Committee. Village heads shall accompany their contestants to the elections as observers.
- Elections shall take place after every three years except when the whole committee is dissolved or some members are disqualified, dismissed or have resigned.
- Elected office bearers shall run a term of three years and will be eligible to stand for another one term basing on efficiency and effectiveness.
- The entire Block Management committee shall be dissolved after conniving and committing a serious crime or conducting business not in a transparent manner. Since Community

members have a stake in the management of the Block, they have the right to summon the Block Committee to the Group Village head as BMC advisor to clarify issues pertaining to management of their block.

4.0 ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS

Eligible members shall only be:-

- Citizens from the stated eighteen (18) villages
- Committed & dedicated members from the eighteen (18) villages
- People with no criminal record
- Non-drunkard(s)
- Visionary

Termination of Membership

Members shall be eliminated only if:-

- A member commits a serious crime such as theft, corruption, mismanagement of forest products
- A member has rebelled against the Block Committee
- If the term of office has expired
- A member has passed away
- A member goes mad

Disqualification/Dismissal of Members

A member shall be disqualified/ dismissed if:-

- He/she fails to attend meetings for three consecutive times without apparent reasons
- A member commits a serious crime such as theft, corruption, mismanagement of forest products
- Misappropriation of BMC funds and equipment.

Substitution of Members

Substitution of a member shall take place only if:-

- A committee member dies
- A committee member has gone elsewhere (transfer) outside the stated villages
- A committee member has voluntarily stopped to be a member
- A committee member has gone mad
- A committee member has been dismissed after committing an offence

Rights & Responsibilities of Members

All Block Committee members shall have the following rights & responsibilities/duties.

- Rights/Freedoms of Members
- Right of Association
- Freedom of Speech in giving suggestions at meetings of the Committee

- Right to be elected to any position of the Block Management Committee
- Right to know anything concerning the Block Management Committee
- Right to benefits accrued from Block or any other sources
- Responsibilities/Duties
- Participate in all Committee undertakings
- Lead the Committee in different aspects
- Taking care of Committee property
- Represent the Block Management Committee in other forums

5.0 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 The Chairperson shall:

- Call meetings of management and preside over deliberations of such meetings.
- In consultation with local leaders call meetings for wider community.
- Be signatory of Institution's account

5.2 The Secretary shall:

- Record all minutes of meetings and events of the Block.
- Welcome guests during events
- Deal with all correspondences of the committee.
- Record fines, finances and penalties.
- Be signatory of Institution's account

5.3 The Treasurer shall

- Keep custody of the entire Block's equipment.
- Keep custody of all the Block's finances.
- Be signatory of Institution's account
- Issue licenses for forest products and operations

5.4. Committee members shall

- be delegated to represent any member of the executive in meetings
- participate in committee deliberations
- be chosen to be a signatory of the institution's account
- manage conflicts of the committee

5.5. The Group Village Headman and village headmen shall:

- Mobilise their subjects on development activities of the Block.
- Assist to settle disputes which the Block Management committee has failed to settle.
- Advise the Block Management committee where necessary.

5.5 The Forestry Department shall:

- Provide technical support on all activities of the Block Management Committee.
- Assist the Block committee in solving disputes that are beyond capacity of Group Village Level.
- Observe elections of office bearers of the Block Management Committee.
- Assist in resource use regulation and law enforcement.

5.6 General members shall:

- Be required to take part in tree planting, early burning, thinning, fire break maintenance of the Block and any other activity as may be determined by the managing committee.
- Elect their representatives into the Block committee.
- Call for dissolution of the committee or disqualification of an elected member in the case of corruption.

6.0 FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOCK COMMITTEE

- Managing Body (Block Management Committee) shall meet twice every month to discuss management issues.
- Managing body shall meet once a month with a wider committee for feedback or consensus.
- Quorum of management meeting shall be third quarter of Block Committee members.
- Decision shall be reached by voting.
- Block Committee, GVH, VHs shall develop resource use rules, penalties and sanctions.
- Review of the constitution shall be made after two years.
- The block committee shall be registered at the DFO as a Local Forestry Organization.
- The managing committee shall steer all activities of the Block in collaboration with the Forestry Department and with consultations with all the eighteen (18)) village heads and the group village headman.
- Block Management committee shall with consultations with Forestry Officers issue permits and licenses to people for the purpose of accessing products in the Block.
- The Block Management Committee shall upon thorough consultations with the wider community review the Block Management Plan after two years. The reviewed versions shall be presented to the local leadership, other interested stakeholders and the wider community.

7.0 BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FINANCES

7.1 Sources of Finances

Finances for the Block Management Committee shall come from the following main sources:-

- Licenses from Forest User groups/Clubs
- Loans from lending institutions such as village savings and loans
- Sales of Forest Products & services

7.2 Other Sources

- Tree seedling raising & sales
- Other feasible businesses

8.0 BENEFIT SHARING

100% of monetary benefits arising from sales of forest products for domestic use shall go straight into Block Management Committee Account while monetary benefits arising from sales of forest products for commercial use will be shared as follows: 60% into Block Account, 30% into Forestry Department Account and 10% into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account.

All the money accumulated into the Block Management Committee Account shall be used as follows:

1. Forestry management activities of the Block- 20 %.
2. Administration costs of the Block Committee-20%.
3. Micro-Credit scheme -20%.
4. Community Development (bridges, welfare, orphans etc.) - 40%.

NOTE:

- Forest Management activities shall include Block boundary screefing, Slashing, Controlled early burning, Monitoring activity implementation, conduct forest patrols, Plot and coupes' demarcation, licensing of forest produce, maintenance of road network adjacent to the block and others.
- Micro-Credit scheme shall provide soft loans to eligible communities of Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka to boost small-scale businesses with an intention of increasing households' income levels. The loan will attract an interest of 20% per return. There will be a sub- committee headed by the BMC treasurer to manage the loans. The loans will only be given to organized groups (10 members per group) to ease repayment.

NAMES OF CHIKWAKWATA/NYAMA/MANGAKA BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

No	Name	Position	Sex	
			Male	Female
1	Mphatso Makowa	Chairperson	✓	
2	Sawayi Joseph	Vice Chairperson		✓
3	Christina James	Secretary		✓
4	Anubi Samson	Vice Secretary	✓	
5	Byson Type	Treasure	✓	
6	Joyce Amina	Member		✓
7	Jasten Rajabu	Member		✓
8	Kamzonda James	Member	✓	
9	Amina John	Member		✓
10	Eluby Samson	Member		✓
11	Mary Leonard	Member		✓
12	Fanny Shasha	Member		✓
13	Afick Lajabu	Member	✓	
14	Magret Stanly	Member		✓
15	Pichesi Daudi	Member	✓	
16	Charles Nkoka	Member	✓	

Annex 11: Co-management Agreement Template (Draft)

FOREST CO- MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (Forestry Act, 1997 Section 25)

THIS AGREEMENT is made theday of.....
BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and local residents of **Chikwakwata, Nyama, Mangaka, Chiwisa, Nsuwa, Ndalumbe, Waya, Mafunga, Harisoni, Mpuhuwa, Saidi, Mwawa, Nsokanya, Bwanali, Malaya, Ntenjera, Chijonga and Makawa** villages of Traditional Authority **Nsanama** and District Machinga represented by **Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka Forest Block Management Committee** as the Local Forest Organization (herewith described as LFO) and known also as the block management committee.

The Government, hereby, wishes to make an agreement with the LFO to provide for co-management, in partnership with the Department of Forestry, of the forest resources of **Chikwakwata/Nyama/Mangaka** block of **Liwonde** forest reserve, in order to promote sustainable forest management and the enhancement of the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. The Government shall upon being satisfied with transitional arrangements recognize the joint authority of the LFO to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource for the benefit of the local community of **Chikwakwata, Nyama, Mangaka, Chiwisa, Nsuwa, Ndalumbe, Waya, Mafunga, Harisoni, Mpuhuwa, Saidi, Mwawa, Nsokanya, Bwanali, Malaya, Ntenjera, Chijonga and Makawa** villages.
2. The LFO accepts and undertakes to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource in accordance with terms and conditions stipulated in this agreement and annexed block co-management plan.

LFO OBLIGATIONS

- 3 In particular the Government gives authority to the LFO subject to the following conditions:
 - (a.) Forest resources shall be properly maintained and managed according to approved management techniques as set out in the annexed block Co-management Plan.
 - (b.) The LFO shall enforce the powers that have been devolved to them by the Government in the Forest Rules 2001, and in any subsequent rules, and as agreed in the LFO Registration Agreement.
 - (c.) The LFO shall protect, manage, control and utilize in a manner that maintains productivity, the forest resources within their jurisdiction and will issue permits and licences for forest produce primarily for the benefit of the local community and (in the event of surplus products becoming available) for their commercial sale under a license system, as set out in the annexed management plan.
 - (d.) To assist the District Forest Officer with the issuing of conveyance certificates, the local forest organisation may provide the necessary supporting documentation (ownership certificate) to verify source and ownership of wood products under its control. It may also

- assist local private individuals with wood products in their locality verify ownership for applying for a conveyance certificate from the District Forest Officer.
- (e.) Benefits accruing from the forest resource shall be equitably utilized by the community in accordance with the benefit sharing arrangements set out in the annexed management plan and LFO constitution
 - (f.) Revenue accruing from the forest resource shall be equitably utilized by the community in accordance with the LFO Constitution and as per agreements reached at general assemblies of the LFO
 - (g.) 10% of the share of revenue accruing from the issue of commercial harvesting permits and licenses (i.e. those permits and licenses not issued for domestic or subsistence purposes) shall be deposited into the account of the Local Forest Management Board of **Liwonde/Malosa Forest Reserves**, with transfers being made on a quarterly basis
 - (h.) 30% of the share of revenue accruing from the issue of commercial harvesting permits and licenses (i.e. those permits and licenses not issued for domestic or subsistence purposes) shall be deposited into the account of the DFO of **Machinga** District for it's transferred by the DFO to the national level Forest Development Fund, with such transfers being made on a quarterly basis.
 - (i.) It is expected that 60% of the funds available to the LFO after sharing the proportions specified in (g) and (h) will be utilised by the LFO for the purposes of forest development and management. This includes utilisation of the funds inside and outside the area of the co-management block.
 - (j.) The LFO shall make accessible records of accounts and licenses issued to the Director of Forestry or his/her representative, the District Commissioner or his/her representative upon receiving notification from the Director of Forestry or District Commissioner.
 - (k.) The LFO shall represent and accountable to the community and operate in accordance with the agreed constitution.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OBLIGATIONS

4. In particular the District Forestry Officer and his delegated representatives, shall;
 - (a.) Provide technical expertise to support the joint implementation with the LFO and the timely revision of the attached block co-management plan
 - (b.) Advise and assist with monitoring local accountability mechanisms including, conduct of meetings, elections, by-elections, record keeping, financial accounting, and reporting.
 - (c.) Provide a basic set of office resources for the LFO (on signature of this agreement) comprising cash books; minute books; duplicate license forms; headed paper and an official LFO stamp or unique mark, plus other necessary items in order to support the set-up of a transparent and well documented forest management and local licensing system.
 - (d.) Assist the coordination of forest law enforcement activities between the LGO, traditional Leaders, local community policing forums, local police officers and the District Magistrate in accordance with annexed co-management plan.
 - (e.) With the LFO jointly monitor the block demarcated in the co-management plan to ensure management is in accordance with this Agreement and in accordance with Standards & Guidelines for Participatory Forestry in Malawi.
 - (f.) Jointly with the LFO countersign any permits and licenses being for the commercial utilization and harvesting of forest products (non-domestic use) in accordance with block co-management plan

- (g.) In line with licensing procedures issue conveyance certificates against verified documentation to ensure legal transportation of forest products.
- (h.) Provide in collaboration with other partners, legal, organisational, marketing and other forms of support to the LFO as appropriate.
- (i.) Organize in collaboration with other partners, relevant training courses to enhance organizational, technical and management capacity of LFO, traditional authorities and other members of the community.
- (j.) Recognise and actively support the protection and policing measures taken by the LFO and the community in accordance with the Forest Act, 1997, Forest Rules 2001, and Local Forest Organisation Registration Agreement.

COMMENCEMENT, DURATION AND TERMINATION

- 5. This Agreement shall come into effect when signed by representatives of the parties, and shall be binding indefinitely subject to clauses 6 and 9 below.
- 6. The Government shall have the right to terminate this agreement and revoke authority to protect, manage, control and utilise forest resources, in any of the following events;
 - Negligence or failure to protect, manage and control the co-management block.
 - If the LFO commits any serious breach of this agreement.
- 7. The powers stipulated in clause 6 above, shall not be exercised unless the Government has tried all efforts to resolve or correct the situation amicably.
- 8. In cautioning the local community the government shall cite the shortcomings and remedies giving the period within which they should be addressed.
- 9. The LFO may terminate this agreement at any time by giving notice of not less than 8 weeks, in any of the following events;
 - If there is serious breach of this agreement.
 - If for any reason the community finds itself unable or unwilling to continue with the activities of the designated co-management block.
- 10. In the event of notice of termination, LFO shall be under obligation to ensure that the forest area is protected until a Caretaker Committee or Government has assumed authority over the block.

DEMARCATION AND BOUNDARY

- 11. Division or delineation of forest areas shall be as displayed on the sketch map forming part of the Management Plan annexed to this Co-management Agreement.

DISPUTES

- 12. In the event of any dispute arising under the Forestry Management Agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Minister of Energy and Mines. If any party is dissatisfied with the decision passed by the Minister he/she may apply for a judicial review to the High Court.

13. SIGNED:

[Handwritten Signature]

DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY (or DFO)

Dated... 13-02-14

C. Jemus

CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION

Dated... 19-2-14

WITNESSES:

[Handwritten Signature]

VILLAGE HEADMAN

[Handwritten Signature]

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Dated... 19-02-14

Dated... 14...02.14

[Handwritten Signature]
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Dated... 19/02/2014