

CO MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KACHATO BLOCK

IN

LIWONDE FOREST RESERVE

MACHINGA DISTRICT



December 2013

This plan was produced by the communities of G.V.H. Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana of
TA Chamba with assistance of Machinga District Forestry Office

It will be reviewed after an implementation period of 5 years.

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
ACRONYMS	4
Summary	5
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY	6
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK	6
3.1 General Description	6
3.3 Land Tenure	7
3.4 Forest Users	7
4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS	9
4.1 FMU 1	9
4.2 FMU 2	9
4.3 FMU 3	9
5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	11
5.1 General Objective	11
5.2 Specific objectives	11
6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	11
7.0 RESOURCE USE RULES	12
8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT	15
8.1 Woody Products	15
8.2 Non Woody Products	18
9.0 ACTION PLAN	26
10.0 PATROLLING PLAN	27
11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	27
12.0 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS	28
12.1 Annual Cash Flow	28
ANNEXES	29
Annex 1: Annual Cash Flow	29
Annex 2: Financial Projections on Activity Plan	29
Annex 3: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products	30
Annex 4: Income Projection from Woody Products	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 5: Income Projection from Non Woody Products	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 6: Estimate of available Forest Resources	34
Annex 7: Requirements for Forest Products for Domestic Use	34
Annex 8: Kachato Block Management Committee Constitution:	35
Annex 9: Population data	40
Annex 10 Co- Management Agreement Template	41

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ACRONYMS

FD	Forestry Department
DFO	District Forestry Office (r)
ADFO	Assistant District Forestry Officer
ARFO	Assistant Regional Forestry Officer
SFA	Senior Forestry Assistant
FA	Forestry Assistant
KACHATO	Katunga / Chamatwa / Tokomana
EU	European Union
FDF	Forest Development Fund
FMU	Forest Management Unit
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GIS	Geographical Information System
GVH	Group Village Headman
H/Hs	Households
Ha	Hectares
IFMSLP	Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
LFMB	Local Forest Management Board
LFO	Local Forest Organization
NTFP	Non- Timber Forest Product
T/A	Traditional Authority

Summary

Kachato Co-Management Plan is a document that reflects all participatory processes of discussion, analysis, consultation and planning that were carried out by both Community members of Group Village heads Katunga, Chamatwa, and Tokomana, of Traditional Authority Chamba and Forestry Department through Machinga District Forestry Office. The entire process was intended to empower local communities in GVH s Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana area so that they are able to make informed decision jointly with the Forestry Department and take the responsibility over the forest resources around their area both on customary land and state-owned forest reserve or part of it, in this case Forest Block. This is in line with the National Forestry Policy, 1996 which advocates for Co-management of protected areas such as Forest Reserves.

The Co-Management plan shall guide both Kachato community and Forestry Department (Machinga District Forestry Office in particular) in sustainable management and utilization of the Forest Reserve block. As such, the document outlines management objectives, forest management units, management practices for each product, resource user rules, patrolling plan, participatory monitoring and evaluation plan, financial projections of revenue that shall be realized and other important aspects which will assist to conserve and regulate access of forest products.

The village has a total number of 477 households and its population is disaggregated as seen in the **annex 9**:

The block has seven streams which are perennial. It has got one main objective and four specific objectives. The block shall provide the communities of Kachato with woody and non woody products as well as environmental services (protection of catchments and fragile areas)

The communities have also developed nine management practices in order to guide the harvesting system in the determined coupes according to the types of uses. In addition, twenty-two resource use rules and penalties including detailed management plan for each product have been formulated.

Apart from the resource use rules, management plan and practices, the communities also managed to develop an Activity, Patrolling, Harvesting and Monitoring Plans for woody and non-woody products. The management plan also gives detailed financial projections as shown in the annexes.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (IFMSLP) is implementing participatory forest management activities in Machinga District Assembly. The

general objective of the programme is to improve forest management and communities' livelihoods in different aspects.

The programme's impact area covers an area of 97,180.13 hectares within which two gazetted forest reserves namely Zomba-Malosa and Liwonde lie. The reserves are 2,825.89 and 24,351.87 hectares respectively. Total area under customary rights adjacent to these two reserves is 70,002.31 hectares within which there is a potential for identification, demarcation of Village Forest Areas and establishment of woodlots at both communal and individual levels.

This document is the co-management plan for Kachato Forest Block. This plan derives its objectives from Liwonde Strategic Forest Area Plan whose main objectives include:

- Rehabilitation and protection of fragile areas within and outside the forest reserve.
- Increasing forest cover, productivity and value, to ensure continuous provision of local and national Services.
- Improvement of livelihoods of forest dependent communities through sustainable forest management and utilization.
- Improvement of forest governance issues through local institutions.

2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY

This management plan shall be managed by a Local Forest Organization known as Kachato Block Management Committee from Group Village headmen Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana of Traditional Authority Chamba in collaboration with Department of Forestry through Machinga District Forestry Office. The Block Committee shall be officially registered by the District Forestry Office.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

3.1 General Description

Kachato Forest Co-management Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is located to the East of Machinga district about 17Km away from the Boma and about 9 Km away from Namwera Turn- Off.

The Block has a total area of **1,431.14** hectares with steep slopes and many streams. These streams include; Nauko, Namikomiya, Lingoni, Nchololo, Namilasi, Mangalanda and Matokoteza. All of them are perennial Rivers.

The Block is characterized by red stony soils (katondo) and black sandy soils. It is dominated by dry- Miombo woodland tree species such as Ntwana, Mchenga, Thombozi, Msolo, Mlombwa, Chiumbu, Njombo, Masuku, Mbwabwa, Mchonya, Mkalati, Lungwe, Mpoza and Mpembu (Maula). Apart from that, there is a plantation of Eucalyptus tree species namely **Nauko** covering an area of **466.0 hectares**.

The Block is in good condition with different sizes of forest cover .There is visible human interferences like opening up of gardens, charcoal burning and illegal firewood collection for both domestic and commercial purposes that is leading to deforestation.

3.2 Boundary

The block borders with Mangulu Block to the North and Mpango Block to the West. Likwenu River forms the boundary between Mpango Block and Kachato Block while Lingoni River forms the boundary between Mitawa Block and Kachato to the East. To the south-east there is GVH Tokomana (villages include: Mbere, Dauda, Nyama, Makawa, Namasani, Makuwani) while to the South there is GVH Chamatwa (villages include: Manyowa, Tabia and Olera) and South-west of the Block, there is Katunga (villages include: Mkotiwa, Moses, Mbamba, Malunda, Madeya and Amoni). The boundary was demarcated using Geographical Positioning System (GPS). Map showing Kachato block and boundaries in relation to other blocks is on page 8

3.3 Land Tenure

Kachato Forest Block is part of Liwonde Forest Reserve which was gazetted in 1924 to protect catchment areas and special tree species. This implies that the Forest Reserve which includes Kachato Block itself still remains the property of Malawi Government.

3.4 Forest Users

The primary user groups of the block are the people from the three Group Village Headmen namely: Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana. In total, the three Group Village Headmen have 477 households (H/Hs) that benefit from the block. There are also secondary users from the neighboring communities outside Kachato. There are customers from Zomba and Blantyre who are privileged to buy some of the forest products like Blue-gum poles and firewood from the plantations.

Map showing and Boundaries Location of Kachato Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve

3.5 Uses

The uses of the block are three and these are: source of woody and non woody products, environmental protection and tourism. There is a camp for Malawi Defense Force within Kachato Block where military trainings take place.

Non-woody forest products include: - mushrooms, fibres, medicine, fruits, bamboos, honey, game meat and thatching grass. Whilst woody products include: firewood, timber, poles, cooking sticks, wooden spoons, mortars and pestles.

4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

Kachato Block has three Forest Management Units (FMU). These are described below:-

4.1 FMU 1

FMU 1 is comprised of Eucalyptus (Blue-gum) trees and this portion is known as Nauko Plantation covering an area of **hectares**. This area is harvestable.

4.2 FMU 2

This is a harvestable area from where diverse woody products can be obtained. It is the largest forest management unit and it covers an area of about**hectares**. This is the area where charcoal burning, illegal timber sawing and opening up of gardens are taking place. Malawi Defense Force camp is established here.

4.3 FMU 3

This is a non-harvestable area with steep slopes and a catchment area for most of the rivers that originate from the block. This is a no-go zone for any activity hence a totally protected for any forest activity. This area covers about **Hectares**.

Map showing FMUs in Kachato Forest Block

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General Objective

•To improve the livelihoods of KACHATO community through sustainable management and utilization of forest resources and services.

5.2 Specific objectives

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

Specific objective 1 is applicable to **FMU 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 harvesting system in determined coupes according to the types of uses:

NO	PRACTICES	DESCRIPTION
1	Protected areas	-All catchment areas, stream banks and steep slopes will not be harvested.
2	Fire protection in coupes	-Fire protection shall be a priority in felled coupes for the first 3-5 years to avoid damaging the regenerants.
3	Coppice with standards	-A considerable number of 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 act as mother trees. -25 trees per hectare (ha) at spacing of 20m from each tree shall be left giving a maximum number of 200 trees. -the coppices shall be managed together with the standards.
4	Thinning	-In all harvestable coupes thinning shall be done after 7-10 years of regenerants. -In Eucalyptus plantation thinning shall be done after 3 years. -Thinned products shall be used for different purposes e.g. fibres, small poles and firewood. -Thinning records shall be kept for reference purposes.
5	Regeneration	Regeneration shall be by coppicing, root suckering and planting.
6	Harvesting	-Harvesting shall be done during the dry season (May-September). -Trees shall be cut close to the ground (15cm) to enhance coppicing.
7	Controlled early burning	-Early burning shall be done soon after rainy season to prevent fierce bush fires and stimulate regeneration.
8	Seed trees	-The standards shall produce seed sufficient to support genetic variation.
9	Fruit trees	-Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become underproductive when they shall be used for other woody products.

7.0 RESOURCE USE RULES

NO	RESOURCE RULES	SPECIFICATION	PENALTY
1	No cutting of trees along the stream banks (50m on either side)	Cutting of trees will be only done 50m away from the stream banks on both sides.	Anyone found guilty of cutting trees along the stream banks shall pay a fine of K15, 000.00 for each felled tree. The tools and felled trees shall be confiscated. Failure to pay the fine, the offender shall be given a piece of work in the block. If he/she fails to comply with, then he/she will be sent to court to answer charges.
2	No charcoal burning	Charcoal burning in the block or outside the block is not allowed.	Anyone found guilty of burning charcoal in and outside the block shall pay a fine of K30, 000.00 and failure to do so will be taken to court.
3	(a)No setting of bush fires in the block.	Any fires that occur in the block other than one set during controlled early burning is unauthorized.	Anyone found guilty of setting fire in the block shall pay a fine of K5, 000.00 and failure to pay shall be dragged to court.
	(b)Everyone to participate in fire fighting in the block.	This refers to all community members in the three GVHs which include men, women, boys and girls residing in these villages.	Anyone found guilty of refusing to participate in fire fighting in the block without genuine reason shall pay a fine of K1, 000.00.
4	No unauthorized collection of mushrooms by outsiders except the communities from the three GVHs Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana.	Communities outside the three GVHs shall be required to obtain permission from the LFO.	Anyone found guilty of collecting mushrooms without permission shall pay a fine of K150.00.
5	No unauthorized pit-sawing in the block.	-Pit-sawing shall only take place in the demarcated coupes under permission from the block committee (LFO).	-Anyone found guilty of an offence related to pit-sawing in the block shall pay a fine of K15, 000.00 per felled tree. -The planks and tools shall be confiscated. If he/she fails to pay the stipulated fine shall be taken to court for prosecution.
6	No unauthorized keeping of forest products.	Keeping of any forest product shall only be done under the permission from the LFO.	Anyone found guilty of keeping unauthorized forest product shall be charged to pay a fine related to the type of offence breached according to the type of forest product kept.
7	No unauthorized harvesting of herbs.	Debarking, root cutting and plucking of all leaves from the branches are not allowed.	Anyone found guilty of serious debarking, cutting all roots from the tree and plucking all leaves from the branches shall pay a fine of K1,000.00 and failure to do so shall be given a piece of work to do in the block.
8	No unauthorized hunting.	Hunting shall be allowed to take place at the right time of the season and with permission from the LFO.	Anyone found guilty of hunting without permission shall pay a fine of K5, 000.00.
9	No disposal of pollutants of any kind in the block.	-Rivers and forests shall be totally protected from being polluted and permission for any disposal will have to be obtained from the LFO.	Any person found guilty of an offence related to pollution of the water and forest shall pay a fine of K3,000.00 and failure to do so shall be taken to court for prosecution.

10	(a)No unauthorized collection of firewood.	Collection of firewood shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO.	-Anyone found guilty of collecting firewood for domestic use shall pay a fine of K150.00. -Anyone found guilty of collecting firewood for commercial purposes shall pay a fine of K500.00.
	(b)Authorized free collection of firewood.	-Every Wednesday communities from the three GVHs adjacent to the block will be permitted to collect firewood freely. -Only dry firewood will be allowed to be collected	-Anyone found guilty of collecting firewood from live trees shall pay a fine of K5, 000.00. -Any outsider found guilty of joining the authorized communities in the collection of firewood on the day set for free collection shall pay a fine of K150.00.
	(c)No unauthorized entry into the block in possession of tools like panga knives, axes, bow-saws.	Collection of firewood should be done using long poles or bamboos with hooks.	Anyone found guilty of the possession of unauthorized tools shall pay a fine of K150.00 and the tool will be confiscated and be returned after paying K50.00 for each confiscated tool.
11	No unauthorized harvesting of bamboos	Bamboos shall be harvested after obtaining permission from the LFO.	Anyone found guilty of harvesting bamboos without permission shall pay a fine of K100.00 per bundle.
12	No unauthorized collection of sisal and fibres from the block.	-Permission shall be obtained from the LFO. -Fibres shall be collected from branches of big trees.	Anyone found guilty of collecting sisal and fibres without permission shall pay a fine of K200.00
13	(a)No unauthorized collection of thatch grass.	Collection of thatch grass shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO.	Anyone found guilty of collecting thatch grass without permission from the LFO shall pay a fine of K50.00 and the tool used shall be confiscated.
	(b)Free collection of thatch grass to all members from the three GVHs.	-Thatch grass shall be harvested when its mature. -Harvesting shall be done from May –June.	Anyone found guilty of harvesting unmaturred grass shall pay a fine of K100.00 and the grass and tools used shall be confiscated and failure to pay , he/she will be given a piece of work to do in the block.
14	No unauthorized grazing of animals in the block.	All regenerants in the block are protected from any damage.	Anyone found guilty of grazing animals in the block shall pay a fine of K100.00 for each animal.
15	No entry of unauthorized visitor in the block.	Any visitor shall be required to obtain permission from the LFO.	Visitors found guilty of visiting the block without permission from the LFO shall pay a fine of K100.00 each.
16	No unauthorized collection of soil and stones.	Collection of soil and stones shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO.	-Anyone found guilty of collecting soil without permission shall pay a fine of K1000.00. -Anyone found guilty of collecting quarry stones without permission shall pay a fine of K5, 000.00 per ton.
17	No unauthorized hanging of bee-hives in the block.	Hanging of bee-hives shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO.	Anyone found guilty of hanging bee-hives without permission shall pay a fine of K1, 000.00 and the bee-hives shall be confiscated.
18	No installation of any kind of structure i.e. shrines, camps in the	Shrines are not allowed in the block.	Anyone found guilty of installing shrine in the block, the shrine shall be demolished and taken to court for prosecution.

	block.		
19	No unauthorized harvesting of unripe fruits and felling of fruit trees in the block.	Collection of fruits shall be done to only the ripe ones and those that have fallen on the ground.	Anyone found guilty of an offence related to the felling of fruit trees and collecting of unripe fruits shall pay a fine of K1,000.00 and failure to do so shall be given a piece of work to do in the block.
20	No unauthorized harvesting of the regenerants.	Regenerants shall be protected from harvesting, grazing and fires.	Anyone found guilty of harvesting regenerants, grazing and setting fire where regenerants are growing shall pay a fine of K1,500.00 and failure to do so shall be given a piece of work to do in the block.
21	No unauthorized opening up of gardens or establishing settlement in the block.	People are not allowed to cultivate or build houses in the block.	Anyone found guilty of opening up garden or establishing settlements shall pay a fine of K50,000.00 and his/her crops shall be slashed out and settlement be demolished and failure to pay the fine , the offender shall be taken to court to answer charges.
22	No cutting of trees below 15cm stump height in the block.	Cutting of trees shall only be allowed at the stump height of not more than 15cm.	Anyone found guilty of cutting trees above 15cm stump height shall be charged to pay a fine of K300.00 per stump.

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of Product: Firewood

Key Species: Mchenga, Mtwana, Miombo, Mbangwa, Mpandula, Ntatasika and Thombozi

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Wild fires
- Poor harvesting practices
- Illegal harvesting.

Management Practices:

- Harvesting of firewood for commercial and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from other products such as timber, poles, shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of firewood shall be monitored by the LFO.
- 15cm stump height above the ground level shall be strictly recommended when cutting trees in the harvestable coupes.
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the block in patches in-order to promote regeneration and reduce fire hazard.
- Firewood shall be cut and stacked in cubic metres or collected as head loads. Large diameter logs which are bulky shall be converted into small pieces that can be easily carried as chopped firewood.
- Dead and fallen branches of trees shall be collected as firewood in both harvestable and un-harvestable areas.
- Trees that are dead, diseased, deformed and whips shall be used as firewood in-order to provide space to other growing small trees.

Allowable Quantity per year in two coupes:

- 70,408 head loads shall be harvested per year for both exotic and indigenous firewood (49,608 head loads/year for domestic purposes and 20,800 head loads /year for commercial purposes).
- 600 cubic metres of Eucalyptus firewood shall be harvested per year (240 cubic metres /year for domestic uses and 360 cubic metres /year for commercial uses).
- 600 cubic metres of indigenous firewood shall be harvested per year (240 cubic metres/year for domestic uses and 360 cubic metres/year for commercial uses)

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Both commercial and domestic users shall pay K30.00 per head load for blue gum firewood.
- For indigenous firewood commercial users shall pay K150.00 while domestic users shall pay K50.00 per head-load.
- For Eucalyptus, commercial users shall pay K1, 000.00 per cubic metre while K500 per cubic metre for domestic users.
- One cubic meter of indigenous firewood shall cost K2, 500.00 for commercial use while K1, 000.00 for domestic use.

N.B: The communities from Kachato villages shall be allowed to collect head-loads of firewood twice a month (only on Saturdays).

Name of Product: Poles (Big/ Small Poles Migomba/ Phaso)

Key Species: Mchenga, Mtwana, Miombo, Mbanga, Msopa, Msuku Naphini, Thombozi and Blue gum.

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Scarcity of species
- Poor harvesting practices
- Illegal harvesting

Management Practices:

- Harvesting of poles for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from poles shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of poles in the demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the LFO.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed in the harvestable coupes.
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in patches in-order to promote regenerants.
- Trees which are dead, diseased, deformed and not suitable for poles shall be cut and be used as firewood in-order to provide space to other growing small trees.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 200 big poles (migomba) shall be harvested per year for domestic and 200 big poles for commercial uses for indigenous species.
- 750 small poles shall be harvested per year for domestic and 500 small poles for commercial uses for indigenous trees.
- 100 big poles shall be harvested per year for domestic and 100 big poles for commercial uses for exotic trees.
- 7, 500 small poles (phaso) shall be harvested per year for domestic and 3,000 small poles per year for commercial uses for exotic.

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to pole collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K500 per big pole and domestic users shall pay K50 for indigenous trees.
- Commercial users shall pay K150.00 per small pole (phaso) and K100.00 for domestic use for indigenous trees.
- For Eucalyptus, K20.00 shall be paid per each small pole for domestic and K100.00 per big pole for commercial uses.
- For big poles of Eucalyptus, K50.00 shall be paid for domestic purposes per big pole and K400.00 per big pole for commercial purposes.

Name of Product: Timber

Key Species: Mbawa, Mlombwa, Ntangatanga, Naphini, Nkalati, Mchonya, Nkweranyani and Masuku.

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

- Scarcity of big trees
- Poor harvesting practices
- Illegal harvesting

Management Practices:

- Harvesting of timber for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in determined demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from timber shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of timber in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the LFO.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly recommended when cutting timber trees above the ground level in the harvestable coupes.
- A minimum of 15 timber trees in each 2 hectares coupe shall be left standing as mother trees (plus trees).
- Trees whose diameters at breast height s are more than 30 cm shall be harvested in the coupes.
- Timber trees less than 30cm diameter shall be marked as retainers in the respective coupes and shall be left untouched.
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coup in patches in order to promote regeneration and reduce fire hazard.
- Enrichment planting shall be carried out in areas which have no regenerants.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 15 trees for timber shall be harvested per year for commercial uses and 5 trees per year for domestic uses where the trees are available (20 trees/year for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to Pit-sawyers.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K10,000 per tree
- Domestic users shall pay K5000.00 per tree.

8.2 Non Woody Products

Name of product: Mushroom

Key species: Utenga, Kungolokwaititi, Nakasache, Ujojo, Nakajongolo, Chipatwe, Usinda, Nakambalakata, Utale, Liwuwula, Makomakamajani and Nankalulu.

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Harvesting of mushroom shall be done in all places where it is available in the block.
- Management of areas where big trees were felled shall be strictly observed to encourage the growth of regenerants of tree species that promote mushroom growing.
- Monitoring of mushroom harvesting shall be done by the block committee.
- Use of fire shall be regulated to avoid scorching mushroom seed or spores.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- One basket of mushrooms shall be collected per person per day for the period of 3 months (season) and 20,700 baskets shall be collected per year for both commercial and domestic purposes.

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to outsider mushroom collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Communities for the three GVHs shall collect mushrooms free of charge.
- Outsiders shall pay a fee of K10 per person per entry

Name of Product: Honey

Key tree species that attract bees: Blue gum, Mpandula and Mlungamo.

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Lack of modern bee keeping materials
- Lack of technical knowledge in bee keeping.
- Bush fires.

Management practices:

- Hanging of bee hives for both commercial and domestic purposes shall be done in non-harvestable areas mainly along river banks.
- Hanging and harvesting of honey shall be monitored by the LFO.
- Remaining products from harvested honey shall be processed into Candle wax and floor polish.
- Weeding shall be carried out in all areas where bee hives have been hanged in order to reduce fire hazard
- All bee hives shall have identities such as number and name of owner.
- In areas where bee hives are hanging, fire shall be strictly excluded to avoid damages.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 200 bee-hives shall be allowed to be hanged per year for domestic and for commercial use, as many hives as the capacity of the forest can take. For outsiders 50 bee-hives/year).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to groups or individuals.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bee keepers (outsiders) shall pay a fee of K200 per bee hive per year, and K100 per bee hive per year for the groups or individuals from Kachato villages.

Name of product: Soils

Key Soil types: Red soils (Katondo) and black sand loam soils

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Soil erosion
- Bush fires.

Management practices:

- Forest conservation and protection in all fragile areas (stream banks and steep slopes) shall be strictly observed.
- Charcoal burning shall be discouraged in the block.

- Rotational grazing of animals shall be encouraged to avoid soil erosion.
- Fragile areas shall be protected from bush fires.
- Soil collection shall be strictly regulated and monitored jointly by the block committee and Forestry Department.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 8 buckets/bags shall be collected per household per year for domestic uses and 40 buckets/bags shall be collected per household per year for commercial purposes thereby giving a total number of 3,600 buckets/bags per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to organizations, companies and groups who may wish to collect soil for domestic, development or commercial purposes.

Fees/royalties:

- Soil collectors shall pay a fee of K50.00 per bucket/bag for commercial uses.
- Soil collectors shall pay a fee of K20.00 per bucket /bag for domestic uses.

Name of product: Stones

Key Soil types: Quarry stones, Gravel (Nagaga)

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Soil erosion
- Bush fires.

Management practices:

- Forest conservation and protection in all fragile areas (stream banks and steep slopes) shall be strictly observed.
- Charcoal burning shall be discouraged in the block to avoid erosion.
- Fragile areas shall be protected from bush fires.
- Stone collection shall be strictly regulated and monitored jointly by the block committee and Forestry Department.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 20 tones shall be allowed to be collected per year for commercial users.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to organizations, companies and groups who may wish to collect stones for development or commercial purposes.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay a fee of K1, 500.00 per tone and domestic users shall collect the stones free of charge.

Name of product: Fruits

Key species: Nthema, Masuku, Mphinji, Mapoza, Mateme

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Poor harvesting practices
- Illegal felling of fruit trees

Management practices:

- Only matured and ripen fruits shall be harvested.
- Fruit trees growing areas shall be protected from fires.
- Harvesting of fruits shall be done using recommended harvesting methods (collection of fallen fruits, climbing up the tree and using long hooked sticks).
- Fruit trees shall only be used for fruit collection purpose until the tree dies or has stopped bearing fruits.
- Collection of fruits in the block shall be monitored by the block committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 5,040 entries shall be allowed to be taken for both domestic and commercial purposes (4,800 entries/year for domestic and 240 entries/year for commercial purposes).

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fruit collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial fruit collectors shall pay a fee of K50 per entry per household.
- Domestic fruit collectors shall pay a fee of K20.00 per entry.

Name of product: Medicine

Key species: Chinama, Chiumbu, Mlombwa, Thombozi, Mpoza and Mdimba.

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Harvesting of medicine shall be done in all parts of the block.

- The Block Management committee and members of the community shall monitor the harvesting of herbs in the block.
- Removal of roots, barks and leaves shall be done with minimal damage.
- Medicinal trees shall be protected from fires by the block committee.
- Cover the dugout pits.
- Use of branches and leaves of medicinal plants instead of roots shall be encouraged

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 200 entries shall be allowed to be taken for herbalists per year for domestic purposes and 50 entries shall be allowed to be taken for herbalists per year for commercial uses (250 entries for both domestic and commercial purposes per year).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to herbalists.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial herb collectors from outside the three villages shall pay a fee of K2, 000.00 per entry and a fee of K250.00 per entry for herb collectors within the three villages for domestic uses.

Name of product: Fibres
Key species: Miombo, Chitimbe and Mchenga
Demand: High
Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Fibres shall be collected from big tree branches.
- Bush fires shall be protected in areas where there are regenerants of fiber tree species.
- There shall be a limitation to the number of bundles to be collected per year.
- Collection of fibres shall be regulated by the Block Management Committee

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 2,400 bundles shall be collected per house hold per year for domestic and 900 bundles shall be collected per household per year for commercial purposes (3,300 bundles of fibres to be collected per year for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fiber collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial fiber collectors shall pay a fee of K15.00 per entry and a fee of K10 per entry for domestic purposes.

Name of product: Thatch grass
Key species: Kamphe (tsekera), Wandolo, Nansongole, Gonyole, Senjere, Mapyombyo and Nsewe
Demand: High
Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fire.
- Bad grazing practices

Management practices:

- Thatch grass collection shall be done between May and June.
- Only matured grass shall be recommended to be harvested.
- Number of bundles shall be limited per household per year.
- Bush fires shall be protected in areas where there is thatch grass in the block.
- Awareness meetings shall be intensified to the communities adjacent to the block before controlled early burning operation starts.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 10,800 bundles shall be collected per year

Who can be issued with permits?

- No permits shall be issued to thatch grass collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- No fee shall be paid for grass collection.

Name of product: Game animals
Key species: Kalulu, Gwape, Mbawala, Nguluwe, Nyani, Pusi and Mbira
Demand: High
Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires:
- Illegal hunting
- Deforestation

Management practices:

- Hunting of animals shall be allowed after the breeding season.

- Number of animals to be killed shall be limited per year.
- Controlled early burning shall be encouraged.
- Regenerating trees shall be promoted in –order to maintain ground cover.
- Pollution of water in the streams shall be strictly prohibited.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 138 entries shall be allowed to be taken per year for both domestic and commercial purposes (120 entries for domestic and 18 entries for commercial).

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to animal hunters.

Fees/ royalties:

- Commercial animal hunters shall pay a fee of K5, 000.00 per entry and K500.00 per entry for domestic use.

Name of product: Birds

Key species: Nkhwali, Nkhanga and Njiwa.

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Illegal hunting
- Deforestation

Management practices:

- Hunting of birds shall be allowed after the breeding season.
- Number of entries to be taken shall be limited per year.
- Controlled early burning shall be encouraged.
- Nets shall not be allowed when hunting birds.
- Regenerating trees shall be promoted in –order to maintain ground cover.
- Pollution of water in the streams shall be strictly prohibited.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 180 entries shall be allowed to be taken per year for both domestic and commercial purposes (120 entries for domestic and 60 entries for commercial)

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to birds hunters.

Fees/ royalties:

- Commercial birds' hunters shall pay a fee of K1000.00 per entry and K50.00 per entry for domestic use.

Name of product: Bamboos
Key species: Local (Zachikuda)
Demand: High
Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Only matured bamboos shall be recommended to be harvested.
- Number of bundles shall be limited per household per year.
- Bush fires shall be protected in areas where there are bamboos in the block.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 3,000 bundles shall be collected per year for domestic uses and 2,000 bundles shall be collected per year for commercial purposes (giving a total of 5,000 bundles per year for both domestic and commercial).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to bamboo collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bamboo collectors shall pay a fee of K150 per bundle of bamboos and a fee of K50 per bundle for domestic use.

9.0 ACTION PLAN

NO	ACTIVITY	WHO WILL DO IT	WHEN	REQUIREMENTS
1	Patrolling the block	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	January-December. (Twice per month).	Panga knives, Spears, axes, receipt books, exercise books, pens and catapults.
2	Weeding	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	April-June	Hoes, slashers, panga knives.
3	Tree planting	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	December-April	Hoes, wheelbarrows, shovels, trowels.
4	Selling of forest products	Committee members.	January-December	Permits, receipt books, pens, exercise books.
5	Issuing of permits	Committee members.	January-December	Permits/receipts books.
6	Committee meetings	Committee members.	January-December	Exercise books, pens, minerals.
7	General meetings	Committee members and all communities.	Once in a month	Exercise books, pens.
8	Controlled early burning	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	April- June	Matches, moppers, fire pack pumps.
9	Thinning (singling)	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	April-August	Panga knives, adze, slashers.
10	Ground preparation	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	October-November	Hoes, picks, axes, ropes, panga knives.
11	Nursery establishment	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	May-September	Panga knives, hoes, pails, rakes, slashers, shovels, wheelbarrows, watering cans.
12	Firebreak screefing	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	April-May	Hoes, slashers, panga knives.
13	Seed collection	Committee members, all communities and the Extension worker.	July-September	Sacks, poles with hooks.

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

NB: All confiscated materials shall be disposed by the Block Management Committee.

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

NO	WHAT WILL BE MONITORED	WHO WILL DO THE MONITORING	WHAT WILL BE THE INDICATORS	WHAT ARE THE METHODS TO BE USED	WHEN WILL THE MONITORING BE CONDUCTED
1	Patrols carried out in the block.	Committee members and the Extension workers	Reduced malpractices	Written progress reports (records)	Throughout the year.
2	Weeding	Communities guided by the extension worker	Area (Ha) weeded	Site visits and reports	April-June
3	Tree planting	Committee members and the Extension workers	Number of trees planted Hectares planted	Field visits Supervision	December-March
4	Selling of forest products	Committee members and the Extension workers	Amount of revenue realized No of receipts books used	Checking receipt books Checking bank statements	Throughout the year.
5	Issuing of permits	Committee members and the Extension workers	Number of permits used	Checking records Counting leaves of the permits used	Throughout the year.
6	Committee meetings	Extension worker and local leaders	Reports	Checking minute books	Once every two months.
7	General meetings	Extension worker and local leaders	Reports	Interviewing community members	Once every two months.
8	Thinning (singling)	Committee members and the Extension workers	Number of hectares thinned	Site visits and reports	April-August
9	Controlled early burning	Committee members and the Extension workers	Number of hectares burnt	Site visits and reports	April-June

10	Ground preparation	Committee members and the Extension workers	Distance/ area prepared	Site visits, reports and supervision	October-November
11	Nursery establishment	Committee members and the Extension workers	Number of nurseries established	Site visits, reports and supervision	June-October
12	Firebreak screefing	Committee members and the Extension workers	Distance screefed	Site visits and reports	April-May
13	Seed collection	Committee members and the Extension workers	Amount of seed collected	Supervision and records	July-September

12.0 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

12.1 Annual Cash Flow

In accordance with the data collected, estimated annual cash flow for KACHATO Block is tabulated below. Under the Co-Management model, it is proposed that **60%** of the gross income accrued from both domestic and commercial permit fees will be retained in the Block Management account. **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.

Refer to annex 1 and 2 for the estimated annual cash flow and financial projections on activity:

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Annual Cash Flow

Estimated Annual Cash Flow for KACHATO Block:

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (MK)	%
INCOME		
a) Domestic permits	K4,516,060.00	
b) Commercial permits	K10,555,700.00	
Gross Income	K15,071,760.00	
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account from Commercial permits.	K1,055,570.00	10
Money into Forest Development Fund (FDF) Account from commercial permits.	K3,166,710.00	30
Block Forest Management Committee Account from Commercial permits.	K6,333,420.00	60
Money into Block Committee Account (Domestic&60 % of Commercial permits)	K10,849,480.00	
Average income per household (477)	K22,745.24	
Estimated Management Cost	K400,000.00	

Annex 2: Financial Projections on Activity Plan

NO	ACTIVITY	NO OF PEOPLE INVOLVED	NUMBER/ AREA TO BE COVERED	DAILY WAGE/RATE	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED
1	Controlled early burning	30	466.0	K200.00/ha	K93,000.00
2	Boundary screefing	45	4,500m	K300.00/4x50m	K27,000.00
3	Nursery establishment	30	3 nurseries	K3,000.00/nursery	K9,000.00
4	Tree planting	50	5 ha	K10,000.00/ha	K50,000.00
5	Ground preparation i.e. including digging of pits	50	5 ha	K15,000.00/ha	K75,000.00
6	Thinning (singling)	60	100 ha	K1,500.00/ha	K150,000.00
TOTALS					K400,000.00

Annex 3: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products

NO	PRODUCT	AVAILAB LE IN THE HARVEST ABLE COUPE	DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY	AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	TOTAL PRODUCTS AVILABLE IN THE VILLAGE AND FORESTS	SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL HARVESTIN G.
1	Firewood (H/loads)	1,300	820	105	1,405	585
2	Timber trees	2,180	262	75	2,255	2,442
3	Big pole trees	1,453	100	250	1,703	1,603
4	Small pole trees	29,060	500	2,000	31,060	28,760
10	Fruit trees	8,718	250	350	9,068	8,818
11	Medicinal trees	1,453	715	814	2,267	1,552
12	Fiber trees	7,992	3,846	545	8,537	4,691

Annex 4: Income Projection from Woody Products

NO	Name of Product	Domestic Requirement		Commercial Requirement		Frequency	Quantity per year	Annual Calculations	
		HH	Permit	HH	PERMIT			Domestic	Commercial
1	Firewood	477	K20/Head load (exotic)	200	K20/Head load (exotic)	2headload/hh/wk	70,408 head loads (49,608 head loads for domestic 20,800 head loads for commercial)	K992,160.00	K416,000.00
			K50/Head load(indigenous)		K150/Head load(indigenous)	2headloads/hh/wk	70,408 head loads (49,608 head loads for domestic 20,800 head loads for commercial)	K2,480,400.00	K3,120,000.00
		10	K500/m3(exotic)	15	K1,000/m3(exotic)	2m3/hh/month	600M3	K120,000	K360,000.00
			K1,000/m3 (indigenous)		K2,500/m3(indigenous)	2m3/hh/month	600M3	K240,000	K252,000
2	Poles-Indigenous (a)Big poles	100	K50/big pole	30	K500/big pole	400 poles/yr 200 domestic 200commercial	400 big poles	K10,000.00	K100,000.00
	(b)Small poles	150	K100/pole	70	K150/pole	50 poles/hh/yr for domestic 500 poles for commercial	7,500 small poles per year for domestic and 35,000 small poles per year for commercial (Total per year is 42,500 poles).	K750,000.00	K5,250,000.00
	Poles-Exotic (a)Big poles	100	K50/big pole	30	K400/big pole	200poles/yr 100 domestic 100 commercial	200 big poles	K5,000.00	K40,000.00
	(b)Small poles	150	K20/small pole	70	K100/small pole	50 poles/hh/yr for domestic 3,000 poles/yr for commercial	10,500 small poles	K150,000.00	K300,000.00
3	Timber	50	K5,000/tree	20	K10,000/tree	5 trees/yr for domestic uses 15 trees/yr for commercial uses	5 trees per year for domestic and 15 trees per year for commercial purposes(Giving a total of 20 trees per year)	K25,000.00	K150,000.00
TOTALS								K4,097,560.00	K9,988,000.00

Annex 5: Income Projection from Non Woody Products

No	Name of Product	Domestic Requirement		Commercial Requirement		Frequency	Quantity/year	Annual Calculations	
		hh	Permit	hh	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
1	Medicine	200	K250/entry	50	K2,000.00/entry	200 entries/yr for domestic and 50 entries for commercial	250 entries	K50,000.00	K100,000.00
2	Fruits	400	K20/entry	20	K50/entry	1 entry/hh/wk for 3months for both domestic and commercial	5,040 entries	K96,000.00	K12,000.00
4	Game meat	20	K500/entry	3	K5,000.00/entry	1 entry/hh/month for 6months for both domestic and commercial	138 entries	K60,000.00	K90,000.00
5	Birds	20	K50/entry	10	K1,000/entry	1 entry/hh/month for 6months for both domestic and commercial	180 entries	K60,000.00	K12,000.00
6	Mushrooms	200	Free	30	K10/entry	1 basket/day/hh/entry for 3months for both domestic and commercial	20,700 entries	---	K27,000.00
7	Fibres	100	K10/entry	15	K15/entry	5 bundles/hh/month/entry for commercial and 2 bundles/hh//entry/month for domestic	3,300 bundles	K24,000.00	K13,500.00
8	Thatch grass	300	Free	80	Free	3 bundles/wk/hh/ for 3 months for both domestic and commercial	13,680 bundles	-----	-----
9	Stones	5	Free	10	K1,500/ton	20 tones/yr for commercial	20 tones	-----	K30,000.00
10	Honey	10	K100/bee-hive	5	K200/bee-hive	20 bee-hives/hh/yr for domestic and 10 bee-hives/hh/yr for commercial	250 bee-hives	K20,000.00	K10,000.00

11	Bamboos	300	K50/bundle	100	K150/bundle	10 bundles/hh/yr for domestic and 20 bundles/hh/yr for commercial	5,000 bundles	K150,000.00	K300,000.00
12	Soil	400	K20/entry/bucket	10	K50/entry/bucket	2 buckets/hh/3months for both domestic and commercial purpose.	3,280 buckets per year 3,200 domestic 80 commercial	K64,000.00	K4,000.00
TOTALS								K490,000.00	K662,500.00

Annex 6: Estimate of available Forest Resources

This is based on three sample plots data

No	Product Name	Uses	Total trees /0.04 ha	Total trees/ha	Available trees in 2 ha
1	Firewood	For fuel wood	29	725	1,450
2	Timber	For construction	3	75	150
3	Rafter (Phaso)	For roofing	45	1,125	2,250
4	Ridge pole	For roofing	4	100	200
5	Supporting poles	For supporting structures	4	100	200
10	Bamboos	For construction and craft making	30	750	1,500
11	Fruits	For eating	2	50	100
12	Medicines	For curing diseases	9	225	450
13	Fibres	For construction	8	200	400

Notes:

- Estimates based on three 20m x 20m sample plots inside the block.
- A two hectare coupe is the suggested annual harvesting area.
- Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products. Main fruit tree species is Masuku (Uapaca kirkiana).

Annex 7: Requirements for Forest Products for Domestic Use

The total number of households represented by the block management committee is 477. Therefore, the table below calculates the annual domestic forest product requirements of these households:

N0	Product Name	Use	Per HH/yr (Mean)	Annual requirements for the 477 HHs
1	Firewood	For fuel wood	104 head loads	49,608 head loads
2	Rafters (Phaso)	For roofing	50 small poles	1,500 poles
3	Ridge poles	For roofing	2 big poles	400 poles
4	Bamboos	For construction and craft making	10 bundles	3,000 bundles
5	Fruits	For eating	12 entries	4,800 entries
6	Medicine	For curing diseases	1 entry	200 entries
7	Fibres	For construction	60 bundles	6,000 bundles
8	Timber	For carpentry and joinery	1 tree	5 trees

Annex 8: Kachato Block Management Committee Constitution:

Name of LFO: Kachato Block Management Committee.

Name of the Block: Kachato

Address: C/O Box 83,
Chilema.
Machinga.

Contact numbers: Cells: Mrs. Machemba- 0995105571
Mr. Charles Mpama -0999092987
GVH Katunga -0995564653.
Mr. Moses Mlanga-0881290668

1.0. OBJECTIVE

To satisfy Kachato wider community's (especially those from GVHs Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana needs of forest based products such as firewood, poles, wood, timber, thatch grass, honey and mushrooms through collaborative management and sustainable utilization of forest resources within KACHATO Block and promote conservation of fragile areas.

2.0 STRUCTURE:

2.1 There shall be an elected managing committee comprising office bearers (30 members) such as Chairperson and vice, Secretary and vice, Treasurer and other 25 members.

2.2 These members shall be elected proportionately from the three (3) villages mentioned in 1.0 above.

2.3 Community members from the above 3 villages shall be automatic members of Kachato wider community. To this effect, elected members shall be representatives of different interested user groups of the Block from the above three villages.

2.4 All Village Heads in the stated villages and the Group village Headmen Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana shall be ex-officials of the Block Management committee.

2.5 The wider community members shall be automatic members of the Block Management Committee.

3.0. ELECTIONS:

3.1. Elections shall take place in a free and fair manner in consultation with the three Group village heads. Ten (10) chosen community members (representatives) from each of the three (3) villages shall contest for executive membership of the Block Management Committee. Village heads shall accompany their contestants to the elections as observers.

3.2. Elections shall take place every three years except when the whole committee is dissolved or some members are disqualified, dismissed or have resigned.

3.3. 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.

3.4. 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 three villages
- Committed & dedicated members from the three villages.
- People with no record of conviction after committing an offence.
- Non-drunkard(s).
- Visionary

4.1. 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 has gone mad.

4.2 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 Block Management Committee funds and equipment.

4.3. 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.

4.4. Rights & Responsibilities of Members:

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

a) 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.

b) **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:

- Mobilize 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.

5.6.0. The Forestry Department shall:

- 5.6.1. Provide technical support on all activities of the Block Management Committee.
- 5.6.2. Assist the Block committee in solving disputes that are beyond capacity of GVH level.
- 5.6.3. Observe elections of office bearers of the Block Management Committee.
- 5.6.4. Assist in resource use regulation and law enforcement.

5.7.0. **General members shall:**

- 5.7.1. 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.
- 5.7.2. Elect their representatives into the Block committee.
- 5.7.3. Call for dissolution of the committee or disqualification of an elected member in the case of corruption.

6.0. **FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOCK COMMITTEE:**

- 6.1. Managing Body (Block Management Committee) shall meet twice every month to discuss management issues.
- 6.2. Managing body shall meet once in a quarter with a wider committee for information giving, feedback or consensus.
- 6.3. Quorum of management meeting shall be half the number of Block Committee members i.e. 15 Members.
- 6.4. Decision shall be reached by voting.
- 6.5. Block Committee, GVH, VHs shall develop resource use rules, penalties and sanctions.
- 6.6. Review of the constitution shall be made after one year.
- 6.7. The block committee shall be registered at the DFO as a Local Forestry Organization.
- 6.8. The managing committee shall steer all activities of the Block in collaboration with the Forestry Department and with consultations with all the three Group heads and the village headmen.
- 6.9. Block Management committee shall with consultations with Forestry Officers issue permits and licenses to people for the purpose of accessing products in the Block.
- 6.10. The Block Management Committee shall upon thorough consultations with the wider community review the Block Management Plan after five 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 SACCO, MARDEF, NATIONAL BANK & MRFC
- 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 both domestic and commercial use will be shared as follows: 60% into Block Management Committee Account, 30% into Forestry Department Account and 10% into Local Forestry Management Board (LFMB) Account.

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

1. Forestry management activities of the Block- 15%.
2. Administration costs of the Block Committee-15%.
3. Micro-Credit scheme-20%.
4. Community Development (bridges, welfare, orphans etc.)-50%.

NOTE:

- Forest Management activities shall include Block boundary screening, 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 Kachato wider community to start small-scale businesses with an intention of increasing household 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 (15 members per group) to ease repayment.

9.0 Names of Kachato Block Management Committee of GVHs Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana:

No.	Name	Position	Gender
1	Master Nkhoma	Chairperson	Male
2	Moses Mlanga	Vice chairperson	Male
3	Hilda Chambo	Secretary	Male
4	Esnart Robert	Vice Secretary	Female
5	Beatrice Nicks	Treasurer	Female
6	William Mendulo	Committee member	Male
7	Noel Mkandawire	Committee member	Male
8	Charles Mpama	Committee member	Male
9	Yusufu Twaya	Committee member	Male
10	Dolesi Green	Committee member	Female
11	Grace Thomas	Committee member	Female
12	Joyce Charles	Committee member	Female
13	Emilida Namate	Committee member	Female
14	Magret Daudi	Committee member	Female
15	Estere Ngolonje	Committee member	Female
16	Joyce Ngolonje	Committee member	Female
17	Alinafe Bauleni	Committee member	Female
18	Sela	Committee member	Female
19	Lapukeni Mtoti	Committee member	Male
20	Suzeni Ludoviko	Committee member	Female
21	Cidreck Makwinja	Committee member	Male
22	Agness Samson	Committee member	Female
23	Agness Mwanyali	Committee member	Female
24	Wema Wilesi	Committee member	Female
25	Rabia William	Committee member	Female
26	Chipangula Banda	Committee member	Female
27	Ellen Uka	Committee member	Female
28	George Kawisya	Committee member	Male
29	James Justin	Committee member	Male
30	Njoloma Time	Committee member	Male

Annex 9: Population data

NO	GVH'S Name	No of villages	No of hhs	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total Population
1	KATUNGA:	6	134	198	289	104	143	734
2	CHAMATWA:	3	188	152	157	178	181	668
3	TOKOMANA:	6	155	104	139	191	156	590
	3 GVHs	15	477	454	585	473	480	1,992

Annex 10 Co- Management Agreement Template

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

THIS AGREEMENT is made the _____ day of----- BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mines, hereinafter referred to as the Government, local residents of GVHs Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana of Traditional Authority Chamba and District Machinga represented by Kachato 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 Kachato forest 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 GVHs Katunga, Chamatwa and Tokomana.
- 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 licenses 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 organization 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 Forest Reserve, 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 Forest Development Fund Account Number 1 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 utilized by the LFO for the purposes of forest development, management and operating costs. This includes utilization 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 be 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. It is anticipated that the LFO will take over purchasing these items after collecting revenue.
 - (d.) Assist the coordination of forest law enforcement activities between the LFO, 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, organizational, marketing and other forms of support to the LFO as appropriate.
- (i.) Organizes in collaboration with other partners, relevant training courses to enhance organizational, technical and management capacity of Local Forest Boards, LFO, traditional authorities and other members of the community.
- (j.) Recognize and actively support the protection and policing measures taken by the FMB, LFO and the community in accordance with the Forest Act, 1997, Forest Rules 2001, and Local Forest Organization Registration Agreement.

COMMENCEMENT, DURATION AND TERMINATION:

- 5 This Agreement shall come into effect when signed by the Director of Forestry, representatives of the parties, and shall be binding indefinitely subject to clauses 6 and 9 below.
- 6 The Director of Forestry shall have the right to terminate this agreement and revoke authority to protect, manage, control and utilize 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 Director of Forestry has tried all efforts to resolve or correct the situation amicably.
- 8 In cautioning the local community the Director of Forestry 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.

DEMARCATON 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 Responsible. 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:

[Signature]

DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY:

Dated... 09.08.13.



AND

[Signature]

CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION:

Dated.....

WITNESSES:

[Signature]

VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN:

Date-----

[Signature]

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY:



DISTRICT COMMISSIONER:

Dated... 19/02/2014