

**CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MALAJIRA/MUHALA/LIUNDI FOREST BLOCK
IN
LIWONDE FOREST RESERVE
MACHINGA DISTRICT**



January, 2014

Cover Pictures clock wise: *Part of the block, rehabilitation of degraded areas, training session of community members, forest products such as bamboos are found in the block*

This plan has been produced by communities of GVHs Malajira, Muhala and Liundi with assistance of Machinga District Forestry Office. It is a five year plan.

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ACRONYMS

ADFO	Assistant District Forestry Officer
DFO	District Forestry Office (r)
EU	European Union
FD	Forestry Department
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
MAMULI	Malajira/ Muhala / Liundi
NTFP	Non- Timber Forest Product
T/A	Traditional Authority

Summary

MAMULI 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 Malajila, Muhala, and Liundi, of Traditional Authority Nkula and Forestry Department through Machinga District Forestry Office. The entire process was intended to empower local communities in GVHs Malajila, Muhala and Liundi 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 MAMULI 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 villages have a total number of 974 households and a population of 4,314 people.

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 MAMULI with woody and non woody products as well as environmental services (protection of catchments and fragile areas).

The communities have also developed ten (10) management practices in order to guide the harvesting system in the determined coupes according to the types of uses. In addition, twenty-one 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.

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 MAMULI 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 MAMULI Block Management Committee from Group Village headmen Malajila, Muhala and Liundi of Traditional Authority Nkula 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

MAMULI Forest Co-management Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is located to the West of Machinga district about 6Km away from the Boma and about 3 Km away from Mpata Bus stage along the M3 (Zomba-Liwonde) road.

The Block has a total area of 1,137.46 hectares with steep slopes and many streams. These streams include; Ukasi, Thuchila, Mwacheya, Doza, Namatunu, Chimwankhwazi, Mpolo, Murokowaka and Chifefe. Doza, Thuchila and Mwacheya are perennial rivers while Ukasi, Namatunu, Chimwankhwazi, Mpolo, Murokowaka and Chifefe.

The Block is characterized by red stony soils (katondo) and sandy soils. It is dominated by dry-Miombo woodland tree species such as *Ntwana*, *Mchenga*, *Thombozi*, *Mbanga*, *Msolo*, *Mlombwa*, *Chiumbu*, *Njombo*, *Masuku*, *Mbwabwa*, *Mchonya*, *Mkalati*, *Lungwe*, *Mpoza*, *Chinama*, *Phingo*, *Naphini*, *Mpakasa*, *Mtereranyani*, *Chipisyawago*, *Uwauwa* and *Mpembu (Maula)*.

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 timber sawing that is leading to deforestation.

3.2 Boundary

The block borders with Matandika 1 Block to the North and Makaluka/Magadi Block to the West. Ukasi River forms the boundary between MAMULI Block and Matandika Block I while Chifefe River forms the boundary between Mamuli Block and Makaluka/Magadi Block to the West. To the East there is GVH Malajila (villages include: Mbota, Mapata, Mwenyemasi, Mwima and Jusu village is far to the North of the block where Ukasi River originate) while to the South there is GVH Muhala (villages include: Gopole, Murusha, Tiyesi and Nsanama) and South-west of the Block there is GVH Liundi (villages include: Samson, Mitambo, Namonde, Moleni, Masanjala, Kalimbuka and Nkasala). The boundary was demarcated using Geographical Positioning System (GPS). Map on page 8 shows the Malajira, Muhala/Liundi (Mamuli) block:

3.3 Land Tenure

MAMULI (Malajira/Muhala/Liundi) 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 MAMULI 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: Malajira, Muhala and Liundi. In total, the three Group Village Headmen have 974 households (H/Hs) that benefit from the block. There are also secondary users from the neighboring communities outside Mamuli (Malajira/Muhala/Liundi). There are customers from Liwonde, Zomba and Blantyre who are privileged to buy some of the forest products like Mushrooms, Masuku fruits and indigenous firewood.

3.5 Uses

The uses of the block are three and these are: source of woody and non woody products, environmental protection and tourism.

Non-woody forest products include: - mushrooms, fibres, medicine, fruits, fires, chewo, bamboos, stones, honey, birds, game meat and thatching grass. Woody products include firewood, timber, poles and mortars.

Location and Boundary of Malajira/ Muhala/Liundi (Mamuli) Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve:

4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

MAMULI (Malajira/Muhala/Liundi) Block has three Forest Management Units (FMU). These are described below:-

4.1 FMU 1

This compartment is comprised of regenerants of various tree species like *Ntwana*, *Thombozi*, *Mchenga*, *Masuku*, *Chipisyawago*, *Mlombwa* to mention a few. In this portion most big trees were cut down for opening gardens (encroachment), firewood and brick burning as well as timber sawing. Due to its proximity to the communities this area has been heavily deforested and therefore needs total protection from fires and other interference. This area covers about ----
hectares.

4.2 FMU 2

This is a harvestable area from where diverse woody products can be obtained. This is the area where heavy charcoal burning and illegal timber sawing are taking place. Though the area is facing these malpractices, the trees in this portion are still intact and can be harvested for various products. Some of the big tree species found in this area include: *Ntwana*, *Mchenga*, *Mlombwa*, *Mtereranyani*, *M'bunga*, *Naphini*, *Mombo*, *Nkalati*, *Phingo*. This area covers about -----
hectares.

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 an area where few activities will be done hence totally needs protected. This area covers about**Hectares.**

Map showing FMUS in the block

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General Objective

•To improve the livelihoods of Mamuli (Malajira/Muhala/Liundi) 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, fibers and bamboos.

Specific objective 1 is applicable to **FMU 2**; objective 2 is applicable to **FMU 1** 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All catchment areas, stream banks and steep slopes will not be harvested.
2	Fire protection in coupes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire protection shall be a priority in the whole block to avoid damaging the regenerants.
3	Coppice with standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 an espacement 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all harvestable coupes thinning shall be done after 7-10 years of regenerants. Thinned products shall be used for different purposes e.g. fibres, small poles and firewood. Thinning records shall be kept.
5	Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration shall be by coppicing, root suckering and planting.
6	Harvesting	<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 stump height) to enhance coppicing.
7	Controlled 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.
8	Seed trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standards shall produce seed sufficient to support genetic variation.
9	Fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become underproductive when they shall be cut and used for other woody products.
10	Timber standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber trees shall be reserved for standards and these trees can be harvested in the next rotation.

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 and handed over to BMC. Failure to pay the fine, the offender shall be sent to court to trials.
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 K100, 000.00 and failure to do so shall be taken to court.
3	(a)No setting of bush fires in the block.	Early burning as a management tool and under the supervision of BNC is the only fire authorized in the block.	Anyone found guilty of setting fire in the block shall pay a fine of K20, 000.00 and failure to pay shall be taken to court.
	(b)Everyone must participate in fire fighting in the block.	All community members in the three GVHs which include men, women, boys and girls residing in these villages shall participate in fire fighting.	Anyone found guilty of refusing to participate in fire fighting in the block without genuine reason shall pay a fine of K5, 000.00.
4	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 and handed over to BMC. If he/she fails to pay the stipulated fine shall be taken to court for prosecution.
5	No unauthorized harvesting of medicine.	-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 K5, 000.00 for outsiders and failure to do so shall be taken to court to answer charges. -Any community within the three the GVHs found guilty shall pay a fine of K1, 000.00 and failure to pay shall be given a piece of work equivalent to fine to do in the block.

6	No unauthorized hunting.	Hunting shall be allowed at the right time of the season and with permission from the LFO.	-Anyone found guilty of hunting game animals without permission shall pay a fine of K10, 000.00 and that found guilty of hunting birds without permission shall pay a fine of K1, 000.00. Failure to pay the fine his/her killed animals/birds shall be confiscated and handed over to BMC and taken to court prosecution.
7	No disposal of pollutants of any kind in the block.	-Rivers and forests shall be totally protected from being polluted.	Any person found guilty of an offence related to pollution of the water and forest shall pay a fine of K50,000.00 and failure to do so shall be taken to court for prosecution.
8	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 K300.00 for head load and K3000 for cubic metre. -Anyone found guilty of collecting firewood for commercial purposes shall pay a fine of K500.00 for head load and K5000 for cubic metre.
9	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 K600.00 per bundle.
10	No unauthorized collection of fibres from the block.	-Permission shall be obtained from the LFO. -Fibres shall be collected from branches of big trees and will not be allowed by commercial users.	-Anyone found guilty of collecting sisal and fibres without permission shall pay a fine of K500.00
11	No unauthorized collection of thatch grass.	-Collection of thatch grass shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO.	-Anyone found guilty of collecting immature thatch grass and more than the agreed bundle limit, all the grass bundles and the tools used shall be confiscated by the LFO and handed over to BMC.
12	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 K50.00 for each animal.
13	No entry of unauthorized visitor in the block.	-Any visitor shall be required to obtain permission from the LFO.	-Visitors found guilty of trespassing the block shall pay a fine of K100.00 each.
14	No unauthorized collection of stones.	-Collection of stones shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO.	-Anyone found guilty of collecting quarry stones without permission shall pay a fine of K5, 000.00 per ton.

15	(a)No unauthorized hanging of bee-hives in the block. (b)No unauthorized harvesting of honey using fire.	Hanging of bee-hives shall be done after obtaining permission from the LFO. -Harvesting of honey shall be done using smoker.	-Anyone found guilty of hanging bee-hives without permission shall pay a fine of K2, 000.00 and the bee-hives shall be confiscated. -Anyone found guilty of harvesting honey using fire shall pay a fine of K2, 000.00.
16	No construction/installation of any kind of structure i.e. shrines, camps in the block.	-Structures are not allowed in the block.	-Anyone found guilty of installing structures/shrine in the block, he/she shall pay a fine of K2,000.00 and the shrine shall be demolished and taken to court for prosecution.
17	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 shall pay a fine of K15, 000.00 and all will be confiscated and handed over to BMC. Anyone collecting unripe fruits shall pay a fine of K1, 000.00 and failure to pay shall be taken to court.
18	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 K30,000.00 and failure to do so shall be taken to court for prosecution.
19	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 K75,000.00 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.
20	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 K5, 000.00 per stump.
21	No unauthorized harvesting of trees for curios.	-Cutting of trees for curios shall be done in demarcated coupes upon obtaining permission from the LFO.	-Anyone found guilty of cutting trees in the block without permission from the LFO shall pay a fine of K15,000.00 per felled tree.

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of Product: Firewood

Key Species: *Mchenga, Mtwana, Mombo, Mbanga, Lungwe, Msedye and Chinama.*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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 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 per two coupes:

- 50,648 head loads of indigenous firewood shall be harvested per year for domestic purposes and 2,080 head loads of indigenous firewood shall be harvested per year for commercial purposes (thereby giving total head-loads of 52,728 per year).
- 120 cubic metres of indigenous firewood shall be harvested per year for domestic use and 600 cubic metres of indigenous firewood shall be harvested per year for commercial purposes giving a total figure of 720 cubic metres to be harvested per year.

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Domestic users shall pay K100.00 per head load for indigenous firewood while commercial users shall pay K150.00 per head-load.
- One cubic metre of indigenous firewood shall cost K2, 500.00 for commercial use while K1, 500.00 for domestic use.

Name of Product: Big and small poles (Migomba and Phaso)

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

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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 two coupes per year:

- 40 big poles (migomba) shall be harvested per year for domestic and 60 big poles for commercial uses for indigenous species (100 big poles shall be harvested per year).
- 42,000 small poles shall be harvested per year for domestic and 3,000 small poles for commercial uses for indigenous trees (45,000 small poles shall be harvested per year).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to pole collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K750 per big pole and domestic users shall pay K500 for indigenous trees.
- Commercial users shall pay K150.00 per small pole and K100.00 for domestic use for indigenous trees.

Name of Product: Timber

Key Species: *Mlombwa, Naphini, Nkalati and Ntwana.*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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 in the harvestable coupes.
- A minimum of 10 timber trees in each 2 hectares coupe shall be left standing as mother trees (plus trees).
- Trees whose diameters at breast heights 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 coupes 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 two coupes per year:

- 10 trees for timber shall be harvested per year for commercial uses and 10 trees per year for domestic uses where the trees are available (20 trees per year for both domestic and commercial purposes shall be harvested).

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 K5, 000.00 per tree.

8.2 Non Woody Products

Name of product: Mushroom

Key species: *Kungolokweititi, Nakasache, Chipindi, Nakajongolo, Chipatwe, Utenga, Nakasawu and Nakanjete.*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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:

- 87,660 baskets of mushrooms shall be collected per person per period of 3 months (season) for domestic purposes and 9,000 baskets shall be collected per year for commercial purposes (giving a total number of 96,660 baskets per year)..

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to outsider mushroom collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Communities from the three GVHs shall collect mushrooms free of charge.
- Outsiders shall pay a fee of K50 per person per basket.

Name of Product: Honey

Key tree species that attract bees: *Eucalyptus, Mpandula, Chitimbe 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:

- 50 bee-hives shall be allowed to be hanged per year by individuals within the three GVHs and outsiders shall be allowed to hang 40 hives per year(together making a total number of 90 bee-hives per year).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to groups or individuals who are interested in bee-keeping.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bee keepers (outsiders) shall pay a fee of K500 per bee hive per year, and free of charge per bee hive per year for the groups or individuals from MAMULI villages.

Name of product: Stones

Key Soil types: Quarry stones, *Tsakalawe*.

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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:

- 5 tones shall be allowed to be collected per year for domestic uses and 10 tons per year for commercial users (giving a total number of 15 tons per year).

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 K2, 500.00 per ton and domestic users shall collect the stones free of charge.

Name of product: Fruits

Key species: *Nthema, Masuku, Mphinji, Mapoza, Mateme, Matowo, Ntonongoli.*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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:

- 2,500 baskets shall be allowed to be collected per year for domestic use and 3,000 baskets per year for commercial purposes (giving a total number of 5,500 baskets to be harvested per year).

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 basket.
- Domestic fruit collectors shall collect free of charge.

Name of product: Medicine

Key species: *Chinama, Chiumbu, Mlombwa, Thombozi, Mpoza, Mwanamphepo, Fitsa, Mtutumuko, Mlungamo, Mwitana, Mwayi, Musiyeapite, Palibekanthu and Mdimu.*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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.
- Fill all the dug pits.
- Use of branches and leaves of medicinal plants instead of roots shall be encouraged

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 1,200 bags shall be allowed to be collected by herbalists per year for domestic purposes and 180 bags shall be allowed to be collected by herbalists per year for commercial uses (1,380 bags 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, 500.00 per bags and a fee of K100.00 per bag for herb collectors within the three villages for domestic uses.

Name of product: Fibres

Key species: *Mombo, Chitimbe, Mpapa, Nywana and Mchenga*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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:

- 15,584 bundles shall be collected per house hold per year for domestic and no collection for commercial purposes (15,584 bundles of fibres shall be collected per year for domestic).

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fibre collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Domestic users shall collect fibres free of charge.

Name of product: Thatch grass

Key species: *Kamphe (tsekera), Chigombe, Nansongole, Wanje, Tsenjere, Mapyombyo*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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:

- 29,220 bundles shall be collected for domestic uses per year and 3,600 bundles shall be collected for commercial uses per year (thereby giving a total number of 32,820 bundles per year for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to thatch grass collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- No fee shall be paid for grass collection for domestic uses and commercial collectors shall pay a fee of K50.00 per trip of 6 bundles.

Name of product: Game animals

Key species: Kalulu, Gwape, Mbawala, Nguluwe, Nyani, Pusi, Nguluwe, Thugo, Nungu, Mwili and Mbira.

Demand: High

Supply: Low

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:

- 120 permits shall be allowed to be issued per year for domestic use and 60 permits for commercial purposes (180 permits for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to animal hunters.

Fees/ royalties:

- Commercial animal hunters shall pay a fee of K2, 500.00 per permit and K500.00 per permit for domestic use.

Name of product: Birds

Key species: Nkhwali, Nkhanga, Sisisi 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:

- 120 permits shall be allowed to be issued per year for domestic and 90 permits for commercial purposes (210 permits for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to birds hunters.

Fees/ royalties:

- Commercial birds’ hunters shall pay a fee of K100.00 per permit and free of charge per permit 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:

- 4,870 bundles shall be collected per year for domestic uses and 7,200 bundles shall be collected per year for commercial purposes (giving a total figure of 12,070 bundles per year for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to bamboo collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bamboo collectors shall pay a fee of K100 per bundle and free of charge for domestic use.

Name of product: Chewo
Key species: Not applicable
Demand: High
Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Only matured Chewo 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 Chewo in the block.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 120 bags shall be collected per year for domestic uses and 10 bags shall be collected per year for commercial purposes (giving a total number of 130 bags per year for both domestic and commercial purposes).

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to chewo collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial chewo collectors shall pay a fee of K100 per bag and free of charge for domestic uses.

9.0 ACTION PLAN FOR THE WHOLE AREA:

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

10.0 PATROLLING PLAN

1. Block members 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 during patrols shall be managed and 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 -Increased number of confiscated items.	-Checking written progress reports (records)	Throughout the year.
2	Weeding	Communities guided by the extension worker	-Area (Ha) weeded	-Site visits and reports	April-May
3	Tree planting	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Number of trees planted -Hectares planted	-Field visits Supervision	December-April
4	Issuing of permits	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Number of permits used	-Checking records Counting leaves of the permits used	Throughout the year.
5	Committee meetings	Extension worker and local leaders	-Reports produced and number of meeting held.	-Checking minute books	Once every month.
6	General meetings	Extension worker and local leaders	-Reports produced and number of meetings held.	-Interviewing community members	Once every four months.
7	Thinning (singling)	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Number of hectares thinned	-Site visits and reports	April-September
8	Controlled early burning	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Number of hectares burnt	-Site visits and reports	May-July
9	Ground	Committee	-Distance/ area	-Site visits,	October-

	preparation	members and the Extension workers	prepared	reports and supervision	November
10	Nursery establishment	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Number of nurseries established	-Site visits, reports and supervision	May-July
11	Firebreak screefing	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Distance screefed	-Site visits and reports	April-July
12	Seed collection	Committee members and the Extension workers	-Amount of seed collected and type of species.	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 MAMULI 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: Household and Population Data

Total number of households and population for the three Group village headmen covering MAMULI Block

NO	GVH'S NAME	No of villages	No of households	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total Population
1	MALAJIRA	6	187	507	680	339	335	1,861
2	MUHALA:	5	179	104	132	153	1165	554
3	LIUNDI:	8	608	347	261	651	640	1,899
TOTALS		19	974	958	1,073	1,143	1,140	4,314

Annex 2: Financial Projections on estimated management cost

NO	ACTIVITY	NO OF PEOPLE INVOLVED	NUMBER/ AREA TO BE COVERED	DAILY WAGE/RATE	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED
1	Controlled early burning	15	12.0 ha	K200.00 x 4dys x 15	K12,000.00
2	Boundary screefing	45	11,000m	K300.00 x 10dys x 45	K135,000.00
3	Nursery establishment	15,000 tubes	3 nurseries	K2,000.00 x 15	K30,000.00
4	Tree planting	10	6.0 ha	K3,000.00/ha	K18,000.00
5	Ground preparation i.e. including digging of pits	10	6.0 ha	K4,000.00/ha	K24,000.00
6	Weeding	30	6.0 ha	K4,000.00/ha	K24,000.00
TOTALS					K223,000.00

Annex 3: Annual Cash Flow

Estimated Annual Cash Flow for MAMULI Block:

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (MK)	%
INCOME		
a) Domestic permits	K6,244,800.00	
b) Commercial permits	K9,612,000.00	
Gross Income	K15,856,800.00	
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account from Commercial permits.	K961,200.00	10
Money into Forest Development Fund (FDF) Account from commercial permits.	K2,883,600.00	30
Block Forest Management Committee Account from Commercial permits.	K5,747,200.00	60
Money into Block Committee Account (Domestic&60 % of Commercial permits)	K12,012,000.00	
Average income per household (974)	K12,532.65	
Estimated management cost	K223,000.00	

Annex 4: Estimate of available Forest Resources

This is based on three sample plots data of 20m x20m

No	Product Name	Uses	Total trees /0.04 ha	Total trees/ha	Available trees in 2 ha
1	Firewood	For fuel wood	20	500	1,000
2	Timber	For construction	3	75	150
3	Rafter	For roofing	34	850	1,700
4	Ridge pole	For roofing	5	125	250
5	Bamboos	For construction and craft making	50	1,250	2,500
6	Fruits	For eating	4	100	200
7	Medicines	For curing diseases	14	350	700
8	Fibers	For construction	5	125	250

Annex 5: Requirements for Forest Products for Domestic Use

The total number of households represented by the block management committee is 974. 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 974 HHs
1	Firewood	For fuel wood	52 head loads	50,648 head loads
2	Rafters	For roofing	60 small poles	42,000 poles
3	Ridge poles	For roofing	1 big pole	40 poles
4	Timber	For carpentry and joinery	1 tree	10 trees
5	Mushrooms	For food	90 baskets	87,660 baskets
6	Thatch grass	For thatching houses	180 bundles	29,220 bundles
7	Stones	For various constructions	1 ton	20 tons
8	Game	For food	6 entries(permits)	120 entries
9	Birds	For food	6 entries(permits)	120 entries
10	Chewo	For sweeping	2 bags	120 bags
11	Bamboos	For construction and craft making	5 bundles	4,870 bundles
12	Fruits	For eating	90 baskets	22,500 baskets
13	Medicine	For curing diseases	12 bags	1,200 bags
14	Fibres	For construction	16 bundles	15,584 bundles
15	Honey	For body energy and protection	5 bee-hives	50 bee-hives

Annex 6: Harvesting Plan for Woody and Non- Woody Products

NO	PRODUCT	AVAILABLE IN THE HARVESTABLE COUPE	DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY	AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	TOTAL PRODUCTS AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE AND FORESTS	SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL HARVESTING.
1	Firewood (H/loads)	51,728	50,648	1,000	52,728	+ 2,080
2	Timber trees	45	20	5	50	+ 30
3	Big pole trees	65	40	35	100	+ 60
4	Small pole trees	36,000	42,000	9,000	45,000	+ 3,000
6	Fruit trees	15,000	22,,500	16,500	31,500	+ 9,000
7	Medicine (bags)	1,160	1,200	220	1,380	180
8	Fiber trees(bundles)	14,564	15,584	1,500	16,064	+ 480

Annex 7: Revenue Projections 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	974	K100/Head load(indigenous)	20	K150/Head load(indigenous)	-1headload/hh/wk for domestic use -2headloads/hh/wk for commercial purposes	-50,648 head loads /yr for domestic uses -2,080 head loads/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 52,728 head loads	K5,064,800.00	K312,000.00
		10	K1,500/m3 (indigenous)	10	K2,500/m3(indigenous)	-1m3/hh/month for domestic uses. -5 m3/hh/month for commercial purposes.	-120 m3/yr for domestic uses -600 m3/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year = 720 m3	K180,000.00	K1,500,000.00
2	Poles- Indigenous (a)Big poles	40	K500/big pole	15	K750/big pole	-1big pole/hh/yr for domestic -4big poles for commercial purposes	-40 big poles /yr for domestic -60 big poles /yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 100	K20,000.00	K45,000.00
	(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
3	Timber	10	K5,000/tree	10	K10,000/tree	-1 trees /hh/yr for domestic uses -1 tree /hh/yr for commercial uses	-10 trees per year for domestic. -10 trees per year for commercial purposes -Total per year = 20	K50,000.00	K100,000.00
TOTALS								K6,064,800.00	K7,207,000.00

Annex 8: Revenue Projections 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	100	K100/bag/entry	15	K2,500.00/bag/entry	-1 bag/month /hh for domestic -1 bag /month /hh for commercial purposes	-1,200 bags /yr for domestic use -180 bags /yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year = 1,380	K120,000.00	K450,000.00
2	Fruits	250	Free	100	K50/basket/entry	-1basket/ entry/hh/dy for 3months for domestic - 1 basket /entry/hh for 3 months for commercial purposes.	-22,500 bags /yr for domestic use -9,000 bags /yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year = 31,500	-----	K450,000.00
3	Game meat	20	K500/entry	10	K2,500.00/entry	-1entry/hh/month for 6 months for domestic use -1entry/hh/month for 6 months for commercial purposes	-120 entries/yr for domestic -60 entries /yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 180	K60,000.00	K150,000.00
4	Birds	20	Free	15	K100/entry	-1 entry/hh/month for 6 months for domestic - 1entry/hh/month for 6 months for commercial purposes.	-120 entries/yr for domestic -90 entries/yr for commercial purposes -Total per year= 210	-----	K9,000.00
5	Mushrooms	974	Free	100	K50/basket/entry	-1 basket/day/hh/entry for 3months for domestic -1 basket/day/hh/entry for 3months for commercial purposes.	-87,660 baskets/yr for domestic use. -9,000 baskets/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year = 96,660	---	K450,000.00
6	Fibres	974	Free		-----	-4entries/hh/yr for	-15,584 bundles/yr for	-----	-----

						domestic	domestic use		
7	Thatch grass	974	Free	20	K50/entry/ 6 bundles	-6 bundles/hh/dy/entry for 1 month for domestic -6 bundles/hh/dy/entry for 1month for commercial purposes	-29,220 Bundles/yr for domestic -3,600 bundles /yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 32,820	-----	K30,000.00
8	Stones	20	Free	5	K2,500/ton	-1 tons/hh/yr for domestic -10 tons/hh/yr for commercial purposes	-20 tons/yr for domestic -50 tons/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 70	-----	K125,000.00
9	Honey	10	Free	8	K500/bee-hive	-5 bee-hives/hh/yr for domestic - 5 bee-hives/hh/yr for outsiders	-50 bee-hives/yr for domestic. -40 bee-hives/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 90	-----	K20,000.00
10	Bamboos	974	Free	300	K100/bundle	-5 bundles/hh/yr for domestic -24 bundles/hh/yr for commercial purposes	-4,870 bundles /yr for domestic -7,200 bundles/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year= 12,070	-----	K720,000.00
11	Chewo	60	Free	5	K100/bag/entry	-2 entries/hh/yr for domestic -2 entries/hh/yr for commercial purposes	-120 entries for domestic -10 entries/yr for commercial purposes. -Total per year =130	-----	K1,000.00
TOTALS								K180,000.00	K2,405,000.00

Annex 9: MAMULI Block Management Committee Constitution:

Name of LFO: Mamuli Block Management Committee.

Name of the Block: Mamuli (Malajira/Muhala/Liundi)

Address: C/O Lisanjala LEA School,
P.O. Box 89,
Machinga

Contact numbers: Cells: Mr. Samson Kawinga- 0997673589
Mr. Gift Mwase -0882123499
Mrs. Hawa Abudu-0998826153

1.0 AREA OF JURISDICTION

The elected management committee shall be covering all the three Group village headmen namely: Malajira (Jusu, Mbota, Mapata, Mwenyemasi, Mwima), Muhala (Gopole, Murusha, Tiyesi, Nsanama) and Liundi (Samson, Mitambo, Namonde, Moleni, Masanjala, Kalimbuka, Nkasala), thus starting from Jusu village where the block borders with Matandika 1 Block to Muhala up to Liundi where Chifele River shares a common boundary with Makaluka/Magadi Block.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

To satisfy Mamuli wider community's (especially those from GVHs Malajira, Muhala and Liundi) 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 Mamuli Block and promote conservation of fragile areas.

3.0 STRUCTURE:

3.1 There shall be an elected managing committee comprising office bearers (18 members) such as Chairperson and vice, Secretary and vice, Treasurer and other 13 members.

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

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

3.4 All Village Heads in the stated villages and the Group village Headmen Malajira, Muhara and Liundi shall be ex-officials of the Block Management committee.

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

4.0 ELECTIONS:

4.1. 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.

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

4.3. 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.

4.4. 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.

5.0. 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

5.1. 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.

5.2 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.

5.3. 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.

5.4. 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.

6.0 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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

6.4. 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

6.5. 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.

6.6.0. The Forestry Department shall:

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

6.7.0. General members shall:

- 6.7.1. 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.
- 6.7.2. Elect their representatives into the Block committee.
- 6.7.3. Call for dissolution of the committee or disqualification of an elected member in the case of corruption.

7.0. FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOCK COMMITTEE:

- 7.1. Managing Body (Block Management Committee) shall meet twice every month to discuss management issues.
- 7.2. Managing body shall meet once in a quarter with a wider committee for information giving, feedback or consensus.
- 7.3. Quorum of management meeting shall be half the number of Block Committee members i.e. 9 Members.
- 7.4. Decision shall be reached by voting.
- 7.5. Block Committee, GVH, VHs shall develop resource use rules, penalties and sanctions.
- 7.6. Review of the constitution shall be made after one year.
- 7.7. The block committee shall be registered at the DFO as a Local Forestry Organization.
- 7.8. 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.
- 7.9. Block Management committee shall with consultations with Forestry Officers issue permits and licenses to people for the purpose of accessing products in the Block.
- 7.10. 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.

8.0. BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FINANCES:

8.1. 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

8.2. Other Sources

- Tree seedling raising & sales

- Other feasible businesses

9.0. 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 Mamuli Block Management Committee Account shall be used as follows:

1. Forestry management activities of the Block- 30%.
2. Administration costs of the Block Committee-15%.
3. Micro-Credit scheme-15%.
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 Mamuli 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.

10.0. Names of Mamuli Block Management Committee of GVHs Malajira, Muhara and Liundi:

No.	Name	Position	Gender	Village
1	Samson Kawinga	Chairperson	Male	Nkasala
2	Charles Cidreck	Vice chairperson	Male	Mbota
3	Gift Mwase	Secretary	Female	Muhala
4	Simon Zikatha	Vice Secretary	Male	Kalimbuka
5	Lenna Bitoni	Treasurer	Female	Samson
6	Isaac Bwanali	Committee member	Male	Mapata
7	Mercy Rajabu	Committee member	Female	Gopole
8	Mary Wadi	Committee member	Female	Tiyesi
9	Emery Lapukeni	Committee member	Female	Masanjala
10	Sate Daniel	Committee member	Male	Jusu
11	Hawa Abudu	Committee member	Female	Mitambo
12	Esnart Alfred	Committee member	Female	Nsanama
13	Shamim Baneti	Committee member	Female	Liundi
14	Mustafa John	Committee member	Male	Mwenyemasi
15	Ester John	Committee member	Female	Malajira
16	Esnart Harry	Committee member	Female	Namonde
17	Eliza Olalio	Committee member	Female	Moleni
18	Stella Sabiano	Committee member	Female	Mwima

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 *Malajira, Muhala* and *Liundi* of Traditional Authority *Nkula* and District Machinga represented by Mamuli 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 *Mamuli* 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 *Mamuli, Muhala* and *Liundi*.
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.

DEMARCATIION 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... 30-01-14

AND

Sambon Kawnga

CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION:

Dated... 19/02/14

WITNESSES:

~~*TIA AKULA*~~ *Malajila*

VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN:

Date... 19/02/14

TIA AKULA

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY:

Dated... 19/02/14

[Signature]
2014-02-19
PRIVATISASI
KEMENTERIAN
SAG I
KEMENTERIAN
KELAKSANAAN
KAWASAN
SAG I
KEMENTERIAN
KELAKSANAAN

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER:

Dated... 19/02/2014