

PEREKEZI FOREST RESERVE

CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR LWASOZI BLOCK1

M'MBELWA DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ACRONYMS

ADC	Area Development Committee
BMC	Block Management Committee
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DFO	District Forest Officer
DoF	Director of Forestry
EPA	Extension Plan Area
EU	European Union
FD	Department of Forestry
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FLS	Front Line Staff
FR	Forest Reserve
GoM	Government of Malawi
GVH	Group Village Headman
HH	Household
IFMSLP Programme	Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
LFMB	Local Forest Management Board
VNRMC	Local Forest Organization
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PIU	Programme Implementation Unit
PFMP	Participatory Forest Management Plan
PMU	Programme Management Unit
SFAP	Strategic Forest Area Plan
TA	Traditional Authority
VNRMC	Village Natural Resource Management Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFA	Village Forest Area
VH	Village Headman

Acknowledgement

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Lastly, the committed and untiring efforts by the Management Committee for Lwasozi Block of GVH Chikomeni Thole are also acknowledged throughout the development of the Plan.

1. Introduction

Perekezi Forest Reserve was created in 1933 for the purpose of protecting the water catchment for agricultural activities and to conserve the forest with its biodiversity. The present management methods and benefits of the reserve are failing to satisfy the increasing demands of people and institutions with different needs and perceptions. As a strategy to increase its productivity and at the same time reduce unsanctioned (and hence unmanaged) pressure from the surrounding communities, co-management is the viable option. This however, requires that management objectives of the reserve are defined and overall management plan developed as enshrined in the National Forest Policy framework.

The Forestry Department with funding from European Union (EU/GoM) is facilitating the implementation of Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihood Programme (IFMSLP). The Programme aims at contributing to increasing household income and improving food security of communities in selected impact areas through sustainable management of natural resources. In Mzimba, the Programme is being implemented in Perekezi and Perekezi Impact Areas. The Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP) for Impact Area is a long term plan with a broad perspective to bring about sustainable management of forest goods and services in and around Perekezi Forest Reserve for improved and equitable livelihoods of the surrounding communities. The SFAP provides the vision, set of management objectives and strategic actions carefully developed and defined with regard to the reserve's wider environmental significance rather than the demand of products and services it might yield.

This document describes the Co-management Plan for Lwasozi Block in Perekezi Forest Reserve which is in line with Perekezi Strategic Forest Area Plan. The main objectives of the SFAP are:

- To increase forest cover on customary land adjacent to the forest reserve.
- To engage communities in sustainable land use management on customary land adjacent to the forest reserve.
- To manage the forest resource in Perekezi for catchment and biodiversity protection and use.
- To increase the economic contribution of the forest products to sustainable livelihood for forest dependent communities.
- To regularise access to extraction of first products from Perekezi Forest Reserve.

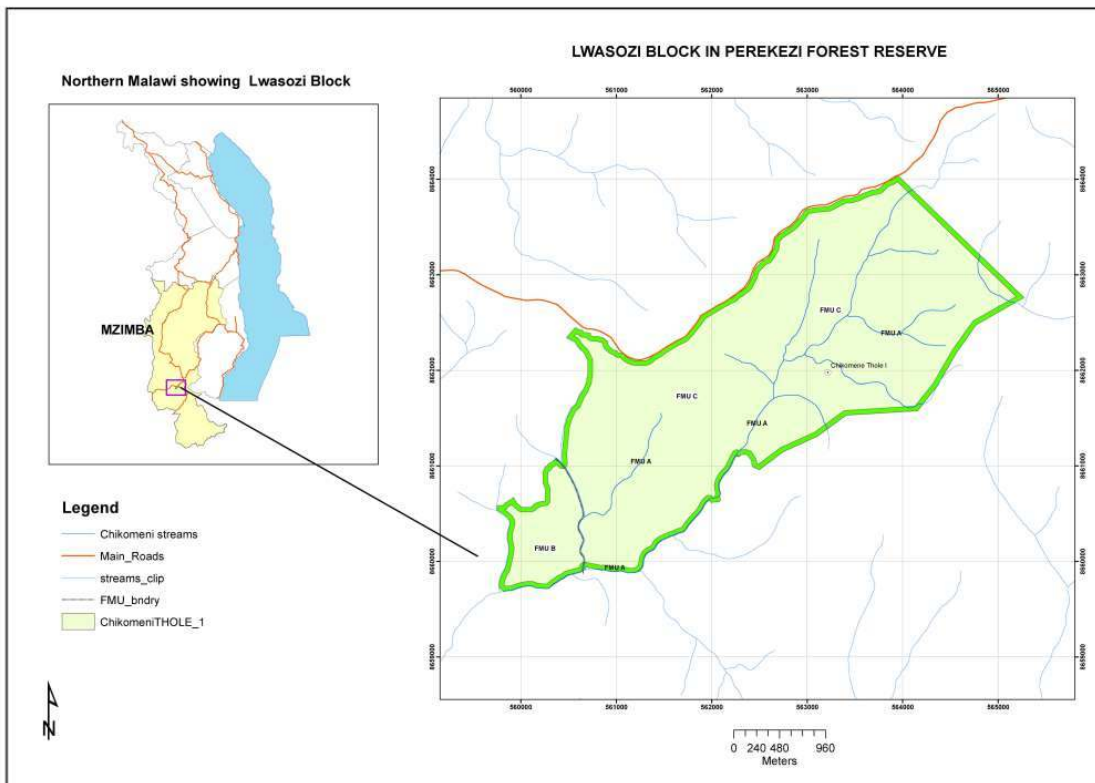
The Lwasozi Block Co-Management Plan is based on objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the Perekezi Strategic Forest Area Plan. The strategic plan divides the forest reserve into 10 blocks.

2. Perekezi Lwasozi Block Forest Area

2.1 Location/Boundary

The Perekezi Forest Reserve has an area of 15,370 hectares and is situated in Mzimba District in Kazomba and Mbawa Extension Planning Areas (EPAs), Traditional Authorities Mzikubola, along the M1(Mzuzu – Lilongwe) Road about 16 kilometers south of Mzimba Boma. It is a relatively hilly area.

2.2 Location Map of Perekezi Lwasozi Block



2.3 Tenure

Perekezi forest is a government forest reserve gazetted in 1958.

2.4 Forest Description

The total area of the Block is 981.64 hectares. The forest is typical of Miombo woodland, as in the rest of the reserve. The forest is composed of different age classes and sizes. A greater part of the block is a secondary forest as a result of illegal activities on a large scale. Timber trees are available but with small diameter class, trees for firewood and poles are abundant. The dominant trees in the block are *Brachystegia spp*, *Julbernardia globiflora* and *Uapaca kirkiana*. Protected species such as *Syzygium cordatum*, *Faurea spp* and *Bridelia micrantha* are also available and growing especially along the riverbanks. The soils are sandy-clay

mostly on the upper areas with some alluvial soils on the banks of the streams running through the block.

2.5 Forest Users and Uses

The community members from the GVH Chikomeni Thole are the primary users of Lwasozi Block. All users must have authority from the Block Management Committee to collect/harvest forest products.

People collect woody products such as firewood and poles. Other Illegal activities include charcoal burning. Non-wood forest products are also collected such as medicine, fruit, mushrooms, honey, caterpillars, game meat and thatching grass.

2.6 Social Description

GVH Chikomeni Thole comprise the following eight villages which are involved in Lwasozi Block; Mathawa Banda, Kamukhumbachi Nyirenda, Bora Thole, Yajama Shumba, Isaac Ngoyi, Peter Phiri, Baroni Chisi and Phyokawaka Nkhoswe. The total number of households is 324. The main ethnic groups are Tumbuka and Ngoni with some Chewa and Tonga minorities represented. A Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis, carried out indicates that people belong to the better off (8%), average (20%), poor (50%) and very poor categories (22%). Both men and women are engaged in forest and non-forest based economic activities as a means of earning a living. In order of their importance, the main sources of income in the area include: farming, sale of forest products, livestock production, small scale businesses and piece work.

3. Lwasozi Block Co-Management Plan

3.1 General Objectives

To sustainably co-manage Lwasozi Block in Perekezi Forest Reserve to help realize ecological, social and economic benefits for the present and future generation.

3.2 Specific Objectives

To sustainably utilize firewood, poles and timber trees for domestic and commercial purposes.
To increase the availability of non-wood forest products such as honey, mushrooms, medicinal plants and thatch grass.

To improve tree planting and maintain soil and water availability

To regulate mining of quarry stone through licensing mechanism

3.3 Forest Management Units

There are 3 distinct management units in Lwasozi Block with a total area of 981.64 hectares as follows:

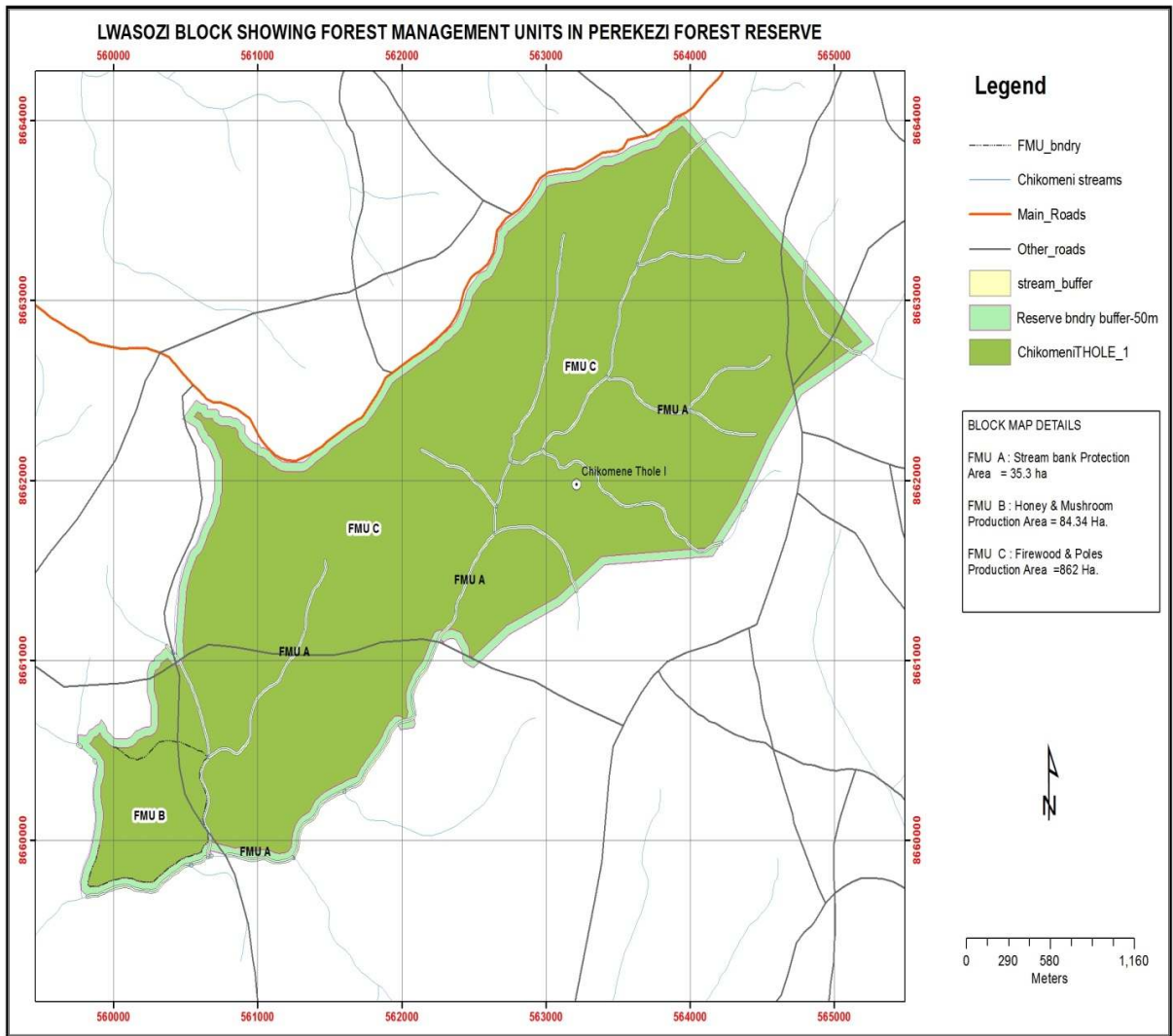
FMU A: Stream Bank Protection. The unit is set aside for water catchment protection. A strip of 20 meters on each side of streams shall be left intact. The total protected area is 35.3 hectares.

FMU B: Honey Production and mushroom production. The unit has an area of 84.34 hectares and shall mainly be used for honey production. The unit also serves a purpose for mushroom and masuku fruit collection.

FMU C: Poles and Firewood production. The unit is 862 hectares and shall be used for sawing timber and pole extraction. The unit has a potential for quarry stone.

Map of Lwasozi Block with FMUs and Uses

Perekezi Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Lwasozi Block



Resource Rules

No	Resource Rules	Within Lwasozi Block	Penalty
	No cutting of live trees in the Block	Cutting of trees is strictly prohibited and is monitored by the Block Management Committee	Anyone found guilty of cutting trees in the Block shall pay a fine of K5,000 as stipulated in the Forest Act.
2	No sawing of timber without permit from Block Management	Timber sawing in Block will be regulated and	Anyone found guilty of sawing timber in Block without permit shall pay a fine of K10,000 and timber shall be confiscated by the Block Committee.

Perekezi Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Lwasozi Block

	Committee	monitored by Block Management Committee	
3	Dry wood will be collected free for community members. Outsiders shall pay a fee of K100 with permit from the Block Management Committee	Applicable	Anyone outsider found guilty of collecting firewood without permit shall pay a fine of K500 per head lord followed by confiscating the product.
4	No setting of bush fires	Applicable	Anyone found guilty of setting bush fires shall pay a fine of K20, 000.
5	Everyone shall participate in any Block forestry activity such as: Firebreak maintenance Block patrols	Applicable	Anyone found guilty of refusing to participate in any Block forestry activity shall pay a fine of K500 per working day
6	Thatch grass mowing is allowed freely for community members, outsiders shall pay a fee of K500	Applicable	Thatch grass mowing is allowed freely with permission from the Block Management Committee but shall attract a fine of K1000 to outsiders who break the law.
7	Grazing of livestock is allowed freely for the communities within the block in areas where it is designated for grazing	Applicable	Anyone found grazing without a permit shall pay a fine as per the Forest Act.
8	Hunting is prohibited	Applicable	Any person found guilty of hunting in the block shall pay a fine of K5,000
9	Settling in the block is prohibited	Applicable	Anyone found guilty of settling in a Block shall pay a fine of K100,000
10	Cultivating in the Block is prohibited	Applicable	Any one found guilty of cultivating in the Block shall pay a fine of K100,000 or be taken to a court of law
11	No one should possess forest produce without valid license or permit in Block or around is prohibited	Applicable	Anyone found guilty of possessing forest product without valid permit shall pay a fine of K5,000 and the product will be confiscated.
12	No hanging of bee hives in Block without the permit of the Block Management Committee and a fee of K500 per hive	Applicable	Anyone found guilty of hanging bee hives in the Block without a permit from the Block Management Committee shall pay a fine of K5,000 and bee hives confiscated.
13	Mushroom collection is free with written	Applicable	Mushroom collection is allowed from the Block freely by the surrounding

	permission from the committee		community
4	Collection of medicine is allowed by the surrounding communities except for commercial purposes and should follow good practices	Applicable	Medicine collection is allowed freely on permission from the Block Management Committee. Commercial collection of medicine will attract a fee of K500 per bundle
5	Fruit collection is free on written permission from the committee without felling trees	Applicable	Fruit collection is free on permission from the Block Management Committee

3.6 Available Forest Resources

In the following is presented calculations of:
 Harvestable area in Lwasozi Block (Table 1)
 Estimate of Available Forest Resources (Table 2)
 Domestic forest product requirements (Table 3)
 Forest product availability (Table 4)
 Collection/harvesting Permit Fees For Different Products (Table 5)
 Projected Annual Income from Fees (Table 6)
 Forest Management Costs (Table 7)
 Estimated Annual Cash Flow for Lwasozi Block (Table 8)

The calculations are based on interviews with Lwasozi Block Management Committee members and on data collected from sample plots inside the Block. This information is primarily used for calculating the annual allowable harvest of firewood for commercial use after domestic requirements have been deducted. The information is also used for establishing the Enterprise Development Plan for selected forest resources in Lwasozi Block.

Forest resources shall be harvested according to the block co-management plan and their estimated availability in the block. Harvesting of dry and dead wood will be applied to selected areas. In the same 862ha coupes, timber trees shall be managed on a 33 years rotation period, poles shall be managed on a 12 years rotation period. Only selective cutting of timber shall apply and the trees shall be marked before fuelwood is harvested. Table 1 indicates the actual harvestable area of the block.

Table 1: Harvestable Area Of The Block

	ha	Comments
Block area	981.64	
Unharvestable area (FMU A and B)	119.64	This comprises the areas for stream bank protection, honey production and the buffer zone.
Estimated Harvestable	862	This is the area from which fuelwood, pole and

Area of Block (FMUs C)	timber harvesting apply
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Table 2 shows the estimated availability of different products, based on sample plot data, for harvesting carried out in a 21 ha coupe.

Table 2: Estimate Of Available Forest Resources (Based On Sample Plot Data)

Product Name	Use	Total/ha	Available In 21 ha
Mbalabala	Rafters (small)	300	6300
Mapaso	House poles (medium)	375	7875
Michiko/Migololo	Ridge Pole (large)	175	3,675
Sito	Purlins (small)	225	4,725
Matabwa	Timber tree (only regenerants)	75	1,575
Mipini	Tree for making hoe handles	50	1,050
Nkhuni Green	Green Firewood	2,830(325 m ³)	59,446 (6,825 m ³)
Nkhuni Dry	Dry Fuelwood (head loads)	85	1,785

Notes:

Estimates based on four 20x20m sample plots inside the block
21 ha is the suggested annual harvesting coupe in the management plan

Table 4: Estimate Of Available Forest Resources FMU C (Based On Sample Plot Data)

Product Name	Use	Total/ha	Available In 862ha
Mbalabala	Rafters (small)	300	258600
Mapaso	House poles (medium)	375	323,250
Michiko/Migololo	Ridge Pole (large)	180	155,160
Sito	Purlins (small)	338	32,756
Matabwa	Timber tree (only regenerants)	105	90,510
Mipini	Tree for making hoe handles	251	216,362
Dry firewood	Cooking	85	73,270

Notes:

Estimates based on four 20x20m sample plots inside the block
862 ha is the suggested annual harvesting coupe in the management plan

The total number of households represented by the block management committee is 324. Table 3 calculates the annual domestic forest product requirements of these 324 households.

Table 6: Domestic Forest Product Requirements

Product	Use	Annual requirement	Annual requirement
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Name		per household	for all 324 households
Mbalabala	Small poles for rafters	63 pieces ¹	20,412 pieces
Mapaso	House poles (small)	5 pieces ²	1620 pieces
Michiko	Large poles (ridge pole)	0.75 pieces ³	243 pieces
Sito	Purlins (roof sticks)	27 pieces ⁴	9234 pieces
Matabwa	Timber tree	No domestic consumption	n.a.
Mipini	Tree for making hoe handles	1.6 handles ⁵	5184 pieces
Nkhuni Green	Green Fuelwood	n.a	n.a
Nkhuni Dry	Dry Fuelwood	144 headloads	46,656 headloads
Nkhowani	Mushrooms (food)	n.a.	n.a.
Mankhwala	Medicinal plants	n.a	n.a.

In the management plan this is specified as annual harvesting of 862ha for FMU C respectively. Not all domestic forest product requirements will be harvested or collected from the co-management block. Some are collected from other areas including adjacent customary land or private land. Table 7 shows the forest product availability (supply) in relation to domestic requirements taking this consideration into account. Any products surplus to domestic needs will be available for commercial harvesting permits.

Table 7: Forest Product Availability

Name	Domestic requirement for 324 households	Amount available from FMU C	Surplus (+) or shortage (-)
Mbalabala (small poles)	20,412	258600	+238,188
Mapaso (medium poles)	1620	323,250	+ 321,630
Michiko (large poles)	243	155,160	+154,917
Sito (roof sticks)	9234	32,756	+23,522
Matabwa (timber trees)	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mipini (hoe handles)	5184	216,362	+211,178
Nkhuni Dry	46,656	1,785	- 44,871
Green firewood	n.a	n.a	n.a

¹ 500 pieces required for one house that lasts for 8 years

² 42 pieces required for one house that lasts for 8 years.

³ 6 pieces required for one house that lasts for 8 years.

⁴ 216 pieces required for one house that lasts for 8 years.

⁵ 5 pieces required for one house that lasts for 3 years.

The Lwasozi Block Management Committee will issue harvesting permits for different products at different rates, depending on whether they are for domestic (subsistence) or commercial use. Estimated domestic permit fee income and commercial permit fee income were calculated based on information provided during discussions with the block management committee and including a number of estimated variables. The domestic and commercial fee rates set by the block management committee are shown in Table 5. Note that in the case of fuelwood, different rates have been set for local people (domestic consumption) i.e. by households in the villages represented in the BMC; outsiders (domestic consumption) i.e. by households in villages outside the BMC; and commercial i.e. firewood collected for sale to nearby towns.

Table 8: Collection/harvesting Fees for Different Products

Product Name	Domestic	Commercial
Mbalabala (small poles)	MK 75	MK 75
Mapaso (medium poles)	MK 50 per pole	MK 100 per pole
Michiko (large poles)	MK 100 per pole	MK 250 per pole
Sito (roof sticks)	MK 500 per bundle	MK 500 per bundle
Matabwa (timber trees)	Na	Na
Mipini (hoe handles)	Free collection	MK 250 per handle
Nkhuni Dry (headloads)	Free collection	MK 100 per headload
Nkhuni Green (m ³)	n.a.	n.a

Table 9: Projected Annual Income from Domestic and Commercial Fees

Product Name	Domestic sale (MK)	Commercial sale (MK)	Total income (MK)
Mbalabala	1,488,675	1,488,675	2,977,350
Mapaso	804,000	2,680,250	3,484,250
Michiko	1,293,000	3,232,500	4,525,500
Matabwa (only regenerants)	0	0	0
Sito	8,450,000	8,450,000	16,900,000
Mipini	0	1,364,833	1,364,833
Nkhuni Dry	0	37,187	37,187
Nkhuni Green	0	610,583	610,583
TOTAL	12,035,675	17,864,028	29,899,703

These rates can be used to calculate the expected annual income from forest product harvesting.

The estimated total annual income is therefore about MK 29,899,703.00. To generate this income in a sustainable way (through sustainable forest management), various activities need to be undertaken by members of the community (including the block management committee). These are carried out on the basis of voluntary inputs by community and committee members. The nominal costs of carrying out these activities have been calculated in order to off-set them against the sale of wood products. Note that normally these costs would not be paid out as cash for labour. Table 9 shows the estimated annual cost of these activities as proposed in the block management plan.

Table 10: Forest Management Costs

Operation	Work Rate	Daily rate (MK)	Nominal cost (MK)
Boundary screening (3.0 km of boundary)	60m per person day (once per year)	MK 300	15,000
Controlled early burning	75 person days	MK 300	22,500
Patrolling	10 person days per week	MK 300	156,000
Total			193,500

Based on the information from the previous tables, an estimated annual cash flow for Block 1 A is shown in Table 11. This assumes that under the co-management model, 60% of the commercial fees and all the domestic fees will be retained in the block management account. 10% of the commercial fees will be transferred to the Local Forest Management Board account and 30% will be transferred to the Forest Development Fund held at national level.

Table 11: Estimated Annual Cash Flow for Lwasozi Block, Perekezi FR

Block Management Committee Account	MK	% of gross income
Domestic permits	12,035,675	
Commercial permits	17,864,028	
Gross Income	29,899,703	100 %
Less shares to LFMB account and FDF (40% of commercial income)	7,145,611.20	
Gross income to Block Management Committee	17,939,821.80	60%
Less nominal costs of forest management (labour inputs in kind)	193,500	
Effective Net Income	17,746,321.80	
Average net income per ha	20,587.38	
Average net income per household	54,772.59	

Local Forest Management Board Account

Income from Block 1b co-management block (10%)		
Income to LFMB	2,989,970.30	10%
Forest Development Fund (FDF)		
Income from Block 1b co-management Block (30%)	8,969,910.9	
Income to FDF	8,969,910.9	30%

3.7 Management Plans for Each Use

FMU C

Forest Product	Dry Fuelwood – for domestic use only
Key Species	Mhana, Chiyombo, Msankhanya, Mlama, Mtondo, Mpapa, Chitonyololo, Chiyere
Demand	Dry Fuelwood – High
Supply	Dry Fuelwood – low
Problems/Issues	Dry Fuelwood – availability is too low to meet the demand Uncontrolled fires
Management Practices	Collecting firewood will be selective in the FMU C only Dry fuelwood for domestic purposes will be done in annual 71 ha coupes and shall take place from January to December each year. Dry fuelwood will be allowed to be collected for domestic use only. According to sample plot data there is an annual shortage of about 44,871 headloads of dry fuelwood in Lwasozi Block to meet the domestic demand of surrounding villages. Interviewed villagers stated that dry firewood is primarily collected from open access customary woodland.
Allowable area and quantity per year	According to sample plot data about – 6105headloads of fuelwood can be harvested for sale in annual 71ha, which corresponds to about 44,871 headloads to meet the demand.
Permits	No fees.

FMU C

Forest Product	Poles
Key Species	Mpapa, Masuku, Mtondo.
Demand	High
Supply	Medium
Problems/Issues	Wildfires, theft.
Management Practices	<p>Poles are trees suitable for the purpose which are not marked as timber, or medicinal trees. All trees suitable for poles shall be marked before fuelwood is harvested. Poles have to be piled and counted by species, before being taken from the Block.</p> <p>In the first three years after harvesting the coupes shall be protected against fire to allow for regeneration. After this controlled early burning shall take place.</p> <p>Cutting of trees shall be done at about 20 cm from the ground.</p>
Allowable area and quantity per year	<p>Poles can be extracted in FMU C according to coupe rotation.</p> <p>According to sample plot data approximately 4530 mapaso pole trees and 2182 michiko pole trees can be harvested annually for commercial purposes (after domestic needs have been deducted) in each 71ha coupe.</p> <p>The annual harvesting of Mapaso for domestic use is 1620 trees and 4530 for commercial purposes.</p> <p>The annual harvesting of michiko for domestic use is 243 trees and 2,182 for commercial purposes.</p>
Fees	<p>Mapaso pole-size trees for domestic use will attract a fee of K50 per pole and michiko pole-size trees K100. For mapaso this means an income of K81,000 and for michiko K24,300.</p> <p>Mapaso for commercial purposes will attract a fee of K453,000 and michiko K545,500. For mapaso this means an income of K 534,000 and for michiko K 569,800</p>

FMU C

Forest Product	Timber
	Timber trees are trees suitable for purposes of sawing lumber (planks). All trees suitable for timber shall be marked. Logs have to be piled and counted by species, before being taken from the Block.
Key Species	Indigenous species such as: Chiyere, Katope, Mlewezi, Kawizi, Mpapa, Kabale, Msuku, Muwale
Demand	High
Supply	Low
Problems/Issues	Theft, wastage and lack of silvicultural management.
Management Practices	Only small tree species of timber trees are found in FMU C, which means that there will be no harvesting of timber trees for the next 15 years. Enrichment planting of valuable indigenous species shall be done along stream banks and on open dambo areas, but no exotic species.
Allowable area and quantity per year	N/a
Fees	N/a

All FMUs

Forest Product	Mushrooms
Key Species	All types of mushroom
Demand	High
Supply	High
Problems/issues	Damage to soils and vegetation (quarry stone miners) reduce the availability of mushrooms during growing period. Over grazing, uncontrolled bush fires
Management Practices	Anyone collecting mushrooms must obtain a permit from the Block Management Committee.

Harvesting can be done in all FMUs where mushrooms are available.

Harvesting of mushrooms must be done carefully to prevent any damage to the ecosystem. Stalks should be snapped off gently at the base.

Collectors should only take mushrooms that have matured, young mushrooms shall not be removed.

Allowable quantity per year There is no limit to the amount of mushrooms collected by surrounding villagers involved in Lwasozi Block.

Fees royalties Those outside shall pay K250 and K500 per permit which allows collection of 1 small basin and 1 pail.

FMU B

Forest Product Honey

Key Species Flowering trees such as *Periostigma thoningii*, *Syzgium cordatum*, *Faurea* species and *Brachystegia* spp.

Demand High

Supply Low

Problems/issues Lack of beehives means that supply is not met.

Beekeeping practices that have used traditional methods have been detrimental to the forest area – cutting of trees for hives, or harvesting honey.

Management Practices Permission must be granted from the Block Management Committee and a registry kept of users.

Beehives shall use modern technology and no trees shall be cut for making hives or harvesting honey. Each beehive must be marked stating the name of the owner of the beehive.

Allowable quantity per year On obtaining permission the beekeeper is allowed to keep as many beehives as they want in the block.

Any honey produced shall be solely owned by the beekeeper whom shall be free to consume or sell as they see fit.

Fees royalties Once permission is granted the beekeeper shall pay K500 per year per beehive to the Block Management Committee.

All FMUs

Forest Product Medicinal Plants

Key Species Muyokayoka, Muzakaka, Mguzabango, Mlombe, Mpokwa, Msolo

Demand Medium

Supply Medium

Problems/issues Poor harvesting practices (over-debarking, uprooting, etc.).

Management Practices Felling or ring barking of trees is not permitted.

 Removal of roots shall be done with minimal damage. Only 10% of root can be removed from anyone tree.

 Within harvested coupes medicinal plants will be protected and marked by the Block Management Committee. No person shall harvest any of these trees.

Allowable quantity per year Collection of medicinal plants is free for villagers at any time taking any required amount for subsistence use. However, the resource rules must be followed.

Fees royalties If commercial users want to access the block then they shall pay a yearly license fee of K200 per permit. They must harvest within the resource rules.

Activity Plan

ACTIVITY	TASK	RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
Harvesting of coupes for firewood, poles and timber.	Marking of coupes Marking for poles and timber trees Cutting of firewood trees Stacking in m ³ Transportation to roadside Recording of volumes Issuing of permits	Pangas, axes, bowsaws, chainsaws, oxcart, measuring tapes, paint for demarcation, books for record keeping	Lwasozi Block Management Committee, community members, Front Line Staff	April-November

Perekezi Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Lwasozi Block

Boundary/fire break	Slashing Screefing	Hoes, slashers, axes, pangas	Lwasozi Block Management Committee and community members	April-May
Enrichment planting	Identification of sites Marking for pitting and actual pitting Controlled burning Planting Weeding	Hoes, axes, ropes, picks, planting trowel, containers, pangas and tape	Lwasozi Block Management Committee and community members, Front Line Staff	December-April
Nursery establishment and management	Site identification Terracing Seed sowing Pot filling Watering Pot/out Pot cultivation	Nursery equipment: watering canes, hoes, shovels, rake, wheel barrow, polythene tubes and seed.	Lwasozi Block Management Committee, community, members and Forestry Front Line Staff	August-December
Controlled burning	Patch burning	Pangas, slashers, hoes	Community members	April-May
Seed procurement	Seed collection Seed processing	Containers, hooking sticks, rudders	Lwasozi Block Management Committee and community members, Forestry Department	December-May
Transportation of seedlings from the nursery to planting site	Transportation	Containers, oxcart, wheelbarrows	Community members	December-April
Conduct meetings	Community meetings	Papers, ballpoints, note books	Lwasozi Block Management Committee, community, members and Forestry Front Line Staff	January-December
Community training	Conduct training of community members on forestry skills	Training materials	Lwasozi Block Management Committee, community, members and Forestry Front Line Staff	May-June
Reduce illegal activities in the Block	Conduct patrols	Pangas, identification cards for patrolling community members, receipt books, rubber stamps	Lwasozi Block Management Committee and community members	January-December
Silvicultural activities	Coppicing	Axes and pangas	Community members and Front Line Staff	June-July
Collection of non-wood	Fruits, Honey, Mushrooms,	Beehives, bee suits, hive tools, hoes	Community members	January-December

forest products	Medicine			
Forest protection	Protection against destructive fire	Pangas, hoes, shovels, Axes	Lwasozi Block Management Committee and community members	When required

3.9 Patrolling Plan

The Block Management Committee shall appoint community members to conduct weekly patrols according to established patrol schedule

Members of the Block Management Committee shall undertake patrols every two months – a patrol schedule shall be prepared at the beginning of every year

All license or permission holders shall report any illegal activities that they observe during the course of their work. Failure to do so will result in cancellation of their right to utilise the forest

3.10 Monitoring Plan

Monitoring of activities and fees/licenses are included in sections 3.7 and 3.8. Furthermore, the following issues shall be observed:

Quarterly reports shall be produced by the Block Management Committee that includes information on all activities according to the Activity Plan and the financial management of the Block.

Records shall be kept by the Block Management Committee.

Regular review meetings shall be held together with FD.

Field visits by FD, Village Headman and Block Management Committee should be conducted on a regular basis.

3.11 Financial Issues

Any payment made to the Block Management Committee shall be used as per the constitution of the Block Management Committee.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

4.1 Management Authority and Time Frame

A Block Management committee democratically elected from all the eight villages group Village Headman Chikomeni Thole together with the district forestry office will be charged with the day to day implementation of this co-management plan. The BMC will be registered with the district council as legally recognised Local Forest Organisation (LFO). The Registration agreement is attached in Annex 3.

The Committee will operate within the framework of the Co-Management Agreement under chapter 5, and its Constitution attached in Annex 1. Perekezi Local Forest Management Board will provide some policy guidance to the BMC at local level on top of performing monitoring functions. The board will be registered as an Association.

The wider community in eight villages around the reserve (Block) will be required to participate in various ways as agreed under this plan and Co-Management Agreement. The agreed roles and responsibilities of various key players are attached in the Annex2.

The Co-Management Plan will be in effect upon endorsement of the Co-Management Agreement by the Director of Forestry. The Plan will be reviewed after three years. However, implementation will be monitored monthly. Should there be identified a need for review of the plan before the stipulated time, Parties may agree to review the plan at that material time.

4.2 Financial Management

The BMC and LFMB will open bank accounts with any commercial bank of their choice. Any share of revenue due to them will be deposited into the accounts. Internally, funds under the BMC will be utilised in a benefit sharing arrangements reflected in Annex 4. Both the BMC and LFMB will be provided with technical and material support to start managing the accounts. It is expected that the support will gradually be stopped and the institutions will be expected to sustain themselves.

5.0 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT **(Forestry Act. 1997 Section 25)**

THIS AGREEMENT is made the day of
BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mines, hereafter referred to as the Government, and local residents of ma **Mathawa Banda, Kamukhumbachi Nyirenda, Bora Thole, Yajama Shumba, Isaac Ngoyi, Peter Phiri, Baroni Chisi and Phyokawaka Nkhoswe** Villages of traditional Authority **Mzikubola** in **Mzimba** District represented by **LWASOZI 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 the transfer of management authority and ownership of forest resource of **PEREKEZI FOREST RESERVE – BLOCK 1**, in order to promote forest management and the enhancement of livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows

1. The Government shall upon 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 communities of **Mathawa Banda, Kamukhumbachi Nyirenda, Bora Thole, Yajama Shumba, Isaac Ngoyi, Peter Phiri, Baroni Chisi and Phyokawaka Nkhoswe** villages.
2. The LFO accepts and undertakes to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource in accordance with terms and conditions stipulated in this agreement and the Co- Management Plan.

LFO OBLIGATION

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 Management Plan.
 - b) The LFO shall enforce the powers that have been devolved to them by the Government in the Forest Rules 2001 – Part III Village Forest Areas (6), 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 to issue permits and Licenses for forest produce for the benefit of the local community forest resource – rights holders of the aforementioned village(s) as set out in the annexed management plan.
 - d) To assist the District Forest Officer with the issuing of 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.

- f) Revenue accruing from the forest resource shall be equitably utilised by the community in accordance with the LFO Constitution and as per agreements reached at General Assembly 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 accounts of the Local Forest Management Board of PEREKEZI 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 accounts of the Forest Development and Management 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 forest development, management and operating costs. This includes utilization of the funds inside and outside the area of 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 Officer or District Commissioner.
- k) The LFO shall represent and accountable to the community and operate in accordance with the agreed constitution.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OBLIGATIONS

- 4. In particular the Forest department shall;
 - a) Provide technical expertise to support the joint implementation with the LFO and the timely revision of the 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 basis 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 item 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 the Co-Management Plans.
 - 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, organization, marketing and other forms of support to the LFO as appropriate.
- i) Organize in collaboration with other partners, relevant training courses to enhance organizational, technical and management capacity of 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 Act 1997, Forest Rules 2001, and Local Forest Organisation Registration Agreement.

COMMENCEMENT, DURATION AND TERMINATION

- 5. This Agreement shall come into effect when signed by Director of Forestry, representatives of the parties, and shall be binding indefinitely subject to clause 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;
 - a. Negligence or failure to protect, manage and control the co-management block.
 - b. If the LFO commits any serious breach of the agreement.
- 7. The powers stipulated in clause 6 above, shall not be exercised unless the Government has tried all efforts to resolve or correct the situation amicably.
- 8. In cautioning the local community the Director of Forestry shall cite the shortcoming 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;
 - a. If there is serious breach of this agreement.
 - b. If for any reason the community finds itself unable or unwilling to continue with the activities of the designated forest area.
- 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 Block.

DEMARCATON AND BOUNDARY

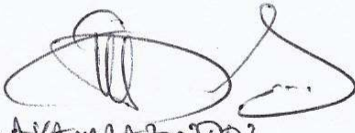
- 11. Division or delineation of forest areas shall be as displayed on the map contained in the Co-management Plan.

DISPUTES

- 12. In the event of any dispute arising under the Forest 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.

Perekezi Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Gudugudu Block

13. SIGNED


Dr. Dennis Kayamba
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Dated: 17/06/13

AND

Overton Ngoyi
CHAIRPERSON LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION (GUDUGUDU-BLOCK)

Dated: 16/06/13

WITNESS: S. Nyiranda

V. G. Thole Chikong
VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN

Inkosi Mzilikazi
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY



Dated: 10.06.2013

Dated: 10/06/13

DISTRICT COMMISSIOER

CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST
MANAGEMENT BOARD

Dated:

Dated:

Annex 1.

Thundwe Lwasozi Block Constitution and By-Laws

NAME: Lwasozi Block Co-Management Committee

ADDRESS: C/O Mavungwe FP School
P.O. Box
Thoza

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE:

To get our benefits from the Lwasozi Block to improve our livelihoods
To manage our forest products in the block on sustainable basis
To empower the committee and the communities to protect, manage and control the utilization of natural resources in Thundwe Co-Management Lwasozi Block in a transparent and equitable manner

COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

The committee shall be composed of:

Chairperson
Vice chairperson
Secretary
Vice secretary
Treasurer
Vice treasurer
Committee members

FUNCTIONS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE:

To guide the village communities sustainable management of Natural Resources.
Co-operate with development committees in the area
Propose the management plans and present them to the community for scrutiny.
Produce financial accounts records of community funds, showing all transactions.
Issue permits on forest products from the Block 1b Committee.
Create and promote I.G.A's related to forest related activities.

ELIGIBILITY:

All citizen of Walula,
All people aged 18 years and above
People from outside but who have stayed in the area for more than 3 years.

PERIOD FOR TERM OF OFFICE:

Any person elected, shall hold the office for two (2) years only, and 2 terms is the maximum period once the person can be re-elected

DISQUALIFICATION OF THE OFFICE BEARER:

Any office bearer shall be removed from the office upon failure to discharge his or her assigned duties. This will be done after warning such person more than three (3) times.

The community shall have the powers to remove any person from the office upon approval of the committee.

SUBMISSION OF AN APPEAL AFTER BEING DISQUALIFIED / REMOVED FROM OFFICE:

Any person upon his/her removal from the office is allowed to make an appeal through the committee to the communities.

LEAVING THE OFFICE BEFORE EXPIRY DATE:

Any person who intends to leave the office before his/her expiry date due to unforeseen obstacles shall do so but is requested to give a one month notice.

DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE:

Upon failure to perform or discharge the duties the wider community shall converge a meeting and dissolve the incumbent committee and elect new office bearers.

ELECTION PROCESS:

Election shall be conducted once every two years unless the incumbent committee faces dissolution.

The elections shall be done following secrete process.

MEETINGS:

The meetings shall be conducted at the block site once a month.

QUORUM:

The meeting shall be conducted when half of the members are present including the chairperson and the secretary. Some sections of the constitution shall only be amended upon reaching two thirds $\frac{2}{3}$ majority and above.

PENALTIES:

Any person who willfully fails to attend meeting shall be liable to pay K50.00 penalty fee.

RECORD KEEPING:

Any sales of forestry produce shall be accompanied by receipts. No receipts no sales. The committee shall permit the sales of the forest produce from the Lwasozi Block and the treasurer shall issue receipts.

The secretary at all the time record all the minutes of the meeting deliberations and keep them safely.

The treasurer shall keep up dated financial records and in a transparent manner and be able to produce them anytime they are required.

MANAGEMENT OF LWASOZI BLOCK:

Forest produce allowed to be collected from the block 1b include:

- firewood
- poles
- timber
- dry firewood
- mushroom
- medicine
- grass
- mapala (caterpillars)

PROHIBITED OPERATIONS IN LWASOZI BLOCK:

- setting fires
- tree cutting without a permit
- prospecting and gemstone mining
- honey collection without a permit
- charcoal burning

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES:

Anybody involved in the following offences shall be liable for the following penalties:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| - Burning charcoal | - | K 5,000.00 |
| - Setting fires | - | K20,000.00 |
| - Collecting honey | - | K 5,000.00 |
| - Collecting firewood (ngolo) | - | K 5,000.00 |
| - Collecting poles | - | K 5,000.00 per pole |

BENEFIT SHARING:

All benefit accrued from forest products shall be used to manage the block. This will be kept in the bank account. Members of the block and vulnerable groups will also benefit. The benefit sharing will relate to the daily individual inputs as indicated in the daily attendance register.

SOURCES OF INCOME:

Sales of firewood from the block

Sales of poles from the block

Licensing of other products from the block.

Annex 2.

Agreed Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of Lwasozi Block

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibility
Village headman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calling for community gathering on developmental issues Making village meetings Solving village cases Receiving village developments Receiving and keeping strangers
Lwasozi Block Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the block according to management plan Making village nurseries Screening Lwasozi Block boundaries Receiving forestry visitors Patrolling in the village forest area Coordinating forestry matters to the village people
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calling meetings Making committee meetings Opening and closing meetings Representing the village head in his absence Looking after nurseries
Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording meeting minutes and reading them Keeping records of meetings items Writing letters to where they are supposed to. Writing what is coming in and going out
Treasurer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping funds raised and items Record keeping Recording cash coming in and out --Keeping records of whatever they are having
Committee member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping in all committee discussions Intermediator between the committee and the community Doing all the work which may be there together with the committee and the community
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting trees Screening Block 1 A boundary Helping in fire fighting Committee election Helping in doing nursery work
DC/ADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They call for village development Making village rules They are Intermediator between village and Assembly
Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcoming developmental issues Making rules of the village

Annex 3. Names of Members of Lwasozi Block Management Committee

Chairman : Overtone Ngoyi

Vice Chairman : Tifness Gausi

Secretary : Felex Thole

Vice Secretary : Ellen Mwale

Treasurer : Agness Hunga

Members : Eluby Nyirenda
Luwelo Shumba
Dorothy Chisi
Melinah Chisi
Steven Chisi
Allan Chisi
Lucy Mvula

Annex 4. BENEFIT SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

A Community Development Fund shall be established for sharing the benefits (accruing from the Reserve) within the eight (8) villages. Details of the benefit sharing arrangements are described below;

- a) **7%** will be a contribution to community developments initiatives like schools, bridges etc.
- b) **14%** will be for supporting orphans, the elderly, people with disabilities, widows/widowers, and other disadvantaged groups
- c) **43%** will be a contribution to towards the Green Belt Initiatives to support food security.
- d) **14%** will be for a Revolving Programme to be agreed. Households will be identified and supported with a start-up package. Proceeds will then be passed on to other Households until all benefit under the programme.
- e) **10%** will be operational costs to enable the BMC and Community Members perform their functions under the Co-Management Agreement, constitution and Registration Agreement.
- f) **2%** shall be retained in the BMC Bank Account.