

MTANGATANGA FOREST RESERVE

CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR WALULA BLOCK

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 | 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 |

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1. Introduction

Mtangatanga Forest Reserve was created in 1948 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 Mtangatanga and Perekezi Impact Areas. The Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP) for Mtangatanga Impact Area is a long term plan with a broad perspective to bring about sustainable management of forest goods and services in and around Mtangatanga 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 Walula in Mtangatanga Forest Reserve which is in line with Mtangatanga Strategic Forest Area Plan. The main objectives of the SFAP are:

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

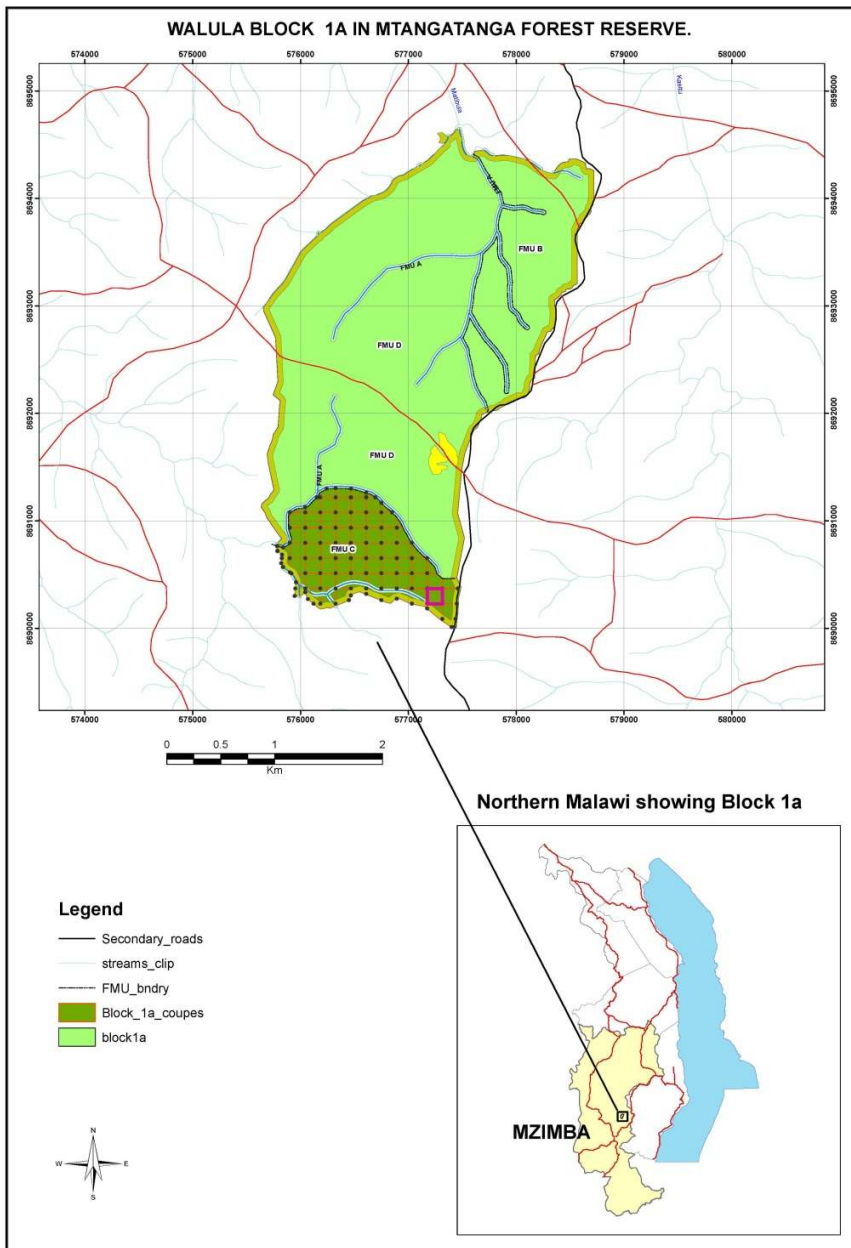
The Co-Management Plan is based on objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the Mtangatanga Strategic Forest Area Plan. The strategic plan divides the forest reserve into six blocks.

2. Mtangatanga Forest Area

2.1 Location/Boundary

Mtangatanga Forest Reserve has an area of 9,770 hectares and is situated in Mzimba District within Chikangawa Extension Planning Area (EPA), Traditional Authorities Kampingo Sibande and Mzikubola, along the M9 Mzimba – Kafukule road about 12 kilometers north of Mzimba Boma. It is a relatively flat area which lies at an altitude of 1,627 meters above sea level.

2.2 Location Map of Mtangatanga



2.3 Tenure

Mtangatanga forest is a government forest reserve gazetted in 1958.

2.4 Forest Description

The total area of the Block is 816.96 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 GVHs Mufamuwe Lungu and Tadeyo Chakwira are the primary users of . 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

GVHs Mufamuwe Lungu and Tadeyo Chakwira comprise the following fifteen villages which are involved in ; Mazini Tchili, James Tchili, Zebediya Chipeta, Hanock Manda, Telinala Tchili, Levi Chilita, Kachelenga Chirwa, Chagweluka Chakwira, Katulunga Saka, Kayisute Thole, Moses Thole, Samuel Chakwira, Chintechi Chakwira, Kamuzunguzeni Mguntha and Hezekiah Kamanga. The total number of households is 375. 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. Co-Management Plan

3.1 General Objectives

To sustainably co-manage in Mtangatanga 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 5 distinct management units with a total area of 816.96 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 55 hectares.

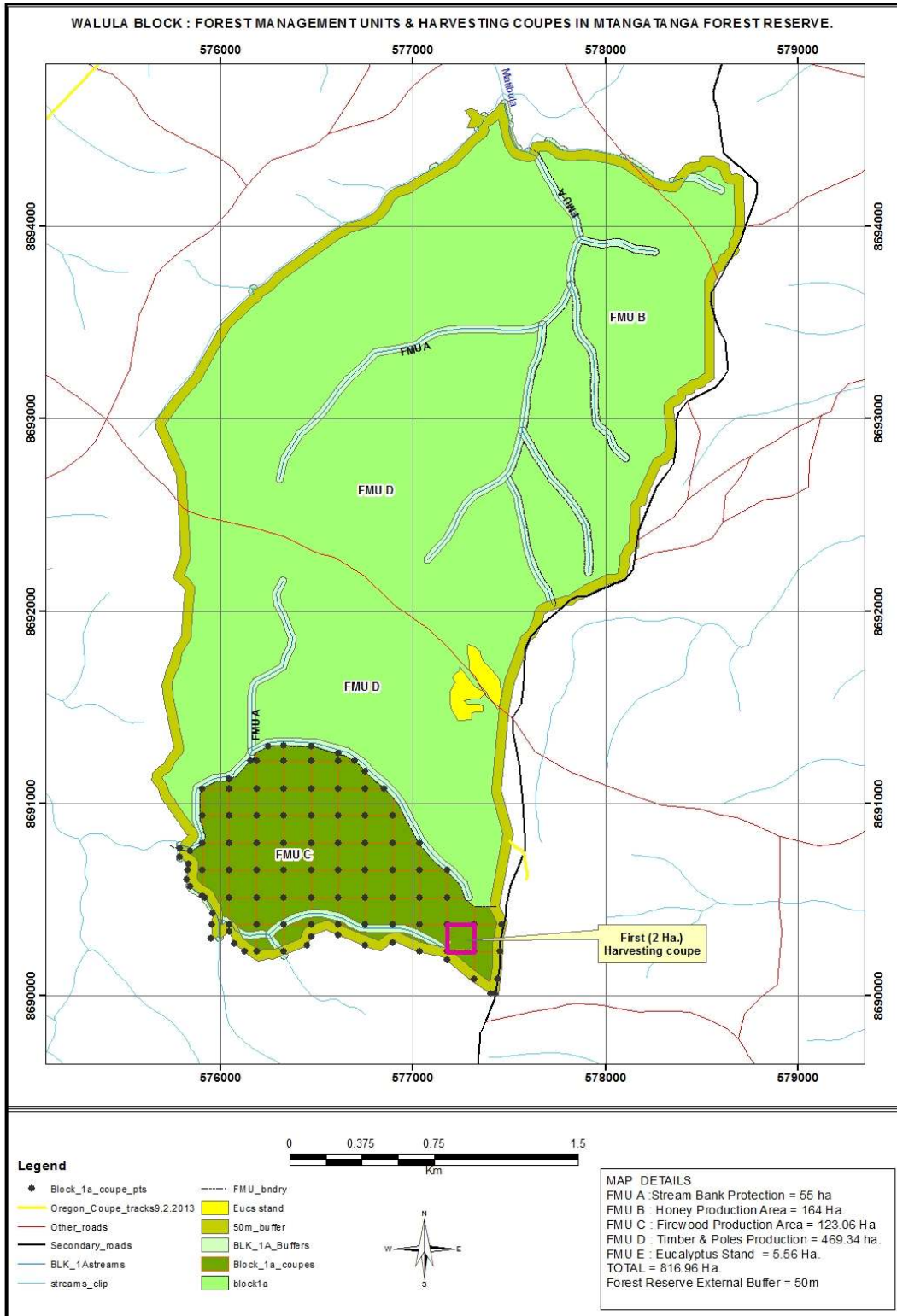
FMU B: Honey Production. The unit has an area of 164 hectares and shall mainly be used for honey production. The unit also serves a purpose for mushroom and masuku fruit collection.

FMU C: Firewood Production. The unit of 123.06 hectares shall be used for collecting dry and dead wood only.

FMU D: Timber and Poles production. The unit is 469.34 hectares and shall be used for sawing timber and pole extraction. The unit has a potential for quarry stone.

FMU E: Planted trees. The unit is 5.56 hectares and shall be used for exotic tree species planting and harvesting of poles and firewood. The unit comprises of *Eucalyptus* trees.

3.4 Map of with FMU:s and Uses



3.5 Resource Rules

| o | Resource Rules | Within | Penalty |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1 | 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 Committee | Timber sawing in Block will be regulated and monitored by Block Management Committee | 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. |
| 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 permission from the committee | Applicable | Mushroom collection is allowed from the Block freely by the surrounding community |
| 14 | 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 |
| 15 | 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 (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 (Table 8)

The calculations are based on interviews with 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.

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 14ha 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 | 816.96 | |
| Unharvestable area (FMU A and B) | 219 | This comprises the areas for stream bank protection, honey production and the buffer zone. |
| Estimated Harvestable Area of Block (FMUs C D and E) | 597.96 | This is the area from which fuelwood, pole and timber harvesting apply |

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) | 75 | 1,575 |

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

Table 3: Estimate Of Available Forest Resources FMU D (Based On Sample Plot Data)

Mtangatanga Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Walula

| Product Name | Use | Total/ha | Available In 14 ha |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Mbalabala | Rafters (small) | 300 | 4200 |
| Mapaso | House poles (medium) | 375 | 5250 |
| Michiko/Migololo | Ridge Pole (large) | 175 | 2450 |
| Sito | Purlins (small) | 225 | 3150 |
| Matabwa | Timber tree (only regenerants) | 75 | 1050 |
| Mipini | Tree for making hoe handles | 50 | 700 |

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

The total number of households represented by the block management committee is 251. Table 3 calculates the annual domestic forest product requirements of these 251 households.

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

| Product Name | Use | Total/ha | Available In 6 ha |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| Dry firewood | Headloads | 75 | 450 |

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

Table 5: Estimate Of Available Forest Resources in FMU E

| Product Name | Use | Total/ha | Available In 1.1 ha |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Dry firewood | Headloads | 50 | 55 |
| Greenwood | Green wood | 25m ³ | 27.5m ³ |
| Sito | Purlins (small) | 12500 | 13750 |
| Mbalabala | Rafters (small) | 5000 | 5500 |

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

Table 6: Domestic Forest Product Requirements

| Product Name | Use | Annual requirement per household | Annual requirement for all 375 households |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Mbalabala | Small poles for rafters | 63 pieces ¹ | 23625 pieces |
| Mapaso | House poles (small) | 5 pieces ² | 1875 pieces |
| Michiko | Large poles (ridge pole) | 0.75 pieces ³ | 282 pieces |
| Sito | Purlins (roof sticks) | 27 pieces ⁴ | 10125 pieces |
| Matabwa | Timber tree | No domestic consumption | n.a. |
| Mipini | Tree for making hoe handles | 1.6 handles ⁵ | 600 pieces |
| Nkhuni Green | Green Fuelwood | n.a | n.a |
| Nkhuni Dry | Dry Fuelwood | 144 headloads | 54,000 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 14ha, 6ha and 1.1ha coupes for FMUs D, C and E respectively. Not all domestic forest product requirements will be harvested or collected from the co-management block. Some are collected from other areas

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.

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 375 households | Amount available from annual 14ha (FMU D) coupes | Amount available from annual 6ha (FMU C) coupes | Amount available from annual 1.1ha (FMU E) coupes | Surplus (+) or shortage (-) |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Mbalabala (small poles) | 23625 | 4200 | | 5500 | -13925 |
| Mapaso (medium poles) | 1875 | 5250 | | | + 3375 |
| Michiko (large poles) | 282 | 2450 | | | +2168 |
| Sito (roof sticks) | 10125 | 3150 | | 13750 | +6775 |
| Matabwa (timber trees) | 0 | n.a | | | - |
| Mipini (hoe handles) | 600 | 700 | | | +100 |
| Nkhuni Dry | 54000 | | 450 | 55 | - 53495 |
| Green firewood | 0 | | | 27.5m ³ | +27.m ³ |

The 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 | 727500 | 727500 | 1,455,000 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mapaso | 262,500 | 525,000 | 787,500 |
| Michiko | 245,000 | 612,500 | 857,500 |
| Matabwa (only regenerants) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sito | 8,450,000 | 8,450,000 | 16,900,000 |
| Mipini | 0 | 175000 | 175,000 |
| Nkhuni Dry | 0 | 50500 | 50,500 |
| Nkhuni Green | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 9,685,000 | 10,540,500 | 20,225,500 |

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

The estimated total annual income is therefore about MK 20,225,500.00. 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 screefing (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 , Mtangatanga FR

| Block Management Committee Account | MK | % of gross income |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Domestic permits | 9,685,000 | |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| Commercial permits | 10,540,500 | |
| Gross Income | 20,225,500 | 100 % |
| Less shares to LFMB account and FDF (40% of commercial income) | 8,090,200 | |
| Gross income to Block Management Committee | 12,135,300 | 60% |
| Less nominal costs of forest management (labour inputs in kind) | 193,500 | |
| Effective Net Income | 11,941,800 | |
| <i>Average net income per ha</i> | <i>568,657.14</i> | |
| <i>Average net income per household</i> | <i>47,576.89</i> | |

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------|
| Local Forest Management Board Account | | |
| Income from Block 1b co-management block (10%) | 2,022,550 | |
| Income to LFMB | 2,022,550 | 10% |
| Forest Development Fund (FDF) | | |
| Income from Block 1b co-management Block (30%) | 6,606,765 | |
| Income to FDF | 6,606,765 | 30% |

3.7 Management Plans for Each Use

FMU B

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Forest Product | Honey |
| Key Species | Flowering trees such as <i>Periostigma thoningii</i> , <i>Syzygium cordatum</i> , <i>Faurea</i> species and <i>Brachystegia</i> 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.

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 6 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 53495 headloads of dry fuelwood 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 – 720ha of fuelwood can be harvested for sale in each annually 6ha, which corresponds to about 54,000 headloads to meet the demand.

Permits No fees.

FMU D

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 D according to coupe rotation.</p> <p>According to sample plot data approximately 3375 mapaso pole trees and 2168 michiko pole trees can be harvested annually for commercial purposes (after domestic needs have been deducted) in each 14 ha coupe.</p> <p>The annual harvesting of mapaso for domestic use is 1875 trees, and 3,375 for commercial purposes.</p> <p>The annual harvesting of michiko for domestic use is 282 trees and 2,168 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 K262,500 and for michiko K245,000.</p> <p>Mapaso for commercial purposes will attract a fee of K525,000 and michiko K612,500. For mapaso this means an income of K 787,500 and for michiko K 857,500</p> |
| FMU D | |
| 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 D, 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 FMU:s

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 .

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

All FMU:s

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 | <p>Felling or ring barking of trees is not permitted.</p> <p>Removal of roots shall be done with minimal damage. Only 10% of root can be removed from anyone tree.</p> <p>Within harvested coupes medicinal plants will be protected and marked by the Block Management Committee. No person shall harvest any of these trees.</p> |
| 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. |

3.8 Activity Plan

| NO | ACTIVITY | TASK | RESOURCES | RESPONSIBLE PERSON | TIME FRAME |
|----|--|---|--|--|------------|
| 1 | Harvesting of coupes for firewood, poles and timber. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marking of coupes • Marking for poles and timber trees • Cutting of firewood trees • Stacking in m³ • Transportation to roadside • Recording of volumes • Issuing of permits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pangas, axes, bowsaws, chainsaws, oxcart, measuring tapes, paint for demarcation, books for record keeping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee, community members, Front Line Staff | Apr-Nov |
| 2 | Boundary/fire break | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slashing • Screefing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoes, slashers, axes, pangas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee and community members | Apr-May |
| 3 | Enrichment planting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Marking for pitting and actual pitting • Controlled burning • Planting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoes, axes, ropes, picks, planting trowel, containers, pangas and tape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee and community members, Front Line Staff | Dec-Apr |

Mtangatanga Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Walula

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|--|---------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding | | | |
| 4 | Nursery establishment and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification • Terracing • Seed sowing • Pot filling • Watering • Pot/out • Pot cultivation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery equipment: watering canes, hoes, shovels, rake, wheel barrow, polythene tubes and seed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee, community, members and Forestry Front Line Staff | Aug-Dec |
| 5 | Controlled burning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patch burning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pangas, slashers, hoes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members | Apr-May |
| 6 | Seed procurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed collection • Seed processing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers, hooking sticks, rudders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee and community members, Forestry Department | Dec-May |
| 7 | Transportation of seedlings from the nursery to planting site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers, oxcart, wheelbarrows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members | Dec-Apr |
| 8 | Conduct meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papers, ballpoints, note books | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee, community, members and Forestry Front Line Staff | Jan-Dec |
| 9 | Community training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training of community members on forestry skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee, community, members and Forestry FLS | May-Jun |
| 10 | Reduce illegal activities in the Block | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct patrols | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pangas, identification cards for patrolling community members, receipt books, rubber stamps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee and community members | Jan-Dec |
| 11 | Silvicultural activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coppicing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axes and pangas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members and Front Line Staff | Jun-Jul |
| 12 | Collection of non-wood forest products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits, Honey, Mushrooms, Medicine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beehives, bee suits, hive tools, hoes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members | Jan-Dec |
| 13 | Forest protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against destructive fire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pangas, hoes, shovels, Axes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee and community member | 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. Management Authority and Time Frame

The forest resources of in Mtangatanga Forest Reserve shall be managed by the Management Committee, together with Forestry Department Staff, for GVHs Mufamuwe Lungu and Tadeyo Chakwira, which fall under Traditional Authority Kampingo Sibande. The Management Committee is an official body registered with the M'mbelwa District Council.

The management plan will become operational after endorsement by all relevant stakeholders and will be monitored monthly. Reviewing period will be after 3 years.

Annex 1

Walula Constitution and By-Laws

NAME: Walula Co-Management Committee

ADDRESS: C/O Kamwilo FP School
P.O. Box 20
Chikangawa

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE:

- To get our benefits from the 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 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:

1. To guide the village communities sustainable management of Natural Resources.
2. Co-operate with development committees in the area
3. Propose the management plans and present them to the community for scrutiny.
4. Produce financial accounts records of community funds, showing all transactions.
5. Issue permits on forest products from the Block 1b Committee.
6. 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 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 :

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

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

PROHIBITED OPERATIONS IN :

- 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:

Mtangatanga Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Walula

- 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

| 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 |
| Management Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the block according to management plan • Making village nurseries • Screefing 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 • Screefing Block 1 A boundary • Helping in fire fighting • Committee election • Helping in doing nursery work |
| VDC/ADC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They call for village development • Making village rules • They are Intermediator between village and Assembly |
| TA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming developmental issues • Making rules of the village |

Annex 3.

Names of Members of Walula Block Management Committee

| <u>Post</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Village</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Chairperson : | Lyton Tchiri | Telinala Tchiri |
| Vice Chairperson: | Amangulenje Chakwira | Chagweluka Chakwira |
| Secretary : | Martha Muva | Hannock Manda |
| Vice Secretary: | John Lungu | Mfamuwe Lungu |
| Treasurer : | Lostina Shunga | Katulunga Saka |
| Members : | Lesident Thole | Moses Thole |
| | Paulo Kamanga | Hezekia Kamanga |
| | Tryness Kasambala | Kacherenga Chirwa |
| | France Sakala | James Tchiri |
| | Marita Ngulube | Zebedia Chipeta |

Annex 4. Forestry Co-management Agreement
(Forestry Act, 1997 Section 25)

THIS AGREEMENT is made the day of

BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management, hereafter referred to as the Government, and local residents of GVH **Grandwell Lukhere** villages of Traditional Authority Kampingo Sibande in Mzimba District represented by **THUNDWE BLOCK 1B 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 **Mtangata FOREST RESERVE - Thundwe block 1 b** 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 **GVH Grandwell Lukhere** 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 Forestry Officer with the issuing of conveyance certificate from the District Forestry 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 Mtangatanga 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 of 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 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 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;
If there is serious breach of this agreement.
- 10 If for any reason the community finds itself unable or unwilling to continue with the activities of the designated forest area

DEMARCATON AND BOUNDARY

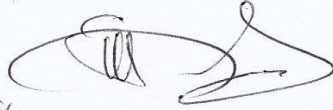
- 11 Division or delineation of forest areas shall be as displayed on the sketch map forming part of the Management Plan annexed to this Agreement.

Disputes

- 12 In the event of any dispute arising under the agreement the matter shall be referred to the responsible Minister. If any party is dissatisfied with the decision passed by the Minister he/she may apply for judicial review to the High Court

Mtangatanga Forest Reserve Co-Management Plan for Walula

13. SIGNED



DR. DENNIS KAYAMBAZINTU
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Dated: 17/06/2013

AND

Lyton Tchili

CHAIRPERSON LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION (WALULA BLOCK)

Dated: 10/6/2013

WITNESS: Whitta

M. Samushungu
VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN

Dated: 10-6-13

[Signature]
DISTRICT COMMISSIOER

Dated:



[Signature]
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Dated: 10 June 2013

[Signature]
CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST
MANAGEMENT BOARD

Dated: 10-06-2013



