

**CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CHIPOJOLA FOREST BLOCK
IN
LIWONDE FOREST RESERVE
MACHINGA DISTRICT**



January 2014

Cover page pictures clock wise: Bee hive hanged in the block,
Afforestation,
Patrol team in the block,
Part of the Chipojola Forest Block

This plan was produced by the community of G.V.H.s Chipojola / Mahete (T/A Mlomba) and Swaibu (TA Nsanama) with assistance from Machinga District Forestry Office. It is a 5 year Plan (2014-2019)

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Summary

Chipojola/Mahete/ Swaibu Block is within the Liwonde Forest Reserve located to the south East of Naminyanga Plantation. The block has 942 households with a total population of **5,595 people** from the following Group Village Headmen; Chipojola, and Mahete. The block is demarcated into four Forest Management Units (**FMUs**). FMU 1 is ... ha and has harvestable trees and is within gentle steep slopes. FMU 2 has got regenerants and borders with customary land. FMU 3 is non-harvestable area with river banks and very steep slopes. FMU 4 is a plantation of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *E. tereticensis* with a total hectare of 925. The blue gum trees are stunted because they have been exposed to uncontrolled fire occurrence. Within the FMU there are also some patches of indigenous tree species of *branchystegia*.

Zumulu River makes a boundary between Chipojola and Mbawe to the South East of the Block and to the North it borders with tarmac road. The tarmac road borders Chipojola/ Swaibu and Mtawira/Mlomba block and to the West, there is Chikwakwata /Nyama block. To the East, there is a screefed boundary which separates the block and the customary land.

This plan has one main objective and four specific objectives. The block shall provide woody products, non-woody products and environmental services to the community of G.V.Hs Chipojola, Mahete, Malopa and Swaibu.

This plan has ten management practices in order to guide them in the management and harvesting system. In addition, there are also resource use rules, penalties and detailed management plan for each product. Activity, patrolling, harvesting and monitoring plans have been developed for woody and non-woody products. Financial projections are also shown in the annexes 2 & 3.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Participatory Forest Co-management plan for Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Forest Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is between Chipojola, Mahete, Swaibu communities and Malawi government through the Department of Forestry. The block is 1360.08 ha and is located to the East of Liwonde Forest Reserve which is 24,351.87 ha.

The plan has been developed in line with the Liwonde Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP) whose main objectives are:

- To rehabilitate and protect fragile areas within and outside the forest reserve.
- To increase forest cover, productivity and value, to ensure continuous provision of local and national services.
- To improve livelihoods of forest dependants through sustainable forest management and utilization.
- To improve governance of forest resources through local institutions.

2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY

Management of Chipojola/Mahete /Swaibu Forest Block shall be done by an officially registered block management Committee known as Chipojola/ Mahete/ Swaibu Local Forest Organization .This committee comprises of 20 members from all villages in G.V.Hs. Chipojola, Mahete and Swaibu in T/A Mlomba and G.V.Hs Swaibu in T/A Nsanama. It is officially registered at Forestry Department through Machinga District Council as a Local Forest Organization.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

3.1 General Description

Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve and is located to the south East of Naminyanga Forest Plantation and is at a distance of 24 km from the main road of Liwonde-Ntaja in Machinga District. The Block has a total area of 1360.08 hectares, with gentle to steep slopes. Zumulu, Mchololo, Naminyanga, and Msambuzi are perennial rivers while Nansato is the only annual stream.

The Block is generally characterized by sandy clay soils in most parts and red soils in some parts of the block. Most of the trees which are found there are in the genera of dry-*Branchystegia* Miombo woodland tree species as: Muwanga, Mtwana, Chinama, Mtalasira Mombo, Nchipiha, Mlombwa, Nlundo, Chipisyawago, Phingo, Nthema, Mtangatanga, Mbawa, Ngongomwa, Nyowe, Mtonongoli, Masuku, Mbwambwa, Mkweranyani, Nkalati, Nchenga, Chitimbe, Naphini, Muwanga, Nsolo, Thombozi and Mpandula. The block has a big area of forest cover; however the area which is adjacent to customary land has been deforested due to human interferences.

3.2 Boundary

Zumulu River makes a boundary between Chipojola and Mbawe to the South East of the Block and to the North it borders with tarmac road. The tarmac road borders Chipojola/Swaibu and Mtawira/Mlomba block and to the West, there is Chikwakwata/Mangaka /Nyama block. To the East, there is screefed boundary which separates the block and the customary land.

3.3 Tenure

This block is in the custody of the government since 1924 when it was gazetted, however, the management authority shall be shared according to Co-management agreement between the community of G.V.H.s Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu and Forestry Department (FD).

3.4 Forest users

The users of this Block are the communities of G.V.H.s Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu which has a total of 942 households that will benefit from the Block. The forest user groups include: Firewood, Mushroom, Fruits, Honey, Poles, Fibre and Grass collectors. Curio makers and also pit Sawyers inclusive. For these user groups to use the Block or collect forest products they shall obtain authority from Block Committee.

3.5 Uses

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

Map showing location and boundaries of the Block

4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

Chipojola/Mahete/ Swaibu Block is demarcated into Four Forest Management Units (FMUs). Below is the description of each FMU.

4.1 FMU 1

This FMU has ha and has harvestable trees. It has got gentle steep slopes. The major tree species found in this FMU are: *Muwanga, Nchenga, Ntwana, Ntalasira, Mombo, Mchipiha, Mlombwa, Nlundo, Chipisyawago, Thombozi, Chitimbe, Nsolo, Nthema, Ntangatanga, Mbawa, Ngongomwa, Nyowe, Mtonongoli, Masuku, Mbwabwa, Mkweranyani and Nkalati.*

4.2 FMU 2

This is small deforested area with a hectareage of..... and comprises of regenerants of the following dominant tree species: *Muwanga, Nchenga, Ntwana, Ntalasira, Mombo, Mlombwa, Nlundo, Chipisyawago, Mbawa, Ngongomwa, Nyowe and Nkalati .*

4.3 FMU 3

This FMU is dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *E. tereticensis* with a total hectare of The FMU has stunted trees due to uncontrolled fire occurrences. This unit is also characterised by some patches of indigenous tree species of *branchystegia*.

4.4 FMU 4

This is a non harvestable area which comprises of fragile steep slope areas. In addition this unit is a water catchment area for the following rivers: Zumulu, Mchololo, Naminyanga, Msambuzi and Nansato stream. The area covers a total of hectares.

Map showing FMUs in Chipojola Forest Block

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General objective

The main objective is to “improve the livelihoods of the community through sustainable management and utilization of forest resources and services” living in G.V.H.s Chipojola, Mahete and Swaibu

5.2 Specific objectives

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

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

PRACTICE	DESCRIPTION
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Some areas in the block shall be protected from harvesting activities like stream banks, sources of streams and very steep slopes.
Fire protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Fire protection shall be a priority in the whole block to avoid damaging the regenerantes
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●A considerable number of trees to act as standards shall be left in each coupe in order to allow them grow into large sizes and support other uses e.g. timber, medicine and fruits. ●20 trees per hectare at spacing of 20m from each tree shall be left giving a maximum number of 200 trees, one tree every 7m with fully stocked large tree.
Timber standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Timber trees will be reserved for standards and included in the management practices. ●These trees can be harvested in the next rotation
Thinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Thinning shall be done 7 – 10 years after harvesting or when the coupe becomes dense ●Thinning shall be done after 3 years in the FMU 1. ●Tree density shall be reduced to about one third up to half. ●Thinning materials shall be used for different purposes e.g. fibres, small poles and fuel wood. ●Thinning records shall be kept for reference purposes.
Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Regeneration shall be by coppicing, root shoots and planting.
Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Harvesting shall be done during the dry season, (May – September) ●Trees shall be cut close to the ground (15cm) to enhance coppicing
Early burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Early burning shall be done soon after rainy season to prevent fierce bush fires and stimulate regeneration
Seed trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The standards shall produce seed sufficient to support genetic variation
Fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products.

7.0 RESOURCE USE RULES

No.	Resource rules	Specification	Penalty
1	No one shall produce charcoal in the block	Charcoal production shall take place with permission from the Director of Forestry	Any person found guilty of such an offence shall pay a fine of K25,000 for each felled tree. Charcoal and tools shall be confiscated and the suspect be taken to court if she/he fails to pay the fine.
2	No setting of bush fires shall be allowed in the block (reserve)	Setting of fire in the block shall be carried out by BMC during controlled early burning.	Anyone found guilty of the offence shall pay a fine of K20,000. If she/he fails to pay shall be given a piece of work to do in the block or being taken to court for trials.
3	No unauthorised pit-sawing shall be allowed in the block	Pit sawing shall only take place in demarcated coupes under permission from the Block Committee	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay fine of K15,000 per felled tree. The plunks and tools shall be confiscated. If she/he fails to pay the stipulated fine, they shall be dragged to court for trials.
4	No unauthorised collection of fruits	Fruit collection shall be allowed upon getting a permission/permit from the Block Committee	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K5,000.00
5	No one shall be allowed to mushroom.	Collection of mushroom shall be done with permit from Block Committee.	If anyone found guilty of the offence shall pay a fine of K100.
6	No unauthorised collection of thatch grass shall be done in the block.	- Collection of thatch grass shall be done upon getting permission from the BMC.	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K500/bundle.
7	No unauthorised hunting shall be allowed	Hunting shall be allowed upon obtaining permission from the block committee.	Anyone found hunting shall pay a fine of K15,000 and tools shall be confiscated.

8	No unauthorised collection of stones and soil shall be allowed from the block	Collection of stones and soil shall only take place with permission from the block management committee	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K15,000 per 1 tonne of stones
9	No unauthorised cutting of bamboos shall be allowed in the block.	Cutting of bamboos shall be regulated by the block management committee	Anyone found cutting bamboos without permission shall be fined K2, 000.00.
10	No unauthorised collection of medicine in the block	Collection shall only be done in areas set aside by the BMC upon getting permission from it	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K2, 000.
11	No unauthorised collection of honey in the block	Collection shall only be done in areas set aside by the BMC upon getting permission from it	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K15, 000. Anyone found hanging beehives shall pay K500 and remove the beehive.
12	No unauthorised collection of fibre rope in the block	Collection shall only be done in areas set aside by the BMC upon getting permission from it	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K2,500.
13	No unauthorised killing of birds	Killing of birds shall only be done with permit from BMC	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K500.

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of product: Firewood

Key species: *Muwanga, Mtwana, Chinama, Mtalasira Mombo, Nchipiha, Mlombwa, Nlundo, Chipisyawago, Phingo, Nthema, Mtangatanga, Mbawa, Ngongomwa, Nyowe, Mtonongoli, Masuku, Mbwambwa, Mkweranyani, Nkalati, Nchenga, Chitimbe, Naphini, Muwanga, Nsolo, Thombozi and Mpandula.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

- Illegal harvesting
- Bush fires
- Timber sawing

Management practices:

- Harvesting of firewood for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only
- The leftovers from other products such as timber, poles and curios shall be collected as firewood.
- Controlled fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regenerants.
- Firewood shall be either stacked in mendles or collected as head loads at a fee stipulated under fees and royalties.
- All dry wood shall be collected as firewood in both harvestable and non-harvestable areas.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 97968 Head loads of indigenous fuel wood per year for domestic purpose and 14400 head loads per year for commercial purposes.
- 600 Cubic metres per year from the block for domestic purpose and 1920cubic metres for commercial purpose per year.
- 1920 of head loads of Blue gum per year shall be allowed for domestic purposes and 960 head loads per household per year for commercial purposes.
- 132 Cubic metres per year from the block for domestic purpose and 1500cubic metres for commercial purpose per year

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial Use: K200 per head load and K2000 per cubic metre for indigenous tree species whilst for exotic tree species the permit is K100 per head load and K 1500.00 per m³.
- Domestic Use: The permit shall be K100 per head load and K1000 per cubic metre for indigenous while for exotic tree species the permit is K50 per head load and K800 per m³

Name of product: Poles (Big or Small)

Key species: *Masuku, Ntatasika, Naphini, Mchonya, Mtwana, Mlombwa, Mbanga, Lungwe and Eucalyptus*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fire
- Poor harvesting practices,
- Illegal harvesting.

Management practices:

- Harvesting of poles for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from poles shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of poles in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regeneration.
- Dead, diseased, deformed trees and those not suitable for poles shall be used as firewood in order to provide growing space to small trees.
- Replanting of *Eucalyptus* in FMU 1 shall be carried out where necessary

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 5 indigenous big poles shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 1000 big poles for commercial per year.
- 5 exotic big poles for domestic per household per year and 1000 big poles for commercial per year.
- 40 indigenous small poles shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 100 small poles for commercial per year.
- 40 exotic small poles for domestic per household per year and 1000 small poles for commercial per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to pole collectors

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K1000 per big pole of indigenous and K500 for exotic.

- Domestic users shall pay K500 per big pole for indigenous and K250 for exotic.
- Commercial users shall pay K100 per small pole of indigenous and K100 for exotic.
- Domestic users shall pay K50 per small indigenous pole and K25 for exotic pole.

Name of product: Timber

Key species: *Mbawa, Mlombwa, Mtatasika, Mtwana, Mchonya, Mombo, Muwanga, and Msolo, Mtangatanga, mbawasanga, Msopa, Nkalati, masuku Mtonongoli and Nsetanyani.*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

Limited number of big trees for timber production

Illegal timber sawing

Management practices:

- Harvesting of timber for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from timber shall be collected as firewood.
- Collection of timber in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- Timber trees less than 30cm diameter shall be marked as retainers in the respective coupe until the next rotation.
- Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in patches in-order to promote regeneration.

Allowable Quantity per year:

1 tree shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 15 trees per year for commercial from demarcated coupes only.

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay K5, 000 per tree.
- Domestic users shall pay K3, 000.00 per tree

8.2 Non Woody Forest Products

Name of product: Honey

Key species: *Mpandula, Mulungamo and Eucalyptus* (Favoured tree species for honey production)

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

Lack of equipment

Bush fires.

Lack of expertise

Management practices:

- Hanging and harvesting of honey shall be monitored by the BMC.
- Remaining products from harvested honey shall be processed into Candle wax and floor polish.
- In areas where bee hives are hanging, fire shall be strictly excluded to avoid damages.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 20 bee hives per household per year for domestic and 50 bee hives for commercial shall be allowed to be hanged in the block for one commercial farmer.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to groups or individuals involved in bee keeping

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bee keepers shall pay a fee of K600 per each bee hive per year.
- Domestic honey producers shall pay a fee of K100 per each bee hive per year

Name of product: Mushroom

Key species: *Nchache, Utenga, Nakasache, Ujojo, Nakajongolo, Chipatwe*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

Poor harvesting practices

Bush fires

Management practices:

- Harvesting of mushroom shall be done in all places where it is available in the block.
- Controlled fire burning
- Management of areas where big trees were felled shall be strictly observed to encourage the growth of regenerants of tree species that promote mushroom growing.
- Harvesting fully matured mushroom

Allowable Quantity per year:

6 baskets per household per season for both domestic and commercial uses

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial mushroom collectors shall pay a fee of K500 per basket while domestic users will collect mushroom for free.

Name of product: Medicine

Key types: *Mlombwa, Mwavi, Chidima, Palibe kanthu, Mpira, Nlepa, Mwamunasakalamba, Mwanamphepo and Nhjoha.*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

Harmful bush fires

Careless cutting of trees

Management practices

There should be sustainable harvesting of tree parts-leaves, roots, barks.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 10 bags and 60 bags of medicinal plants per year shall be allowed for both domestic and commercial use respectively.

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- K500 for domestic use and K2000 for commercial use.

Name of product: Stones

Key types: *Nagaga, quarry stone*

Demand: Low

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

Increased soil erosion

Unregulated collection of stones

Management practices:

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

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 150 tonnes and 350 tonnes per year shall be allowed for domestic and commercial use respectively.

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- A fee of K1000 per tonne for domestic and K5000 per tonne for commercial.

Name of product: Fruits
Key species: *Nthema, Masuku, mpembu, Mphinji, mpekesu, bimbinyolo, ndundira.*
Demand: High
Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

Bush fires
Harvesting unmaturred fruits

Management practices:

- Only matured and ripen fruits shall be harvested.
- Fruit tree growing areas shall be protected from fires.
- Harvesting of fruits shall be done using recommended harvesting methods (collection of fallen fruits, climbing up the tree and using long hooked sticks).
- Felling of fruit trees is prohibited

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 4710 baskets of fruits per season per household shall be allowed for domestic while 750 baskets for commercial use.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fruit collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Free of charge on domestic and MK 200 for commercial use

Name of product: Fibres

Key species: *Mombo, Mchenga, Chitimbe, chamlima, Mkweranyani, Mpoza, and Mtwana*

Demand: Low

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

Bush fires
Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Fibres shall be collected from big tree branches.
- Fibres shall be collected at random

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 600 bundles of Fibres shall be allowed per year for domestic use

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fibre collectors from within and outsiders by the block committee.

Fees/royalties:

- Domestic users shall pay K100 per bundle.

Name of product: Thatch grass

Key species: *kamphwe, matitimbwe and nsanu*

Demand: Low

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

Bush fires

Management practices:

- Only matured grass shall be recommended to be harvested.
- Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where thatch grasses grow in the block.
- Harvest recommended amounts

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 45,000 and 7500 bundles of thatch grass for domestic and commercial uses shall be allowed per year respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial users shall pay a fee of K5000 per bundle while domestic users shall pay K1000

Name of product: Bamboos

Key species: Local Species

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

Lack of bamboo

Disease availability that attack bamboo

Poor harvesting practices Bush fires

Management practices:

- Only matured bamboos shall be recommended to be harvested
- Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where there are bamboos in the block
- Planting more bamboos

Allowable Quantity per year:

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

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to bamboo collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial bamboo collectors shall pay a fee of K100 per bamboo while domestic users shall collect bamboos for free.

Name of product: Game and Birds

Key species: Game animals *Kalulu, Gwape, Nguluwe Nyani and Mbawala, Mphalapala, Ntchenzi Mbira, Fuko*

Birds *Nkhwali, Kam'tema, Nkhanga, Pumbwa, Sisisi and Njiwa, Chitipitipi*

Demand: Very High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

Bush fires

Illegal hunting

Illegal tree cutting

Management practices:

- Hunting of animals shall be regulated by the BMC.
- Controlled early burning shall be encouraged to prevent bush fires
- Use of traps is prohibited
- Only matured animals shall be hunted

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 3 and 5 permits shall be issued per year for domestic and commercial game hunters respectively
- 15 and 20 permits shall be issued per year for domestic and commercial birds hunters respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to hunters

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial game hunters shall obtain a permit of K2, 000 while domestic hunters shall obtain a permit of K500.
- Domestic birds' hunters shall pay a fee of K100 per permit and K300 for commercial hunters.

9.0 ACTIVITY PLAN

Activity	When	Who will do it	Requirement
Patrolling	January –December (once a week)	Committee members and community policing committee	I.D, Panga knives, exercise books, pens and whistle
Fire break screefing	April - May	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers and panga knives
Controlled early burning	May - June	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Box of matches, water cane, hoes, panga knives and slashers
Thinning(Singling)	January-February	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Panga knives
Ground preparation	October - November	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, picks, panga knives and ropes
Tree planting	December - March	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers, pangas and planting trowels, polythene tubes
Weeding	As soon as the weeds appear	Committee members and all communities	Hoes
Seed collection	July - September	Committee members	Sacks
Committee meetings	Twice a month	Committee members	Exercise books, pens
General meetings	Twice a month	Committee members and all communities	Exercise books, pens

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

10.0 PATROLLING PLAN

- Block management committee shall conduct patrols twice a month
- Selected members of the block committee shall conduct patrols twice a week
- Joint patrols between the BMC and FD staff shall be done quarterly

NB: All confiscated items shall be disposed by the BMC in collaboration with Machinga Forestry Office.

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

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

What will be monitored	Who will do the monitoring	What will be the indicators	What are the methods	When will the monitoring be conducted
Patrolling	Committee members	Reduced number of malpractices	Written progress reports on monthly basis	Throughout the year
Firebreak maintenance	Committee members	Area/Distance screefed	Site visits and reports	April- June
Controlled early burning	Committee members and community members	Number of hectares burnt	Site visit and reports	May- June
Thinning (Singling)	Committee members and extension worker	Number of thinned trees	Site visit	April - August
Ground preparation	Committee and extension worker	Area prepared (hectares)	Supervision and site visit	October - November
Tree planting	Committee, community members and extension worker	Number of trees planted	Field visit	December - February
Weeding	Committee and community members	Hectares weeded	Site visit	April- July
Committee meetings	Extension worker	Minutes	Checking of minute books	Three times a month
General meetings	Committee and extension worker	Minutes	Checking of minute books	Twice a month

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

12.0 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

12.1 Annual Cash Flow

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

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

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Population Data

The table 1 below provides detailed information on population per village at GVH level.

No	Village	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	G.V.H Mahete	247	307	593	931	2078
2	G.V.H Chipojola	225	294	313	371	1203
3	G.V.H Malopa	327	324	270	365	1286
4	G.V.H Swaibu	202	338	524	504	1028
	TOTALS	1001	1263	1700	2171	5595

Annex 2: Estimated Annual Cash Flow

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

Estimated Annual Cash Flow For Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Block		
ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (Mk)	PERCENTAGE (%)
INCOME		
(a) Domestic permits	K11,878,400.00	
(b) Commercial permits	K16,662,250.00	
Gross Income	K28,540,650.00	
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account from Commercial permits	K1,666,225.00	10
Money into Forest Development Fund (FDF) Account from Commercial permits	K4,999,675.00	30
Block Forest Management Committee Account from Commercial permits	K9,997,350.00	60
Money into Block Committee Account (Domestic & 60% of Commercial permits)	K21,875,750.00	
Average income per household (942H/Hs)	K23,222.66	
Estimated management costs	K33,000.00	

Annex 3: Estimated Management Cost

No	Activity	No of people involved	Number/area	Daily wage/ rate	Total Amount Required
1	Boundary screefing	50	1000m	K300/ 20m/man/day	K15,000.00
2	Tree planting	30	2ha	K3000/ha	K6,000.00
3	pitting	20	2ha	K3500/ha	K7000.00
4	weeding	20	2 ha	K2500/ha	K5,000.00
	TOTAL	120			K33,000.00

NB; *The estimates are in line with specific conditions where communities may not be coming forward to undertake certain activities; a condition which will leave the committee with no option but to employ casual workers.*

Annex 4: Estimates of Available Forest Resources

Based on three sample plots data

Product Name	Use	Total/0.04 ha	Total/ha	Available in 2 ha
Firewood	For fuel wood	37	925	1850
Timber	For construction	11	275	550
Big poles	For roofing	30	750	1500
Small poles	For roofing /supporting structures	39	975	1950
Canoes	For fishing	3	75	150
Curios	For decoration	5	125	250
Fruits	For eating	7	175	350
Medicine	For curing diseases	9	225	450
Fibres	For construction	7 bundles	175	350
Thatch grass	Construction and thatching	10 bundles	250	500
Mushroom	For food	1 basket	25	50
Stones	Construction	1 wheelbarrow	25	50
Soil	Construction	1 wheelbarrow	25	50
Honey	Food	0.3 litres	7.5	15

Notes: Estimates based on three 20m x 20m sample plots inside the block. A 2 ha coupe is the suggested annual harvesting area. However, selective harvesting shall be encouraged in all the demarcated coupes. Fruit trees shall be reserved until they become unproductive when they shall be used for other woody products. Main fruit tree species is Masuku (*Uapaca kirkiana*)

Annex 5: Requirements for Forest Product for Domestic Use

The total number of households in GVHs Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu is 942. Therefore, the table below calculates the annual domestic forest product requirements of these households

Product Name	Use	Per H/H/yr (Mean)	Annual requirements for the 942 HHs
Firewood	For fuel wood	104 head loads	97968 headloads
Big poles	Construction	1250 poles	437,500 poles
Small pole	For roofing/construction	15500 poles	4,185,000 poles
Fruits	For eating	1050 baskets	367,500 baskets
Fibres	For construction	2rolls	180,000 bundles
Thatch grass	For roofing and fencing	50bundles	45,000 bundles
Mushroom	For relish	1500 baskets/hh/yr	750,000 baskets
Game animal and birds	For relish	5 permits/hh/yr for game	100 permits for game
Honey	Food	5 permits	1000 permits for game
Soil	Construction	2 tonnes	100 tonnes
Stones	Construction	3 tonnes	150 tonnes
Medicine	Cure diseases	2 bags	10 bags

Annex 6: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products

Product	Available in Harvestable Coupe/year (Block)	Domestic Demand for the whole community	Available in the village (VFA)	Total Products Available (Block + VFA)	Surplus Available for Commercial Harvesting
Firewood	236080 trees	204880 trees	1200 trees	237280 trees	32400 trees
Timber	60	20	7	67	47
Poles-indigenous	5550	3450	1250	6800	3350
Poles-exotic	20800	3300	1200	22000	18700

Note

The calculations for the harvesting plan were found basing on the total number of households in Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu= 942

Total harvestable area in the block is ----- ha. The rotational period is 10 years.

Annex 7: Revenue Projection from Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual Calculations	
	HHs	Permit	H/H	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Firewood	942	K100/ H/H/head load	75	K200/HH/ head load	2 HL/HH/wk for domestic 4 HL/HH/wk for commercial	(97968) (14400)	K9,796,800	K2,880,000.00
	50	K1000/ cubic metre indigenous	40	K 2000/ cubic metre	1 m ³ /HH/Month 4 m ³ /HH/Month	(600m ³) (1920m ³)	K600,000.00	K3,840,000.00
	40	K50/HL/HH exotic (eucalyptus)	20	K100/HL/HH/wk	1HL/HH/wk for domestic 1HL/HH/wk for commercial	1920/HL (domestic) 960 HL (commercial)	K96,000.00	K96,000.00
	11	K800/cubic metre/HH/month	25	K1500/cubic metre/HH/month	1 m ³ /HH/month 5 m ³ /HH/month	132 m ³ (domestic) 1,500 m ³ (commercial)	K105,600.00	K2,250,000.00
Poles- Big Indigenous	150	K100/HH/pole	75	K150/big pole	3 poles/hh/year for domestic 3 poles/ yr for commercial	450 poles for domestic 225 poles for commercial	K45,000.00	K33,750.00
Big Exotic	200	K100/big pole	150	K150/big pole	4 poles/hh/year for domestic 8 poles/ yr for commercial	800 poles for domestic 10000 poles commercial	K80,000.00	K180,000.00
Small Indigenous	150	K50/small pole	75	K100/small pole	20 poles /hh/year for domestic 25 poles for commercial use per year	3000 poles for domestic 1875 poles for commercial	K150,000.00	K187,500.00
Small Exotic	120	K50/ small pole	150	K100/ small pole	50 poles/hh/yr for domestic 1000 poles commercial	12,500 poles for domestic 105000 for commercial	K625,000.00	K2,250,000.00

Timber	10	K3000/tree	20	K5000/tree	2 trees/hh/yr for domestic use and 2 trees for commercial	20 trees for domestic 40 trees for commercial	K60,000.00	K200,000.00
TOTAL FOR WOODY PROUCTS							K11,558,400.00	K11,917,250.00

Annex 8: Revenue Projection from Non Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual calculations	
	(H/Hs)	Permit	(H/Hs)	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Mushroom	500	Free access	100	K500/basket/HH	3 baskets /hh/yr domestic use 4 baskets /hh/yr for commercial use	1500 baskets for domestic 500 baskets for commercial	-----	K250,000.00
Fibres	300	K100/HH/roll	0	2 rolls/hh/yr for domestic	600rolls for domestic	K60,000.00
Fruits	350	Free	150	K200/HH/basket	3 baskets /hh/ yr	1050 baskets for domestic 750 baskets for commercial		K 150, 000.00
Thatch grass	900	Free	150	K250/bundle	50 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 50 bundles /hh/yr for commercial use	45000 bundles for domestic 7500 for commercial	-----	K1,125,000.00
Stones	50	K1000/HH/tonne	70	K5000/ HH/tonne	3 tonne/HH/yr domestic 5 tones/HH/yr for commercial use	150 tons for domestic 350 tones for commercial	K150,000.00	K1,750,000.00
Game animals	20	K500/ permit	30	K1500/permit	3 animals /HH/yr for domestic use and 10 animals /HH/yr for commercial use per year	100 animals for domestic 300 animals for commercial	K50,000.00	K450,000.00

Honey	200	K500/bee hive	100	K1500/HH/bee hive	5 bee hives/hh/yr for domestic use and 3 bee hives for commercial use/year	1000 bee hives for domestic 300beehives for commercial	K5,000.00	K450,000.00
Soil collection	50	K500/HH/tonne	75	K2000/HH/tonne	2 tonne/HH/yr 3 tonnes/HH/yr	100 tons for domestic 225 tons for commercial	K50,000.00	K450,000.00
Medicine	5	K500/HH/50kg bag	20	K2000/HH/50kg	2 bags/HH/yr 3 bags/HH/yr	10 bags for domestic 60 bags for commercial	K5000.00	K120,000.00
TOTAL FOR NON WOODY PRODUCTS							K320,000.00	K4,745,000.00

Annex 9: Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Block Management Committee Constitution

Name of LFO: Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu/ Block Management Committee
Name of the Block: Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu
Address: Mgwirizano Block Committee
C/o Katundu F.P school 88
Mwalasi

Contact numbers:

1.0 OBJECTIVE

The objective of LFO is to satisfy Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu wider community needs of forest based products such as firewood, poles, curio wood, timber, grass, honey and mushrooms through collaborative management and utilization of forest resources within Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Block and promote conservation so as to protect the fragile areas.

2.0 STRUCTURE

- 2.1 There shall be an elected managing committee comprising office bearers (25 members) such as Chairperson and vice, Secretary and vice, Treasurer and other twelve members.
- 2.2 These members shall be elected proportionately from the three villages mentioned in the 1.0.
- 2.3 Community members from the above 3 villages shall be automatic members of Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu wider community. To this effect, elected members shall be representatives of different interested user groups of the Block from the above eight villages.
- 2.4 All Village Heads in the stated villages shall be ex-officials of the Block Management committee.
- 2.5 The wider community members shall be automatic members of the Block Management Committee.

3.0 ELECTIONS

- 3.1 Elections shall take place in a free and fair manner in consultation with the three Group village heads. Village heads shall accompany their contestants to the elections as observers.
- 3.2 Elections shall take place every Five years except when the whole committee is dissolved or some members are disqualified, dismissed or have resigned.
- 3.3 Elected office bearers shall run a term of three years and will be eligible to stand for another one term basing on efficiency and effectiveness.
- 3.4 The entire Block Management committee shall be dissolved after conniving and committing a serious crime or conducting business not in a transparent manner. Since Community

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

4.0 ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS

Eligible members shall only be:-

- Citizens from the stated 3 villages
- Committed & dedicated members from the 3 villages
- People with no record of conviction after committing an offence
- Non-drunkard(s)
- Visionary

4.1 Termination of Membership

Members shall be eliminated only if:-

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

4.2 Disqualification/Dismissal of Members

A member shall be disqualified/ dismissed if:-

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

4.3 Substitution of Members

Substitution of a member shall take place only if:-

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

4.4 Rights & Responsibilities of Members

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

Rights/Freedoms of Members

- Right of Association

- Freedom of Speech in giving suggestions at meetings of the Committee
- Right to be elected to any position of the Block Management Committee
- Right to know anything concerning the Block Management Committee
- Right to benefits accrued from Block or any other sources

Responsibilities/Duties

- Participate in all Committee undertakings
- Lead the Committee in different aspects
- Taking care of Committee property
- Represent the Block Management Committee in other forums

5.0 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 The Chairperson shall:

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

5.2 The Secretary shall:

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

5.3 The Treasurer shall

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

5.4 Committee members shall

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

5.5 The Group Village Headman and village headmen shall:

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

- Advise the Block Management committee where necessary.

5.6 The Forestry Department shall:

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

5.7 General members shall:

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

6.0 FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOCK COMMITTEE

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

7.0 BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FINANCES

7.1 Sources of Finances

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

- Licenses from Forest User groups/Clubs
- Loans from lending institutions such as SACCO, MARDEF, & MRFC
- Sales of Forest Products & services

7.2 Other Sources

- Tree seedling raising & sales
- Other feasible businesses

8.0 BENEFIT SHARING

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

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

1. Forestry management activities of the Block- 30 %.
2. Administration costs of the Block Committee-15%.
3. Micro-Credit scheme 15%.
4. Community Development (bridges, welfare, orphans etc.) 40%.

NOTE:

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

**CHIPOJOLA/MAHETE/SWAIBU BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
MEMBERS**

No.	Name	Position
1	Magret Mlongoti	Chairperson
2	Agness Uladi	Vice Chairperson
3	Inussa Kauma	Secretary
4	Liston Geofrey	Vice Secretary
5	Laston Kamwendo	Treasure
6	Feyadi Potani	Member
7	Nyambalo Andrea	Member
8	Jenipher Stephen	Member
9	Loveness Elliot	Member
10	Injesi Masala	Member
11	Inusa Kabichi	Member
12	Idrusi Injesi	Member
13	Ishmael James	Member
14	Fatima Lameck	Member
15	Esnartt Jackson	Member
16	Eneless Sabiti	Member
17	Eni Anafi	Member
18	Florence Dickson	Member
19	MariamWilson	Member
20	Sandikonda	Member
23	Shamimu Wisikesi	Member
24	Lendson Kaselema	Member
25	Evance Mpino	Member

Annex 10: Co-management Agreement Template

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 herein after referred to as the Government, and local residents of Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu villages of Traditional Authorities Mlomba and Nsanama District Machinga represented by Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Block Management Committee as the Local Forest Organisation (herewith described as LFO) and known also as the block management committee.

The Government, hereby, wishes to make an agreement with the LFO to provide for co-management, in partnership with the Department of Forestry, of the forest resources of Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu Forest Block of Liwonde forest reserve, in order to promote sustainable forest management and the enhancement of the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. The Government shall upon being satisfied with transitional arrangements recognize the joint authority of the LFO to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource for the benefit of the local community of GVHs Chipojola/Mahete/Swaibu villages.
2. The LFO accepts and undertakes to protect, manage, control and utilize sustainably the forest resource in accordance with terms and conditions stipulated in this agreement and annexed block co-management plan.

LFO OBLIGATIONS

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

- (f.) Revenue accruing from the forest resource shall be equitably utilized by the community in accordance with the LFO Constitution and as per agreements reached at general assemblies of the LFO
- (g.) 10% of the share of revenue accruing from the issue of commercial harvesting permits and licenses (i.e. those permits and licenses not issued for domestic or subsistence purposes) shall be deposited into the account of the Local Forest Management Board of **Liwonde Forest Reserve**, with transfers being made on a quarterly basis
- (h.) 30% of the share of revenue accruing from the issue of commercial harvesting permits and licenses (i.e. those permits and licenses not issued for domestic or subsistence purposes) shall be deposited into the Forest Development Fund Account Number 1 with such transfers being made on a quarterly basis.
- (i.) It is expected that 60% of the funds available to the LFO after sharing the proportions specified in (g) and (h) will be utilized by the LFO for the purposes of forest development, management and operating costs. This includes utilization of the funds inside and outside the area of the co-management block.
- (j.) The LFO shall make accessible records of accounts and licenses issued to the Director of Forestry or his/her representative, the District Commissioner or his/her representative upon receiving notification from the Director of Forestry or District Commissioner.
- (k.) The LFO shall represent and be accountable to the community and operate in accordance with the agreed constitution.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OBLIGATIONS

4. In particular the District Forestry Officer and his delegated representatives, shall;
 - (a.) Provide technical expertise to support the joint implementation with the LFO and the timely revision of the attached block co-management plan
 - (b.) Advise and assist with monitoring local accountability mechanisms including, conduct of meetings, elections, by-elections, record keeping, financial accounting, and reporting.
 - (c.) Provide a basic set of office resources for the LFO (on signature of this agreement) comprising cash books; minute books; duplicate license forms; headed paper and an official LFO stamp or unique mark, plus other necessary items in order to support the set-up of a transparent and well documented forest management and local licensing system. It is anticipated that the LFO will take over purchasing these items after collecting revenue.
 - (d.) Assist the coordination of forest law enforcement activities between the LFO, traditional Leaders, local community policing forums, local police officers and the District Magistrate in accordance with annexed co-management plan.
 - (e.) With the LFO jointly monitor the block demarcated in the co-management plan to ensure management is in accordance with this Agreement and in accordance with Standards & Guidelines for Participatory Forestry in Malawi.
 - (f.) Jointly with the LFO countersign any permits and licenses being for the commercial utilization and harvesting of forest products (non-domestic use) in accordance with block co-management plan
 - (g.) In line with licensing procedures issue conveyance certificates against verified documentation to ensure legal transportation of forest products.
 - (h.) Provide in collaboration with other partners, legal, organizational, marketing and other forms of support to the LFO as appropriate.
 - (i.) Organizes in collaboration with other partners, relevant training courses to enhance organizational, technical and management capacity of Local Forest Boards, LFO, traditional authorities and other members of the community.

- (j.) Recognize and actively support the protection and policing measures taken by the FMB, LFO and the community in accordance with the Forest Act, 1997, Forest Rules 2001, and Local Forest Organization Registration Agreement.

COMMENCEMENT, DURATION AND TERMINATION

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

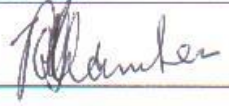




DEMARCATON AND BOUNDARY

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

DISPUTES

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

13. SIGNED:

 _____ DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY	
Dated... 30-01-14	
AND	
 _____ CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION	
Dated... 19-02-14	
WITNESSES:	
 _____ VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN	 _____ TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
Dated... 19-02-14	Dated... 19-02-14
 _____ DISTRICT COMMISSIONER	
Dated... 19/02/2014	