

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



May 2013

This plan was produced by the community of G.V.H. Kwilasya of TA Sitola with assistance of Machinga District Forestry Office

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

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Summary

Kwilasya Block was demarcated into three Forest Management Units (**FMUs**). The first one is a very big area which is having harvestable trees though most of the area is sleepy. The second Forest Management Unit is a small portion of Eucalyptus plantation. The last third Forest Management Unit is non-harvestable which comprises of river banks and very steep slopes. The Block is bordered with Chindenga Block to the Eastern side and Naungu Block to South west. Kwilasya Block is having a total number of 310 households with a total population of 1,920 from the following villages: Kwilasya, Chikwenda, Disi, Chimbira, Masiyosi, Jeke, Mitondo and Nsakasa.

Likwenu River marks the boundary between Kwilasya block and Chindenga Block. The other perennial rivers Namikomia and Masimale also originate from this block. Other streams are Kankhande and Nsigalira but are annual.

This block 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.H. Kwilasya.

The community has developed themselves ten management practices in order to guide the harvesting system in the coupes determined according to the uses. In addition to this, there are also resource use rules, penalties and detailed management plan for each product. Activity, patrolling, harvesting and monitoring plans developed for woody and non-woody products have also been included in this management plan. Financial projections are also shown in the annexes.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Co-management plan is for Kwilasya Forest Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve. The plan has been developed in line with the Liwonde Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP). The main objectives of Strategic Plan are as follows:-

- 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

This participatory management plan shall be managed by Kwilasya Local Forest Organization (Block Committee). This committee comprises 18 members from all villages in G.V.H. Kwilasya, T/A Sitola in collaboration with Machinga District Forest Office (DFO). This committee is officially registered at Machinga District Council as a Local Forest Organization.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

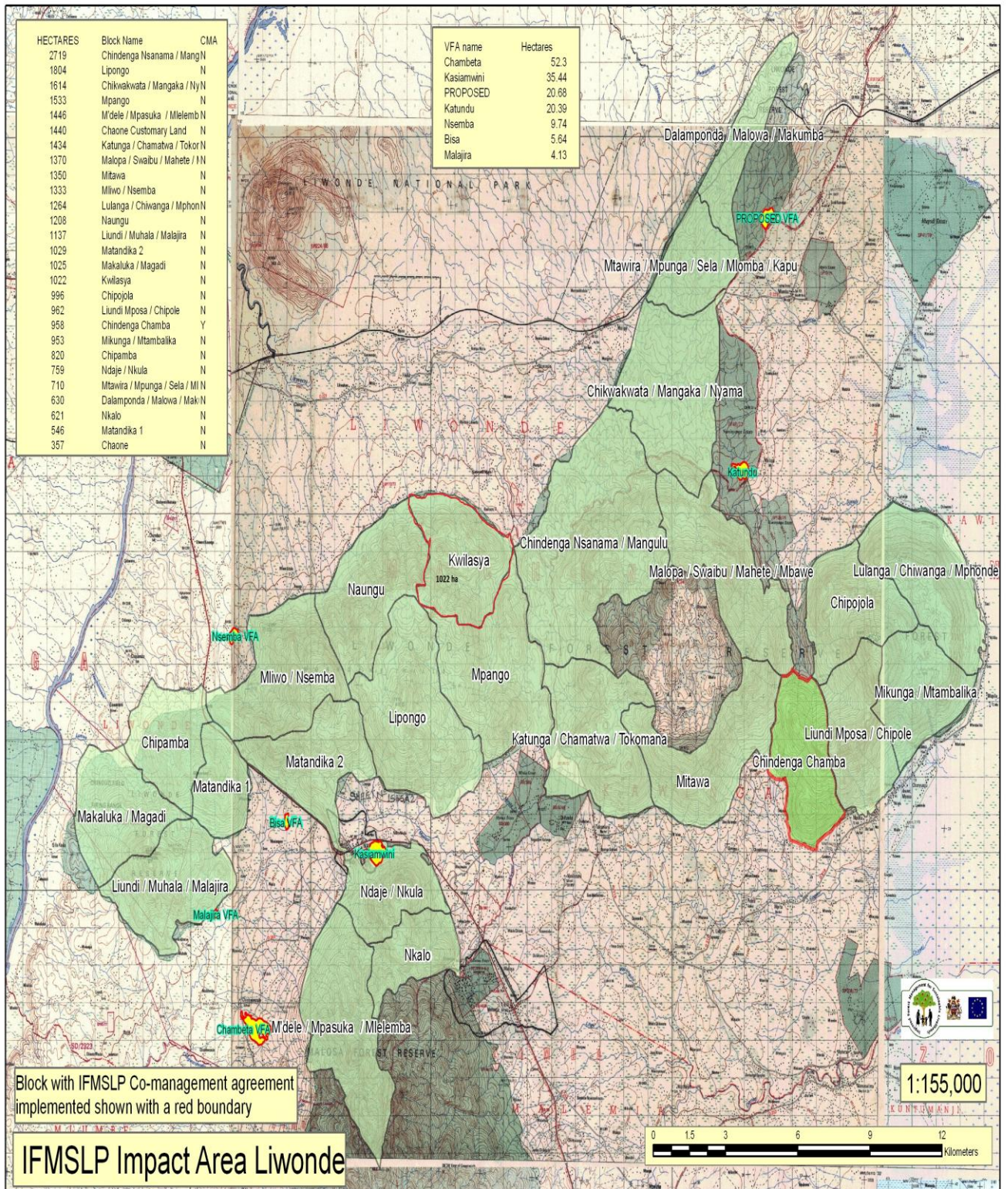
3.1 General Description

Kwilasya Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve and is located to the south East of Liwonde Township at a distance of 17 km along Liwonde-Ntaja road in Machinga District. The Block has a total area of 1021.57 hectares, with gentle to steep slopes. Likwenu, Namikomia and Masimale are perennial rivers while Kankhande and Nsigalira are annual streams.

The Block is generally characterized by loamy and black soils. Most of the trees which are found there are in the genera of dry- *Branchystegia* Miombo woodland tree species as: Miombo, Nchenga, Chitimbe, Naphini, Muwanga, Nsolo, Thombozi and Mpandula. The bigger part of the block (about 70%) is on steep slopes and the rest is on gentle slope and some parts are with harvestable trees.

The Block has a good managed forest cover and a small portion of Eucalyptus, although there are minor human interferences like timber sawing.

Location Map of the Block showing Boundaries



3.2 Boundary

The block borders with Chindenga block to the east and Likwenu River separate the two blocks. To the west it is bordered by Naungu Block and Kankhande Stream which runs between the blocks.

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. Kwilasya and Forestry Department (FD).

3.4 Forest users

The users of this Block are the community of G.V.H. Kwilasya which has a total of 310 households that 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.

4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

There are three Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below and depicted on the overleaf map.

4.1 FMU 1

This comprises of Eucalyptus tree species of terectionis and camaldulensis with a total area of 62.2 hectares. It is located beneath the Forest Block bordering the customary land. This was previously a Department of Forestry industrial plantation.

4.2 FMU 2

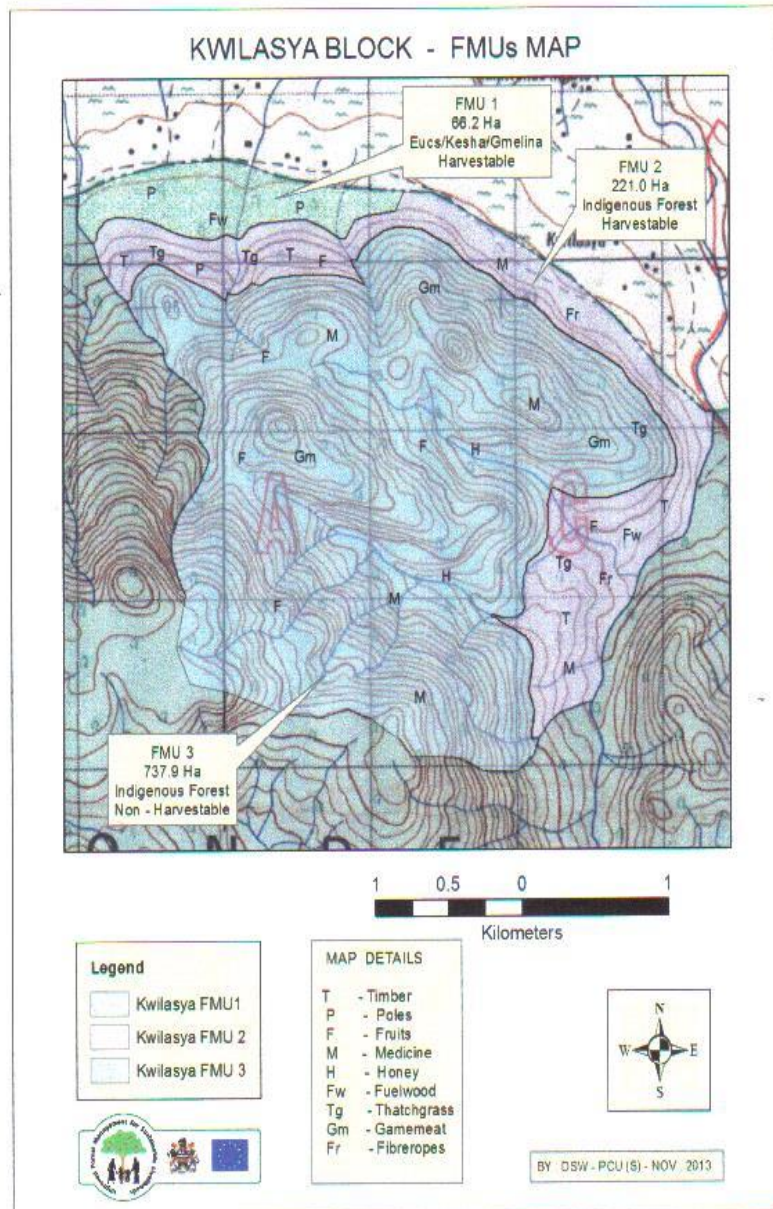
This is a harvestable area which is composed of harvestable indigenous tree species like Miombo, Nchenga, Naphini, Muwanga, Nsolo, Thombozi and Mpandula which can be used for both timber and firewood for commercial and domestic purposes and is 221.0 hectares.

4.3 FMU 3

This is a non harvestable area which comprises of fragile areas such as Kankhande Rivers, streams and steep slopes and therefore timber harvesting is not allowed. The area coverage is 737.9 hectares. It is so as to protect water catchment areas.

Map showing the Forest Management Units is shown below:

Map showing the Forest Management Units is shown below:



5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General objective

To improve the livelihoods of the community living in G.V.H. Kwilasya through sustainable management and utilization of forest resources and services.

5.2 Specific objectives

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

N/B: The specific objective 1 is applicable to **FMU 2**; objective 2 is applicable to **FMU 1 and 2** while objective 3 is applicable to FMU3 and objective 4 is applicable to all FMUs.

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are the appropriate management practices that have been developed in order to guide the harvesting system and management in determined coupes according to type of uses.

PRACTICES	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 freshly felled coupes for the first 3-5 years to avoid damaging the regenerates.
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 grows 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

	<p>and fuel wood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●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 FOR EACH PRODUCT

No.	Resource rules	Specification	Penalty
1	No cutting of trees is allowed within 50m on either side along the stream banks	Cutting will only be done 50 m away from the stream bank on both sides.	Anyone found guilty of cutting trees along the stream banks shall pay a fine of K10, 000 for each felled tree. The tools and felled tree shall be confiscated.
2	No one is allowed to open a garden or settle in the block	Settling or opening a garden shall not be done	Anyone found guilty shall pay a fine of K10, 000 and K5, 000 if structures are found. The crops and structures shall be destroyed.
3	(a)- 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.
	(b)- Everyone shall participate in fire fighting in the block	Fire fighting is compulsory to every member except under valid reasons	Every person found guilty of refusing to participate in fire fighting in the block shall pay a fine of K500. If she/he fails to pay shall be given a piece of work to do in the block.
4	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 K50, 000. Charcoal and tools shall be confiscated and the suspect be taken to court if she/he fails to pay the fine.

5	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 K8000 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.
6	No unauthorised collection of firewood shall be allowed	Firewood collection shall be allowed upon getting a permission/permit from the Block Committee	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K150/head load, K2500/ cubic metre. The firewood shall be confiscated and sold. The tools used in firewood collection shall be claimed at a fine of K100 per tool.
7	No one shall be allowed to cut trees without permission and no one shall be allowed to cut regenerants.	Cutting of trees for any purpose shall be done in demarcated coupes only upon getting permission from the Block Committee. A 15 cm stump height shall be accepted when felling trees in the coupes.	If anyone found guilty of the offence shall pay a fine of K8, 000 per tree and K300 per each regenerant.
8	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 K200/bundle.
10	No unauthorised harvesting of any non timber forest product shall be allowed in the block	Harvesting of non timber forest products shall only be allowed with permission from the block committee.	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K400.
11	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 K2, 000 and tools shall be confiscated.
12	No unauthorised collection of stones and	Collection of stones and soil shall only take place with permission from the block	Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K2,000

	soil shall be allowed from the block	management committee	Mining shall cost K2000/wheelbarrow if done without permission.
13	No unauthorised hanging of bee hives shall be allowed in the block No harvesting of honey using fire shall be allowed	Hanging of bee hives shall be allowed with permission from the block management committee Only modern bee hives are recommended. Only modern methods of harvesting honey shall be allowed using smoker	Anyone found hanging bee hives without permission shall pay a fine of K1000 per each hive. An outsider with the same crime shall pay a fine of K1500 per bee hive Bee hives made from barks of trees shall be confiscated and destroyed. Anyone found harvesting honey using traditional methods (the use of fire instead of smoker) shall be fined K5000.
14	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 K50 per bamboo.
15	No unauthorised disposal of pollutants of any kind in the block shall be allowed.	The block management committee needs to be consulted before disposing any kind of pollutants in the block	Any found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K10, 000.00. Failure to pay the fine shall lead the culprit to be dragged to court for trials.
16	No unauthorised grazing of animals shall be allowed in the block.	Grazing 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 K50 per animal.
17	No unauthorised installation of shrine/initiation forums of any kind in the block shall be allowed	Permission needs to be obtained from the BMC before any installation is made.	Any person/group found guilty of an offence shall pay K100 per person.
18	Trespassing is prohibited in the block	Anybody visiting the block shall obtain a permission from the BMC	Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K3,000

8.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of product: Firewood

Key species: *Mchenga, Mtwana Mombo, Muwanga and Ntatasika*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues: Illegal harvesting

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.
- Collection of firewood in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed when cutting trees.
- 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:

- 32240 Head loads of indigenous fuel wood per house hold per year for domestic purpose and 2080 head loads per household per year for commercial purposes.
- 15500 Cubic metres per year from the block for domestic purpose and 1000 cubic metres for commercial purpose per year.
- 48360 of head loads of Blue gum per house hold per year shall be allowed for domestic purposes and 1040 head loads per household per year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial Use: K150 per head load and K2000 per cubic metre for indigenous tree species whilst for exotic tree species the permit shall be K20 per head load and K1000 per cubic metre
- Domestic Use: The permit shall be K20 per head load and K1000 per cubic metre for indigenous

N/B: People from Kwilasya shall be allowed to fetch firewood for free every Saturdays

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*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

- Limited number of big trees for timber production
- Poor harvesting practices
- Illegal harvesting.

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.
- 15cm stump height shall be strictly recommended when cutting timber trees above the ground level in the harvestable coupes.
- A minimum of 25 timber trees in each 2 hectares coupe shall be left standing.
- Only trees whose diameter at breast height of more than 30 cm shall be harvested in the coupes.
- 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 K10, 000 per tree.
- Domestic users shall pay K4000 per tree as a buying price.

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:

- Careless cutting of trees
- Bush fires.

Management practices:

- Hanging of bee hives for both commercial and domestic purposes shall be done in non-harvestable areas only.
- 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.
- Only standard bee hives shall be permitted to be hanged in the block

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 K500 per each bee hive per year.
- Domestic honey producers shall pay a fee of K200 per each bee hive per year

Name of product: Mushroom

Key species: *Utenga, Kungolokwaititi, Nakasache, Ujojo, Nakajongolo, Chipatwe, Usinda, Liwangulume, Makomakamajani, Nakadyete and Nakasowa*

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.
- Management of areas where big trees were felled shall be strictly observed to encourage the growth of regenerants of tree species that promote mushroom growing.
- Monitoring of mushroom harvesting shall be done by the block committee.

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 K50 per basket while domestic users will collect mushroom for free.

Name of product: Stones
Key types: *Nagaga, quarry stone*
Demand: High
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:

- 100 wheelbarrows and 50 tonnes per year shall be allowed for commercial use. Domestic stone users shall collect for free.

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- A fee of K500 per wheelbarrow and K15000 per tonne.

Name of product: Fruits
Key species: *Nthema, Masuku, Mpinjipinji, Matonga and Mangulungulu*
Demand: High
Supply: Low
Problems/Issues: Bush fires
Poor harvesting practices
Poor Soil

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).
- Collection of fruits in the block shall be monitored by the block committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 5 baskets of fruits per season per household shall be allowed for domestic.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fruit collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- For free for both domestic and commercial use

Name of product: Fibres
Key species: *Mombo, Mchenga, Chitimbe and Mtwana*
Demand: High
Supply: Medium
Problems/Issues: Bush fires
Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

- Fibres shall be collected from big tree branches.
- Bush fires shall be controlled and regulated in areas where regenerants are growing.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 7 bundles of Fibres shall be allowed per household per year for domestic and 12 bundles per household for commercial use per year.

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial fibre collectors shall pay a fee of K100 per bundle while domestic users shall pay K50 per bundle.

Name of product: Thatch grass
Key species: *Kamphe (tsekera), Wandolo and Nsewe*
Demand: High
Supply: High
Problems/Issues: Bush fires

Management practices:

- Thatch grass collection shall be done between May and June.
- Only matured grass shall be recommended to be harvested.
- Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where thatch grasses grow in the block.
- Awareness meeting shall be intensified to the communities adjacent to the block before controlled early burning operation starts.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 20 and 500 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 K100 per bundle while domestic users shall collect thatch grass for free

Name of product: Bamboos
Key species: Local Species
Demand: High
Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

- Careless cutting of trees
- 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.

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 animals / Birds
Key species: Game animals – *Kalulu, Gwape, Pusi, Nguluwe Nyani* and *Fish*
Birds- *Nkhwali, Kadzidzi, Kam'tema Nkhanga* and *Njiwa*
Demand: High
Supply: Medium
Problems/Issues: Bush fires
Illegal hunting
Bad hunting practices

Management practices:

- Hunting of animals shall be regulated by the BMC.
- Controlled early burning shall be encouraged to prevent bush fires
- Nets shall not be allowed when hunting birds.
- Natural regeneration shall be promoted in-order to increase forest cover.
- Use of pollutants for fishing shall be prohibited and is punishable.
- Use of un-recommended tools for hunting shall be prohibited

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 hunters shall pay a fee of K2, 000 as a permit 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 FOR THE KWILASYA BLOCK

Activity	When	Who will do it	Requirement
Patrolling	January –December (twice a week)	Committee members and all communities	Panga knives, exercise books, pens
Fire break screefing	April - May	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers and panga knives
Controlled burning early	April - June	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Box of matches
Thinning(Singling)	April - August	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Panga knives
Ground preparation (in Eucs plantation)	October - November	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, picks, axes, panga knives and ropes
Tree planting	December - March	Committee members and all communities Extension worker	Hoes, slashers, pangas and planting trowels
Weeding	As soon as the weeds appear	Committee members and all communities	Hoes, slashers and pangas knives
Seed collection	July - September	Committee members and all communities	Sacks
Committee meetings	Twice a month	Committee members	Exercise books, pens
General meetings	Once in every two months	Committee members and all communities	Exercise books, pens
Issuing of permits	January to December	Committee	Permits, pens and exercise books

NB. All activities are to be done participatory by community members. It will be the responsibility of the block committee in liaison with the chiefs 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 materials during patrols shall be managed according to the resource user rules and constitution

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 and community members	Reduced number of malpractices	Written progress reports (records)	Throughout the year
Firebreak maintenance	Committee and community members	Area/Distance screefed	Site visits and reports	April- May
Controlled early burning	Committee and community members	Number of hectares burnt	Site visit and reports	April- June
Thinning (Singling)	Committee and community members	Number of hectares thinned	Site visit and reports	April - August
Ground preparation	Committee and community members	Area prepared (hectares)	Site visit, reports and supervision	October - November
Tree planting	Committee and community members	Number of trees planted Hectares planted	Field visit, reports and supervision	December - March
Weeding	Committee and community members	Hectares weeded	Site visit and reports	April- May
Seed collection	Committee members	Amount of seed collected/Species	Supervision and records.	July - September

Committee meetings	Committee	Minutes	Checking of minute books Interview members	Every – three months
General meetings	Committee and community members	Minutes	Checking of minute books Interview members	Once every two months

NB. All activities are to be done participatory by community members. It will be the responsibility of the block committee in liaison with the chiefs 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 Kwilasya Block is tabulated below. Under the Co-Management model, it is proposed that 60% of the gross income accrued from commercial permit fees and domestic permits 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. 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 at GVH level on population per village.

No	Village	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Nkalo	87	125	196	160	568
2	Ngongeni	30	41	55	43	169
3	Chiundo	34	45	81	60	220
4	Kamundi	31	69	40	52	192
5	Chowe	47	73	51	82	253
	TOTALS	229	353	423	397	1,402

Annex 2: Estimated Annual Cash Flow

Benefit sharing will be based on calculations on gross income (commercial permits plus domestic permits). Proportionate sharing is shown in the table below:

Estimated Annual Cash Flow For Kwilasya Block		
ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (Mk)	PERCENTAGE (%)
INCOME		
(a) Domestic permits	K24,026,600	
(b) Commercial permits	K23,960,800	
Gross Income (a +b)	K47,987,400	
Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account	K2,960,800	10
Money into Forest Development Fund Account	K14,396,220	30
Block Forest Management Committee Account	K28,792,440	60
Average income per household (310 H/Hs)	K123,880.90	
Forest Management costs	K6,040,000.00	

Annex 3: Estimated Management Cost

No	Activity	No of people involved	Number/area	Daily wage/ rate	Total Amount Required
1	Boundary screening	50	10,000m	K300/ 25m/man/day	K6,000,000.00
2	Re -afforestation	25	2 ha	K20,000/ ha	K40,000.00
	TOTAL	75			K6,040,000.00

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	24	600	1200
Timber	For construction	8	200	400
Rafters	For roofing	53	1325	2650
Ridge pole	For roofing	27	675	1350
House poles	For supporting structures	10	250	500
Curios	For decoration	6	150	300
Mortars	For pounding	3	75	150
Pestles	For pounding	14	350	700
Wooden spoons	For sharing food	10	250	500
Cooking sticks	For cooking	13	325	650
Bamboos	For construction and craft making	7	175	350
Fruits	For eating	8	200	400
Medicine	For curing diseases	9	225	450
Fibres	For construction	7	175	350

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

Annex 5: Requirements for Forest Product for Domestic Use

The total number of households in GVH Kwilasya is 310. 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 310 H/Hs
Firewood	For fuel wood	104 head loads	32240
Rafters	For roofing	64 small poles	19,750
Ridge pole	For roofing	5 big poles	1550 big poles
Mortars & Pestles	For pounding	1 tree	310 trees
Hoe handles	For farming	10 trees	3100 trees
Bamboos	For construction and craft making	50 bamboos	15500 bamboos
Fruits	For eating	5 baskets/hh/yr	1550 baskets
Fibres	For construction	7 baskets/hh/yr	2170 baskets
Thatch grass	For roofing and fencing	20 bundles/hh/yr	6200 bundles
Mushroom	For relish	6 baskets/hh/yr	1860 baskets
Game animal and birds	For relish	3 permits/hh/yr for game 15 permits/hh/yr for birds	15 permits for game and 150 for birds

Annex6: Harvesting Plan for Woody Products

Product	Available 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	1200 trees	700	50	1250 trees	550
Timber	400 trees	80	30	430 trees	350
Poles/rafters	2650	1000	550	3200	2200
Ridge poles	1350	500	125	1475	975
Hoe handles	1350	450	320	1670	1220
Mortars	150	50	10	160	110
Pestles	700	100	60	760	660
Wooden spoon	500	395	200	700	305
Cooking sticks	650	400	250	900	500

Note

The calculations for the harvesting plan were found basing on the following information:

Total number of households in Kwilasya is 310

Total harvestable area in the block is 650.7 ha

Rotational period is 10 years

Annex 7: Revenue Projection from Woody Products

Product Name	Domestic requirement		Commercial requirement		Frequency	Quantity/ year	Annual Calculations	
	H/H	Permit	H/H	Permit			Domestic	Commercial
Firewood	310	K50/ head load	10	K150/ head load	2 head loads/hh/wk for domestic use	32240headloads (domestic)	K1,612,000.00	K312,000.00
		K1000/ cubic metre indigenous	10	K 2000/ cubic metre	4 head loads/hh/wk 50 cubic metres/hh/yr for domestic use and 100 cubic metres /hh/yr for commercial	2080headloads(commercial) 15,500 cubic metres/yr (domestic) 1000 cubic metres/yr (commercial)		
	K10/head load exotic	5	K20/Head load exotic	3headloads/hh/wk for domestic use and 4headloads/hh/wk for commercial use	48, 360headloads/yr (domestic) 1040 head loads/yr (commercial)	K483,600.00	K20,800.00	
100	20	K500/cubic metre for exotic		K1000/cubic metre for exotic	1 cubic metre/hh/wk 20 cubic metres/month	5200 cubic metres/yr (domestic) 4800 cubic metres/yr (commercial)	K2,600,000.00	K4, 800, 000.00

Poles-Indigenous and Exotic (a)big poles	310	K500/big pole (indigenous)	5	K1000/big pole (indigenous)	5 big poles/hh/year for domestic and 1000 big poles/yr for commercial use	1550 big poles (indigenous)/year for domestic use 5000 big poles (indigenous) for commercial use/ year	K775,000.00	K5,000,000.00
	310	K250/big pole (exotic)	10	K500/big pole (exotic)	5 big poles/hh/year for domestic and 1000 big poles/yr for commercial use	1550 big poles (exotic)/year for domestic use 10000 big poles (exotic)/year for commercial	K387,500.00	K5,000,000.00
(b)small poles	310	K50/small pole (indigenous)	10	K100/small pole (indigenous)	40 small poles /hh/year for domestic and 100 small poles for commercial use per year	19750 small poles/year for domestic use (indigenous) 5000 small poles/yr for commercial use (indigenous)	K987,500.00	K50,000.00
		K25/ small pole (exotic)	10	K100/ small pole (exotic)	40 poles/hh/yr for domestic and 1000 poles commercial use	12,400 small poles for domestic use/yr 10,000 small poles for commercial/yr	K310,000.00	K1,000,000.00
Timber	150	K4000/tree	200	K10000/tree	1 tree/hh/yr for domestic use and 15 trees for commercial	150 trees for domestic use/year 15 trees for commercial	K600,000.00	K150,000.00

						use/year		
Hoe handles	310	K25/branch	15	K50/branch	10 branches/hh/year for domestic use and 100 for commercial use per year	3,100 trees/year (10 for domestic use and 100 for commercial)	K77,500.00	K5,000.00
Wooden spoons	310	K50/ branch	20	K100/ branch	1 branch/hh/yr for domestic use and 50 branches for commercial use per year	310 branches/year for domestic use and 1,000 for commercial)	K15,500.00	K100,000.00
Cooking sticks	310	K25/ branch	20	K50/branch	2 branches /hh/ yr for domestic use and 200 branches for commercial use per year	620 branches/year for domestic use and 200 for commercial	K15,500.00	K10,000.00
Mortars	310	K1000/tree	5	K8000/tree	1 tree/hh/yr for domestic use and 5 trees for commercial use per year	310 trees for domestic use and 5 for commercial use	K310,000.00	K40,000.00
Pestles	310	K100/tree	5	K200/tree	4 trees/hh/yr for domestic use and 20 trees for commercial use per year	1,240 trees for domestic use and 20 for commercial	K124,000.00	K4,000.00
						TOTAL FOR WOODY PROUCTS	K23,798,100.00	K18,491,800.00

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	310	Free access	10	K50/basket	6 baskets /hh/season for domestic use and 6 baskets /hh/season for commercial use	1860 baskets/yr For domestic use 60 baskets/ yr for commercial use	-----	K3,000.00
Fibres	310	K50/bundle	5	K100/bundle	7 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 12 bundles/hh/yr for commercial use	2170 bundles for domestic use per year and 60 for commercial	K108,500.00	K6,000.00
Fruits	310	Free	-		5 baskets /hh/ season	1550 baskets for domestic use	-----	-----
Thatch grass	310	Free	20	K100/bundle	20 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 500 bundles /hh/yr for commercial use	6200 bundles for domestic use and 10000 for commercial	-----	K1,000,000.00
Stones	310	free	5	K500/ wheelbarrow and K15000/tonne	100 wheelbarrows/yr and 50 tonnes/yr for commercial use	500 wheelbarrows and 250 tones for commercial use per year	-----	K4,000,000.00

Game animals	5	K500/ permit	5	K2000/permit	3 permits per year for domestic use and 5 permits for commercial use per year	15 permits for domestic hunters and 25 for commercial	K7,500.00	K50,000.00
Honey	5	K200/bee hive	10	K500/bee hive	20 bee hives/hh/yr for domestic use and 50 bee hives for commercial use /year	100 bee hives for domestic use and 500 for commercial	K20,000.00	K250,000.00
Birds	10	K100/ permit	20	K300/permit	15 permits for domestic users and 20 permits for commercial users	150 permits for domestic hunters and 400 for commercial	K15,000.00	K120,000.00
Bamboos	310	K5/bamboo	20	K20/bamboo	50 bamboos/hh/yr for domestic use and 100 bamboos per year for commercial	15500 bamboos for domestic use and 1000 for commercial	K77,500.00	K40,000.00
						TOTAL FOR NON WOODY PRODUCTS	K228,500.00	K5,469,000.00

Annex 9: Kwilasya Block Management Committee Constitution

Name of LFO: Kwilasya Block Management Committee

Name of the Block: Kwilasya

Address: C/O Group Village Headman Kwilasya
Traditional Authority Sitola

Contact numbers: Cell 0999622024/0997647531

1.0. OBJECTIVE

To satisfy Kwilasya wider community's (especially those from Kwilasya, Mitondo, Chimbira, Chikwenda, Disi, Nsakasa, Jeke and Mathews villages.) 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 Kwilasya 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 five villages mentioned in the 1.0.
- 2.3 Community members from the above 8 villages shall be automatic members of Kwilasya 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 and the Group village Headman Kwilasya 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 five village heads and the Group Village Head. Twelve (12) community members (representatives) from each of the 8 villages shall contest for executive membership of the Block Management Committee. Village heads shall accompany their contestants to the elections as observers.
- 3.2 Elections shall take place every 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 5 villages
- Committed & dedicated members from the 5 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 .

- 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

Total monetary benefits arising from sales of forest products from domestic use and 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)

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
- Kwilasya 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.

Annex 10: Co-management Agreement Template

CO-FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

(Forestry Act, 1997 Section 25)

THIS AGREEMENT is made theday of.....
BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mines, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and local residents of village(s) of Traditional Authority.....and District represented byas the Local Forest Organization (herewith described as LFO) and known also as the block management committee.

The Government, hereby, wishes to make an agreement with the LFO to provide for co-management, in partnership with the Department of Forestry, of the forest resources ofblock offorest 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 ofvillage(s).
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 ofForest 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 account of the DFO ofDistrict for its transfer by the DFO to the national level Forest Development Fund, 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 utilised by the LFO for the purposes of forest development and management. This includes utilisation 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 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.
 - (d.) Assist the coordination of forest law enforcement activities between the LGO, 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, organisational, 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 LFO, traditional authorities and other members of the community.
- (j.) Recognise and actively support the protection and policing measures taken by the LFO and the community in accordance with the Forest 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 representatives of the parties, and shall be binding indefinitely subject to clauses 6 and 9 below.
- 6. The Government shall have the right to terminate this agreement and revoke authority to protect, manage, control and utilise 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 Government has tried all efforts to resolve or correct the situation amicably.
- 8. In cautioning the local community the government 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.

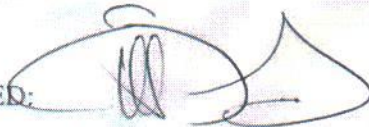
DEMARCATION AND BOUNDARY

- 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 of Energy and Mines. 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:



DR. DENNIS KAYAMBAZINTU
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

Dated... 28th JUNE 2013

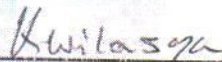
AND



CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION

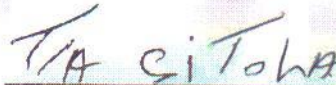
Dated... 4th / 09 / 2013

WITNESSES:



VILLAGE HEADMAN/WOMAN

Dated... 11/9/2013



TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Dated... 11/9/2013



DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Dated... 18/09/13

