

CO-MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MAKALUKA/MAGADI FOREST BLOCK
IN
LIWONDE FOREST RESERVE
MACHINGA DISTRICT



JANUARY, 2014

This plan was produced by the community of Village Headmen Makaluka/Magadi of TA Sitola with technical assistance from Machinga District Forestry Office. It is a five year plan (2014-2019).

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SUMMARY

Makaluka /Magadi community of Traditional Authority Sitola in Machinga district is one of the beneficiary communities under the *Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme* (IFMSLP). The community comprises of twelve (12) villages with a total number of 981 households. The villages include *Makaluka, Magadi, Mwakolisha, Katuma, Kachingwe, Sifakado, Misikizi, Jailosi, Sonjera, Chindungwi, Assani* and *Awali*. These villages are working collaboratively with the Department of Forestry on the management and sustainable utilization of natural resources found in Makaluka/Magadi Forest Co-Management Block which is located within Liwonde Forest Reserve.

Under this Co-management agreement, Makaluka/Magadi shall have a regulated access to forestry products (both woody & non-woody). Besides, environmental services shall be sustained through protection of the catchment and other fragile areas within the Co-management block.

In respect to these, the communities with technical assistance from the District Forestry Office have developed a Participatory Forest Co-management Plan which encompasses ten management practices which will guide the proper management and sustainable utilization of forest products in the block. In addition, management practices for each product, patrolling, harvesting, activities and monitoring plans, nineteen (19) resource user rules and corresponding penalties to ensure regulated access of forest resources by all forest user groups have been put in place.

This management plan also gives detailed projected annual cash flow and financial projections as shown in the annexes 2, 3 and 4.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is a Participatory Forest Co-management agreement Plan for Makaluka/Magadi Forest Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve which is between Makaluka/Magadi communities and the Malawi Government. The block is 1025.36 ha and is located to the South of Liwonde Forest Reserve which is 24, 351.87 ha. The plan has been developed in line with the Strategic Forest Area Plan (SFAP) for Liwonde Forest Reserve. The main objectives of the Strategic Forest Area Plan are as follows:-

1. To rehabilitate and protect fragile areas within and outside the forest reserve.
2. To increase forest cover, productivity and value of forest products, to ensure continuous provision of local and national services.
3. To improve livelihoods of forest dependent communities through sustainable forest management and utilization.
4. To improve governance of forest resources through local institutions.

2.0 MANAGING AUTHORITY

Management of Makaluka/Magadi Forest Co-management Block shall be done by an officially registered Block Management Committee known as Makaluka/Magadi Block Committee from G.V.Hs Makaluka/Magadi in the area of Traditional Authority Sitola and in collaboration with the Department of Forestry through Machinga District Council. The committee comprises of 20 members drawn G.V.Hs Makaluka/Magadi. For more details on roles and responsibilities of the managing authority refer to Annexes 9.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BLOCK

3.1 General Description

Makaluka/Magadi Forest Block is found in Liwonde Forest Reserve and is located to the south of Liwonde Township at a distance of 5 Km from Liwonde-Machinga Boma road in Machinga District. The Block has a total area of 1025.36 hectares, with gentle to steep slopes. It has seasonal rivers namely *Nachimwaza*, *Mwacheya*, *Mpolwe*, *Chifefe*, *Sambam'manja*, *Nangulungwi* and *Namitondo*

The Block is generally characterized by gravel and black-red soils. The block has a good managed forest cover as it is dominated by Miombo woodland tree species as: *Nagungulu*, *Mkalati*, *Nkunkhu*, *Naphini*, *Mombo*, *Mpandula*, *Mchenga*, *Chitimbe*, *Muwanga*, *Nsolo*, *Chinama*, *Mtwana*, *Chipisyawago*, *Nlungwe*, *Mpalankhanga*, *Nsondoka*, *Thombozi* and *Chipembere*. The block has patches of bamboos in certain places. The bigger part of the block (about 70%) is on steep slopes and the rest is on gentle slope and some parts have harvestable trees. However, the block has spots of minor human interferences like pit sawing and charcoal production.

3.2 Boundary

The Makaluka/Magadi block shares boundary with Chipamba block to the east and Nachimwaza River separates the two blocks. To the west it is bordered by Malajira/Muhala/Liundi Block and separated by Lilongwe River. Map showing block boundary is on page 7.

3.3 Tenure

This block has been in the custody of Malawi Government since 1924 when Liwonde Forest Reserve was gazetted. However, the management authority shall be shared according to Co-management agreement between the community of G.V.Hs Makaluka/Magadi and Forestry Department (FD).

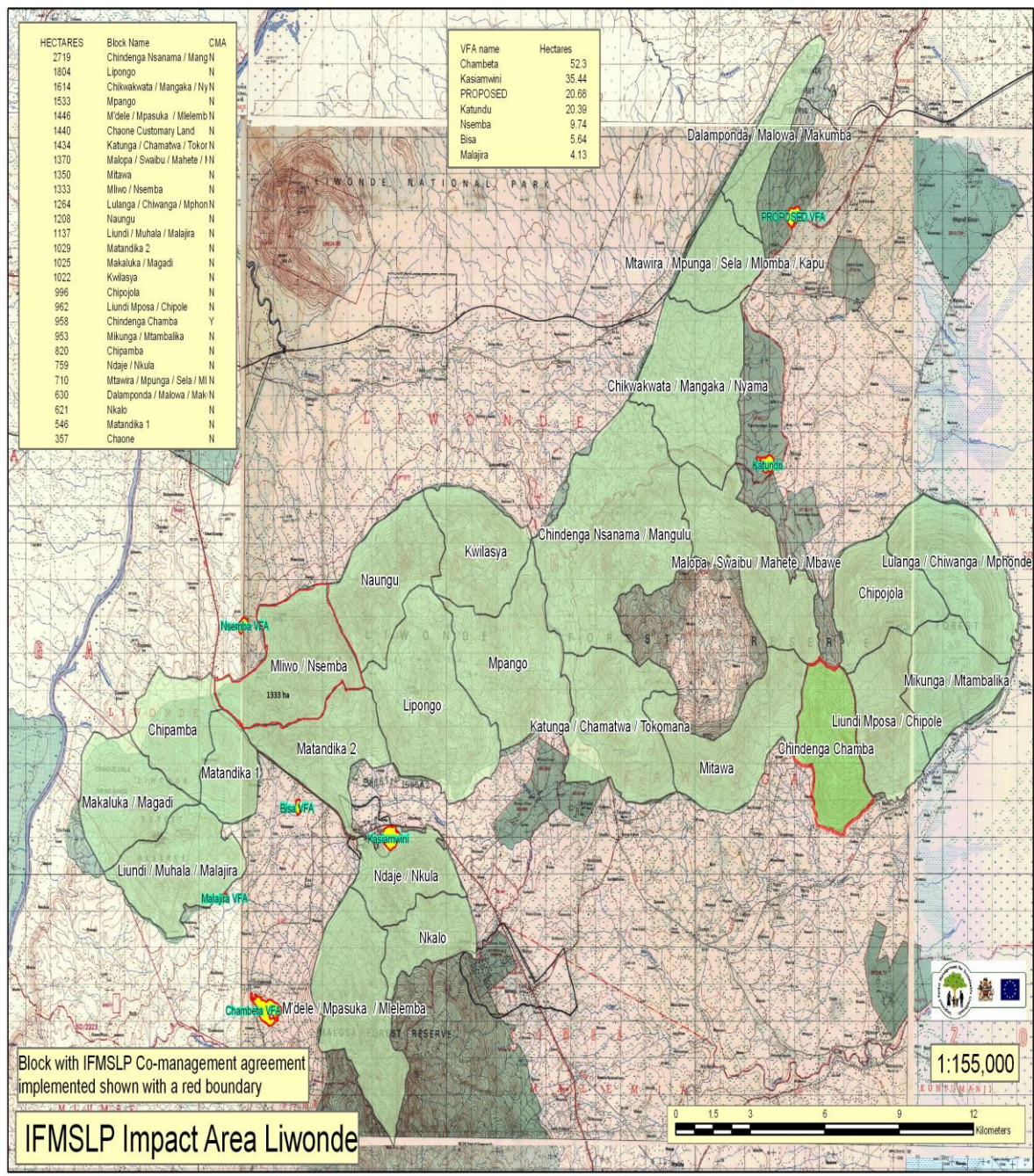
3.4 Forest users

The main users of this block are the communities of G.V.Hs Makaluka/Magadi which has a total of 981 households with 6255 people that will benefit from the block. The forest user groups include: Firewood, Mushroom, Fruits, Honey, Poles, Fibre and Grass collectors, Curio makers and pit Sawyers. Other users include neighbouring communities, travellers, and people from urban centres who shall have access after obtaining permission from the Block Management Committee.

3.5 Uses

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

Map showing block boundary for Makaluka Block in Liwonde Forest Reserve



4.0 FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

The Makaluka/Magadi Block has three unique Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below.

4.1 Forest Management Unit 1

This comprises of diversified kinds of indigenous tree regenerants and grasses with a total area ofhectares. It is located beneath the Forest Block bordering the customary land. The area has also immature bamboos.

4.2 Forest Management Unit 2

This area is composed of a mixture of scattered mature , and regenerants indigenous tree species like *Mtwana*, *Chipisyawago*, *Nlungwe*, *Mpalankhanga*, *Nsondoka*, *Mpandula*, *Mombo*, *Mchenga*, *Naphini*, *Nsolo*, *Thombozi*, *Chitimbe*, *Muwanga*, *Nsolo* and *Chinama*. The mature trees can be used for both timber and firewood either for commercial or domestic purposes and ishectares. Trees in the area are being illegally cut for pit sawing and charcoal production. Harvesting will be done in this FMU,

4.3 Forest Management Unit 3

This is an area with well matured trees however; the area is non-harvestable since it acts as water catchment areas for rivers and streams such as *Nachimwaza*, *Mwacheya*, *Mpolwe*, *Chifefe*, *Sambam'manja*, *Nangulungwi* and *Namitondo*. The area is..... ha.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

5.1 General objective

The main objective is “To improve the livelihoods of the communities living in G.V.H. Makaluka/Magadi through management and sustainable 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 **FMUs 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**.

Map showing FMUs in Makaluka Block

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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

| PRACTICE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------------------|---|
| Protected Areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●All fragile 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 and management shall be a priority in the block to avoid damaging the regenerates. |
| Harvesting with Standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●A considerable number of trees to act as standards shall be left in each coupe in order to allow them grows into large sizes and support other uses e.g. timber, medicine and fruits. ●260 trees shall be retained per hectare. |
| Timber standard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Timber trees will be reserved for standards. ●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 ●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 ● Fibres shall not be collected from regenerations. |
| Cutting (Harvesting) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Harvesting shall be done during the dry season, (July – 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 cutting of trees is allowed within 50m on either side along the stream banks | Cutting will only be done 50m 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 and handed to BMC. |
| 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 K30, 000. 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 K10, 000. If she/he fails to pay shall be given a piece of work to do in the block equivalent to the fine 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 be taken to the traditional court which will give a fine of K3, 000.00. |
| 4 | No one shall produce charcoal in the block | Charcoal production is prohibited. | Any person found guilty of such an offence shall pay a fine of K40, 000. Charcoal and tools shall be confiscated and handed to BMC 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 K10, 000 per felled tree. The planks and tools shall be confiscated and handed over to BMC. 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 K300 per head load The firewood shall be confiscated and sold by BMC. |
| 7 | No unauthorised collection of fibre shall be allowed | Fibre collection shall be done to branches of mature trees upon getting a permission from the Block Committee | Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K500 per bundle. The fibre shall be confiscated and sold by BMC. |
| 8 | 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 K10, 000, 000 per tree and K1000 for each regenant. |
| 9 | No unauthorised collection of medicine shall be done in the block. | Collection of medicine shall be allowed upon getting permission from the BMC. | Any person found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K1000. |
| 10 | 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 K300/bundle. |
| 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 K3, 000 and tools shall be confiscated. |
| 12 | 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 K4,000 per tonne of stones |
| 13 | No unauthorised collection of mushroom shall be allowed from the block | Collection of mushroom shall be done upon getting permission from the BMC. | Anyone found guilty of an offence without permission shall be fined K500. |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 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. | Pollution is prohibited in the block. | Any found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K15, 000.00. Failure to pay the fine shall lead the culprit to be dragged to court for trials. |
| 17 | No unauthorised hanging of bee hives shall be allowed in the block. | Hanging of bee hives shall only be done upon getting permission from the BMC. | Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K5, 000. |
| 18 | No unauthorised grazing of livestock shall be allowed in the block. | Livestock grazing is not allowed in the block. | Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K2, 000. |
| 19 | No unauthorised cutting of trees. | Cutting of trees be done upon getting permit from the committee | Anyone found guilty of an offence shall pay a fine of K10, 000. |

8.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR EACH PRODUCT

8.1 Woody Products

Name of product: Firewood

Key species: *Mpalanganga, Chitimbe, Thombozi, Nagungulu, Mchenga, Mtwana, Balitsa, Chinama, Mpakasa, Chipisyawago, Phingo, Lungwe, Mombo, Mmemberera and Muwanga*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

- 1 Illegal harvesting
- 2 Bush fires
- 3 Charcoal burning

Management practices:

- 1 Harvesting of firewood for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes. The leftovers from other products such as timber, poles and curios shall be collected as firewood.
- 2 Collection of firewood in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 3 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed when cutting trees.
- 4 Controlled fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regenerants.
- 5 Firewood shall be either stacked in mendles or collected as head loads at a fee stipulated under fees and royalties.
- 6 All dry wood shall be collected as firewood in both harvestable and unharvestable areas.
- 7 Firebreaks shall be construction and maintained

Allowable Quantity per year:

54992 head loads of indigenous fuel wood per year for domestic purpose and 5760 head loads per year for commercial purposes.

60 cubic metres of indigenous fuel wood per year from the block for domestic purpose per year and 240 cubic metres of indigenous per year for commercial purposes.

Who can permits be issued to?

Permits shall be issued to firewood collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- 1 Commercial Use: K200 per head load and K2500 per cubic metre for indigenous tree species.
- 2 Domestic Use: The permit shall be K150 per head load and K2000 per cubic metre for indigenous trees.

Name of product: Poles (Big or Small)
Key species: *Mtwana, Thombozi, Naphini, Mkalati, Nagungulu, Mpandula, Nkunkhu, Nlungwe, Mchenga and Msolo*
Demand: High
Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

- 1 Bush fire
- 2 Poor harvesting practices
- 3 Illegal harvesting

Management practices:

- 1 Harvesting of indigenous poles for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only. The leftovers from poles shall be collected as firewood.
- 2 Collection of poles in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC. Otherwise, Penalties shall follow those doing illegal harvesting.
- 3 15cm stump height shall be strictly observed.
- 4 Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested coupes in-order to promote regeneration.
- 5 Dead, diseased, deformed trees and those not suitable for poles shall be used as firewood in order to provide growing space to small trees.
- 6 Protection from wildfires

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 130 Indigenous big poles shall be allowed per year for domestic use and 750 big poles for commercial per year.
- 2400 indigenous small poles shall be allowed per year for domestic use and 1500 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 K500 per big pole of indigenous.
- Domestic users shall pay K200 per big pole of indigenous.
- Commercial users shall pay K60 per small pole of indigenous.
- Domestic users shall pay K50 per small indigenous pole.

Name of product: Timber
Key species: *Mlombwa, Mlonde, Nagungulu, Mtondo, Nsolo, Mvunguti, Mbawa, Masuku, Mtwana, Mkalati and Mkweranyani.*
Demand: High
Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Burning of charcoal which has led to depletion of larger trees
2. Unlawful harvesting which has hampered the growth of regenerants.
3. Bush fires which has also hampered the growth of regenerants.
4. Illegal harvesting.

Management practices:

- 1 Harvesting of timber for sale and domestic purposes shall be done in demarcated coupes only after 30 years period of rotation. The leftovers from timber shall be collected as firewood.
- 2 Collection of timber in demarcated coupes shall be monitored by the BMC.
- 3 15cm stump height shall be strictly recommended when cutting timber trees above the ground level in the harvestable areas.
- 4 Only trees whose diameter at breast height of more than 20 cm shall be harvested in the coupes.
- 5 Fire shall be used as a management tool in the harvested area in patches in-order to promote regeneration.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 10 trees shall be allowed per household per year for domestic use and 10 trees per year for commercial under selective thinning.

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 K3, 000 per tree as a buying price.

8.2 Non-Woody Forest Products

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of product: | Mushroom |
| Key species: | <i>Utenga, Nakasache and Utale.</i> |
| Demand: | High |
| Supply: | Low |

Problems/Issues:

1. Poor harvesting practices
2. Bush fires

Management practices:

- Harvesting of mushroom shall be done in all places where it is available in the block through authorization from the BMC.
- Monitoring of mushroom harvesting shall be done by the block committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 500 baskets per season for domestic and 25 baskets for commercial uses

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- Free for domestic and K50 for commercial mushroom collectors.

Name of product: Fruits

Key species: *Nthema, Masuku, Mateme, Ndawa, Mtonongoli, Mpinjipinji, Nthudza, Nagungulu, Nthementheme and Matonga*

Demand: High

Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Bush fires
2. Poor harvesting practices
3. Poor Soil
4. Illegal harvesting

Management practices:

- 1 Only matured and ripen fruits shall be harvested.
- 2 Fruit tree growing areas shall be protected from fires.
- 3 Harvesting of fruits shall be done using recommended harvesting methods (collection of fallen fruits, climbing up the tree and using long hooked sticks).
- 4 Collection of fruits in the block shall be monitored by the block management committee.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- Collection of fruits shall be based on how the season is.
- 2943 baskets for domestic and 60 for commercial collectors

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to fruit collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Free for domestic users and K50 for commercial users.

Name of product: Fibres

Key species: *Mombo, Mchenga and Mphandula*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

1. Bush fires

2. Poor harvesting practices

Management practices:

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

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 1962 Bundles of fibres shall be allowed per household per year for domestic.

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:

- Domestic users shall pay K100 per bundle.

Name of product: Thatch grass

Key species: *Kamphe (tsekera), Sanu, Thyothyo and Wandolo*

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues: Bush fires

Management practices:

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

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 19620 bundles of thatch grass per year for domestic 300 bundles for commercial users.

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to thatch grass collectors.

Fees/royalties:

- Thatch grass shall be collected for free and K150 for commercial.

Name of product: Bamboos

Key species: Local Species

Demand: High

Supply: High

Problems/Issues:

1. Careless cutting of bamboos
2. Poor harvesting practices
3. Bush fires

Management practices:

- 1 Only matured bamboos shall be recommended for harvest.
- 2 Bush fires shall be prohibited in areas where there are bamboos in the block.

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 1000 and 500 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 K30 per bamboo while domestic users shall collect bamboos at K20 per bamboo.

Name of product: Medicine

Key species: *Chinama, Chiumbu, Mlombwa, Mdimba, Nkandankhuku, Palibekanthu, Chipisyawago, Msiyeni Apite, Chilumbe and Mtonga.*

Demand: High

Supply: Medium

Problems/Issues:

- Bush fires
- Poor harvesting methods
- Careless cutting down of trees.

Management practices:

- Removal of roots, barks and leaves shall be done with minimal damage.
- After collecting root as medicine, the dug side shall be filled up to avoid drying of a tree.
- Only one root shall be removed for medicinal use per tree.
- Medicinal trees shall be protected from bush fires in all demarcated coupes by ensuring that early burning is done at the beginning of each dry season.

Allowable Harvesting Quantity per year:

1 Bag shall be collected per herbalist per year.

Who can be issued with permits?

- Permits shall be issued to herbalists on an agreed fee by the Block Management committee through the treasurer.

Fees/royalties:

- For commercial purpose the permit shall be MK100/ entry into the block and free for domestic users.

Name of product: Game animals
Birds
Key species: Game animals-*Kalulu, Gwape, Pusi, Nguluwe, Nyani and Njiri*
Birds-*Nkhwali, Kam'tema, Nkhanga and Njiwa*
Demand: High
Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Bush fires
2. Illegal hunting
3. Bad hunting practices

Management practices:

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

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 12 permits shall be issued per year for domestic and 10 commercial game hunters respectively

Who can permits be issued to?

- Permits shall be issued to hunters

Fees/royalties:

- Commercial hunters shall pay a fee of K1000 as a permit while domestic hunters shall obtain a permit of K100.
- Domestic birds' hunters shall pay a fee of K100 per permit and K200 for commercial hunters.

Name of product: Stones
Key types: *Nagaga, (quarry stone), Lumbwe.*
Demand: High
Supply: Low

Problems/Issues:

1. Increased soil erosion
2. Unregulated collection of stones

Management practices:

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

Allowable Quantity per year:

- 10 tonnes per year shall be allowed for commercial use while 10 tonnes for domestic.

Who can permits be issued to?

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

Fees/royalties:

- A fee of K1000 and K700 per tonne for both commercial and domestic respectively..

9.0 ACTIVITY PLAN

| 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 – June | Committee members and all communities Extension worker | Hoes, slashers and panga knives |
| Controlled early burning | 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 to decide the number of individuals to be involved in every activity

10.0 PATROLLING PLAN

1. Block management committee shall conduct patrols twice a month
2. Selected members of the block committee shall conduct patrols twice a week
3. Joint patrols between the BMC and FD staff shall be done quarterly
4. All confiscates will be disposed off by the BMC

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

This shall be done in order to assess the progress of 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 | Number of Minutes and meetings held. | Checking of minute books Interview members | Every three months |
| General meetings | Committee and community members | Number of minutes and meetings held. | 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 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 Makaluka/Magadi Block 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: Households and Population Data

Total households 981 and population for GVH Makaluka/Magadi is 6255 people

| NO | NAME OF VILLAGE | NO OF H/HS | MEN | WOMEN | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL POPULATION |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | Makaluka | 149 | 150 | 156 | 198 | 256 | 760 |
| 2 | Magadi | 132 | 189 | 209 | 201 | 271 | 870 |
| 3 | Mwakolisha | 90 | 140 | 142 | 145 | 173 | 600 |
| 4 | Katuma | 47 | 56 | 60 | 52 | 72 | 240 |
| 5 | Kachingwe | 36 | 37 | 43 | 63 | 69 | 212 |
| 6 | Sifakado | 82 | 143 | 157 | 182 | 198 | 680 |
| 7 | Misikizi | 123 | 101 | 121 | 178 | 212 | 612 |
| 8 | Jailosi | 73 | 50 | 63 | 141 | 156 | 410 |
| 9 | Sonjera | 79 | 82 | 98 | 150 | 171 | 501 |
| 10 | Chindungwi | 46 | 60 | 67 | 96 | 127 | 350 |
| 11 | Assani | 57 | 67 | 84 | 101 | 138 | 390 |
| 12 | Awali | 67 | 144 | 156 | 148 | 182 | 630 |
| Total | | 981 | 1219 | 1356 | 1655 | 2025 | 6255 |

Annex 2: Estimated Management Cost

| No | Activity | No of people involved | Number/ area | Daily wage/ rate | Total Amount Required |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Boundary screefing | 30 | 4,000m | K2000/1000m | K8,000.00 |
| 2 | Controlled Early burning | 15 | 15 ha | K 3000/ha | K45,000.00 |
| 3 | Patrolling | 20 | 1333.37 ha | K3000/person (for 10 days) | K60,000.00 |
| 4 | Re -afforestation | 45 | 2 ha | K3000/ha | K6,000.00 |
| 5 | Weeding | 45 | 2 ha | K3500/ha | K7,000.00 |
| TOTAL | | 330 | | | K126, 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 3: 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 Makaluka/Magadi Block | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ACCOUNT | AMOUNT (Mk) | PERCENTAGE (%) |
| INCOME | | |
| (a) Domestic permits | K9, 601, 400 | 79.5 |
| (b) Commercial permits | K2, 544, 000 | 20.5 |
| Gross Income | K12, 145, 400 | 100 |
| | | |
| Money into Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) Account from Commercial permits | K254,400 | 10 |
| | | |
| Money into Forest Development Fund (FDF) Account from Commercial permits | K763, 200 | 30 |
| | | |
| Block Forest Management Committee Account from Commercial permits | K1, 526, 400 | 60 |
| | | |
| Money into Block Committee Account (Domestic & 60% of Commercial permits) | K11, 127, 800 | |
| Money to be used for the management of the block | K2, 225, 560 | 20 |
| Average income per household | K4, 409 | 39 |
| In come on management costs | K126, 000.00 | 1 |
| Community Development | K4, 451, 120 | 40 |

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 | 60 | 1430 | 2860 |
| Timber | For construction | 1 | 27 | 54 |
| Rafters | For roofing | 11 | 295 | 590 |
| Ridge pole | For roofing | 2 | 50 | 100 |
| Fruits | For eating | 3 | 125 | 250 |
| Medicine | Herbal | 6 | 150 | 300 |

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.

Annex 5: Requirements for Forest Product for Domestic Use

The total number of households in GVH Makaluka/Magadi is 981. 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 981 H/Hs |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Firewood | For fuel wood | 2 head loads/HH/week | 54992 head loads |
| Rafters | For roofing | 80 head loads/HH/yr | 2400 rafters |
| Ridge pole | For roofing | 3 big poles/HH/year | 130 big poles |
| Bamboos | For construction and craft making | 6 bamboos/HH/yr | 3000 bamboos |
| Fruits | For eating | 3 baskets per/HH/yr | 2983 baskets |
| Fibres | For construction | 2 bundles/HH/yr | 1962 bundles |
| Thatch grass | For roofing and fencing | 20 baskets/HH/yr | 19620 bundles |
| Mushroom | For relish | 20 baskets/HH/yr | 981 baskets |
| Game animal and birds | For relish | 22 permits | 18 permits for game |
| Soil | Building houses | 83 tonnes | 20 tonnes |
| Stones | For various activities | 2.5 tonnes/HH/yr | 30 tonnes |

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 | 47136 | 54992 | 8096 | 55232 | +240 |
| Timber | 30 | 20 | 5 | 35 | +15 |
| Poles/rafters | 2150 | 2400 | 100 | 2250 | -250 |
| Ridge poles | 140 | 130 | 30 | 170 | +40 |

Note

The calculations for the harvesting plan were found basing on

Total number of households in Makaluka/Magadi = 981

Total harvestable area in the block = 2 ha

Rotational period = 30 years

Annex 7: Revenue Projection from Woody Products

| Product Name | Domestic requirement | | Commercial requirement | | Frequency | Quantity/ year | Annual Calculations | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------|
| | Households | Permit | (H/H) | Permit | | | Domestic | Commercial |
| Firewood | 491 | K150/ head load | 60 | K200/ head load | 2 head load/hh/wk for domestic use | 112 head loads per H/H per year. 54992 head loads (domestic) per year | K8, 248, 800 | K1, 152, 000 |
| | | | | | 2 head loads per person/wk(commercial) | 96 head loads per year per customer 5760/head loads (commercial) per year | | |
| | 5 | K2,000/ cubic metre indigenous | 20 | K 2,500/ cubic metre | 1 cubic metre/hh/month for domestic use and 1 cubic metre /hh/month for commercial | 60 cubic metres/yr (domestic) 240 cubic metres/yr (commercial) | K120,000.00 | K600, 000.00 |
| Poles- Indigenous (a)big poles | 130 | K200/big pole (indigenous) | 10 | K500/big pole (indigenous) | 1 big pole/hh/year for domestic | 130 big poles (indigenous)/year for domestic use | K26,000.00 | K375, 000.00 |
| | | | | | 5 big poles/person/yr for commercial use | 750 big poles (indigenous) for commercial use/ year | | |
| (b)small poles (indigenous) | 230 | K50/small pole (indigenous) | 10 | K60/small pole (indigenous) | 80 small poles /hh/year for domestic | 2400 small poles/year for domestic use (indigenous) | K920,000.00 | K90, 000.00 |
| | | | | | 150 small poles for commercial use per year | 1500 small poles/yr for commercial use (indigenous) | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|------------|----|--------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Timber | 10 | K3000/tree | 10 | K10,000/tree | 1 tree/hh/yr for domestic use | 10 trees for domestic use/year | K30,000.00 | K100,000.00 |
| | | | | | 1 trees/person per year for commercial/month | 10 trees for commercial use/year | | |
| TOTAL FOR WOODY PROUCTS | | | | | | | K9,344,800 | K2,227,000 |

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 | 981 | Free | 100 | K 50/basket | 981 baskets /hh/season for domestic use | 981 baskets/year for domestic use | | K25, 000.00 |
| | | | | | 5 baskets/customer/season for commercial use | 500 baskets/customer/year for commercial use | | |
| Medicine | 30 | K 50/permit | 30 | K 100 permit | 3 permits per/HH/year | 90 permits per/HH/year | | K 36,000.00 |
| | | | | | 12 permits per /HH/year | 360 permits per /HH/year | | |
| Fibres | 981 | K100/bundle | 25 | K300/bundle | 2 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 5 bundles/hh/yr for commercial use | 1962 bundles for domestic use per year and 125 for commercial | K196, 200.00 | K37,500.00 |
| Fruits | 981 | Free | 20 | K50 | 3 permits /hh/ season and commercial | 2943 baskets for domestic use and 60 baskets for commercial | | K3,000.00 |
| Thatch grass | 981 | Free | 20 | K150/bundle | 20 bundles/hh/yr for domestic use and 30 bundles /hh/yr for commercial use | 19620 bundles for domestic use and 300 bundles for commercial | | K90,000.00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Soil | 10 | K700/tonne | 10 | K 1000 per tonne | 1 tonne/year/HH | 10 tonnes /year for domestic | K7,000 | K10,000.00 |
| | | | | | 1 tonne per year/HH/commercial | 10 tonnes /HH/ year for commercial | | |
| Stones | 10 | K1500 per tonne | 10 | K2500/ per tonne | 1 tonne per /yr/HH domestic and 2 tonnes/yr for commercial use | 10 tonnes per year/HH and 20 tonnes for commercial use per year | K 15,000.00 | K50, 000.00 |
| Game animals | 12 | K100/ permit | 15 | K500/permit | 2 permits per year for domestic use and 2 permits for commercial use per year | 12 permits for domestic hunters and 10 for commercial | K2,400.00 | K15,000.00 |
| Birds | 3 | K100/ permit | 6 | K200/permit | 2 permits for domestic users and 5 permits for commercial users | 6 permits for domestic hunters 30 for commercial | K600.00 | K6,000.00 |
| Bamboos | 300 | K20/bamboo | 150 | K30/bamboo | 5 head load of bamboos/hh/yr for domestic use and 10 head loads of bamboos per year for commercial | 1500 head loads of bamboos for domestic use and 1500 head loads for commercial | K30,000.00 | K45, 000.00 |
| TOTAL FOR NON-WOODY PRODUCTS | | | | | | | K256, 600.00 | K317, 000.00 |

ANNEX 9: CONSTITUTION FOR MAKALUKA/MAGADI BMC

Name of LFO: Makaluka/Magadi Block Management Committee

Name of the Block: Makaluka/Magadi

Address: C/o Chinduzi F. P. School
P.O. Box 100
Liwonde

Contact numbers:

1 OBJECTIVE

To collaboratively manage forest resources for increased productivity of forest based products that meet the needs of communities of Group Village Headmen Makaluka/Magadi (in particular people from Makaluka, Magadi, Mwakolisha, Katuma, Kachingwe, Sifakado, Sonjera, Misikizi, Jailosi, Chindungwi, Assani, and Awali as well as promoting the conservation of fragile areas.

2.0 STRUCTURE

2.1 There shall be an elected managing committee comprising of twenty (20) office bearers such as Chairperson and vice, Secretary and vice, Treasurer and other fifteen members.

2.2 These members shall be elected proportionately from the twelve villages mentioned in 1.0.

2.3 Community members from the above twelve villages shall be automatic members of Makaluka/Magadi block. To this effect, elected members from the above twelve villages shall be representatives of different interested user groups in the Block.

2.4 All Village Heads in the stated villages and the Group village Headmen Makaluka/Magadi 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 ten village heads and the two Group Village Headmen. Twelve (12) community members (representatives) from each of the twelve villages shall contest for executive membership of the Block Management Committee. Village headmen shall accompany their contestants to the elections as observers.

3.2 Elections shall take place after every three 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

4.1 Eligible members shall only be:-

- Citizens from the stated twelve (12) villages
- Committed & dedicated members from the twelve (12)villages
- People with no criminal record
- Non-drunkard(s)
- Visionary

4.2 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

4.3 Disqualification/Dismissal of Members

A member shall be 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

4.4 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

4.5 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 management meetings 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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

6.1 Managing Board (Block Management Committee) shall meet twice every month to discuss management issues.

6.2 Managing board shall meet once a month with a wider committee for feedback or consensus.

6.3 Quorum of management meeting shall be third quarter of Block Committee members.

6.4 Decision shall be reached by voting.

6.5 Block Committee, GVH, VHs shall develop resource use rules, penalties and sanctions.

6.6 Review of the constitution shall be made after two years.

6.7 The block committee shall be registered at the DFO as a Local Forestry Organization.

6.8 The managing committee shall steer all activities of the Block in collaboration with the Forestry Department and with consultations with all the ten (10) village heads and the group village headman.

6.9 Block Management committee shall with consultations with Forestry Officers issue permits and licenses to people for the purpose of accessing products in the Block.

6.10 The Block Management Committee shall upon thorough consultations with the wider community review the Block Management Plan after two 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:-

- 7.1.1 Licenses from Forest User groups/Clubs
- 7.1.2 Loans from lending institutions such as village savings and loans
- 7.1.3 Sales of Forest Products & services

7.2 Other Sources

- 7.2.1 Tree seedling raising & sales
- 7.2.2 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 Forest 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- 20 %.
2. Administration costs of the Block Committee-20%.
3. Micro-Credit scheme -20%.
4. Community Development (bridges, welfare, orphans etc.) - 40%.

NOTE:

9.0 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.

10 Micro-Credit scheme shall provide soft loans to eligible communities of Makaluka/Magadi to boost small-scale businesses with an intention of increasing households' income levels. The loan will attract an interest of 20% per return. There will be a sub- committee headed by the BMC treasurer to manage the loans. The loans will only be given to organized groups (10 members per group) to ease repayment.

11 NAMES OF MAKALUKA/MAGADI BLOCK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

| No | Name | Position | Sex | |
|----|------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | | | Male | Female |
| 1 | Stephano Nasho | Chairperson | ✓ | |
| 2 | Harriet Tsoka | Vice Chairperson | | ✓ |
| 3 | Arthur Nanyanga | Secretary | ✓ | |
| 4 | Starford Wailesi | Vice Secretary | ✓ | |
| 5 | Adini Asamu | Treasure | ✓ | |
| 6 | Tobius Nkuluzado | Member | ✓ | |
| 7 | Julias Masala | Member | | ✓ |
| 8 | Jailosi Manyumba | Member | ✓ | |
| 9 | Zambia Suga | Member | ✓ | |
| 10 | Evelyn Martin | Member | | ✓ |
| 11 | Emma Zuze | Member | | ✓ |
| 12 | Grace Kazembe | Member | | ✓ |
| 13 | Raphael Mendulo | Member | ✓ | |
| 14 | Benard Kachule | Member | ✓ | |
| 15 | Aisha Kasimu | Member | | ✓ |
| 16 | Nicks Zamadula | Member | ✓ | |

CO-FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT
(Forestry Act, 1997 Section 25)

THIS AGREEMENT is made theday of.....
BETWEEN Director of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and local residents of **Makaluka, Magadi, Mwakolisha, Katuma, Kachingwe, Sifakado, Misikizi, Jailosi, Sonjera, Chindungwi, Assani, and Awali** villages of Traditional Authority Sitola and District Machinga represented by **Makaluka/Magadi Forest Block Management Committee** as the Local Forest Organization (herewith described as LFO) and known also as the block management committee.

The Government, hereby, wishes to make an agreement with the LFO to provide for co-management, in partnership with the Department of Forestry, of the forest resources of **Makaluka/Magadi** 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 **Makaluka, Magadi, Mwakolisha, Katuma, Kachingwe, Sifakado, Misikizi, Jailosi, Sonjera, Chindungwi, Assani, and Awali** 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/Malosa Forest Reserves**, 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 of **Machinga** District for it's transferred 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.

DEMARCATIION AND BOUNDARY

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

DISPUTES

12. In the event of any dispute arising under the Forestry Management Agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Minister 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:

[Signature]
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY (or DFO)

Dated... 30-01-14

AND

STEPHANO NASHO
CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL FOREST ORGANISATION

Dated... 19/02/14

WITNESSES:

Magadi
VILLAGE HEADMAN

Dated... 19/02/14

T/A GITOLA
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Dated... 19/02/14

[Signature]
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
Dated... 19/02/2014